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WHAT'S GOING ON

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Leader of the Cantonese Armies Issues a Bold Defiance to World.

By E. W. PICKARD

THERE is to be no peace in China until the foreign powers abandon their extraterritorial rights and concessions and the "unequal treaties" have been abolished.

Such is the bold assertion of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the young leader of the Cantonese armies that have been sweeping upward from the south along the Yangtze river toward Shanghai. In his declaration, which is virtually a defiance of the great powers, he says: "Conquering of the northern militarists is but a step in the revolutionary army program. We must instantly remove extraterritorial foreign concessions, put an end to the foreign supervision of customs, and to the foreign post offices.

"We positively will not agree to the gradual abolition of extraterritoriality over a period of years or await readjustment of China's law courts, but we must abolish before the revolution ends foreign judicial jurisdiction.

"This revolution purports the downfall of imperialism, not as it is confined to China alone, but our opposition to it must spread to other countries under imperialist yoke.

"Denunciation of the Belgium treaty by Wellington Koo, minister of finance in the Peking government, meets our approval. We are willing now to enter into treaties with the powers on an absolutely equal basis, considering at present no treaties exist as all are unequal.

"Within this month we will have established the capital of China at Wu-chang, removing the government bureaus there from Canton. China will have a committee form of government.

"Our attitude toward America is friendly, but we consider America an imperialist because she has not given the Philippines freedom. Any country holding territory outside its natural boundaries has an imperialist nature and must relinquish claims to such territory."

This may sound like bombast, but it must be remembered that Chiang is generalissimo of a huge army with unknown resources, that his campaigns have been remarkably successful, that he has the advice of Russian military experts and presumably the promise of backing by the Russian soviet government. The day after his defiance was made public dispatches from China said that General Yangsen, former ally of Wu Pei-fu of Peking, who controls the western portion of Hupoh province and the eastern part of Szechwan province, definitely had gone over to the Cantonese. He has 50,000 troops, including 12,000 around Shanhsi province, near which fighting has been reported. General Yangsen's defection gives all Szechwan to the Cantonese, also clearing the flanks and giving freedom of action against Marshal Wu Pei-fu's forces in Honan province.

It is asserted in Washington that the United States and 11 powers are soon to make the announcement that they cannot abandon their nationals in China to the mercy of the Chinese courts of law until order is restored there and the dispensation of justice is assured. This decision is based on the facts uncovered by the international commission headed by Silas H. Strawn. The report has not yet been given to the public, but it is known to give accounts of the travesties on justice perpetrated upon foreigners within the last two years under the regime of the war lords of China, each of whom in the territory he rules has constituted himself judge, jury and high executioner.

WHEN the State department at Washington gave out the recent correspondence with Mexico City in the controversy over the oil and land laws it was revealed that Secretary Kellogg in his last note served plain notice on the Calles government that confiscation of American property under those laws, which go into effect on

January 1 next, would be followed by severance of diplomatic relations. Mr. Kellogg gave Mexico to understand that if Americans are deprived of the properties they acquired prior to 1917, when the nationalization program was adopted and in defiance of the understanding on which Washington recognized the Obregon government in 1923, the American government will withdraw recognition of the Mexican government.

Down in Mexico City the party leaders assert there is no prospect of the enactment of any legislation according to the American demands; but they also look for nothing more serious than a continuation of the controversy. The United States is expected to reiterate that the laws in question are retroactive and confiscatory. The Mexican government is expected to stand pat on its suggestion to Secretary Kellogg that he base his protests on concrete cases of retroactivity and of confiscation.

OF ALL the dominions of the British empire, only India and North Ireland seem dissatisfied with the decision reached by the imperial conference—that the empire shall henceforth consist in theory as well as in fact of an alliance of independent British nations under one king. As the adopted plan states of the dominions: "They are autonomous communities within the British empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any respect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by common allegiance to the crown and freely associated as members of the British commonwealth of nations."

India is displeased because she is omitted from the arrangement for the reason that her status was fixed by the India act of 1919. North Ireland objects because the new title of the king—"George V, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British dominions beyond the seas, king, defender of the faith, emperor of India"—includes Ireland as a unit, "not recognizing the partition of Ulster. The Ulsterites fear this is part of a plan to force them to unite with the Irish Free State.

THERE were two important developments in the long-standing controversy over the best route for the proposed waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. The joint engineering commission of Canada and the United States made public its report endorsing the St. Lawrence plan. It urges harnessing of the St. Lawrence river for development of about 2,500,000 electrical horse power for apportionment between the United States and Canada and the opening up of the river and lakes to permit the commerce of the world to penetrate to the head of the Great Lakes. The cost is figured at \$500,000,000. Of this total \$275,000,000 is set out as chargeable to the navigation project, which, from the standpoint of the Middle West, is the big feature.

On the other hand, the Mississippi Valley association declared itself in favor of the so-called all-American route from the lakes to the seaboard at New York city. This was the recommendation of the resolutions committee headed by Thomas F. Cunningham of New Orleans.

ALBERT B. FALL, former secretary of the Interior, and Edward L. Doheny, oil magnate, went on trial last week in the Supreme court of the District of Columbia, on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government in the oil leases. The prosecution contends that for \$100,000, the purchase price of a New Mexico ranch, Fall aided Doheny's Pan-American Oil company in obtaining a fraudulent lease on the government's naval oil reserves in the Elk Hill fields of California, that the money was paid November 30, 1921, and that it was a bribe.

The defense is that the leases were made to aid the government's naval policy, that patriotism dictated the contracts on both sides, that the \$100,000 was a loan to Fall because of a friendship that had existed for 30 years, cemented around a prospector's campfire on the southwestern desert.

AMONG the decisions handed down by the Supreme court of the United States last week was one of especial importance to public utilities concerns and their patrons. The court held that the "spot" reproduction cost

of a public utility's property is its fair value for rate-making purposes and that the utility is entitled to not less than a 7 per cent return on the value so determined. Justice Brandeis, in dissenting from the opinion of his colleagues, declared that "spot" reproduction would be impossible of accomplishment without the aid of Aladdin's lamp." He held that any estimate of "spot" reproduction would be "delusive" if based on "spot" prices of labor, materials and money when the plant required years for completion.

Other opinions of the court upheld the confiscation of automobiles used in the illegal transportation of liquor; declared rigid zoning laws constitutional and a public necessity; and rejected an appeal questioning the validity of the Massachusetts daylight saving law. The court also upheld the sentences imposed upon William F. Brims, former president of the Carpenters' District Council in Chicago, and 24 other officers of either the council, the mill men's association or the Carpenter Contractors' association in Chicago, for conspiracy to violate the Sherman act.

WET members of the senate are determined to prevent any tightening up of the prohibition laws in the short session of congress, if that is possible. Senators Edwards of New Jersey and Broussard of Louisiana have called a conference for December 6, inviting Senators Edge, Bruce, Copeland, Wadsworth, Reed of Missouri, Hawes and Walsh of Massachusetts. Reed of Pennsylvania also was asked to be present.

The coast guard pulled off a rather startling stunt when it seized the German barkentine Carmen 140 miles off New York and brought her to port, presumably because she was laden with whisky though she had not landed any. But orders came from Washington to release the vessel and she was conveyed out of the New York port. In shipping circles it was believed the coast guard had mistaken the identity of the ship.

Gov. W. W. Brandon of Alabama went with eight friends to a camp near Magnolia Springs, and the sheriff raided the place and seized a lot of liquor. Every member of the party denied ownership of the booze, but each was held under bond on charges of illegally possessing liquor. Every one who attended the last Democratic national convention will remember Brandon as the perpetual announcer of "24 votes for Underwood."

CHICAGO, having been assigned the annual Army-Navy football game, fairly spread itself to do honor to the event. The game itself, the outcome of which is not known at this writing, was almost a minor feature. The cadets from West Point and the midshipmen from Annapolis were taken to the city on special trains, paraded on Michigan boulevard, took part in the formal dedication of Soldier field and its stadium, and were handsomely entertained at lunches, dinners and dances. Vice President Dawes and General Pershing were among the throng of notable personages who attended the dedication and the game.

JOSEPH MCKENNA, former justice of the Supreme court, died in his apartments in Washington after an illness of several months. He was eighty-four years of age. Chief Justice Taft and the associate justices acted as honorary pallbearers at the funeral.

Leonid Krassin, Russian soviet charge d'affaires in England, died in London of pernicious anemia. He was one of the most gifted of the Russian diplomats of today and was in the midst of important negotiations with the British government.

New York society lost one of its best-known leaders in the death of Mrs. Hermann Alice Fair before her marriage, and for years she, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont were the rulers of New York and Newport society.

IT IS probable that there will be a great railway strike soon in Canada, for 15,000 conductors and trainmen have voted to quit their posts. They are dissatisfied with the refusal of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railways to grant them the 6 per cent wage increase which was obtained by trainmen in the United States.

The havoc worked at the bottom of the Lens mines was such that in many cases owners abandoned the old galleries. It was cheaper to begin all over again. Otherwise Lens would now lead the other districts that have gained a lap in production.

All the miners, for an eight-hour day, are paid more than six times the prewar wages.

Wine, which was seen on the miners' tables before the war only on Sundays or holidays, is now the daily beverage.

old miners, but it has an impressive savings bank. This building pictures the economic condition of Lens.

The miners are steadily employed, are fairly well paid, are living well and saving money. There are 125 and saving money. There are 125 and saving money. There are 125 and saving money.

It still has an old war shed for a railroad station, its hospital occupies a tottering bungalow, its church is only partially rebuilt, its cemetery still remains partly upheaved with unexploded shells buried along with the

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Fight Botflies During Winter

Carbon-Disulphide Capsules Found to Be Effective Against Pests.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Most everyone having anything to do with horses is familiar with botflies and the annoyance they cause the animals during the summer when they are active in laying their eggs on the hairs of the legs, throat or lips. Few horsemen realize, however, the injurious effects of the bot or maggot stage. In biting or licking itself the horse takes the eggs into the mouth, from where they reach the stomach and intestines, developing into the bot or maggot stage. Here the bots remain for several months before being developed fully and passed out. During this time they not only interfere with digestion but may actually cause stoppage and result in death.

Early Winter Treatment.

Investigations conducted a number of years ago in Italy showed that bots within horses could be destroyed by administering carbon-disulphide capsules. This treatment has been tested by the United States Department of Agriculture and found to be very effective. A very important consideration in obtaining the best results is the matter of time of treatment, says the department. Carbon disulphide will remove many bots at any time of the year, but the greatest efficiency can be obtained in winter months, preferably December or January. Early winter treatment is advisable, because horses freed from the parasites early will pass the winter in better condition.

Encouraging Results.

In the last few years a number of communities have attempted bot control by systematic treatment of all donkeys, mules, horses and colts. Results have been encouraging. Not only has the annoyance from nose botflies and other botflies been greatly decreased after a single year's ef-

fort but a general improvement has been reported in the condition and health of the horses. It appears entirely feasible, especially in regions where there are very few horses on pasture, to eradicate horse bots by a combination of the carbon-disulphide treatment and the application of washes for the destruction of the eggs. Every horse should be washed with a 2 per cent coal-tar creosote dip to destroy the young bots which remain dormant in the eggs. Thorough treatment of all animals in a community should be very profitable if continued two or three years. Reinfestation is not liable to occur except where untreated animals are brought in, as it is believed the flies do not travel more than half a mile.

Labor-Saving Devices Revolutionize Farming

"The outstanding feature of American agriculture the last 75 years has been the adoption of labor saving farm machinery," said H. B. Walker, professor of agricultural engineering in Kansas State college, to an audience of farm and university people attending farmers' and homemakers' short course exercises at University farm, St. Paul.

"Seventy-five years ago the average farm worker cared for 12 acres of crops," he said; "today the average for the United States is 34 acres, or nearly three times that of 75 years ago. Although we have only twice the number of agricultural workers we had 75 years ago, these workers are caring for nearly six times the acreage of crops."

It was pointed out by Professor Walker that the direct effect of these new efficiencies and economies, brought about by labor saving devices, has been greater individual returns for the farm worker, the release of millions of workers for other pursuits, the greater production of luxuries, lower costs of the necessities of life, shorter working days, and higher standards of living.

IT WILL ALWAYS PAY FARMER TO TRY PHOSPHATE ON SMALL SCALE

Results Secured From Tests Made in Minnesota.

Dr. F. J. Alway, chief of the soils division, university of Minnesota, recently reported the results from a series of trials of phosphate on corn on 55 farms in Jackson county. As the corn was husked and weighed up in September, it was found, he says, that on about one-third of the fields there was no distinct effect. On another third there was an increase of 5 to 10 per cent, and on the remaining third an increase of 10 to 20 per cent. When the corn had been thoroughly dried there was far more shrinkage with the unfertilized than with the fertilized corn in nearly all cases, due to the fact that the fertilized corn was more mature.

About one-third of the fields gave no appreciable gain of dry-shelled corn; another third showed an increase of 10 to 25 per cent, and the remaining third of 25 to 60 per cent. Doctor Alway concludes that in

Jackson county, with such a season as the one in 1925, there is chance of a profitable use of phosphate on corn land, and he would encourage farmers in all southwestern counties of Minnesota to try phosphate on a small scale on their corn. Applications may well consist, he says, of 50 pounds per acre of treble superphosphate, about 100 pounds of 20 per cent acid phosphate, or 125 pounds of 16 per cent acid phosphate.

Proper Storage of Ice for Summer Very Simple

It isn't so much what kind of building the farmer stores his ice in, as how he packs it.

Storage of ice for summer use is simpler than generally believed. A properly constructed ice house is desirable, but any building affording protection from wind and rain may be used.

Proper packing is more important than the design of the house. The two important factors are the packing material and the ice block.

"Sawdust is a satisfactory packing material. It is easily obtainable everywhere. Frame walls of single thickness require 18 inches of sawdust around the sides, top, and bottom of the ice block. Twelve to 14 inches of sawdust will do for houses having double walls with a dead air space. Proper drainage must be provided beneath the ice block."

Feep the ice cakes close together on edge, if you want the ice to keep well.

Smooth the surface of each tier of cakes with adz or ax. Force the ice chips between any cracks that may remain. Place the next tier of cakes directly on the first, and so on until the house has been filled. The entire ice block will tend to freeze together as one huge cake.

Some Fertilizers Mixed Without Curing at Home

The statement often heard, "That fertilizer must be cured" is only a part truth and likely to be misleading, says A. W. Blair, professor of soil chemistry at the New Jersey experiment station.

When rock phosphate or a mixture of rock phosphate and low-grade organic material is treated with sulphuric acid in the manufacture of acid phosphate, it is necessary for the resulting material to go through a process of curing. In this curing, time must be allowed for completing the chemical reaction, both for the escape of noxious gases and for the mass to dry so that it may be properly pulverized.

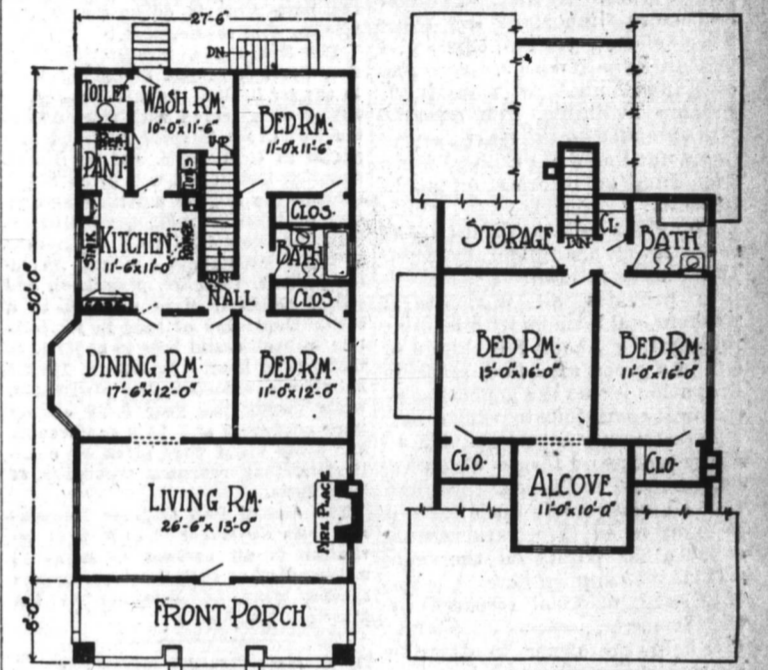
But once the acid phosphate, is properly prepared it becomes a commercial product which is easily handled and may be mixed with other fertilizer materials in the making of complete fertilizers. These mixed fertilizers may be used immediately without any further curing or processing.

For example: A mixture, may be made up of acid phosphate, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, tankage and muriate of potash, and used the day it is mixed and give just as good results as it would if allowed to stand two months.

Cows on Cornstalks

The old custom of turning cows on cornstalks is a very questionable practice. In the great majority of cases animals are left on the stalks until they lose what little value they have received from the early grain and forage feeding. Corn fodder which has been frozen while still green, rapidly loses its nutrition through oxidation and weathering. For this reason there is little nutrition in the average stalk field; and after the animals have gleaned the few ears and nibbles left by the huskers, there is little of worth in the stalks and leaves.

This Attractive House Contains Seven Rooms and All Conveniences



The exterior of the home is made attractive by the wide front porch which extends the width of the house and is eight feet deep, the dormer in the roof and the exposed rafters of the porch roof. The house is of frame construction and has a large basement, which is of the same dimensions as the house.

The living room extends across the front of the house and is unusually large, 28 feet, 6 inches long, and 13 feet wide. Connected with it by a double-cased opening is the dining room, 17 feet, 6 inches, by 12 feet, exclusive of the deep bay window. At the back are the kitchen and washroom, while off a hall reached through the dining room are two bedrooms, with a bathroom between.

Upstairs are two good-sized bedrooms, an alcove room in the dormer and a bathroom.

Plumbing and Wiring Need Frequent Check-Up

What should be done to the plumbing system? The first place to look for trouble is in each toilet tank, as the little float valve which shuts off the water when the tank is full sometimes gets out of order and does not close properly. Take the top off the tank and see if the valve closes tightly; if not, call a plumber—or fix it yourself.

You may apply modern bathroom and kitchen plumbing fixtures in an old house easily, quickly and with economy. They can be attached to the old pipes with very little labor.

Look over the faucets carefully; those that drip should have new disks applied. Old-fashioned faucets can be deftly removed and new ones added without difficulty.

The electric wire system of the house should be gone over to see that it is in good order. Old wiring is sometimes in a dangerous condition because the insulation has dried up and dropped off, leaving bare wires exposed in places.

A modern system of wiring in metal tubes will safeguard your home. In most rooms the new wires can be "fished" in place and thus concealed in the partitions.

Good Housing Elements in Modern Building

It is not so much the cubic feet of space in a house as the way in which this space is used, which is important in a house of average size. Hence it is difficult to say what should be the minimum space required for a family of given size. The extremely high ceilings of a few decades ago provided a lot of space which served no practical purpose. Modern housekeeping demands compact rooms, planned to make housekeeping easier.

In most cities combating dust and soot is no small part of the housework, and other things being equal, the smaller the surfaces to be cleaned,

and the easier the particular type of surface can be cleaned, the better.

Plenty of closet space in all parts of the house is a great saver of work in housekeeping, and reserves important consideration in selecting a house plan or in purchasing a house.

Families that are rearing children ordinarily require three sleeping rooms. Where there are small children, many parents prefer to have the bathroom and one bedroom downstairs.

Every family wants to have an attractive living room; the need for a dining room is not so essential. Among the families that are able to afford only small houses an increasing number prefer to have a large living room, and to use one end of it for eating, with perhaps a breakfast alcove to be used at the morning meal and occasionally for lunch.

With a well-arranged kitchen (and it takes plenty of time and study to develop one) a mother can prepare better food for her children, feel less fatigued at meal time and have more time to spend with her children and for other activities.

"The more sunlight the better" is a good rule for a house. Many small houses are built nowadays with an enclosed sun porch, which is a valuable addition when it can be afforded.

Good ventilation in a small house is not hard to obtain during cold weather, when all that is needed in a single room is to open the window a few inches.

Master Key

Today it is not necessary for a house owner to carry a bulging bunch of keys in his pocket. Developments of the lock and key make it possible to provide one's self with a master key that fits the front door of the house, the side and rear doors, the cellar and garage doors and all the rest. Yet all these locks will be different, permitting no one to pass any of these doors without the individual key that locks them.

French Mining Town Has Staged 'Comeback'

Lens, the big French coal town that had for four years the doubtful honor of a front seat in the World War, and was flat to the ground when it ended, has "come back."

It still has an old war shed for a railroad station, its hospital occupies a tottering bungalow, its church is only partially rebuilt, its cemetery still remains partly upheaved with unexploded shells buried along with the