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SPECIAL SESSION CONGRESS?

Would Deal With Agricultural Situation—No Plans for Actions—Secretary Wallace Talks Bluntly.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, Sept. 25.—There is talk here now of a special session of Congress to deal with the agricultural situation, but Senator Borah, who recently dined with President Coolidge and discussed the matter with him, expressed the opinion that a special session would be useless unless a remedy first was found which the Congress could apply.

Prior to Senator Borah's visit the President's Cabinet discussed the agricultural situation, but the discussion seems to have simmered down to putting the whole matter up to Secretary Wallace to find a remedy. The Secretary of Agriculture has been something of a Philistine in the Cabinet. He has not hesitated to point out the exorbitant prices that the farmer has to pay for things he buys and the low prices of the things he sells. He has called attention to the low purchasing power of the farmer's dollar, and he has talked bluntly of the high freight rates which have increased from 1 1/2 cents a bushel to 22 cents a bushel on wheat. In other words, he has confirmed every fact concerning the disparity in price between what the farmer buys and what he sells, so frequently set forth by Democratic spokesmen. He has exposed the fallacy of a tariff on agricultural products by saying that we cannot expect our farmers will meet any less severe competition in European markets during the coming year than they have met during the last year.

A committee of economists, under the direction of Secretary Wallace, made it clear that one cause of the decline in agricultural prices was the economic breakdown in Europe, and then declared against Republican isolation in the following strong terms:

"The only possibility for an important increase in purchasing power lies in the ability of Europe to expand her manufactured exports. It is of the most vital interest to American agriculture that the United States lend aid in every way possible to the settlement of the reparations and other European problems."

This recommendation has been wholly unheeded by the Republican administration. The only remedy administration spokesmen have suggested is that the farmer produce less wheat, which, by economists, is regarded as no remedy at all.

With all of his blunt frankness, Secretary Wallace has not yet proposed the one obvious remedy: Reduction of the tariff to reduce the price of the articles the farmer has to buy, which, with a revision of transportation charges, would materially increase the purchasing power of the farmer's products.

So far, there is no indication that the present administration will be any more yielding on the tariff than the Harding administration. The protected special interests are the backbone of the Republican party as at present organized and controlled, and so long as this continues to be the case, it may be doubted if anything done by the present administration will amount to any more than another attempt to hoodwink the farmers and "jolly" them along until after the next election.

"When a farmer pays the higher price demanded for registered sheep, he is entitled to everything he pays for," says G. P. Williams, Sheep Field Agent for the State College and Department of Agriculture. If farmers pay these higher prices and do not get the quality promised, or if the breeder does not send the certificate of registration as he promised to, the transaction should be reported to Mr. Williams, who will assist in clearing up the matter.

TOBACCO GROWERS TAKE FIRM STAND.

Appeal to Supreme Court Open 31 More Floors in North Carolina.

After an almost unbroken series of legal victories, and favorable verdicts for the Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association in three North Carolina courts last week where injunctions restraining members from selling their tobacco on the outside were sustained, Judges Geo. W. Connor of Wilson, and J. Lloyd Horton of Farmville, ruled against the association in its interpretation of the contract as holding the member-growers liable for all tobacco grown upon their land. An immediate appeal to the Supreme Court of North Carolina will be taken by the Tobacco Association.

The Directors of the association last Monday reaffirmed their policy to hold all member land-lords liable for delivery of all tobacco grown upon their land, at the monthly meeting of the board. The elected leaders of the organized tobacco farmers of the Carolinas and Virginia expressed the desire to treat all members in a fair and uniform manner by sustaining the repeated demands of loyal members to protect them against the practice of allowing tobacco from farms of members to compete on the auction markets against their own. They also decided to temporarily suspend penalties against members from whose lands tobacco has been sold at auction, while others have avoided such penalties for the time being through an appeal to the courts.

Deductions will be made against all members who have failed to deliver their entire crop to the association if and when the Supreme Court sustains the opinion of the association directors in their interpretation of the contract.

T. C. Watkins, Jr., Manager of Warehouses for the Association, has announced the complete list of the association's markets in the Old Belt of North Carolina as follows: Burlington, Creedmoor, Durham, Elkin, Greensboro, Henderson, Kernersville, Littleton, Leaksville, Louisburg, Madison, Mebane, Mt. Airy, Norlina, Oxford, Pilot Mountain, Reidsville, Roxboro, Statesville, Stoneville, Townsville, Walnut Cove, Winston-Salem, Youngsville, Aberdeen, Apex, Fuquay Springs, Hamlet, Raleigh, Sanford and Vass.

The tobacco crop of Eastern North Carolina is proving a distinct disappointment to the farmers and warehousemen of that section, and was described last week in dispatches from Wilson, North Carolina, as the sorriest crop of tobacco raised in that section for years. Last week's average on the Wilson auction market dropped below 20 cents a pound. Members of the tobacco association in the face of declining prices at the auction houses have been elated over the high cash advances, which continue to be paid them on the cooperative floors.

While averages have run from 12c. to 20c. a pound on various auction floors, some days during the past week individual members of the association at several points have received first cash advances that have run over \$20 a hundred for their entire loads. Among the members who received over \$20 per hundred as a first cash advance for their tobacco were Jesse Keel of Williamston, whose load of 544 pounds brought \$117.91; C. R. Wilson, who drew a check for \$59.90 on 2,394 pounds, delivered at Warsaw, and Mrs. Florence Nobles of Pitt county, to whom 876 pounds of tobacco delivered to the association at Ayden, brought an advance of \$21.06 per hundred.

Warehousemen and graders of the association, fresh from their second successful season in South Carolina, will begin reaching the Old Belt markets of Virginia and North Carolina next week, when the majority of the cooperative floors close on the South Carolina belt.

Crimson clover, corn, pasture and 35 cows make a good living for a farmer near Liberty in Guilford county.

BIG INCOME FROM DAIRY FARMING.

Started With \$50.00 Twenty Years Ago; Now Estimated to be Worth \$100,000.

Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 24.—Twenty years ago, Jesse C. Causey, who lives near Liberty about 13 miles from Greensboro, bought a poor, run-down, galled, pine thicket—by courtesy called a farm. He paid \$800 for about 306 acres. His first payment was \$100 and the balance to be paid in \$100 installments for seven years. Though he had only \$50 to begin with, he soon secured the remaining \$50 and was given the place.

Mr. Causey broke away from the accepted idea of farming in his section and determined to become a livestock and forage crop man. In spite of all predictions as to how he would fare to make a living, this old run-down farm is now one of the most valuable in Guilford county and Mr. Causey is beginning to be known over the State as one of North Carolina's best farmers.

County Agent E. B. Garrett of Guilford county says of Mr. Causey, "He is one of the best examples of a successful small farmer that I know of. Mr. Causey has no interest outside of his farm, yet he has an income of from \$5,000 to \$6,000 per year. His home is valued at \$30,000, and the whole farm together with equipment is worth close to \$100,000 at this time."

Mr. Causey made his money by improving his soil, milking about 35 cows per year, and selling his farm produce through cows, poultry and hogs. He grows all the supplies needed on his own place, and the money from his butter, poultry, eggs and hams is clear cash. He has used sound methods, worked hard and produced a quality product. This is shown by the fact that he sells about 150 pounds of butter in Greensboro each week at a price 10 cents above the market quotation. He has regular customers who depend on him to supply them with butter or any other produce that he may have for market. Mr. Causey uses labor-saving equipment on his place and saves his wife and family the drudgery usually associated with farm life. Yet this is the man of whom it was said, "He will starve to death on that place."

Herbert Hoover Commends Cooperation.

Today business organization is moving strongly toward cooperation. There are in the cooperative great hopes that we can even gain in individuality, equality of opportunity, and an enlarged field for initiative, and at the same time reduce many of the great wastes of over-reliance, competition in production and distribution. Those who fear that cooperation is an advance toward socialism need neither rejoice nor worry. Cooperation in its current economic sense represents the initiative of self-interest blended with a sense of service for nobody belongs to a cooperative who is not striving to sell his products or services for more or striving to buy from others for less, or striving to make his income more secure. Their members are furnishing the capital for extension of their activities just as effectively as if they did it in corporate form and they are simply transferring the profit principle from joint return to individual return. Their only success lies where they eliminate waste either in production or distribution—and they can do neither if they destroy individual initiative. Indeed this phase of development of our individualism promises to become the dominant note of its twentieth century expansion. But it will thrive only in so far as it can construct leadership and a sense of service, and so long as it preserves the initiative and safeguards the individuality of its members.

Half the value of the North Carolina cotton crop goes to feed the farm work animals of the State, finds Earl Hostetter of the Experiment Station.

BILL BOOSTER SAYS

NOTHING PEPS UP A TOWN LIKE PAINT! FRESH PAINT! LOTS OF PAINT! THAT'S WHAT WE NEED! WE GOT DEALERS WHO SELL IT AND PAINTERS WHO CAN GLUE IT ON! LETS TELL 'EM TO GO TO IT! NOW!!



NEGLECTING THEIR LANGUAGE

Younger Chinese Since the Revolution Show a Preference for English and French.

To judge from the numerous articles that are being written on China, its literature is not reaping great benefits from the revolution. In the first place, the Chinese language is being pushed more and more into the background. The younger generation no longer receives the training it once received in the Chinese "Classics," and hand in hand with this goes their preference for foreign languages—English primarily, and then French, with a little German. It is, of course, impossible for a country to build up a body of national literature in a foreign language. Intellectually, however, China is making reassuring progress. Its three greatest political writers, all of whom have been active now for nearly a quarter of a century—Tschang-Schi-tung, Kang-Yu-wei, and Liang-Ki-tschao—are as active as ever in their efforts to save the nation from the fate of India or Burma or Korea or Egypt or Poland.

Fine for the Youngsters. "Play as you enter" is the welcome sign on the sides of the "Jollytown" trolley cars in Baltimore, Md., where the traction company has set aside several cars for the children to play in. They are complete in every detail except that the power is turned off and they are anchored to the ground. Instead of the usual advertising cards, Mother Goose rhymes and pictures are displayed along the sides. The clanging gongs and the loud calling of imaginary and unheard-of street names afford noisy proof of the popularity of the play cars as the crews take them along fancied routes.

Melting Sulphur. Sulphur is often used to anchor bolts in cement or stone floors, but as it catches fire so easily when melted over an open flame, its use is somewhat inconvenient. The difficulty can, however, be avoided by first melting some lead, and then partly immersing the sulphur vessel in the molten lead. The sulphur will be melted in a short time, and there it will not catch fire, unless the temperature of the lead is allowed to exceed 225 degrees Fahrenheit.

All Balled Up. "My brother works in a theater. He's a shifter. I mean he goes shifts—that is, he's a sister of shenanigans, a somer of shifts. Oh, hang it, he's a shifty seener—a shenny—a shift seener—a shiffery—well, anyhow, my brother works in a theater."—Boston Transcript.

A Hard Blow. Mrs. Brown—Yer ain't lookin' too happy today, Mrs. Jones. What's up? Mrs. Jones—What's up? Jones has been promising all week to take me and Billy to see Charlie Chaplin, and this morning, half an hour ago, just as we was getting ready, his strike was declared off, and he had to go back to work. That's what's up!—The Pathfinder.

Eclipse of Sun and Moon. An eclipse of the sun can only occur at the time of new moon and the moon can only be eclipsed when it is full.

Small and Great. It is a small thing to die, but a great thing to be deprived.—Horace.

Pointer for Politicians. Nothing is politically right that is morally wrong.—O'Connor.

Chairman Durbin's History Of the Democratic Party.

Mr. W. W. Durbin, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Ohio, has produced a piece of valuable political literature in a pamphlet entitled "A History of the Origin, Principles and Purposes of the Democratic Party."

Among historical facts he makes clear are that the plan of the Constitution of the United States which was adopted was proposed by James Madison, a Democrat, the first lieutenant of Thomas Jefferson, known to his generation as the Father of the Constitution.

That it was basely false that Jefferson was against the Constitution, his original objection to it being remedied by the addition of the Bill of Rights comprised in the first amendment.

That "government of the people, by the people, for the people" began in 1781 under Thomas Jefferson.

That the most recent biographies of Abraham Lincoln—one by Jessie Weik and one by Prof. Stephenson—contain the statement that the only two men Lincoln was ever heard to praise were George Washington and Thomas Jefferson.

Among some of the great constructive acts of the Democratic party he sets forth the following: The Bill of Rights in the Constitution.

The Acquisition of Louisiana, Florida and California.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The opening of public lands to settlers.

Pioneered a fight for an income tax.

The popular election of Senators.

The creation of the Federal Reserve System, (the greatest piece of financial legislation in the history of the world)

Gave the farmers the Rural Credits Act, (the most helpful financial legislation ever enacted for agriculture).

Gave labor the Magna Charta of its rights.

Passed the first national act to end child slavery.

Under a Democratic administration, directed with brilliant success, the greatest war in history and gave the world an international plan for peace.

Mr. Durbin has compressed a great deal of Democratic party history into small space and has done it attractively and convincingly.

Practically all of the great constructive policies of the nation have emanated from the Democratic party.

North Carolina Spindles Among Most Active.

University News Letter.

The textile mills of North Carolina are about the most active in the United States. That our mills are in healthy condition is shown by the July report of the Department of Commerce. Although Massachusetts has more than twice as many cotton spindles as we, the active spindle hours in this State in July were 89 percent of the total active spindle hours of Massachusetts. The average spindle in our State ran 267 hours, while in the leading textile State, at present, the average spindle ran only 138 hours. The average in South Carolina was 268 hours.

Almost the same conditions exist when the South and North are compared. The average southern spindle ran 254 hours during July, while the average for the North was 141 hours. The South is the natural home of the textile industry, and North Carolina possesses more and better advantages than any other southern State. It is the confession of northern mill men themselves.

Last year where hot lunches were served school children, a big difference was noted in their health, say home demonstration workers of the State College and Department of Agriculture.

V. W. Lewis is returning to North Carolina to help the farmers of the State market their livestock more profitably.

SHOW NORTH CAROLINA AT THE STATE FAIR.

Mrs. Vanderbilt Makes Appeal for Exhibits.

Raleigh, Sept. 25.—The object of the State Fair is to "show North Carolina," says Mrs. Edith Vanderbilt, president of the North Carolina Agricultural Society, in a statement today calling attention to the importance of having all entries in by October 1st and 6th.

"Send your entries to Raleigh today," she urges after calling attention to the fact that during the week of October 15th, the products of the State of North Carolina will be on display at the State Fair.

"Some excellent exhibits have already been arranged," Mrs. Vanderbilt states, "and are now being installed. Others are coming in daily."

The list of exhibits will range from huge power looms weaving cloth down to ladies' handkerchiefs made by the busy housewife," he explains, and adds that there is no limit to what may be exhibited.

"I wish, as president of the State Fair," she continues, "to urge every person in the State to send whatever they may make or produce to the fair at Raleigh, so that it may be exhibited and compete for the many prizes offered."

"By sending in your exhibit you can do more to make the North Carolina State Fair the greatest in the country than by any other means. It is a public institution for the public good and it is your duty as a citizen of the State to promote the interest of such an institution whose one object and aim is to serve the public for progress and prosperity."

"The State Fair belongs to every man, woman and child of North Carolina, and I should like to see the day when every one of you takes an active part in its development."

One Way to Sell Lambs—Information on Butchering.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 26.—When local butchers are indifferent about buying lambs, or if they are unreliable about paying cash for the animals when taken off the farm, then the farmer should canvass his local market and arrange to slaughter the lambs on his farm and deliver the carcasses to consumers who pay cash. In general, selling to first-class butchers and stock buyers is the better method, but if a farmer is driven to market his lambs himself, and needs information on how to prepare the carcass for market, he can secure this information from G. P. Williams, Sheep Field Agent for the State College and Department of Agriculture. Mr. Williams sometimes visits the farm and gives a demonstration on how to butcher a lamb in such a way as to meet the approval of the consumer.

Club Members at the State Fair.

One of the most interesting features of the State Fair this year will be exhibits and demonstrations by club boys and girls enrolled by workers of the State College and Department of Agriculture. S. J. Kirby, in charge of the Boys' Club Work, and Miss Maude Wallace, in charge of the girls, have completed arrangements for having several teams of club members from each section of the State. The girls will give demonstrations in clothing, canning, jelly making, and poultry growing, while the boys will judge livestock, grains and grasses and give demonstrations with various farm problems. The agricultural club members will be entertained by the State College while here and both boys and girls will be under the close supervision of the farm and home agents of the Agricultural Extension Service while in Raleigh. At least fifty girls will be in the teams coming to Raleigh and several hundred boys are expected.

How would you like to sleep under a blanket made from the wool from your own sheep? Many good farmers of North Carolina are doing so now.

Sprinkle Some Grass Seed on the Lawn this Fall.

It is always wise to sow some good grass seed in the lawn each fall even though there is a fair stand of grass. The reason for this is explained by F. E. McCall, Garden Specialist for the State College and Department of Agriculture, who says, "Some of the grasses are biennials, or live only two years, and if kept closely cut, they fail to reseed and die. Most annual grasses are green only in the summer. If lawn grass seed containing good percentages of Kentucky Blue grass and Italian rye grass are sown now, a good green lawn may be had all winter and next spring. These grasses may burn out during the hot summer, so if Bermuda grass is also planted a good lawn may be had the whole year through."

The very shady and wet places or even the very dry spots in the lawn may need some different varieties of grass seeds to make these spots green. Wood Meadow Grass, creeping Bent, Rhode Island Bent or Fall Puccin all do well under considerable shade; Dog Tail Grass, Red Puccin and Yellow Oat Grass do well in the very dry situations and Canary Grass should be in use in the wet places."

Mr. McCall states that the new lawn should be clipped often but never closer than three inches and that all grasses do best on a moderately heavy clay loam, heavily limed.

Leap's Prolift, Purple Straw, and Fulester are three varieties of wheat best suited to North Carolina. Fulghum, Appler and Red Rust Proof are the best oats and Abruzzi Rye is the best variety of rye to plant, finds C. B. Williams of the State College.

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