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Greatest Military and Civil Honors for the Nation's Dead Chief

Every Honor a Great Nation Can Give to be Paid to the Memory of Our Late President, Warren Gamaliel Harding.

On Monday, under the direction of President Coolidge, the arrangements for one of the saddest ceremonials in the history of the Nation was completed, to begin upon the arrival of the funeral train in Washington Tuesday evening, as follows:

President Coolidge, cabinet members, Chief Justice Taft, and Senator Cummins of Iowa, president pro tempore of the senate, will meet the train as it draws into Union station. Members of the guard of honor—soldiers, sailors and marines—will remove the body from the car where it has rested since the long trip from San Francisco began, and bear it to a black draped caisson at the entrance to the President's room. As the caisson is taken through the station concourse, the marine band will play a funeral dirge.

On the broad plaza outside will be drawn up a squadron of cavalry and a battery of field artillery and as the caisson is lifted to the caisson they will form in line to "present arms," and the marine band will play as the caisson is strapped into place.

On signal the cavalry men will swing away in column, leading the way to the white house. Behind them the caisson and flag draped caisson will follow, then some members of the party that made the fateful journey with the dead chief, President Coolidge, and other officials and the battery of artillery.

Passing through streets cleared of traffic, the cortege will turn southward to the capitol grounds, down the winding roadway to Pennsylvania avenue, then over the historic route that has witnessed every great moment of joy or sorrow in the nation's life.

The caisson alone will enter the white house grounds, the troopers swinging aside to line the broad avenue before the executive mansion sitting motionless and with sabres at "present" until the caisson has been lifted down and carried into the stately east room where it will rest until Wednesday.

Mrs. Harding will not ride in the procession from the station. Accompanied by such members of her party as she may designate, she will go to the white house immediately after the train arrives and will be received by Mrs. Coolidge and the wives of the cabinet officers, who will await with her the arrival of the body.

While the caisson is in the white house, there will be placed on the bier, a wreath for Mrs. Harding, one by the President and Mrs. Coolidge, one for the supreme court, by Chief Justice Taft, one for Congress by Senator Cummins and Senator Gillett, of the house of representatives, who is accompanying the body; and wreaths also from the heads of foreign and state governments.

On Wednesday at 10 a. m. the caisson will be placed on the caisson for the journey over Pennsylvania avenue to the capitol, where will be paid the last rites of loving remembrance. The historic thoroughfare will be cleared of all traffic and will be roped off with cordons of police on guard as the funeral cortege moves slowly to the muffle of drums and funeral dirges by army, navy and marine bands.

General Pershing and his staff will head the military escort, consisting of the first battalion, thirteenth engineers and band; the twelfth infantry and band; the marine band; the fifth regiment of marines; the navy band; a composite regiment of sailors; a battalion of the district of Columbia national guard; the first battalion, sixth field artillery; the second squadron, third cavalry, and the army band.

The caisson will follow the troops and then will come Mrs. Harding and other members of

the mourning family, with President Coolidge directly behind. Following in the line will be cabinet officers, Chief Justice Taft, and justices of the supreme court; former President Wilson, senators and representatives and other government officials, state governors and representatives of many military, fraternal, and civic organizations.

Assistant Secretary Davis will march at the head of the army; Assistant Secretary Moss of the treasury department, the commissioned officers of the coast guard and public health service, and Assistant Secretary Drake, of the commerce department, the commissioned officers of the coast and Geodetic survey.

On the plaza east of the capitol, the troops will swing into line facing westward as the caisson is carried up the long steps to the east entrance through a double rank of non-commissioned officers of the army, navy and marine corps especially selected as a guard of honor, the foot troops will remain in mass formation until the caisson has been placed on the catafalque within.

Seats will be provided in the rotunda for about 800 persons who have been invited to attend the funeral service to be conducted by Dr. A. Freeman Anderson, acting pastor of the Calvary Baptist church, assisted by Dr. James Montgomery, chaplain of the house of representatives. Those present will include President Coolidge, Chief Justice Taft, and other justices of the supreme court; cabinet members; senators and representatives and foreign diplomats.

The services over, the great bronze doors will be thrown open and the public admitted to the rotunda to pay its own last tribute to the dead President. Those entering the capitol to view the body will pass up the steps, four abreast between lines of marines. Reaching the bier the line will separate, passing two abreast on each side to reform and pass out of the western entrance and down the long elm shaded concourse to Pennsylvania avenue.

From 11 a. m. until 5 p. m. a tide of humanity will ebb and flow. At 5 o'clock the great bronze doors again will be closed and preparations made to bear the caisson to the union station for the final journey to Marion, Ohio, where burial will be at 3 p. m. Friday.

The route of march across the capitol plaza and over Delaware avenue to the station will be lined on either side by foot troops. Escorting the caisson will be the 12th infantry; the first battalion, 13th engineers; a battalion of the district of Columbia national guard; the second squadron, third cavalry; the first battalion sixth field artillery; the army band, the marine, the fifth regiment of marines and a composite regiment, United States navy.

President Coolidge and other officials, senators and representatives will accompany the body to the station, but on the funeral train will be only the members of the party who made the tragic trip west with President Harding. This is in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Harding. Mr. Coolidge, Chief Justice Taft, cabinet officers; and foreign diplomats will leave here Thursday evening for Marion.

After the caisson has been placed aboard the train, the guard of honor which is accompanying it to Washington again will take up its solemn duties, relieving the special guard which has been selected to act here. From the time the caisson is placed in the east room there will always be five non-commissioned officers standing at attention about it, motionless except for occasional changes in position made to ease the strain of the vigil.

All government departments will be closed half an hour before the body arrives in Washington and will remain closed until the day after the burial. The commissioners of the District of Columbia issued a proclamation today requesting all places of business to close tomorrow when the funeral train arrives, on Wednesday and also on Friday.

The Aztec calendar consisted of a year of 18 months.

Governor Morrison Issues Proclamation

Asks People to Pay Proper Tribute — To Observe Funeral Hour Wednesday and Burial Hour Friday.

BURIAL AT MARION, OHIO, FRIDAY 3 P. M.

Asheville, Aug. 6.—Governor Morrison tonight called upon the people of North Carolina to pay tribute to the memory of the late President Warren G. Harding, declaring that in this hour of sorrow party differences should be forgotten and the nation join in mourning a universal loss. The proclamation issued by the Governor follows:

"Funeral services over the remains of the late beloved President of the United States will be held in the capitol at Washington during the noon hour on Wednesday, the eighth, and I ask the people of the state on that day and at the hour of 12 noon to suspend all business for 15 minutes.

"On Friday, the 10th, at some hour which has not been definitely fixed at this time, the remains of the President will be interred in the city of Marion, in the state of Ohio. This hour will be announced by the press later, and can become known to the people. At the hour of interment in Marion, Ohio, I ask the people of the state to arrange in every community in the state to have joint religious service, and pay spoken tribute to the great public servant who has departed.

"I am sure in this hour of sorrow and sadness over the death of our President we recognize the smallness of party differences between the citizens of our great country, and that in all fundamental principles of Americanism we are one people and that we have sustained a universal loss.

"The President of the United States has set aside Friday, the 10th, as a day of mourning and prayer, and I hope upon this day the people of North Carolina will suspend all social amusements, refrain from everything of a festive and merry character, and in every possible way make due acknowledgement of our dependence upon God.

"Signed, CAMERON MORRISON, Governor of North Carolina." The burial hour was set for 3 o'clock Friday afternoon after the foregoing proclamation was issued by Gov. Morrison.

COTTONSEED MEAL.

Cheapsens Feed for Work Stock—How to Feed.

If the work animals can be made to eat it, cottonseed meal will cheapen the ration for work stock and will add protein to the ration, reports Earl Hostetler, who has made some interesting experiments with this material on the work animals belonging to three of the branch station farms of the State College and Department of Agriculture. Mr. Hostetler says that the feeding value of this material to work animals has long been a question in the minds of farmers, but now the station has tried it out for six years and finds that there is no harm in its use as a feedstuff.

He says, "Some of the animals under our tests relished as much as 1 1/2 pounds each day with their other grain, but others refused to eat even as much as one-half pound daily. It is worth while to note that none of the animals fed the cottonseed meal seemed to suffer any bad results from the ration and several of those under test were kept in the experiment for the entire period.

"The greatest advantage and about the only one in using the meal is that it cheapens the ration slightly and this will always be true in North Carolina on account of the good home supply. Both mares and mules were used in the test and in all cases the mares relished the ration much more than the mules."

BILL BOOSTER SAYS

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PREMIUM LIST OF STATE FAIR READY

\$30,000 Premiums Offered—Live Stock and Farm Producers Come in for Large Share.

Raleigh, Aug. 6.—Twenty-one departments of exhibits for the North Carolina State Fair in October are outlined in the 150 page premium list and handbook, which has just been issued.

Thirty thousand dollars are offered in premiums, and months of careful study under the general direction of Mrs. Edith Vanderbilt, the enterprising president, has been given to arranging the prizes so that the exhibits will truly represent North Carolina.

General Manager E. V. Walborn states that every effort has been made to arrange the fair this year so that it will show North Carolina as she is.

Diversified farming comes in for a lot of attention, and more money is offered in the livestock department than for any other. Eleven thousand dollars in money is offered in this one department alone. This does not include more than six thousand dollars offered for the races, which will be a feature of this fair as it has been of the sixty-one that preceded it.

While livestock exhibits will be emphasized, some five thousand dollars in premiums are also offered in the agricultural department. General Manager Walborn expects the ten prizes offered for the best county exhibits to bring about some lively competition. The first prize is five hundred dollars while the second is for four hundred dollars. Equally attractive prizes are offered for individual exhibits.

Vegetables and fruits, dairy products and poultry, will have a place in premium row. And flowers, too. The kitchen hasn't been forgotten, and there are some attractive culinary prizes. Bees and honey also appear on the list. Home cooking and home furnishings are other departments in which prizes of good money in addition to blue and red ribbons will be given. The arts haven't been forgotten nor the fact that North Carolina produces minerals.

Three thousand pounds of limestone with soybeans turned under made 4,640 pounds of red clover hay per acre; soybeans cut off reduced the yield to 4,288 pounds; no lime but soybeans turned under produced 1,680 pounds, and no lime and with the soybeans cut off reduced the yield to 872 pounds. Read this until you find the moral.

Flour from home-grown wheat makes as good bread as that from any other section, find home demonstration workers of the State College and Department of Agriculture.

Many of the speakers at the farm convention last week tendered tributes to the work being done in North Carolina by the Home Demonstration Division of the State College and Department of Agriculture.

CAROLINA CO-OPS MAKE BIG GAINS.

Increased Deliveries, High Advances and Record Meetings Mark Second Year.

Enthusiasm for cooperative marketing reached a new high level among tobacco farmers throughout South Carolina last week when deliveries to the cooperative markets increased at almost every point and thousands of organized growers left their urgent harvesting to attend the great mass-meetings and barbecues at which a United States Senator, a Congressman, a State Senator from North Carolina and a College president urged the members of the tobacco and cotton cooperatives to continue steadfast in their successful marketing through their own associations.

United States Senator N. B. Dial at the meetings of tobacco farmers from Florence, Darlington and Dillon counties urged his hearers to see to it that the prices of their cotton and tobacco are not fixed by a British monopoly.

Congressman J. J. McSwain declared, "This is a fight in peace time by the farmers for their liberty and the welfare of their children and grandchildren. Zeal akin to missionary fervor stirs our farmers today but we must have the endurance to fight for the five years of the contract. On his deathbed the man who has fought this good fight can leave his children the great legacy of economic freedom."

Senator J. A. Bown of Columbus county, North Carolina, in a bitter denunciation of those who fight the marketing association for selfish reasons declared, "The man who thinks that he can drink all the cream and leave all the skim milk to his neighbor hasn't good sense and isn't a good citizen in any community." Reproaching his hearers for their short memories, Senator Brown asked the farmers to compare the 11c tobacco of 1921 with the 17c tobacco of 1922, and pointed to cooperative marketing as the reason for the increased prices which have brought prosperity back to this section.

President H. N. Snyder, of Wofford College, South Carolina declared, "Under the old system the cards have been stacked against the individual grower. It seems to me I would join anything which would save me from the humiliation of having somebody else always tell me what I must do." Stating that the farmers have become the most dissatisfied class of people in America, President Snyder described the contract of the tobacco and cotton associations as a new declaration of independence by the farmers of South Carolina.

At a meeting of the delegates from Florence, Marion, Dillon, Horry, Marlboro and other tobacco producing counties representing District No. 21 they declared in a resolution that, "We believe if the association is a good thing for the landlord it is also a good thing for the tenant and that any member wishing to divide his crop is only aiding and abetting the enemy to our cause, and that every member should be accorded the same treatment and required to deliver every pound of tobacco grown for or by him directly or indirectly.

"Therefore we call upon every good citizen and loyal member not only to deliver all of his tobacco grown for or by him, directly or indirectly, but also to aid the officers and employees of the association to enforce to the letter the delivery of every pound of tobacco that is justly ours."

Among the high average advances paid by the association for early tobacco last week were those of J. B. Bute, of Lamar, who received \$22.50, \$20.00 and \$17.00 on three grades respectively, and an average of \$19.74 for approximately 500 pounds delivered to the association warehouse, also those of A. J. Sawyer, of Marion, who received \$21.15 for 390 pounds of tobacco and an average of \$22.50 for 270 pounds of his load. Many new members are joining the association throughout the South Carolina belt, and from present indications a good

majority of the 1923 crop in South Carolina will pass over the cooperative floors.

Every member of the Tobacco Growers Co-operative Association from Pitt county, North Carolina, who has sought to avoid delivering his 1923 crop by suing his own association for annulment of his contract, now finds his crop tied up by injunction proceedings and facing the hearing set by Judge Colvert of Wake county, for August 20th in Raleigh.

The beginning of its second year of marketing finds the association of 90,000 tobacco farmers in a stronger position than ever before.

HOG AND CORN.

The Tarheelians Can Beat the Corn Belters—The Conditions.

To give the Tarheel swine grower something to think about, W. W. Shay, in charge of swine extension work for the State College and Department of Agriculture, has collected some facts that he says will be of interest to each one. Right now, he says, there exists a surplus of between six and seven million head of hogs. The Chicago price for these hogs is \$7.75 per hundred weight and the Baltimore price is \$9. Both of these prices are for corn fed animals.

Now, Mr. Shay thinks that a number of North Carolina farmers believe that they cannot compete with the corn belt farmer in raising corn, for the reason that our average acre yield is about 20 bushels per acre, while that for Iowa is about 40 bushels per acre.

Yet he says, "There are many farms in North Carolina that will produce an average of 40 bushels per acre with about \$2.50 worth of fertilizer put under corn following a legume. An acre of corn can be raised in North Carolina as cheaply as it can in Iowa or Illinois and if the land will produce 40 bushels with an outlay of not over \$2.50 for fertilizer, then North Carolina corn will cost no more per bushel than the corn of those two States.

"Let us study the prices for hogs ruling in the two sections. The best quality hog, fed properly in North Carolina will show a profit under conditions of surplus. Did any one ever know of cotton and tobacco doing that? The corn belt hog is selling at a loss. The cost per bushel of a 40-bushel yield of corn is about 65 cents. At nine cents per pound, the hog if properly fed, will return over \$1.00 per bushel for the corn and keep 85 per cent of its plant food value, or 17 cents on the farm."

These are the facts, says Mr. Shay, and yet sometimes we search for things that are not recognized when we find them.

Easter Lambs Most Profitable for North Carolina Growers.

"August breeding of ewes is really the last call for Easter lambs. The Easter lamb is the high scorer. Lambs at big markets are now around \$3.00 per hundred weight lower in price than two months ago and around 40 per cent lower than current Easter prices for spring lambs last year. The spring lamb beats the arrival of hot weather and dry grazing and the farmer has the money in his pocket before stomach worms can damage his flocks," says G. P. Williams, Sheep Field Agent for the State College and Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Williams finds that the North Carolina farmer who drags his lamb crop along until July never gets anywhere. By that time the spring chicken is on the market and range lambs from the west begin to run strong. North Carolina farmers, however, can produce a spring lamb that will compete with all comers until about June 1, but North Carolina can't produce a summer lamb that will stand up against the range lambs that graze the mountains of the West where the weather is cooler and when the grass is at its best. If North Carolina lamb raisers will play the game in April and May they hold a strong hand and can win the stakes, advises Mr. Williams.

Fatal Indorsement of American Protective Tariff League.

One incident in connection with the recent Senatorial election in Minnesota illustrates the failure of the ancient Republican arguments in behalf of the tariff and shows the difficulty of deceiving the farmer regarding the effect of "protection" on his budget.

The American Protective Tariff League applauded the nomination of Governor Preus as the Republican Senatorial candidate and through its organ, the American Economist, commended him to the good wishes and suffrage of all true stand patters.

The American Economist published an editorial declaring that the best way to contribute toward fair prices for grain and other farm products was to "elect Governor Preus to the United States Senate." The editorial pronounced the most popular man in public life in Minnesota, and reminded its readers that he was the nominee of the Republican party, "the only party that has ever legislated in favor of fair prices for wheat and other farm products."

It looked like good Republican propaganda, this "boost" from the organization that represents the Special Interests for which the Fordney-McCumber law was enacted. But it didn't impress even Governor Preus. He disavowed the Republican masterpiece of tariff legislation, blamed it for much of the distress among farmers, and said he had "learned that a low tariff is better for the people of the Northwest."

It didn't mislead the voters of Minnesota, either. They rejected Governor Preus, even after he had disowned his party's tariff. Instead they gave their votes and the office of Senator to a man who repudiated the national administration and all its works, including the Fordney-McCumber law.

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