

THE GLEANER

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

J. D. KERNODLE, Editor.

\$1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

The editor will not be responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

Entered at the Postoffice at Graham, N. C., as second-class matter.

GRAHAM, N. C., June 3, 1926.

North Carolinians, Incorporated.

A "New North State" developed by its own people from the Old North State, is the subject of the first official pamphlet issued by the organization committee of North Carolinians, Incorporated, in connection with its campaign for funds to advertise North Carolina to the world.

The folder, printed in light blue and conforming to the state's colors, gives in seven pages a not altogether prosaic summary of the plans and activities of North Carolinians, Incorporated, to advertise in a well directed campaign the opportunities and resources of the state through newspapers, magazines and trade journals of national circulation. The pamphlet is being mailed to hundreds of representative citizens in all sections of North Carolina, from temporary organization headquarters at 211 Jefferson Standard Building, Greensboro.

The history of this young organization is dealt with briefly: "For several years progressive business men have discussed the proposition of selling North Carolina to the world through advertising. There has been a most remarkable unanimity of opinion in favor of such an undertaking, but not until this year was the thought crystallized into action. North Carolina, Incorporated, is the development of many discussions, several meetings and much correspondence among several hundred business men from practically every city and town in the state."

In just as concise a manner does the pamphlet present the reason for the organization's existence. It is "a non-profit body incorporated under the laws of North Carolina, a voluntary organization of citizens, created to advertise the natural advantages and resources of all North Carolina through articles and display advertising in magazines and newspapers of National circulation; and to act as a clearing house for disseminating inquiries resulting from this advertising to the cities, towns and communities co-operating in the movement. It is designed to bring to North Carolina more good people to utilize the unused farm lands; to build additional manufacturing industries; to attract an ever increasing number of home builders, tourists and pleasure seekers. The sole purpose is to promote the agricultural, commercial, industrial, residential and resort development of the entire state."

The plans follow: "It is planned to enlist state-wide support and interest in order to secure an adequate fund to advertise the natural resources, advantages and business opportunities of the state. To accomplish this, \$150,000 will be required for the first year's operations."

"Tell it to North Carolinians, Sell it to the World," is the slogan adopted by the organization committee. Included in the pamphlet are letters of endorsement by Senators F. M. Simmons and Lee S. Overman and Governor A. W. McLean. Included also is a copy of the certificate of incorporation signed by Fred N. Tate, of High Point; L. H. Hole, Jr., of Greensboro; C. O. Kuester, of Charlotte; George W. Mountcastle, of Lexington, and W. P. Budd, of Durham. The pamphlet also contains a list of resolutions which were sent out to representative citizens, asking their endorsement to the movement. More than 300 copies of the copies were signed, more than 50 of these by newspaper editors.

Of some twenty varieties of cotton being tested in Hertford county the Mexican 6 and Coker-Cleveland are outstandingly good.

A little change in fertilizer for tobacco can make a big change in the quality of weed find some North Carolina farmers who have adopted suggestions from the agricultural extension workers.

UNEXPECTED ATTACK ON TARIFF LAW.

When Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, wrote a letter designed to administer the coupe de grace to the Haugen "farm relief" bill, he did not foresee that his argument would be so effectively turned against him. After Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas and Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana had exposed his inconsistencies, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, a Republican who bucks and gags sometimes when G. O. P. specialists proceed to dose the body politic, took Mr. Mellon's argument, inserted "tariff bill" in lieu of Haugen bill, made a few related changes, and lo and behold a smashing argument against the position of the dominant group of the party Mr. Mellon represents. While Senator Borah, who later voted against the Haugen bill, said he had had "serious doubt from the beginning as to the economic soundness of the pending bill," and had no doubt as to its unconstitutionality, he remarked that Mr. Mellon had "made the strongest argument for its economic soundness that has been made; that is to say, if the protective tariff theory is correct."

Then the Idaho Senator read from the Mellon letter, substituting a few words. In the first column is what Mellon wrote; in the second, what it became, with Borah's slight amendments:

Mellon Argument
"It is, of course, apparent at once that the effect of the BILL will be to increase the cost of living to every consumer of the FIVE BASIC AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES in this country. The EQUALIZATION FEE, while it purports to be paid by the FARMER, will be included in the increased price of the commodity and will, in the end, be borne not by the FARMER but by the consumer. The net result will be that the American consumer will pay the increased domestic price which of necessity must include the EQUALIZATION FEE, or the loss incurred in selling the surplus abroad. We shall have the unusual spectacle of the American consuming public paying a bonus to the PRODUCERS OF FIVE MAJOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES with a resulting decrease in the purchasing power of wages, and at the same time contributing a subsidy to the foreign consumers, who under the proposed plan will secure American commodities at prices below the American level."

"Apparently Mr. Mellon was not so much concerned in the year 1922 about legislation to increase prices as he is now," observed Senator Walsh, after referring to a report of the Federal Trade Commission saying that "in a little more than a month after the tariff (law of 1922) went into effect, the entire increase in duties on ingot aluminum was reflected in the price to the consumer."

"The Haugen bill," said Senator Robinson, "contains provisions that are obnoxious to many Democrats by reason of the fact that it is based, in some of its aspects, upon the perpetuation of a system admittedly unjust, a system associated with an unduly high protective tariff law.***But it is proposed, because there is in force as to others a system of rapacity and plunder, to lead the farmer of this Nation into the camp of the plunderers and leave them there.***So I say to you that the time has come when you ought to repudiate the Secretary of the Treasury and all that he stands for in political and economic life. The time has come when you ought to resort to those principles written more than a century ago by the immortal Jefferson." (After quoting Jefferson on "equal and exact justice to all men," Senator Robinson resumed) "There is no necessity to violate either economic or moral law. The necessity is that we conform to economic laws and keep faith with the moral principles which underlie this government. If we do that we can give permanent relief to the American farmer insofar as his problems can be solved by law."

Room For Expansion In Swine Industry.

During the spring just past, 198 farmers in North Carolina sold 2,793 head of hogs for \$65,412.39. These hogs were fed according to demonstration methods and came from 15 counties of the State.

"The men who grew these hogs, will doubtless sell another \$65,000 worth this fall," says W. W. Shay, swine extension specialist at State College. "If they do, it will make \$130,000 worth of hogs sold this year from the fifteen counties. This is about 80 cars of 70 hogs each, and there are several other counties which should sell just as many every year. It seems to me that there should be other counties which could muster 198 farmers who could raise enough corn to feed 14 hogs to a weight of 200 pounds and do it twice each year."

Mr. Shay states that the first requisite to this end is an honest desire for information regarding the most profitable way of feeding hogs. The next requisite, he states, is a funeral.

"There can be no hope for permanent success in pork production on a commercial basis in North Carolina so long as the existing ideas of cheap production survive," he says. "These ideas must be buried deeply. When 500 men under the supervision of county agents prove with records kept on 5,000 hogs that a certain system of feeding hogs is sound, the man who refers to that system as a theory and states that he believes there is more profit from doing it in a cheaper way, is well within his rights—let him sleep."

Mr. Shay states that if the good farmers in a few more counties would take the trouble to investigate the returns from feeding corn to hogs, they too could share in the profits now being made by the group from 15 counties.

Becomes Boomerang.

"It is, of course, apparent at once that the effect of the TARIFF BILL will increase the cost of living to every consumer of MANUFACTURED ARTICLES in this country. The DUTY while it purports to be paid by the FOREIGNER, will be included in the increased price of the commodity and will, in the end, be borne not by the FOREIGNER but by the consumer. The net result will be that the American consumer will pay the increased domestic price, which of necessity must include the DUTY, or the loss incurred in selling the surplus abroad. We shall have the unusual spectacle of the American consuming public paying a bonus to the MANUFACTURERS OF MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, with a resulting decrease in the purchasing power of wages, and at the same time contributing a subsidy to the foreign consumers, who under the proposed plan will secure American commodities at prices below the American level."

Pays to Irrigate Says This Farmer.

A gross income of nearly nine hundred dollars from a plot of ground less than an acre in extent convinced D. G. Wilson of the Tyro community in Davidson County that it would pay him to irrigate when the seasons are dry.

"Mr. Wilson is one of the successful truck growers of Davidson County," says County Agent C. A. Sheffield. "This spring while most of our truck crops such as tomatoes and early Irish potatoes were a complete failure, Mr. Wilson irrigated his land and grew on about 6-10 of an acre 210 bushels of Irish Cobbler potatoes. He sold these on the Salisbury, Lexington and Spencer markets for an average of \$2.05 per bushel netting him \$430.50 on his venture."

To produce this yield of potatoes, Mr. Wilson used at the rate of 1,500 pounds of a 7-5-5 fertilizer per acre and manured the land heavily before planting. Not all the plant food was used by the potatoes, reports County Agent Sheffield, and enough was left to produce a good general crop. The cost of seed, manure and fertilizer was \$30, which left a profit on the potato venture of \$360.50.

On another third of an acre in the same field, Mr. Wilson planted out 900 Chalk's Jewel and Bonnie Best tomato plants which yielded a return of 50 cents per plant. The tomatoes were sold on the same market as the potatoes and brought in \$450. This makes a total of \$880.50 worth of tomatoes and potatoes from less than one acre of land, states Mr. Sheffield, and shows what any farmer near a good market can do if he takes advantage of all opportunities offered him. The good yields produced on this land were made possible by the heavy fertilization and the use of irrigation.

The average farm family earned \$648 for labor and management on the farm during the past year. This is an increase of \$24 over the previous year.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Holt*

Summons by Publication.

NORTH CAROLINA—ALAMANCE COUNTY. In The General County Court.

Hallie M. Rothrock, Plaintiff vs. C. A. Rothrock, Defendant.

The Defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the General County Court of Alamance County, North Carolina, for divorce for statutory causes, and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear Oct. 4, 1926, at the office of the Clerk of the General Court of Alamance County and answer or demur to the complaint. In the said action or the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for relief demanded in said Complaint. This Aug. 20, 1926.

E. H. MURRAY, Clerk General Court Alamance County.

L. D. Meador, Atty.

NOTICE!

Mortgage Sale of Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed executed by James Lee and wife, Jessie Lee, to Anderson Lee, Mortgagee, on the 21st day of August, 1923, which Mortgage Deed is recorded in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County, in Book of Mortgage Deeds No. 94 at Page 302, which Mortgage Deed together with the note secured by same was assigned to James F. Wagoner by Anderson Lee, default having been made in the payment of the note together with the interest secured by said Mortgage Deed, the undersigned Mortgagee and Assignee will offer at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the court-house door in Graham, Alamance County, North Carolina, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1926, at 12:00 o'clock, noon, all the following real property, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Alamance County, Boon Station Township, and known and described as follows:

Adjoining the lands of East College Avenue, being Lots Nos. 59 and 60. Beginning at an iron stake on East College Avenue, thence 1 deg. and 15 min. east 200 feet to an iron stake; thence north 88 deg. and 40 min, west 100 feet to an iron stake; thence south 1 deg. and 15 minutes west 200 feet to an iron stake on East College Avenue; thence south 88 deg. and 40 minutes east 100 feet to an iron stake, the beginning, containing 20,000 sq. ft. Also one lot No. 65: Beginning at an iron stake; thence north 1/2 deg. and 15 minutes east 200 feet to an iron stake; thence north 88 deg. and 40 minutes west 50 ft. to an iron stake; thence south 1/2 deg. and 15 minutes west 200 feet to an iron stake; thence south 88 deg. and 40 minutes east 50 feet to the beginning, containing 10,000 sq. ft.

Terms of Sale: CASH. This 31st day of July, 1926.

ANDERSON LEE, Mortgagee. JAMES F. WAGONER, Assignee. J. T. Allen, Attorney.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator, I, J. S. of Mrs. Sarah C. Poole, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to present the same to the undersigned duly authenticated on or before the 10th day of August, 1926, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt settlement. This, August 9, 1926. J. S. CLAP, Administrator of Mrs. Sarah C. Poole, Dec'd. J. S. COOK, Atty.

Receiver's Sale of Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed of trust duly executed by John R. Harder and wife, Mamie McDaniel Harder in favor of Piedmont Trust Company, Trustee, on 3rd day of October, 1919, and securing the payment of a series of bonds numbered from 1 to 8, both inclusive, bearing even date with said mortgage deed of trust and payable to bearer, each in the sum of \$200.00, default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness as in said mortgage deed of trust provided, and by the further authority of an order of the superior Court of Alamance County in an action therein pending, and being No. 3682 upon the Civil Issue Docket, the undersigned Receiver of Piedmont Trust Company will on, the first Monday, in September, 1926, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; the same being the 6th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1926 at the court house door in Alamance County, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, to-wit:

Two lots or parcels of land in the corporate limits of the Town of Graham, Alamance County, North Carolina, on the West side of Melville Street, adjoining the lands of J. L. Scott, Sam T. Johnston, Walter R. Harden and R. L. Homes and others, and bounded as follows:

First Lot: Beginning at a rock on W. H. Trolinger's line; thence S with street 75 ft. to a rock; thence W 220 ft. to P. R. Harden's line; thence N with Harden's line 75 ft. to a rock corner with Harden and Trolinger; thence E with Trolinger's line to the beginning, containing Sixteen Thousand Five Hundred (16,500) square feet, more or less, and known as a part of the John Scott lot numbered in the town plot No. 63.

Second Lot: Beginning at an iron bar on East side of ditch corner of Arthur P. Williams; thence with said Williams line S 86 1/2 deg E (B. S.) 2.27 chs to an iron bar, corner of said Williams (formerly Walter R. Harden) on west side of Melville Street; thence with said Steet N 2 1/2 deg E 10 ft to an iron bar corner with said Holmes and Harden; thence N 86 1/2 deg W 2.76 chs (about) to an iron bar in said ditch; thence with said ditch to the beginning, being a strip ten ft wide of the land sold by W. A. Rogers and wife to R. L. Holmes and Walter R. Harden, lying next to and adjoining the land of Arthur P. Williams, herein described as "First Lot".

Said deed of trust is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County in Book 84, page 35, D. of T.

The terms of sale will be cash upon the date of the sale and the purchaser will be furnished with a certificate by said Receiver certifying the amount of his bid and receipt of the purchase price, and the sale will be left open ten days thereafter for the placing of advanced bids as required by law.

This the 13th day of July, 1926. THOMAS D. COOPER, Receiver Piedmont Trust Company.

Trustee's Sale of Real Property.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Deed of Trust executed by Abigail Fitzgerald, single, to the undersigned Trustee on the 11th day of August, 1923, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain bonds described in said deed of trust, which said deed of trust is duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County, in Deed of Trust Book No. 93 at page 124, default having been made in the payment of said bonds and the interest on the same, the undersigned Trustee will, on

Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1926, at 12:00, Noon,

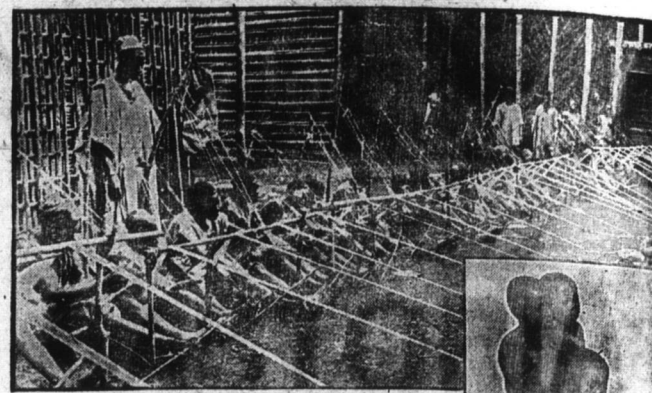
at the Courthouse door of Alamance County, in Graham, N. C., offer for sale at public auction, to the last and highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land in Burlington Township, Alamance County and State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of a street in the rear of the Stag Property, Lot No. 2 and No. 4 of survey made by L. H. Holt, October 1, 1911, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at corner of Lot No. 2 situate on N. side of said street; running thence with Lot No. 2 N. 54 deg. 35 min. E. 157 1/2 ft. to cor-

The Wool Industry in South Africa

(Letter from E. S. Barlett, Bloemfontein, O. F. S., Africa)



Underwood & Underwood Weaving woollens with primitive looms in Africa. Note the Overseers.

The Union of South Africa is rightly classed among the great wool producing countries of the world. Climatic conditions there are admirably adapted to the breeding and raising of the Merino type of sheep with a strong, staple wool.

A large part of this country is suitable only for the raising of sheep, and the government is making progressive and intelligent efforts to improve both the sheep and the manner of preparing the wool for market.

Jackals being a strong menace in South Africa, long-time governments loans are extended to sheep owners for the erection of jackal-proof fencing. Government sheep experts are maintained permanently in allotted districts so that their services and advice may be assured at a nominal fee.

The mutton sheep of South Africa is the fat-tailed, black headed Cape—a non-wooled sheep. As no cross-breeding for mutton lambs is done, the wools are purely Merino in character.

Progress in this South African industry is particularly noticeable in the harvesting. Despite the fact that Kaffir labor can be secured at the equivalent of \$8.50 American, per month there is a trend towards the modern shearing machine as against the age-old hand blades, which, even in America, have not been discarded by many otherwise entirely progressive wool raisers.

A study of this fact, however, readily reveals the reason for it. While there is a first cost for the machine, the unskilled black adapts himself to its use much more readily than to the hand blades, and soon does a remarkably smooth job of shearing with the machine.

Once adapted to the use of the machine, its economic value is demon-

strated in the materially greater number of sheep shorn daily, the better market value of the wool, the fewer maimed sheep, and not least important, the additional 5% to 12% more wool obtained with the machine over and above the amount of wool secured with the hand blades. As a consequence, the machine resolves itself into a small investment with certain and big returns.

Steadily, the science of wool-marketing in South Africa is fast approaching the scientific efficiency of the Australian marketing plan, which is, without doubt, the most practical and efficient in existence today.

Considering that the four provinces, Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Cape Province, which comprise the Union of South Africa, have 20,000 square miles less of territory than Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming combined, it is surprising to note that they contain two and one half times as many sheep as our five states named.

This alone, makes that country a strong contender for future leadership in the wool industry. It is interesting to note however, that the great bulk of foreign progressiveness is due to American initiative, American implements, and machinery and American ingenuity. The South African wool industry holds true to this in that American methods and American machinery are destined to take a large and important place in the economic progress of the far distant Union of South Africa.



Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER! Fletcher's Castoria is a harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrups, prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of

Constipation Wind Colic Flatulency No Sweeten Stomach Diarrhea Regulate Bowels

Aids in the assimilation of Food, promoting Cheerfulness, Rest, and

Natural Sleep without Opiates

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Dr. J. C. Holt* Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

ELON COLLEGE

In the Heart of Piedmont North Carolina

A Christian College for Both Men and Women, Preparing for the Professions and for Life.

New, modern and fire-proof buildings. Most approved types of furniture and equipment. Courses offered in Teacher Training, Liberal Arts, Engineering, Commerce, Religious Training, Music, etc.

For Catalogue and Rates, Address C. M. CANNON, Registrar, Elon College, N. C.

and on which is situated an eight-room dwelling. This sale subject to advance bids as provided by law.

This 7th day of August, 1926.

ALAMANCE INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE CO., Trustee. J. DOLPH LONG, Attorney.