

THE GLEANER

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

J. D. KERNODLE, Editor.

\$1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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GRAHAM, N. O., JAN. 31, 1929.

GARDNER GARNERS RICHES BUYING REYNOLDS STOCK.

Some "hit it rich"—only a few of them. Some gamble, others buy the real stuff—a gamble after all some would say.

The result cannot be foreseen in either instance, for the sower cannot for a certainty divine the harvest.

But here is a story of the winning of a fortune that is void of any of the elements of gambling, which is taken from an exchange:

W. O. Saunders, editor of the Elizabeth City Independent, relates in detail, in his newspaper, how Governor Gardner accumulated a fortune as a result of buying a few hundred shares of Reynolds stock about the year 1918.

Here are passages from the Saunders article:

"In 1918 or thereabouts Gardner borrowed \$20,000 and bought 800 shares of Reynolds stock at 25. And then things began to happen to the stock. The World War was on and the governments of the world were boosting the sale of cigarettes. Our government sent billions of cigarettes to its soldiers and the soldiers of its allies. Cigarette factories hummed.

"In 1914 the United States cigarette factories produced 15 billion cigarettes. In 1920 the production had jumped to 47 billion, and in 1926 to 89 billion.

"In 1919 Reynolds declared a cash dividend of 10 per cent and a dividend of 200 per cent in common stock. Max Gardner's 800 shares was thus increased to 2,400 shares. In 1921 Reynolds cut another melon, and stockholders got a 13 per cent cash dividend and 33 1-3 per cent in new stock. Max Gardner's stock was swelled to 3,200 shares. In 1926 Reynolds declared another dividend of 25 per cent in common stock, and Max Gardner's original 800 shares had, by the wizardry of modern finance, grown to 4,000 shares. On January 1, 1928, there was another melon-cutting and Reynolds stock was split 2 1/2 for 1, each stockholder receiving 2 1/2 shares of the new stock for each share of his old stock.

"As I write this, Reynolds is quoted at \$85. The 800 little shares that Max Gardner bought in 1918 now represents 10,000 shares worth \$850,000. But I am told that Governor Gardner didn't stop at buying 800 shares of Reynolds; that when he saw what a good thing he had he bought more and more until today his holdings in Reynolds exceeds a million dollars."

Gov. Al Smith called on President-elect Hoover at the latter's temporary residence at Miami Beach, Fla., Tuesday. The former congratulated the latter. They talked about campaign experiences. It was purely social—no publicity affair. They had met before—some six or seven years ago.

Oscar W. Underwood, former Congressman and United States Senator, of Alabama and Democratic leader for 30 years, died at his Virginia home last Friday. He was also a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for president and had a strong following. He was in his 67th year.

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CROPS, DEBTS, TAXES.

Facts gathered from Jan. 25 issue of the Agricultural Review published by the State Department of Agriculture: The State's 22 leading crops for the past year are valued at \$284,568,000, which is over thirty-five and a quarter million dollars less than for the year 1927, or about twelve dollars per capita for each man, woman and child in the State—a heavy slump. But the slump was principally in cotton and tobacco, though there was also a decrease in the value of food products but not so much in the quantity produced. The Review also gives some items from Commissioner of Agriculture W. A. Graham's biennial report as follows: He suggests a classification of lands for taxation purposes, valuing them in proportion to their productivity, that the farmer's burden may stand on the same footing as other kinds of business in the matter of taxes. He also calls attention to the State's bonded indebtedness, \$54.54 for every man, woman and child in the State—the largest of any of the States, and thinks it is time to call a halt. Last year, he says, the State and local taxes amounted to \$24.40 for every man, woman and child in the State. Is there any wonder that there is complaint about burdensome taxes?

EMERGENCY JUDGE.

For more than two months Judge D. J. Walker of the General County Court has been too sick to hold court, and now has been carried to a hospital for treatment.

No courts have been held in the meantime and there is a large accumulation of business, and a number are in jail.

Early in the session of the Legislature a delegation, Republicans of course went to Raleigh with a framed bill, providing for a judge and solicitor in case of disability of the regular incumbents.

A bill has been passed, the provisions of which we are not advised, but it differs from the original bill. We had been informed however, that the bill would provide for the appointment of an emergency judge by the Governor; but there appears to be some error about that, as there is now going on a fight among Republican lawyers for the appointment.

This anxiety for the honorable position recalls a report which gained currency when he Republicans took charge of county affairs in the early part of December, to the effect that for the sake of economy the Commissioners would abolish the County Court.

But matters have another phase now, seeing there is a chance to reward someone in a political way.

If the power under the bill for making a temporary appointment is lodged with the Commissioners, it is to the interest of all that the most suitable man be elevated to the position.

Would Aid Cooperative Marketing By Loans.

Washington, D. C.—Under the provisions of an amendment to the Federal Farm Loan Act, introduced by representative Frank L. Bowman of West Virginia, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks would be given the authority to make loans of advances direct to any cooperative association organized under the laws of any state and composed of persons engaged in producing or producing and marketing agricultural products or live stock. It is expected that hearings on this proposed amendment will be held in a few days before the Committee on Banking and Currency of the House.

The amendment further provides for assistance to such associations in acquiring by purchase the necessary facilities such as terminal-market equipment, for the preparing, handling, and storing of the agricultural products and live stock. It would also furnish the funds for the necessary expenditures in organizing, consolidating, merging, or extending the membership of the association, and the maintenance of capital to be used for agricultural and cooperative activities or providing discounts under the Federal Farm Loan Act.

Did You Ever Stop To Think

(Copyright 1928)

By Edson R. Waite, Shawnee, Okla. Karl E. Humphrey of El Reno, Oklahoma, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of Oklahoma, pays a most remarkable compliment to the press of his home State, and through them to the newspapers of America.

"The Oklahoma state chamber faced the year 1928 with a vital message to transmit to Oklahoma citizens," Mr. Humphrey says. "We boiled this message down until we evolved the slogan, 'State Loyalty Pays!' But the mere repetition of a slogan is of little avail unless you inform the public how to make something pay. Our problem was to increase consumption of Oklahoma products by popular demand. In 1927, Oklahoma's income was just about 1 1/2 billion dollars. Only one-third of this represented manufactured wealth. We felt that by inculcating the spirit of state-loyalty into all Oklahomans, we could eventually double the value of the products of Oklahoma factories."

"In our emergency, we turned to the newspapers of Oklahoma. We offered them memberships in the state chamber, with all benefits of membership, but with dues payable in advertising at published rates. Imagine our delight when more than one hundred Oklahoma publishers offered to take memberships—not at their convenience, if you please, but almost without exception with some such statement as this: 'Anything you send us in the way of advertising, we'll print. We wish to do our part.'

"The so-called state loyalty campaign evolved by our advertising committee reached a total of 500 inches in twelve months. Never in my experience in civic undertakings of all kinds have I seen such whole-hearted cooperation on the part of any group of men or any business interest. And the best part of it is, something of the whole-souled loyalty of our newspaper publishers seemed to find its way into the printed pages. The response to our campaign has been almost magical. The first advertisement of the series, in which Oklahoma products were featured in a general way, assured the success of the entire campaign by the attention it attracted and the machinery it set in motion toward the achievement of our objective.

"I NEED NO OTHER PROOF OF THE POWER OF THE PRESS. GRANTED A WORTH-WHILE CAUSE, A CRUSADE MERITING UNITED EFFORT, AND THE NEWSPAPERS OF A STATE OR A NATION CAN CARRY THROUGH ANY REFORM, ANY PROJECT, ANY EFFORT FOR THE GOOD OF ALL."

Farmers Seek Funds for Spring Crops

Washington, D. C.—Due to heavy rainfalls, wind storms and general unsuitable weather conditions during last season the crops of the farmers in the southeastern part of the country were practically ruined last year. On a great number of the farms the amount realized from the produce did not pay for the fertilizer used. There were very few instances where expenses were made. As a result the farmers of that part of the country are not in a position to purchase fertilizer, seed and other necessary essentials to plant new crops in the spring.

In order to alleviate this situation Senator Ellison D. Smith of South Carolina introduced a joint resolution in the Senate providing for funds to be used for the relief of these stricken farmers. This resolution, as amended by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida to include orchards and nursery stock destroyed in the storm districts of Florida, passed the Senate. It has been before the Agricultural Committee of the House and was referred to the Agricultural Department for further information concerning the matters with which it deals. The South Carolina delegation headed by Senator Smith and Congressman Hampton P. Fuller of that state, had a conference with Secretary William M. Jardine, of the Agricultural Department. It is expected that this bill will come up for some action by the House before the close of this session of Congress.

A new cream route has been established in Montgomery county to serve the farmers between Pee Dee River and Troy.

On 3000 less acres of land, farmers of Holt county produced 800 more bales of cotton in 1928 than they did in 1927 in spite of an unfavorable season. The reason is better seed and better cultivation.

Maj. Stedman is 88. Is the Only Veteran of the Civil War in Either House.

Washington, January 29.—Representative Charles Manly Stedman, of North Carolina, today was 88 years of age. He is the only Confederate veteran left in either House of Congress.

He entered the Southern Army as a private, served under Lee, was wounded three times and surrendered at Appomattox, and yet today he looked toward the future, not the past.

Erect, courtly and bearing a remarkable resemblance to his great leader, Lee, he talked of State's rights, but not in reminiscence of the time when men shouted the words as a battle cry.

State's Rights "Always realizing the necessity for his government to permit the States to retain their rights," Major Stedman said, "I wish to admonish the citizens of this country to guard them. I feel that the rights of the States are being absorbed so rapidly through the centralization of power in Washington that some reaction must come in the future."

Hopeful for world peace through the Kellogg anti-war treaty, he nevertheless declared that he was anxious for the passage of the cruiser bill now pending before the Senate, saying he believed it was necessary to aid in insuring adequate defense of the nation.

Many Congratulations All day congratulations poured in upon Major Stedman, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy observed his birthday by founding another chapter at the Woman's Party headquarters and giving it his name. The veteran was invited to attend as a guest of honor.

While some of his colleagues were defeated in the "Republican landslide" at the last election, Major Stedman won in the Fifth District after a spirited battle.

In addition to his other work, the county agent of Durham county recleaned 175 ounces of tobacco seed for cooperating farmers in one week.

Farmers of Scotland county have organized a county board of agriculture to assist the county agent in his program of farm development in the county.

B. I. Brogden of Wake county says he sold \$1,780.00 worth of milk, butter, eggs, meat and other food products from a herd of four milk cows, a flock of 165 hens and a few hogs in 1928.

Three Ways to Make Idle Farm Land Pay Returns.

Idle land, left to wash and erode, without being put in pastures, crops or trees is a burden to the owner and pays no returns.

"There are just three things that we can do with land, aside from the small amount that is used for roads, cities, buildings and other similar purposes—we can pasture it with livestock; we can cultivate it with crops or we can grow trees on it. When such land is not used for one of these three purposes, it is idle property on which some one must pay taxes at a loss," says R. W. Graeber, extension forester at State College. "At the present time, North Carolina has 1,500,000 acres of idle farm land and about four million acres of cut over, burned forest and waste lands. All of these acres can be made to produce."

Mr. Graeber suggests that these acres be put to woodlands which will be a savings bank for the farmer to realize on in future years. Small trees or seedlings for hand-planting a forest may be had from the State Forest Nursery for as little as \$3 per thousand. These seedlings may be obtained by any landowner in the State and the late winter and early spring is the best time for planting such trees.

Many of the waste acres now found all over the State might be put to profitable use in this way, he says. When trees are planted, the idle land is made to work for the owner instead of against him. Mr. Graeber will be glad to assist any farmer in planning a farm forest. The county agents of the State College extension service can arrange demonstrations showing the best methods of planting these young trees and once a stand of seed trees is secured on an acre, the whole acreage will soon be seeded. There are a number of excellent farm forests in the State that were started by handplanting several years ago and these forests are now playing the taxes on this land.

ANIMALS ON FARM A PERMANENT NEED

LIVESTOCK GROWING AND DAIRYING A FIXTURE IN SOUTH.

By Roland Turner, General Agricultural Agent, Southern Railway System.

ATLANTA, GA.—Throughout the Atlanta and lower South especially it is frequently said by many interested in the advancement of agriculture that in periods of high priced cotton interest in livestock farming wanes. By the same token the buying is common during periods of low priced cotton that livestock farming will grow in favor. This psychology may have been a factor in the matter of developing a permanent livestock producing industry in connection with farming in this section. The fact may be, however, that the fluctuation in interest in livestock raising is not so great and that the effects upon the interest of the southern farmer in livestock of a rising or a falling cotton market are not so great as the common expressions would lead one to suspect.

It must be remembered that farmers in much of the South have, in recent times, devoted all of their thought, practically speaking, to the production of crops. Especially has this been true since transportation was developed and made available for the movement of farm commodities; most common to the South.

Few Livestock Kept.

During the most important period of growth of southern agriculture, especially in the central and lower south, relatively few livestock were kept and mainly the livestock on farms was limited to the necessary work stock and a cow for producing the family's milk and butter requirements. Of course, a few poultry were kept, though the production of poultry and eggs rarely exceeded the family's need and never anything like fully supplied the demand in the local towns and cities.

Livestock, therefore, as an important feature or phase of farm production was, until comparatively recently, practically unknown in the best developed farming sections of the central and lower South. This section, therefore, has been and is yet in need of education along the lines of the value of livestock raising in connection with crop-making. Particularly is this true with respect to the advantages from the standpoint of enriching farm lands, marketing grain and forage most economically, reducing production costs through better labor distribution and reducing living costs for the people on the farm. If livestock production is given a prominent place in the farming program, the underlying principles in livestock production and the value of livestock in any farming program are being studied and have been given consideration in recent years as evidenced by the extent to which livestock farming is already carried on upon southern farms.

One simple thing which southern farmers do not seem to appreciate with respect to the farming business is that profitable and satisfying success cannot be realized from poor, worn out, eroded lands. Only rich lands can be successfully and profitably farmed. Lands, it is true, may be enriched without livestock and especially is that true in the South, but the difficulty in this connection is that too few farmers will go about the matter of so handling their lands as to enrich them and maintain them in a highly productive state without such urgent necessity as exists when the farming policy includes livestock and thus calls for feed which means a rotation of fields and diversification of crop production.

For Soil Improvement. If any southern farmer shall adopt the policy of carrying a fair proportional amount of livestock upon his farm and in connection with his farming business, the pursuit of such a policy will incidentally result in the improvement of his soil and the giving of his lands a greatly increased producing capacity for whatever crops he may cultivate thereon.

Another important economical advantage the farmer enjoys who carries livestock in connection with his farming business is the advance in price he is able to realize for grain and forage, or feedstuffs produced and fed to his livestock, over what he would realize if the feed products were sold on the best available market. We believe that a very great proportion of the men engaged in farming in the South at this time have realized the advantages of mixed farming and of a system of farming that includes livestock production. We believe that even though cotton prices are high compared with last year and guessing that the market may go higher, these farmers already carrying on dairying, hog raising, sheep raising, beef cattle production, etc., will maintain their livestock raising enterprises and even expand them and that the effect of the rising price of cotton in 1927 will prove an exception and that no longer will men be able to say that because of the high cotton market they may consider an expansion less important in the future.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Having qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Wm. A. Holt, late of Alamance county, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate to file them, duly verified, with the undersigned, on or before Jan. 1st, 1929, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

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Seventeen Bushels of Corn for \$4.00

If you heard that you could get 17 bushels of corn for \$4.00, would you grab the chance? Well, now maybe the North Carolina Extension Service can tell you how to get just this sort of bargain.

By sowing a bushel of lespedeza seed on an acre of wheat in early spring year before last, B. C. Jeffries of Alamance county, N. C., increased his yield 17 bushels per acre. The seed cost \$3.50 per acre and the labor 50 cents per acre.

And if you are interested in further details, here they are:

The test was made on sandy soil, just good average land, in the spring of 1927. After the wheat was cut, the lespedeza occupied the land until frost, the remainder of the field being allowed to stand fallow. In 1928, this entire field was planted to corn. Both the acre that grew lespedeza and the part that didn't received 200 pounds per acre of a 2-9-3 fertilizer and there was no difference in soil preparation or cultivation.

Mr. Jeffries got 16 bushels of corn per acre on land without lespedeza and 33 bushels per acre on land with lespedeza—the extra 17 bushels costing \$4 as just indicated.

And what lespedeza did for Mr. Jeffries it will do for thousands of others if they will only give it a chance.

A garden throughout the year with a surplus of vegetables to sell is the plan to be followed by home demonstration club women of Gaston county this year.

Forty-one prizes were won by 43 chickens grown and raised by 4-H club members of Catawba county at the recent Madison Square Garden Poultry Show.

NOTICE Sale of Real Estate.

Under the power of sale contained in a mortgage deed given by J. C. Foust and wife, Bessie Foust, to the undersigned on February 10, 1927 which said mortgage deed is recorded in Book No. 99 at page No. 609 in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance county, N. C., default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured thereby, the undersigned will offer for sale at auction

THURSDAY, FEB. 21, 1929, at 12:00 o'clock noon at the courthouse door in Graham, North Carolina, to the highest bidder for cash the following described real estate:

A tract of land in the Town of Graham, Alamance County, North Carolina, and being lots No. 12, 13, 14 and 15 of Block "A" of the Walker property as platted by..... plot for which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County, N. C. in Plat Book No. 2 at page 14.

This the 19th day of January 1929.

J. R. GUTHRIE, Mortgagee. Long & Allen, Attys.

666

Is a Prescription for Colds, Grippe, Flu, Dengue, Bilious Fever, and Malaria. It is most speedy remedy known.

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NOTICE

Trustee's Sale of Real Estate

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed of trust executed by Ruffin B. Brodie, M. B. Tyson, Wm. Williamson, G. B. Hazel, Jerry Sellers, Arthur Banks, W. T. Holt, John Pinnix, Trustees and S. G. Tompkins, Trustee and Pastor of St. Matthew's A. M. E. Church, of Burlington, N. C. to the undersigned E. S. W. Dameron, as Trustee, on April 14th, 1928, for the purpose of securing one certain note described therein, which deed of trust is recorded in the Public Registry of Alamance county, North Carolina, in Book No. 109 of Mortgage Deeds, pages 383-384-385, default having been made in the payment of said note at maturity, and the interest thereon, the undersigned Trustee will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash at the courthouse door of Alamance County, in Graham, N. C., on

MONDAY, FEB. 4, 1929,

at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the City of Burlington, Burlington Township, Alamance County, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of A. F. Barret heirs, Morehead Street and others, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at an iron stake on north side of Morehead St. 120 ft. from the intersection of Spring St with said Morehead St; running thence N 55 deg E 118 ft 5 in to an iron pipe; thence S 35 deg E 138 ft 9 in to an iron stake; thence S 55 deg W 118 ft 9 in to an iron stake on the north side of said Morehead St; thence with the said Morehead St N 35 deg W 138 ft 9 in to the beginning; upon which property are located the church building proper and the parsonage of St Matthew's A. M. E. Church. By this deed it is intended to convey all the land owned by the said church in the said City of Burlington, N. C., including the land conveyed to the said church by Geo. Freeland and his wife, Emma Freeland, by deed dated March 28, 1883 and recorded in Book of Deeds No. 8, at page 556; also the land conveyed to said church, through its Trustees, by A. B. Bray and C. A. Bray and his wife, M. E. Bray, by deed dated September 30, 1895, and recorded in Book of Deeds No. 17, at page 513; in the Office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County; also the land conveyed to said church, through its Trustees, by W. A. Erwin and wife, S. L. Erwin, by deed dated April 29, 1904, and recorded in Book of Deeds No. 26, at page 547.

This sale is made subject to confirmation of court and will be held open for ten days after sale for the receipt of increased bids as provided by law.

This 24th day of December, 1928. E. S. W. DAMERON Trustee.

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Hadleys The Jewelers

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years