

SIDLIGHTS ON THE HON. C. BASCOM SLEMP.

Some Letters That Show Kind of Politician He Is.

Washington Correspondence.

The evidence produced in the case of former Congressman C. Bascom Slemp in connection with the alleged traffic in Federal offices in Virginia was in the form of letters read into the Congressional Record by Congressman Harrison. Canceled checks were also included among the exhibits. It is admitted that some of the money obtained from successful applicants of Federal jobs went to the Republican National Committee.

Congressman Slemp's sentiments with respect to the collection of money through the sale of postoffice appointments is shown by the following letter to Powell under date of December 22, 1921:

"Dear Ben: I have letters in regard to the collection of money for postoffices. One must be very careful about this. It will bring the party into disrepute, which would be very bad for everyone. We must preserve our standing with the people and with the administration. With best wishes, I am

"Sincerely yours,
"C. B. SLEMP."

It is pointed out that he makes no protest against the collection of money for postoffices (appointments), but warns that "one must be careful about this," and closes with "best wishes."

The following letters placed in exhibit were written to referee Powell and bore either the signature of L. B. Howard, Secretary, (to Slemp) or his initials:

"January 12, 1921.
The postmaster at Henry, in Franklin county, has died. The Department is asking for the name of some one to appoint acting. The office pays about \$600. I wish you would get in touch with Beverly Davis or some one and let us have name as soon as possible. I would have the party send in a little contribution, say \$25 or \$35."

July 2, 1921.
"I think I have arranged for the appointment of Mrs. Angel at Boon Mill without an examination though I prefer you keep this in confidence. Do you think it would be wise to ask them for a little more help on our state work?"

"July 16, 1921.
"I am going to depend on you to work out the Henry County appointment. . . . Of course, you know that it is necessary in making these appointments to get men in that will help us in a financial way, and also I want you to look after the situation in Campbell county."

"July 19, 1921.
"The Post Office Department has asked us to give them the name of some one who they can appoint as acting postmaster at Scottsburg. Please get in touch with Lee Wolfe and give us the name at your earliest convenience. Be sure and get some one that will help us out in our finances."

"July 26, 1921.
"I think I have succeeded in having Clyde Boone appointed rural mail carrier at Wirta. Had you better see him and have him help a little."

"July 26, 1921.
"I have succeeded in having Mr. Archie H. Kirkland appointed rural mail carrier at Concord Depot. Can you see him and have him help out a little on expenses? You know how to handle matters of this kind so there will be no come-back."

"September 22, 1921.
"Replying to your various letters will say first, that you need not have any fear as to Mr. Slemp's friendship for you and appreciation for your valuable service."

"September 28, 1921.
"This is what I want you to do. Don't send any more money to

Richmond until I see you. . . . Another thing I want you to do for me is this. I have been asked to contribute to the campaign fund, but was told to get what I give from my friends that we had been helping in the way of appointments. If you will arrange this for me I will appreciate very much, say something like \$200. You can say to our friends that this contribution is for me so there will be no trouble about it. . . . Your letter relative to the Phoenix office received this morning and the matter will be handled as you desire. If you have not already done so don't send the balance of his contribution to Richmond. . . . Don't worry about the letter Bascom wrote you. When I see you will explain everything."

"January 14, 1922.
"Everything came in O. K. this morning. I gave Mr. S. \$200."

Fac-similes of the foregoing letters on the stationery of Congressman Slemp are in the possession of the Democratic National Committee.

Slemp as a Southern Moses.

There is no secret about the reason for the appointment of C. Bascom Slemp to be Secretary to the President. Slemp is the most influential Republican leader in the South.

The appointment therefore means that Mr. Slemp is to secure the Republican delegates from the Southern States for Mr. Coolidge in the Republican National Convention in 1924. The appointment is equivalent to an announcement of the intention of Mr. Coolidge to be a candidate.

Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire has already undertaken to obtain the New England delegates for Mr. Coolidge, and could not even wait until President Harding was buried before announcing his intention to do so.

While the new administration has a great many important problems of government to deal with, political activity in administrative circles seems to be predominant at this time.

Slemp as a "Lily White."

It is barely possible that President Coolidge's supporters for the nomination in 1924 will not find C. Bascom Slemp as influential or powerful in getting Coolidge delegates from the Southern States as they expected through his appointment as Secretary to the President. The Republican party in the Southern States is in control of the colored voters, and the negroes of the South have not been particularly enamored of Slemp since 1921 when he lent his influence to the "Lily White" movement in Virginia. At the Republican State convention that year, which was composed exclusively of white delegates and which nominated a ticket composed exclusively of white men, Mr. Slemp was very prominent. The "Lily White" convention so angered the colored voters that they held a convention of their own, and nominated a ticket of their own and supported it on election day.

Commenting on these facts at the time, Mr. Slemp announced that he would not again run for Congress in the 1922 election, the Washington Star (Rep.) said: "Mr. Slemp, it has several times been stated, was blacklisted, so to say, by the colored Republicans for his part in that performance, and that fact may in part explain his present announcement (not to run). Without the colored vote he could not win."

Democrats Lead in Piqua, Ohio, First Time in 12 Years.

Piqua, Ohio, furnishes another straw to show the wind blowing in the Democratic direction. At the city primaries just held the Democrats cast more votes than the Republicans, which is the first time this has happened in twelve years. It is another repetition of what has been taking place ever since the Republican party under reactionary leadership came into control of national affairs in 1921. The people seem to realize that only through a repudiation of reactionary Republicans can the present deplorable situation be overcome.

A CASE FOR CIVIL SERVICE REFORM LEAGUE

Is the Manner of Slemp's Trafficking in Federal Appointments.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The following pertinent letter appeared in the New York Evening Post August 20:

"Do not the letters of ex-Congressman Slemp, published in the Evening Post, involve direct violation of the United States Civil Service laws? If so, he should be prosecuted instead of being appointed to an important government position. Mr. Coolidge has evidently made a poor start. Slemp belongs to a type of politician of a past age, a type that will soon be as extinct as is now the dodo bird."

"(Signed) X."

The writer's intimation that the Civil Service laws may have been violated by Mr. Slemp and his secretary served to call attention to the silence of the National Civil Service Reform League on the Slemp case. Nothing, of course, is expected from the National Civil Service Commission, as at present constituted.

The manner in which Federal offices under the Civil Service law have been trafficked in since the Republican party was restored to power in 1921 has been a national scandal. The National Civil Service Reform League, a non-partisan organization, is the one organization supposed to guard the public interest in the matter of violations of the Civil Service law. The League has not hesitated to denounce discriminations in appointments, nor to denounce by name leaders of the present Republican regime who have violated and trampled upon the merit system. These violations of the Civil Service law are much less offensive than the trafficking in office which has been exposed through the publication of the Slemp letters and those of his secretary, Howard, but as yet the National Civil Service Reform League has taken no action upon this form of Civil Service violation.

In the opinion of many, the Slemp case is a flagrant subject for action by the National Civil Service Reform League.

Taxation in 1921-22.

Taxes collected by the Federal Government during the fiscal year 1921-22 totaled \$4,903,000,000, and exceeded by \$1,317,000,000 the aggregate of taxes paid to all the States, municipalities and local governments of all kinds.

The amount paid by the American people in taxes of all kinds in 1921-22 represent 14.3 per cent of the national income of \$59,300,000,000. In 1913, when the national income was but \$34,800,000,000, taxation absorbed only about 6 1/2 cents of each dollar. The charge for taxes has more than doubled in the last eight years.

Agricultural lands have been taxed proportionately more heavily than any other form of wealth or property. Taxation of farm lands has increased an average of 125 per cent since 1914, and coupled with this rise in taxes there has been in the last two years a decrease of about \$9,500,000,000 in the annual value of agricultural products in the farmers' hands.

How to Make Grape Jelly.

A recipe much in demand now is one for making grape jelly. Mrs. Cornelia C. Morris gives the following recipe which she has found to be very good in her work with the Agricultural Extension Service:

8 pounds grapes (one-half under-tipe).
2 pounds water (one quart).
Crush grapes and boil with the water 20 minutes. Strain through cheese-cloth and pour juice through a flannel jelly bag. Measure and add from one-half to three-fourths as much sugar as juice. Cook to 223° F. Grapes require less sugar than apples as they contain less pectin which is the jelly-making substance.

Over-cooking and the use of too much sugar cause many failures in jelly-making.

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"GOOD BRASS BAND PEP UP A TOWN! IT DEVELOPS AN APPRECIATION OF MUSIC! IT RAISES THE MORALE OF THE PEOPLE! THE CONCERTS BRING CROWDS TO TOWN! THE TOWN THAT BOASTS OF A BAND SHOULD SUPPORT IT LIBERALLY! THE TOWN WITHOUT ONE SHOULD ENCOURAGE ITS MUSICIANS TO GET TOGETHER!"



She Had It Right.

Two Irishmen had visited St. Paul's cathedral. One was from the country and had been taken to the famous building by his friend, who wished him to be duly impressed by its grandeur.

As they came out, the resident of the city said: "Well, Mike, and phwat do you think of it? Isn't it grand?" "Pat," said the one from the country, "it bates the devil!" "That," said his friend, "was the intention."

Every Day Is Sabbath Day.
Every day is Sabbath somewhere in the world. The Greeks observe Monday; the Russians Tuesday; the Assyrians Wednesday; the Egyptians Thursday; the Turks Friday; the Jewish people Saturday, and the Christians Sunday.

Fool Questions.

F. G. H. asks—"Does a tree have to pack its trunk every time it leaves?" Doc, you better rush this bird to the hospital if you want a save him.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Publicity Hunter.

One hankering for publicity prefers to be misquoted. Then he can be misquoted again in explaining that he didn't say what he said.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Exasperating.

Two things that try a woman's temper are, to get ready for company that doesn't come and to have company come when she isn't ready.

Survivors of the Revolution.

The last two veterans of the American Revolution were John Gray, who was born in 1794 and died in Ohio in 1890, and Daniel F. Bakerman, born in 1790, who died in Cattaraugus county, New York, in 1893.

Famous Books.

The Good Book. The book that your wife gave you for Christmas. A closed book. "Robinson Crusoe." The cook book. A handbook. "Little Red Riding Hood." Hubby's check book.

What the Epitaphs Said.

Reading the epitaphs in Bath church, one is surprised to see how wise and good were the ladies and gentlemen of the eighteenth century.—From Realistic Aphorisms.

A Wise Guy.

"De prodigal son," said Uncle Eben, "was foolish. But he had sense enough to know dat home cookin' beat boardin' houses."—Washington Star.

The Tripping Tongue.

Mrs. Blank (visiting)—Really, Henry and I meant to call long before this, but somehow we kept putting off the evil day.—Boston Transcript.

Cleans the Paint.

Remove fingerprints by wiping the paint with a cloth dipped in kerosene. Then go over the surface with a cloth wrung out of hot water.

Stick to It.

Persistence wins. "Diamonds are only chunks of coal that stuck to their job," says Forbes.—Boston Evening Transcript.

Something to Flip Off.

Some scientist has invented a concrete shoe. There'll be some fun in dropping one like that.

And Never Return Them.

"It would be a great blessing if poverty could borrow the wings of riches."—Boston Transcript.

CHAUTAQUA A SUCCESS.

First Rural Chautauqua Comes to Successful Close at Alexander Wilson High School.

Written for The Gleaner.

Perhaps the first rural Chautauqua ever held in North Carolina was conducted last week, beginning August 22nd and running continuously for five nights, at Alexander Wilson High School, between Hawfields and Swepsonville.

Undoubtedly this Chautauqua has proved a success, the attendance being around five hundred people each night. All five communities which compose the consolidated district were well represented, as were also Burlington, Graham and Mobane. Such a meeting, held in such an atmosphere as that which prevailed throughout the Chautauqua, can hardly fail to benefit a large community and draw its people closer together. It is hoped that this will result in an annual chautauqua for Alexander Wilson.

It has been stated by some in attendance, that the programs given last week compare favorably with those of other chautauques where a large money guarantee is required and for which season tickets sell for two and three dollars.

Speakers on the program were Hon. A. L. Brooks of Greensboro, who gave in a most pleasing manner, his lecture on "The Passion Play"; Mr. Sherwood Brockwell of Raleigh, who is serving his State and humanity in a characteristic and unique way and who lectured briefly but earnestly on fire prevention. Mr. Brockwell also completely won the hearts of his audience in his role of comedian.

Mr. R. H. Ruffner, Professor of Dairying and Animal Husbandry at N. C. State College, gave an interesting lecture on "The Human Factor in Farming". Mr. M. C. S. Noble, a teacher at the State University for the past twenty-five years, known by the Chapel Hill boys as "Billy Noble", gave in his own humorous way, an entertaining lecture on "The Birthright of the Rural Child". Mr. E. S. Parker, Jr., of Graham, our Representative at Raleigh and also President of the State Bar Association, always a brilliant speaker, lectured on "Socialism and Government". Rev. G. O. Lankford, pastor of the Christian church at Burlington, and an excellent speaker, spoke for Dr. Harper of Elon College on Sunday night. Dr. Harper was unable to fill his engagement to lecture on "Rural Life in the Bible".

The musicians who helped to make the chautauqua programs a success and who, without exception, gave concerts which any chautauqua might be proud to present, were as follows: William Clegg Monroe of Greensboro, who has studied in New York City and expects to leave next month for Paris to continue his work this winter; Mr. Sherwood Brockwell who says he can't sing but who always manages to please his audiences whether in the role of singer, comedian or serious lecturer; Messdames Homer Andrews, Herbert Coble, M. C. Terrell and Ben Stein of Burlington and Mrs. Ira Ward of Graham, who gave a varied and most pleasing program. Mrs. Huff also of Burlington who is not only a singer possessing a beautiful voice but is an excellent reader, the selections which she gave provoking much applause.

Alamance county is greatly to be congratulated on possessing so much real talent and much appreciation is due to Mr. M. C. Terrell, Superintendent of County Schools, for his services in securing so many people of merit for this occasion.

The music on Sunday night was furnished by Miss Mary Graham Morris, pianist, whose numbers were splendidly rendered; by the Mebane Male Quartet who sang twice and was enjoyed by all; and by Miss Louise Cooke of Swepsonville. Miss Cooke has spent three years at the Durham Conservatory of Music and has a rich, sweet voice. She sang "The Holy City."

One remarkable feature of this chautauqua was the way in which the financial end of it was handled.

How to Make Cold Pressed Grape Juices.

How to make a delicious drink and one that is easily sold at the nearby drug stores is shown by Mrs. Cornelia C. Morris, district home demonstration agent for the State College and Department of Agriculture, in a recipe for cold pressed grape juice. Mrs. Morris says that this drink retains all the delicate flavor of fresh grapes. It is made in the following way:

Crush grapes (do not cook), strain through cheese cloth and let stand one hour. Strain or filter through a flannel bag, being careful to keep back the sediment. Pour juice into quart jars that have been sterilized, add new rubbers that have been washed in hot soda water (1 teaspoonful soda to 1 quart water), place to seal jars and adjust the clamp, but do not seal tight. Place jars in sterilizer (a tin wash-boiler with wooden rack in bottom may be used) and surround with cold water, allowing the water to come to the shoulder of the jar. When the water reaches the boiling point 212° F. (a hard, jumping boil) keep that temperature for 2 minutes, remove jars and seal immediately. The juice inside the jars will be only about 185° F. A higher temperature or longer cooking impairs the flavor. No sugar will be required as the cold pressed juice contains a high percentage of fruit sugar.

To Show Results of Lime With Legumes.

Raleigh, N. C. August 27.—E. C. Blair, extension agronomist of the State College and Department of Agriculture, will hold a number of meetings during the month of September to show the excellent effect secured by using lime and legumes in a combination to improve the fertility of the soil. Mr. Blair is conducting demonstrations with lime in about nineteen counties of the State. The general plan of the work is to use lime on one acre of land, to grow a legume on this soil, turn under the legume and note the resulting effect on the following crop. Good increases in crop yields have been secured from this practice, as shown by comparisons with a strip of land left unlimed in each demonstration.

Demonstrations are made with farmers under the direction of the county agents. Soybeans, cowpeas, velvet beans, crimson clover, red clover and vetch are the legumes being used. Mr. Blair has found that lime is very beneficial to all of these legumes, having nearly trebled the yield of red clover hay in one instance. One crop of crimson clover turned under made an increase of 15 bushels of corn per acre, in addition to paying for itself with grazing.

Farmers of the counties in which these demonstrations are to be held should attend the meetings to see the effects of lime and legumes, advises Mr. Blair. The meetings will begin the last week in August and continue through September and parts of October and November. Mr. Blair states that many farmers in North Carolina have soils that need improvement, and a visit to one of these demonstration will prove both beneficial and valuable. Some field meetings will be held during the same period to show how field selection of seed corn and cotton is conducted.

The meetings which Mr. Blair has announced to date are as follows: August 28 at F. H. George's farm at Comfort in Jones county; September 7 and 8 in Alamance county to show seed selection; September 10 at Connally's View farm near Milton in Caswell county; September 11 at P. I. Caudie's farm in Davis county; September 12 at C. J. C. Cheek's farm near Woodleaf in Rowan county and J. F. Knight's farm near China Grove in Rowan county; September 13 at the County Home farm near Taylorsville in Alexander county.

Europe's Industrial Decline and U. S. Agricultural Situation.

Analysis of American foreign commerce have been struck with the growth of our trade with Asia, Africa, South America and Oceania and the relative decline of our purchases and sales in Europe. Speaking of this shift in America's commerce with the outside world, Fred-rick Todd, secretary of the First Federal Foreign Banking Association, attributes it to three principal factors, one of which, he says, is "the decline of European industry and trade." This depression in Europe is vital factor in the agriculture situation in the United States, but this apparently makes no appeal to the isolationists even from an economic point of view.

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