

# THE GLEANER

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## GUESSING WRONG TOO OFTEN

The lack of accuracy, and perhaps also frankness, on the part of the National Administration in presenting finances of the government has been so flagrant that it is no wonder the Democrats of the Congress are looked to for reliable information and for leadership in reform of taxation. Estimates of receipts have time after time proved grossly erroneous. So much so that it has appeared to be the design of the Administration to keep the true facts from the people.

At the time the last tax reduction measure was taken up in 1925, the Administration advised that the Treasury could not stand a cut of more than \$300,000,000. Even that amount was referred to as at the danger line. As the bill passed the House the estimated reduction was about \$327,000,000. Many Democrats of the House contended that a larger was justifiable. In the Senate the Democrats, insisting on a larger cut, did not get as much as they desired and as they well knew the condition of the Treasury and the estimated receipts would warrant. But they waged such a vigorous fight that it forced the majority party to vote with them for an increase of the estimated reduction in revenues to \$387,000,000, a large part of this additional reduction, as compared with the bill as it came from the House, being the result of lower tax rates for incomes in the lower brackets.

Representative William R. Green, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, after the Senate passed the bill and when the measure was about to go to conference, expressed fear that if a cut of \$387,000,000 were made it might force Congress to increase levies the next year. If his forecasts and fears had been well founded, the Congress would now be confronted with the necessity of passing a bill to increase taxes. Instead, the question is a further reduction, because of a growing surplus, which promises to be more than \$400,000,000 by the end of the present fiscal year.

In the course of the consideration of the present tax law, there were numerous warnings from the Treasury Department and the White House against going farther than they had advised. After signing the measure last February, the White House Spokesman was quoted in the newspapers as saying that it carried a reduction too big by \$87,000,000 and the Spokesman expressed a fear of an unbalanced budget.

This sort of thing was kept up for weeks but official statistics continued to prove Administration heads to be poor prophets. A confession of error, even a conversion dictated by partisan considerations, was implied in the sudden declaration a few days after the recent election by the White House Spokesman that the surplus would be of a size warranting a rebate, refund or credit to certain taxpayers. This is manifestly an unfair and inadequate way to deal with the problem yet it is a vindication of the contention by the Democrats all along—that the government is taking more money from the people than the needs justify.

In his recent budget message to the Congress the President, while advocating a credit or rebate on tax payments due next March and June 15, opposed any "permanent" relief, and, evidently with a view to sustaining his position, cited an estimated surplus for 1928 of \$200,000,000, or only about half his estimated surplus for 1927. In the \$200,000,000 estimate he adopted the figures of Secretary Mellon, though the Secretary's revenue forecasts have

time and time again proved so far below the facts that they have ceased to be a guide to the members of the Congress who give careful attention to government finance.

Under the circumstances, it is easy to see why the country is counting on Democratic leadership to bring about an equitable reduction of taxes at the present session and is condemning the Administration policy of temporizing for partisan advantage at public expense.

The Democrats said a year ago tax cuts should be greater. They were right then, and they are right now.

Ways and Means Committee Republicans, it is announced, are against reporting out any tax reduction bill. Evidently they think discussion on the House floor would be hazardous.

They fear the President's credit or rebate plan could not survive an informed and just public opinion and, if they can prevent it, they will not even let the House have an opportunity to consider the merits of Representative John Garner's genuine reform measure. They would rather postpone it all until near the 1928 election, meanwhile letting the taxpayers foot the bills.

## MORE USES FOR GAS

A company in Baltimore has put on the market a new gas cutting and welding torch that uses illuminating gas costing only a fraction as much as the gases usually used. It is another victory for common gas, that has been the friend of industry for so many years; a victory that was bound to come, awaiting only the serious study of an observant scientist. This welding development is one of the best industrial discoveries in years; it means cheaper building, cheaper machinery, cheaper repairs, and the utilization of many old machines in ways that were prohibited by the present high cost of welding and cutting. More uses are being found for gas every day, and the future of the industry was never before so promising.

## THE HIGH COST OF VOTING

Figures recently presented by the Montana Taxpayers' Association regarding the cost of a statewide primary, revealed that the election held August 3, 1926, cost the taxpayers \$128,433 for 109,155 votes, an average cost of \$1.18 per vote.

The election cost the smallest county, which had only 770 votes, \$4.11 per vote; while in Ravalli county, with 2100 votes, the cost was 44 cents per vote, the lowest in the state. This is pretty good evidence of the high cost of government today.

## What Caused The Boston Tea Party?

The paramount duty of government officials is to keep taxes as low as possible.

Everybody knows about the Boston Tea Party and what it led to, in our colonial days. Everybody—every taxing official at least—ought to remember the folly of overtaxation, and the people ought to remember that they must pay for what they get.

C. A. Dyer, legislative agent for Ohio farm bureaus and granges, in an address at an agricultural legislative conference, said in part:

"The taxpayer is the one to bring about relief. He can do it through his own efforts and through organization. The greatest part of the taxes are used locally. The taxpayer has the opportunity of attending local meetings where local budgets are reviewed, and of fighting extravagance through such organizations as the farm bureau and grange."

If more interest were taken in local meetings where tax budgets are reviewed, taxing officials would not be so liable to add extra tax burdens.—Lima, Ohio, Star

## "Dead" Telephone Sets

A specially designed telephone set for the use of the deaf, has been perfected in the Bell Telephone Laboratories. It will open a wonderful new world to those whose deafness has made it difficult or impossible to use the telephone.

## Campaign Put On For Better Farming

The full energies of the agricultural extension service of the North Carolina State College will be devoted to a campaign for better balanced farming in the State during the year 1927.

Better balanced farming is more business-like farming. It calls for more food and feed crops and more livestock and poultry on the cotton and tobacco farms and it means a greater degree of economic independence for the Tarheel farmer if he faithfully follows what he already knows to be sound methods of agriculture.

"There is nothing new in what we are offering as our program of work for this year," says Dean I. O. Schaub, head of the extension service. "Nor are the present conditions in the cotton growing sections new. Disaster with cotton has been common in the past. Our workers have succeeded in getting many farmers to abandon the all-cotton or the all-tobacco system of farming in many, many instances and we have found that those farmers who have adopted what we have called a live-at-home policy have succeeded even beyond their expectations."

The campaign for a better balanced system of farming began on January fourth after several weeks of preparation by extension specialists. Better farming systems have been studied by the agricultural workers. New and old facts have been consulted; practical farm experiences have been drawn upon and economic facts have been hauled from their hiding places. All of this matter was placed before the farm agents at their conference in early December and the specialists, themselves, have studied their accumulated data in order to serve the farmers and the agents to best advantage. The college has prepared and issued extension circular 163 in an edition of 50,000 copies. This bulletin gives the reasons for a better balanced system of agriculture, shows why it is imperative to adopt such a system during 1927 and points out clearly how it may be adopted on the farms of North Carolina.

## Hotbed Makes Possible Early Garden Vegetables

The seed catalogues are out in all their glory which means that the time for planning the year-around garden has come.

One of the first essentials in beginning the early garden is to have a hotbed.

"January is the month to prepare the hotbed over most parts of North Carolina," says Robert Schmidt, vegetable specialist at State College. "The hotbed does best located in a sheltered place with a southern exposure where it is protected from cold winds and receives plenty of sunlight. Convenience to both house and garden is another matter to consider and the soil in and around the frame must be well drained."

For the average garden, a hotbed six feet long by six feet wide will be ample and may be constructed without much cost. The standard glass sash for the hotbed is three feet by six feet and may be either purchased or built at home, states Mr. Schmidt. The best heating material is fresh horse or mule manure containing about one-third straw. This manure is piled under shelter until it begins to heat and is then turned two or three times until the whole mass is heating uniformly. Then it may be placed in the pit. The pit should be about 18 inches deep for eastern North Carolina and about 24 inches deep for the western part of the State.

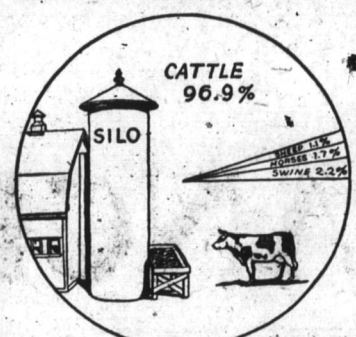
Fill the pit to within four inches of the top, states Mr. Schmidt. Pack the manure thoroughly and then build the frame of one inch boards so as to give the regulation slope. Put four or five inches of loamy soil over the manure and when the temperature of the manure has dropped to about 85 degrees, the seeds may be planted. It is well to remember then that moisture is needed for germination and growth. Too much moisture will cause damping off of the seedlings.

Tests made by the Department of Agriculture at Washington show that North Carolina grown cottons have as high spinning qualities as cottons grown in Texas and southwestern states.

Plant a bushel of black walnut seed this fall. The wood is one of the two finest cabinet woods known to the world. The logs or stumps have a value of from \$150 to \$200 per thousand feet.

Farm and home agents are now busy reorganizing extension work in their home counties preparing for the new year.

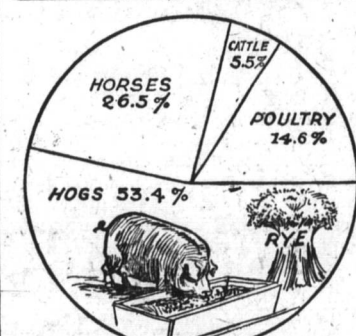
## Eat Way Through Corn Acres



(Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation)

Eating their way through almost four million acres of canned corn in the form of silage is the job American cattle, mostly dairy cows, accomplish every year, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. It has been estimated that they eat 96.9% of the vast amount of silage while of the small amount left, swine consume 2.2%, horses, 1.7% and sheep 1.1%. Very little silage is fed to poultry. All silage made on the farm is consumed on the farm because it is not a product that can be handled successfully through commercial channels.

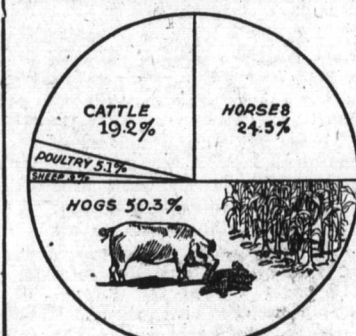
## More Rye This Year



(Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation)

American thumbs have always been turned down where rye for table purposes is concerned. Most of our rye crop has been exported to Europe and the bulk of the remainder fed to farm animals, according to a survey by the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. This year, however, a crop of 42,000,000 bushels is expected and less than usual will be sent to Europe as their crops will also be fairly large. This fact, coupled with feed-crop failures in many of our re-growing sections, means that more of our rye crop will be fed to farm animals this year than usual. Hogs, on an average, consume 53.4% of the rye used on the farm, horses 26.5%, poultry 14.6% and cattle 5%.

## Cutting Down Corn Surplus

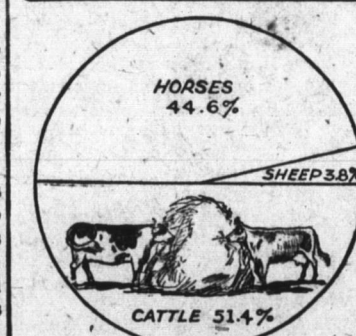


(Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation)

Whether you prefer your corn nicely buttered on the ear, or in the form of roast pork with fried apples, there are on the average 25% bushels of corn coming to each person in the United States every year, according to experts of the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. In 1925 there was a bit more; this year there will probably be a few ears less apiece but plenty for all of us just the same.

Less than a fifth of all this corn leaves the farm. Excluding a small fraction of the best grade that is kept out for seed purposes, 81% of those 2,850,000,000 bushels runs around on legs in the following forms: Hogs, 50.3%; horses, 24.5%; cattle, 19.2%; poultry, 5.1% and sheep, 0.9%.

## Hay Cafeteria Service



(Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation)

Our hay crop furnishes one of the largest cafeteria services in existence, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. Seventy-eight million tons; it is expected, will be produced in 1926, a large part of which will be consumed by cattle. According to figures put out by the Department of Agriculture, 51.4% of this amount will be eaten by cattle, 44.6% by horses and the remaining 3.8% by sheep. The amount of hay eaten by hogs is very slight, only a small fraction of one per cent of the alfalfa crop. As in the case of other feed crops, most of this hay is consumed right on the farm where it is grown.

## Another Big U. S. Cotton Crop



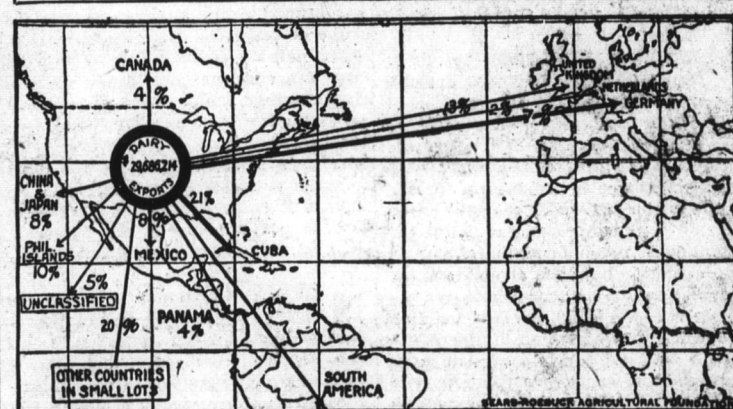
Another big cotton crop this year totaling 15,810,000 bales, will supply not only all American needs for clothing, but will provide a surplus to send enough abroad for those who depend on the American farmer for cotton, says the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. This large crop comes on the top of the large crop of last year, amounting to 16,104,000 bales and a carry-over of 3,500,000 bales. Cotton will be picked from 47,153,000 acres this year, according to the Foundation, and will make around 154 pounds of lint per acre. When used for export the cotton goes to the compress, where it is reduced to a smaller bale. A large percentage of the American crop normally is exported to help clothe the nations that cannot raise cotton. Prosperity in the cotton belt is thus directly related to the foreign demand.

## 52 Billion Loaves in U. S. Wheat



Enough wheat will be produced in the United States this year to make 52,018,000,000 loaves of bread, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. The latest official estimates indicate that 890,000,000 bushels of wheat will be produced this year, and it is figured that 62 one-pound loaves of bread can be obtained from every bushel of wheat. Of the total estimated output 626,000,000 bushels were produced by winter wheat growers and 212,000,000 bushels by spring wheat growers in the Northwest. Last year the winter wheat production was 396,000,000 bushels and spring wheat 271,000,000. The present crop is above the five-year average of 802,000,000 bushels. The acreage devoted to the crop this year is put at 57,584,000 and the latest estimates place the production at 14.6 bushels per acre, the Foundation states. Winter wheat will run over 17 bushels per acre and spring wheat 10.2 per acre. Domestic needs are estimated at 640,000,000 bushels, so there will be more than 250,000,000 bushels for export. Prices are not as high as a year ago, but the crop probably will bring growers more than a billion dollars.

## \$29,686,214 in Dairy Products and Eggs Shipped Out of U. S.



Dairy products and eggs valued at \$29,686,214 were exported from the United States in the year ending June 30, 1926, according to a statement on the export situation issued by the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. Canned milk topped the list, with eggs second, cheese third and butter fourth. The principal export market for these products proved to be Cuba, which took two-fifths of the eggs shipped abroad and was next to the United Kingdom as a buyer of canned milk. Great Britain was the second largest customer for these products, with the Philippine Islands in third position. Mexico, Germany, China and Japan, Panama and Canada were the other markets which bought the surpluses of these products.

## Less Hay on Cattle Menu



There will be less hay on the livestock menu this year, due to the short hay crop, says the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. Farmers will produce only 79,000,000 tons, because of the unfavorable weather. Last year they produced 87,000,000 tons, and the five-year average crop is 90,000,000 tons, the Foundation points out. It is true that there are fewer live stock to consume this year's hay crop. Most of the crop is eaten by cattle. Horses and sheep also require large quantities. This year farmers devoted 59,080,000 acres to tame hay crops, such as alfalfa, clover, timothy and mixed crops. This is a slight reduction from last year's acreage. This is expected to yield 1.34 tons per acre, a smaller yield than usual.

## Hogs Won't Have to Reduce



Hogs won't have to go on a reducing diet. They will have plenty of corn to eat, in spite of a prospective short crop, which will amount to about 2,698,000,000 bushels this year, according to the Sears-Roebuck Agricultural Foundation. Last year the crop was 2,905,000,000 bushels, considerably larger than the five-year average crop of 2,849,000,000 bushels. This year's crop was grown on 101,074,000 acres and is rated to yield 26.7 bushels per acre. More than 80 per cent of the corn crop is fed to live stock, and hogs consume more than 40 per cent of the crop. This year hogs have been scarce and have not eaten as much from last year's crop as normally. The corn year begins November 1. A year ago the carry-over from 1924 was only 61,000,000 bushels, but because of the shortage of hogs and other live stock the carry-over on November 1 from the 1925 crop will be more than 500,000,000 bushels. This, with the present crop, will be ample to meet all needs, the Foundation estimates, so the hogs and other live stock will not have to go hungry.

## Trustee's Sale of Real Property.

By authority of the power of sale contained in a certain deed of trust executed to the undersigned Trustee by D. W. Brown and wife, Luja Brown, executed on the 25th day of February, 1924, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County in Deed of Trust Book No. 95, at page 256, said deed of trust having been executed for the purpose of securing the payment of certain bonds therein described; and default having been made in the payment of said bonds and interest thereon as set out in said deed of trust, the undersigned Trustee will, on

SATURDAY, JAN. 8, 1927, at 12:00 o'clock noon, at the Courthouse door 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:

Two certain lots or parcels of 1nd lying and being situated at Elon College, Boon Station Township, Alamance County, North Carolina, adjoining each other and the lands of Mrs. E. C. Crawford, G. W. Patton, W. S. Tate, B. Cable, L. Tickle, E. Huffines and others, described and defined as follows:

FIRST TRACT: Beginning at a stake on Mrs. Crawford's line, W. W. Staley's N. W. corner, running N 4 deg E to a stone, corner Mrs. Crawford's lot; thence N 89 1/2 deg W to a stone in Patton's line 0.40 chs; thence N 1/2 deg E 7.53 chs to a stone in Huffines line; thence N 86 1/2 deg E 14.52 chs to a stone in W. S. Tate's line; thence S 4 1/2 deg W 12.81 chs to a stone in edge of said Tate's yard; thence S 84 chs to a stone in middle of Kerr Avenue, projected; thence S 1.97 chs to the middle of the intersection of Kerr and Haggard Avenues; thence W with Haggard Ave. to Staley's corner; thence N with Staley's line to his N E corner; thence W with Staley's line to the beginning, containing fourteen (14) acres, more or less, on which is situated a six-room dwelling, barn and other outhouses.

SECOND TRACT: Beginning at a rock, corner with said Huffines; thence S 5 1/2 deg W 4.95 chs to an iron bar in said Brown's line; thence S 63 1/2 deg E 2.05 chs to an iron bar in a road; thence N 87 1/2 deg E 5.78 chs to a rock in said Cable's line at a tobacco barn; thence N 4 1/2 deg E 18.33 chs to a rock corner with said Cable; thence S 87 1/2 deg E (B.S. 84 1/2) 74 1/2 chs to a rock, corner with said Cable; thence N 4 1/2 deg E 13.35 chs to a rock, corner with said Tickle; thence N 86 deg W 77 lks to a dead red oak tree, corner with said Tickle; thence N 1/2 deg E 3.06 chs to a rock, corner with said Tickle; thence N 84.05 deg W 6.57 chs to a rock, corner with Huffines; thence S 5 deg 55 1/2 min W 29.75 chs to the beginning, containing twenty-six (26) acres, more or less.

Sale subject to advance bids as provided by law.

This the 4th day of December, 1926.

Alamance Ins. & Real Estate Co., Trustee.

J. Dolph Long, Attorney.

STRAIGHT SALARY: \$35.00 per week and expenses. Man or woman with rig to introduce EGG PRODUCER. Enreka Mfg. Co., East St. Louis, Ill.

LADIES, who can do plain sewing at homes and want profitable spare time work. Write (Enclose stamp) to HOMER DRESS COMPANY, Amsterdam, N. Y.

