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DR. WM. S. LONG DEAD.

Founder and First President of Elon College—Taught More Than 50 Years—Buried at Graham—Funeral Largely Attended.

Elon College, Aug. 3.—Rev. William Samuel Long of Chapel Hill, N. C., who was injured in an automobile wreck near Sanford on last Tuesday, died as a result of his injuries in the Sanford Hospital Sunday afternoon.

At first it was thought Dr. Long's injuries were slight since only three broken ribs were broken and he seemed to be in a perfectly rational condition, but some two days after the accident complications developed from internal injuries and gradually the life of the great minister and educator ebbed away.

A brief funeral service will be conducted at his late residence at Chapel Hill at 1:30 Monday afternoon. The body will then be brought to New Providence church, Graham, N. C., where the burial service will be conducted. It was in this church that Dr. Long served as pastor for many years, building it up to be one of the great religious centers of Alamance county. It is fitting therefore that his body should rest in the town of Graham and that the funeral service should be held for him in this historic church. The funeral services will be in charge of Dr. W. W. Staley of Suffolk, Va., Dr. N. G. Newman, and Dr. W. A. Harper of Elon College.

Dr. Long was throughout his life a man of terrific energy. He was also a man of unusual foresight. His will power when once he had determined upon a course of action enabled him to accomplish results that seemed impossible to his associates. He was also a man capable of great affection for his friends, and of eliciting great affection from them.

Dr. Long was fifty years ago in the very prime of the leadership in the ministry of the Christian Church when he caught the educational vision. He determined that Alamance county should be the home of an institution of higher education for the Christian Church and he set about to erect such an institution. His first work along this line was to found the Graham Normal College, Graham, N. C. This school began under his leadership in 1865 and continued in a flourishing condition until 1890 when Graham College was merged in Elon College, which Dr. Long had aroused the people of the Christian Church to found.

Dr. Long was the first president and founder of Elon College. He served as president for four years, resigning to re-enter the ministry, still making his home in the residence which he had erected for himself just east of the college campus. The last few years of his life he spent at Chapel Hill in his home there, and he was on his way from his residence in Chapel Hill to Hamlet via Sanford when the accident occurred to the automobile in which he was riding with his wife and his step son and daughter, Mr. T. Rice Aimes and Miss Willie Aimes. Dr. and Mrs. Long sustained injuries but the other members of the party escaped. Mrs. Long has completely recovered from her injuries, which were slight. Dr. Long was internally injured and was unable to survive the shock to his nervous system.

Dr. Long was born in Alamance county October 22, 1839, and resided in this county the major part of his life. In addition to being the founder of Graham Normal College and Elon College he was for many years the superintendent of schools for Alamance county. Many of the leading citizens of the county in every walk of life owe the inspiration of their careers to him as a master mind in the realm of education. His activity in the educational world was equalled only by his activity as a minister and founder of churches, many of the churches of the county being founded by him, and one, Long's Chapel, bears his name. He is frequently referred to by the older citizens of the county as the most distinguished man that Alamance had produced.

Dr. Long considered his work at Elon College the outstanding

contribution of his life to his generation. When the Administration building, which he began erecting in 1889 and which under his leadership was opened for students on September 2, 1890, went up in flames on January 18, 1923, he said to President Harper when called over the phone that he must not be discouraged because of the disaster which had overtaken the college, because he knew that friends would arise to rebuild even on a larger scale.

On January 24th, six days after the fire, when the trustees met in the midst of cold and snow in a room all too small for the purpose, Dr. Long was present and offered prayer. His prayer was characteristic of the man, filled with faith and hope and courage for a new day, and as the rebuilding program was steadily approached its completion no heart has been more moved to express his appreciation than that of Dr. Long. He was present at the last commencement and took part in the graduating exercises and in the formal presentation of the Alamance building to the trustees. All Elon mourns the death of her distinguished founder and first president.

Surviving Dr. Long are Mrs. Long, Dr. Will S. Long, Jr.; Graham, N. C.; Mr. J. Edgar Long, Graham, N. C.; Mrs. S. A. Holleman, High Point, N. C.; Mrs. H. F. Franklin, Richmond, Va.; Miss Willie Aimes, step-daughter, Mr. T. Rice Aimes of Wilmington, step-son, and two brothers Judge B. F. Long, Statesville, N. C.; and Dr. Daniel Albright Long, Franklinton, N. C.; with many grand children and great-grand children.

Soil Building With Legumes Increases Yield of Wheat.

R. T. Lenoir of Yadkin Valley, Caldwell county, has found that the proper use of lime and legumes will increase his wheat yield from eight bushels to eighteen bushels per acre, reports County Agent D. M. Roberts of the State College extension division.

"It came about this way," says Mr. Roberts. "In 1921 Mr. Lenoir had a field of 18 acres that he planted to wheat. He secured a yield of eight bushels per acre the following spring. He then planted the land to corn and received only eleven bushels per acre as his average yield for that crop. In 1923, therefore, I suggested to Mr. Lenoir that he lime this field, sow it to some legume and then plant his wheat the following fall. This he did. After liming the land he planted soybeans and made an excellent crop. The entire bean crop was turned under in the fall of last year and the land then planted to wheat.

"Mr. Lenoir finished his thrashing this week and found that this field was returning him an average of 18 bushels per acre. Of course this is no unusual yield but it is good considering the fact that he made only an average of eight bushels before liming and plowing under the legumes. Not only this, but the increased production secured has more than paid for all the expense and trouble in using the lime and planting the soybeans. In addition, the land is in a much higher state of cultivation for future crops. He is now planning to run a rotation of corn, wheat and red clover on this same land and can do it without loss since the soil is now in condition to begin such a plan."

Because of heavy rainfall much loss of nitrogen fertilizer has occurred from the fields of Richmond County; only half a crop is the outlook and so County Agent W. H. Barton is pushing his campaign for planting soil improving legumes this fall. The total orders for vetch seed have now reached 15,270 pounds.

"Old Mr. Soil Builder" is a name given improved agricultural practices in Stanly County by farm agent O. H. Phillips. This gentleman has caused some of the farmers in that county to produce from 30 to 35 bushels of wheat per acre this spring.

Electric lights for the farm homes of Cleveland county is a new project fostered by the county farm agent and his Board of Agriculture.

The Best Thing

A Cherryville school teacher, some time ago, asked her pupils what they regarded as the best and most valuable thing in this community. The children wrinkled their brows, looked perplexed, and some of them answered the question. But they were all wide of the mark.

The teacher indicated the answers were wrong as each pupil made his or her supreme effort to find the correct answer to the knotty problem. Finally the teacher, when they were all expectant and very much excited over what really was the best thing in this community, told them that they themselves were the best and most valuable.

It was somewhat of a jolt for little folks, especially those with a keen imagination, who had conjured up many wonderful things. The teacher's answer brought them back to earth, but it gave them a sense of their importance in the world.

It should also give every person living in the community, regardless of whether they have children in the public schools, something to think about, when we think along lines of community development.

For we cannot build for the future any better than by making better boys and girls who will become better men and women and make this a better community in the next generation. We can build for the future, not alone by teaching children at home how to live right, but by supporting the teacher, the school authorities, and the whole public school system to the best of our ability and to the limit of our means.

We cannot hope for our community to rise any higher in the future than our public school system.—Cherryville Eagle.

Good Pig Feed In Soybean Meal.

Experiments recently concluded by Earl Hostetler, in charge of swine investigations for the State College Experiment Station show that soybean meal is about as good a protein feed for young pigs as is the more expensive fish meal. The saving from feeding it is offset however because the pigs eat more of the soybean meal than of the fish meal and also need more mineral matter.

Mr. Hostetler placed on test two lots of 27 pigs each feeding them with self feeders at the Black Land Branch Station farm near Wenoona. The first lot was given shelled corn, fish meal and mineral. The second lot was given shelled corn, soybean meal and mineral.

At the end of the 67 day test extending from January 15 until March 22, the following results were found:

Lot one weighing an average of 94 pounds each at the beginning of the test gained 1.81 pounds daily. The pigs in this lot consumed 344 pounds of corn, 32 pounds of fish meal and 7.4 pounds of mineral or a total of 378.4 pounds of feed for every hundred pounds gain made. The cost of this gain per hundred was \$6.23.

Lot two weighing an average of 89 pounds each at the beginning of the test gained 1.85 pounds daily. These pigs ate 274 pounds of corn, 101 pounds of soybean meal and 3.8 pounds of mineral or 378.8 pounds of feed for each hundred pounds gain. The cost of this gain per hundred pounds was \$6.09.

Mr. Hostetler states that the pigs in lot two ate more than three times the amount of protein feed as those in lot one. They also consumed more mineral but the pigs in lot one ate enough corn to offset the difference in amount. The lot fed soybean meal cost more than the lot fed fish meal but both feeds gave satisfactory results and the price of the feed should determine which one is to be used. Mr. Hostetler has another test now running on this subject and hopes to have additional information later in the fall.

Litter from the poultry house will make good fertilizer. This is a point to remember when cleaning out the poultry house this month.

MAINE FISHERMEN "THINK UP A FEW"

Good Ones Before Lodge Was Called to Order.

The following conversation was heard at the lodge at Damariscotta just before the meeting was called to order Tuesday night:

"Joe" Hatch asked George W. Singer how he was getting on with his cottage at Blacay pond.

"Oh, pretty well," was the reply, "I got two pickerel out there today. I was fishing with a piece of fish's nape for a pickerel one day last week and a monstrous big brute came up close to the punt and winked at me. Then he began to push the bait around, spit on it and do all kinds of stunts with it, except to bite it. Then he backed up near the boat. He had a tail as big as my two hands and he flipped about a teacupful of water right in my eye and then seoted. I got a few live minnows of Woodie Oliver at the mills yesterday and I've been working hard all day to coax him out. I got one that weighed most four pounds, but I won't be satisfied till I get that big brute that insulted me!"

"They do grow big in that pond," said Blue Hitchcock. "One awful hot day I was sculling across the pond when a big pickerel grabbed the paddle right out of my hand. I hadn't a spare paddle and there wasn't any wind. That was early in the morning and it was most night before I drifted ashore in a cove. The first thing I saw in the pads was my paddle with the end all chewed up and absolutely ruined. It was a white oak paddle that I valued highly."

"Joe" Hatch then put his cud in the stove and started to tell a story, but Roy called the lodge to order.—Lewiston (Maine) Journal.

CONSUME MUCH MILK IN COFFEE AND TEA

There are 3,000,000 coffee cows and 750,000 tea cows in the United States, according to dairy statisticians. That is to say, the quantity of milk and cream used in tea and coffee in the United States is equivalent to the production from that many cows.

Coffee consumption is around one billion pounds annually, or approximately forty billion cups. This requires forty billion ounces of cream, the milk equivalent of which is twelve and a half billion pounds, or practically one-eighth the total production of milk in the United States.

Consumption of tea in the United States is practically eighty-five million pounds, or approximately twenty-one billion cups. The quantity of cream used in tea averages only one-half that in coffee, or one-half ounce per cup, or a total in terms of milk of more than a billion pounds.

The survey also brings out the fact that 800,000,000 pounds of sugar a year, or one-tenth of the sugar consumed for all purposes in the United States, is used in coffee and tea.

Air Accidents Few

A total of more than 10,000 airplane flights from Clover field in twelve months resulted in only three accidents, according to the reports, and from this the argument is advanced that flying is safer than automobile riding, says an Associated Press dispatch from Santa Monica, California.

The reckless aviator and the stunt flyer are said to be responsible for the prevailing delusions about the danger of flying.

Trees on Roadside

In the vicinity of some cities and towns in Oregon systematic efforts in tree planting have been inaugurated along the highways, says Nature Magazine. A good example of this is near The Dalles, where the Kiwanis club has planted about two miles of trees just approaching the city.

First Speedway in France

The first motor speedway ever constructed in France is now being built near Marseilles, and will be one of the most thrilling courses in the world. Several hairpin turns will have to be negotiated, and sharp curves are the rule rather than the exception.

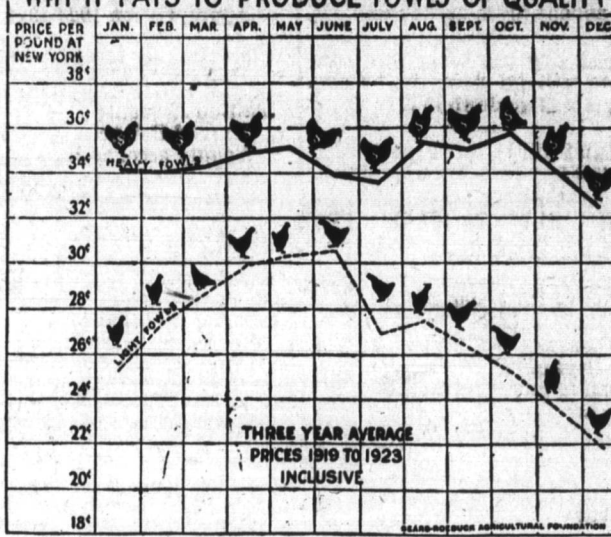
Dig Up Ancient Synagogue

The Danish scholar and excavator, Doctor Sommerfeld, found in the Palestine village of Kapernaum the ruins of an old synagogue. It was in this village that Christ first preached to the Jews. On the walls of the synagogue was found the swastika emblem.

Hotel Built in Clouds

On top of Jungfrauch, in Switzerland, a hotel is being built at an elevation of 11,490 feet. The workmen have to brave elements that would ordinarily dismay those of warmer climates. The hotel when finished will literally be among the clouds frequently.

WHY IT PAYS TO PRODUCE FOWLS OF QUALITY

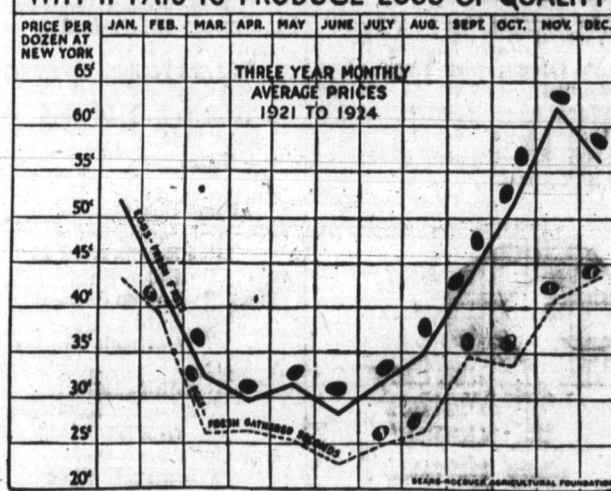


It's the extra pound of flesh on the fowl that cheapens production costs and commands a premium price for the poultryman. According to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation the extra pound can be put on for from 5 to 7 cents, which increases the value of each pound to the consumer by making the entire carcass more plump and attractive, so it commands a fancy price over lighter birds. Heavy hens sell from 5 to 11 cents more than light hens. It's true all down the line—turkeys, ducks, capons, hens and young fry—the extra pound brings the extra dollar.

Over a period of three years the New York market shows heavy fresh-killed milk-fowl or hens weighing 5 pounds or over to average from 4 to 11 cents higher per pound than the light fowls weighing 3 pounds. The five-year average for the month of September shows the heavy fowls to average 9 cents over the light weight, the margin broadening during October and November, reaching its height in December, when the heavy fowls range to 11 cents a pound over the light weights.

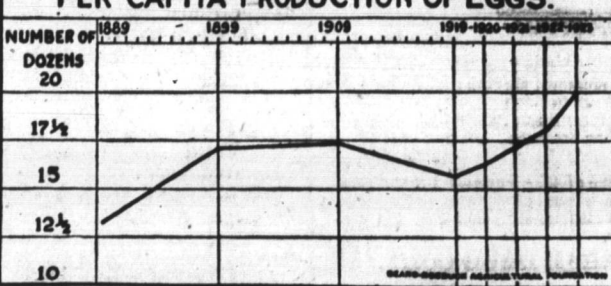
The average weight of the ordinary fowl as it comes from the farm is 3 1/2 to 4 pounds. The poultryman with the eye for business will add an extra pound or so and receive the top prices. The farmer who takes thin, underfed poultry to market is beating himself.

WHY IT PAYS TO PRODUCE EGGS OF QUALITY



That everything with a shell on goes, isn't the rule any longer. On the market today, it still goes, but at a price below a first-class egg. Opportunity for the greatest success in egg production lies in producing an article that is better than the average, then selling it as such. It isn't hard to find a market willing to pay a premium of 6 to 7 cents a dozen over firsts and from 9 to 15 cents a dozen over seconds, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. The premium on fresh-gathered firsts at New York City during a three-year period over fresh-gathered seconds was substantial as shown by the accompanying chart. During February, March and April, when practically all eggs are good, the prices of extra firsts average only from 1 to 4 cents higher than for seconds. In May the spread begins to widen. In August the margin on extra firsts is around 9 cents. It continues to widen until in November, when the high peak is reached, with extras at 62 cents a dozen and seconds at 41 cents. It costs a little more and it takes a lot of extra effort to market high quality eggs. Yet the gain is ample return for the extra expense and labor.

PER CAPITA PRODUCTION OF EGGS.



So rapidly is the poultry industry expanding that within a short time over production may cut the farmer's poultry dollar unless production can be maintained at a lower cost, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. A recent survey shows that more than 5,000,000 farms in this country produce poultry and eggs. It is estimated that there were 401,000,000 chickens on farms before the hatching season started. This is an increase of over 50,000,000, or nearly 12 per cent over figures of a year ago and 121,000,000, or over 32 per cent increase since January 1, 1920.

Production of eggs increased 33.3 per cent between 1920 and 1923 while the population increased only 5.3 per cent. In the past five years the estimates of egg production have shown a close correlation with the estimated number of chickens on hand at the beginning of the year, the ratio being 4.6 dozens per fowl. If the same ratio holds good, egg production in 1924 will gain 10 to 12 per cent over 1923 when it showed a gain of 33 per cent over four years ago.

Profitable poultry production at the present stage of expansion is dependent upon the present high level of demand. Up to date consumption has kept pace with production. In 1923 enough eggs were produced to furnish 20 dozens for every man, woman and child in the United States. This would mean 100 dozens for the average family of five.

Tom Tarheel says the boll weevil can't eat ham and butter and eggs and corn bread and garden truck so the folks at his house will be well fed this winter even if they don't make much cotton.

Three-fourths of the mistakes a man makes are made because he does not really know the thing he thinks he knows.

Now the savory perfume of the preserving kettle, the soft gurgle of the boiling canner, and the dappled whiteness of the drying screen should be foretelling of good things to eat this winter.

Sales on the Henderson curb market now amount to over \$400 each week. About forty farmers are selling regularly there now.

Italy's Many Tongues

Some candidates at the Italian general election find a knowledge of languages useful.

In the towns of Lecce and Reggio di Calabria a majority of the inhabitants speak only Greek, while in other parts of southern Italy and Sicily Albanian is the prevailing tongue.

French is the mother-tongue of over 100,000 natives of the districts of Aosta, Pignerol and Susa, and German of some 15,000 in Piedmont and Venetia, while Catalan is largely spoken in Sardinia.

German, Serbian, Slovenian and other Slav dialects prevail in the provinces annexed since the war, where the inhabitants numbered 1,566,091 at the time of the 1921 census.

Great Idea

Charles Doering, chief clerk in the street and bridge department, discovered in a magazine the other day that a form of rubber paving is being tried out in London. A friend of Mr. Doering's immediately urged him to run for street and bridge commissioner of Houston on the rubber paving ticket.

"Why, think of the saving that could be made," argued the friend. "You could lay a block of rubber pavement, and then hook a tractor to it and stretch it out for three or four blocks."—Houston Post.

Foreign Birds in America

English starlings, 50 of which were released in Central park, New York, in 1890, are now common in all the Northeastern states; but until the last two or three years they have not gone South in any considerable numbers.

They have spent their winters in the North, as the English sparrows do. But last autumn huge flocks went South; so it may be that they have learned to migrate in America as they usually do in Europe.

Gross Extravagance

Little Carl was asked if he would rather have a little sister or a little brother. He asked for a dog. "You can't have one," said his father. "Dogs cost money and the money must go for the baby."

A few days later a little brother was presented to Carl. "Look at him," he said to his grandmother, "all our money wasted on that!"—Fliegende Blätter (Munich).

Friendly Tip

"Is Mrs. Gable at home?" asked the caller. "Be good luck, ma'am, she's not," replied the Irish maid; "but if ye're wise ye'll lave yer card an' stree-diddle out o' here, for she's likely to be back most any minute now."—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Crandall (Lows) Tells How She Stopped Chicken Losses

"Last spring, rats killed all our baby chicks. With 14 known about Rat-Snap before. With just one large package we killed swarms of rats. They won't get this year's hatches. I'll bet." Rat-Snap is guaranteed and sells for 25c, 65c, \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by GRAHAM DRUG COMPANY.

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