

THE GLEANER

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J. D. KERNODLE, Editor.

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CHOOSING A PRESIDENT

At a meeting of the university trustees in Raleigh Tuesday a committee was appointed for the purpose of investigating and considering the fitness of persons suggested for the presidency to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Chase. The committee is not limited to North Carolina for suitable persons for the position.

It is no easy matter to find a man suitable in all respects—perhaps that cannot and will not be done. The matter is of enough importance to warrant taking plenty of time. It may call for a draft of a man from the head of some other institution, just as was done in the case of Dr. Chase.

It might be well to provide a chairman of the faculty and in doing so a suitable head might be developed. That would be better than making a mistake.

A number of distinguished educators have been suggested by their friends. The right man may have been mentioned that needs only to be given an opportunity to prove his fitness. Serving as chairman for a season would bring the necessary qualities and qualifications into the open.

It is of local interest that Dr. W. A. Harper, president of Elon College, has been mentioned, along with other distinguished educators, for the presidency of the university.

WILSONS SECOND TRIP TO PARIS

On March 5, 1919, Woodrow Wilson left New York for a second trip to Paris to help formulate the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations.

On his first trip to Paris on December 4, 1918, President Wilson succeeded in persuading the Peace Conference to accept the principle of the League of Nations as a basis of peace and in drafting a preliminary draft of the covenant.

When he returned to the United States, however, he was confronted with Republican opposition to the League in the Senate. In order then to meet Republican suggestions, the President sailed again for France. This time he was able to secure the insertion in the covenant of certain amendments required by American senators, and on June 28, 1919, the treaty was signed.

On his return to the United States Wilson started a tour from coast to coast, making speeches for the league and declaring that if America rejected it she would "break the great heart of the world." The President campaigned so strenuously that he broke down on September 26, and was compelled to return to Washington.

The chain store menace continues to occupy a good share of attention. How to combat the situation is being solved by Gastonia merchants in a practical way. Some 50 of them have formed a pool for buying stock, so as to obtain the lowest prices, which will enable them to meet sharp competition. Thus, with goods bought at lowest obtainable prices and selling for cash, they will have little or nothing to fear from the chain store.

Former Chief Justice Taft, according to latest reports, is slowly recovering. His physician had about abandoned hope.

Eight hundred bushels of corn on 16 acres is the record of the Kitchen brothers of Shooting Creek in Clay county after they had followed a rotation including red clover. Previously, they made an average of 20 bushels of corn to an acre.

HOOVER'S FIRST YEAR

On Tuesday Mr. Hoover rounded out his first year as president. He went in on a tidal wave of popularity, breaking through the wall of the "Solid South" and carried some of it with him.

He had everything needed in the way of confidence to make good, but he has failed to maintain the pace set for him. It was not expected that Democrats would glorify him beyond what he justly and fairly deserves.

Looking about for an estimate of his accomplishments and the impress he has made, let us leave out what Democrats think about him.

Do Republicans think he has measured up to the standard set for him?

It is expected that one's friends will strain a point, if need be, to say nice things about him.

Here comes a consistently Republican paper, the Chicago Tribune, that does not think Mr. Hoover has measured up to expectations.

Let us hear what the Tribune thinks and says about Hoover at the close of his first year as president of the United States:

"President Hoover is filling out his first year of his administration with the senate largely unamenable to his ideas of legislation and administration. It is unusual for a president whose election, on the face of its returns, seemed to be one of popular confidence and even enthusiasm, which in this case broke old traditions and established new political conditions, to find himself virtually immobilized by such opposition. A new president generally is in a strong position in the early part of his administration and may be strong in beginning another term.

"It is true that a good deal of what Mr. Hoover finds on his hands was what Mr. Coolidge had on his. It was not of much consequence to Mr. Coolidge. He was strong with the majority in his party, even if he so often needed the veto in dealing with Congress and had small chance toward the end of having his policies accepted by the radicals in the senate. He was retiring from office and was not a candidate for re-election. His opposition could not ruin him, wreck his administration, or spoil his reputation. He did not try much to placate it or to compromise with it, or at all to get a benefit from it.

"To the elements which sought every opportunity to make trouble for Coolidge several have been added to make trouble for Hoover. They arose out of the conditions of his election. They deserted their natural political affiliations to support him against their own candidate because their own candidate was wet and also because they were opposed to his religion.

"If Mr. Hoover thought—and it would seem that he did—that he could hold all the various constituent parts of his election strength together and base an administration on that theory he was badly mistaken. In the election Mr. Borah was a forerunner with glad tidings. Every other day now Mr. Borah is out on the doorstep ripping his garments and crying out against the iniquities of the government. The dries, whom Mr. Hoover has tried hard to please, refuse to admit him to fellowship. In the senate men like Norris and Brookhart threaten to tear prohibition enforcement to pieces with investigations to prove that it is corrupt and worthless.

"After a six month fight the dries, Capper and Allen, forced Mr. Hoover to make a judicial appointment to which he should have remained opposed, that of Hopkins, to the district bench of Kansas. When he made an appointment which he wanted to make, that of Hughes to be chief justice of the Supreme court, the radicals took four days filling the record with their comments upon the unfitness of the appointment.

"Mr. Hoover tried to satisfy the pacifists by substituting the Kellogg treaty for the American navy, but all the fumbling of the American delegation in London has done to bring this about has produced only pacifist uproar in Washington against what they call the irresolution of the administration in making for peace by the surrender of defense.

"The President will never satisfy the people with whom he has tried to keep an alignment. In their excesses they will always be miles beyond him and denouncing him as a laggard. In following them he can find a great deal of grief and

CREDIT COMES HIGH FOR TENANT FARMERS

Store credit costs tenant farmers approximately 44 per cent and all credit advantages 38.6 per cent according to findings of a survey made in Pitt, Edgecombe, Wayne and Lenoir counties by the department of agricultural economics at State college.

A careful and extensive study was made under the supervision of Dr. G. W. Forster on 112 farms or plantations in these four counties in 1928. Dr. Forster says that the farms were operated by 558 croppers and that 230 were selected at random and their operations carefully studied. On the whole, the farms were probably better managed and operated than most, but not greatly so. From the studies it was found that the tenant's cash income was \$766. The value of the cropper's family labor was \$271, leaving him \$495 for his annual wage. But in addition to receiving an average of \$766 in cash, the cropper got additional living from the farm to the value of \$170. This made a total of \$936 for the tenant and his family for the year.

The income varied somewhat according to the size of the farm operated. For instance, 90 croppers who operated less than 20 acres of land had a cash income of \$543 while 108 who operated from 20 to 40 acres had a cash income of \$808 and 32 who cultivated over 40 acres had a cash income of \$1,253.

The total advances for cash and supplies for the counties were: Wayne, \$318; Lenoir, \$306; Edgecombe, \$489; and Pitt, \$388, or an average of \$408 per cropper. The total interest and time charges paid on these cash advances and supplies by the 588 croppers was \$60 in Wayne, \$71, in Lenoir, \$77 in Edgecombe and \$98 in Pitt or an average of \$78. This makes a flat charge of 19.1 per cent and a per annum charge of 38.6 per cent for all credit advances.

COTTON GROWING FACTS GIVEN IN CIRCULAR

Because the market outlook for cotton is so poor this year, growers will need to produce the crop economically and to make the best possible yields on a smaller acreage.

To aid in this, the North Carolina Experiment Station at State College has published agronomy information circular number 46 by P. H. Kime, cotton expert, giving some of the important factors to be considered in growing the crop this year. With cotton at 16 cents a pound and little likelihood that it will sell for more, the grower must do everything he can do to keep the cost of production under 16 cents. This means a decreased acreage, using the best cotton lands and increasing the yield. Producing eight bales on ten acres will be more profitable than producing ten bales on 20 acres.

Sandy loams and clay loams are the best cotton soils, says Mr. Kime. They warm up earlier in the spring than the clay soils or those which are poorly drained. Earliness is an important factor under boll weevil conditions. Neither should a grower attempt to grow cotton under boll weevil conditions on land that will produce only one-half bale an acre under normal conditions.

Thorough preparation of the soil is essential, says Mr. Kime. A slight ridge to the seed bed gives better drainage and causes it to warm up more quickly. The seed will thus germinate more quickly than when planted on a level.

Do not place the seed in direct contact with the fertilizer. It is best to mix the plant food with the soil at least a week or ten days before planting. Close spacing and frequent cultivation are two other points recommended in the circular. Mr. Kime offers to send it absolutely free to any cotton grower wanting the information.

Moore county farmers purchased 2,025 pounds of lespedeza seed and then had to order 1,500 pounds more to fill their needs.

A solid car of grass seed for pastures has been ordered by Alamance county farmers for planting this spring.

Exactly 2,570 persons attended the eight live-at-home meetings held in Catawba county by the farm and home agent during the week ending February 15.

humiliation, but he cannot create an administration. He should take counsel of his own intelligence and moderation in forming his policies and taking his measures, ignoring the clamor of political quacks, impractical theorists, bigots and relying upon the intelligence and moderation of the majority of the American people."

Did You Ever Stop To Think

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By Edson R. Waite, Shawnee, Okla. Guy Emerson, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company of New York Says:

That there has been much talk of late about excessive speculation in securities. It is my opinion that there has never been a time when the American public generally were investing in such good securities as at present, and the proportion of stocks being carried on margin, as compared to those fully paid for, is small. While many persons will be disappointed because the stocks of their speculating decline or because they do not move ahead fast enough, the fact remains that the majority of the investing public are buying securities that represent basic American industries. The American public are becoming stockholders in the United States.

Up until the days of the war, suitable investments were about the only thing that the man of small means could not easily obtain in his pro rata share. A man of large means had his farm, or house and lot, or his small car. But previous to the days of the Liberty Loan about the only thing the small investor could do was to put his money in a savings bank. There will always be a very big place for savings deposits. But there is no reason why the men and women of this country, even, though they be of moderate means, should not be able to own a share in the great industries of the United States.

Liberty Bonds taught our people the feel of security. Great corporations sold stock to their employees on the installment plan. To an increasing extent it will be true in the future that without in any detracting from the enormous importance of saving through insurance, bonds, and deposits in savings banks, the average man and woman will be a stock holder in the fine, clean, well-managed corporations producing the great necessities of life in this country and by so doing they will become stockholders in industrial America.

The United States is a big country and it is obviously in the interests of the people that business should be operated in large units, for only so can efficiency and economy, the adoption of new methods and improved services be developed. A wide spread participation in the stocks of our great American corporations will tend to bring about greater sanity in the attitude of the public toward big business and of big business toward the public, for it will soon be true, if it is not true today, that the investing public, numbering many millions, will be the owners of big business. Thus has democracy taken another great forward step in the United States.

BETTER FARM-TO-MARKET ROADS ARE URGED

Southern Planter, Richmond, Va. In an editorial under the heading of "Farm Roads," the Southern Planter for March 1, 1930, calls attention to the fact that nearly five million of the six and one-half million farms of the United States are located on dirt roads. The Southern Planter urges that more of the gas tax go for the construction and maintenance of farm-to-market roads. The editorial in full follows:

"The cry of better marketing facilities for farmers is almost one of mockery in light of their condition in reference to farm-to-market roads. Of the 6,300,000 farms in the United States, 1,998,704 are on dirt roads that are graded and drained and 2,747,732 on unimproved dirt roads, or a total of 4,746,436 farms, nearly five million, on dirt roads. Such a state of affairs keeps the farmer from good markets. Good markets are of little advantage to the farmer if he cannot reach them.

The farmer must use trucks and automobiles, if he is to keep up the march of progress. Their use calls for surfaced roads. In New York State, it was found that farmers living on dirt roads not only owned fewer motor trucks and automobiles than those living on hard-surfaced roads, but the mileage they drove was less, being equivalent to three and one half months' use by farmers on hard surfaced roads. Farmers on dirt roads were able to haul full loads only one-half as often as farmers on paved roads. Snow and mud caused losses to 12 per cent of the farmers on hard-surfaced roads and 63 per cent on dirt roads.

Too long the farmers' roads have been neglected. It has become well recognized that the unification of the United States by highways de-

pends not so much upon the construction of a few thousand miles through, interurban roads as upon the development of a complete network of roads built for farm-to-market, rural mail and school bus traffic, a leading authority states.

In our territory the great majority of the mileage of the local rural roads is still unimproved. Too many farmers are residing on dirt roads. In West Virginia 73 per cent of the farmers live on unimproved dirt roads; in Virginia, 62 per cent; Maryland, 55 per cent; South Carolina, 54 per cent; Kentucky, 49 per cent; North Carolina, 46 per cent; Delaware, 45 per cent; and Tennessee, 45 per cent.

The great highways run from city to city and the farmer often can not use them, because a few miles of dirt road, in an impassable condition, keeps him from reaching them. They are to him but a Tantalus. He is no longer willing to bear the burden which is now placed on him. He demands consideration and will secure the justice in road building that has so long been due. Too much attention has been given to the tourist speeding, without thought to where he is passing, from Kalamazoo to Timbuktu. He has no thought, but to make a given number of miles in a day, reach one destination only to pass on to another. State roads should be for the farmer first and the tourist second. More of the gas tax should go for the construction and maintenance of farm-to-market roads. IT'S TIME THE FARMER HAD HIS DAY.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT!

Notice is hereby given that George W. Clapp of Alamance County has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. All persons having claims against said assignor are hereby notified to file the same, duly verified, with the Clerk of the Superior Court of Alamance County, promptly, in order that they may share in the distribution of the assets in my hands.

This the 25th day of Feb. 1930. T. H. WILLIAMS, Assignee.

Commissioner's Sale of Real Property.

Under and by virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance County, made in a Special Proceedings whereto all the heirs of L. B. Ward, were made parties for selling the lands in Alamance County, of which he died seized, the undersigned will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court house door in Graham, on SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1930, at 12:00 o'clock, M., the following valuable real estate:

Lying and being in Pleasant Grove township, Alamance County, adjoining the lands of S. N. Ward, Dr. Watson and others and bounded as follows: Beginning at pointers with the old Hessee line, thence 1 deg W 22.85 chs to a black oak, Watson's line; thence S 89 deg E 21 chs to a white oak; thence N 7 deg E 22.70 chs to a rock with the old Faucett line 88 deg W 23.50 chs to the beginning and containing 50 acres more or less.

Second tract: Beginning at a large rock by the branch corner with the old Hessee line (now Ward), running thence S 24 deg E 8.25 chs to a rock, corner with Z. B. Ward's lot; thence with his line 88 deg W 14 chs to a rock, corner with the old Lea line; thence with said line 2 deg E 14.76 chs to a rock; thence S 68 deg E 18.55 chs to the beginning and containing 21 acres more or less.

Both tracts adjoin and are the same upon which L. B. Ward lived at the time of his death.

On this place are 4 tobacco barns, pack barn, feed barn, crib, smoke house, dwelling house and kitchen and tenant house. This land lies well for cultivation, has two good wells, and is a good tobacco farm and will grow grain.

Terms of Sale—Cash. The sale will be left open 20 days for advance bids and sale subject to confirmation of the Clerk of the Court. This the 5th day of March, 1930.

J. S. COOK, Commissioner.

Chattel Mortgage Blanks—For sale at THE GLEANER office.

HOBBIES OF STATESMEN

What statesmen do to amuse themselves:

President Hoover, of course, fishes.

Vice President Curtis goes to horse races.

Senator George Norris of Nebraska reads Dickens.

Secretary Stimson plays tennis and rides horseback.

Owen D. Young's diversions are forestry and first editions.

Charles E. Hughes is a devotee of walking and foreign travel.

Andrew Mellon collects paintings and communes with fine literature.

Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war, is fond of Latin, Greek and music.

Charles G. Dawes, ambassador to the Court of St. James, composes melodies that are good enough to broadcast.

Chief Justice Taft is an ardent golfer at heart, although he plays no more. His summer home at Murray Bay, Can., is a veritable library of biographies.

To the Voters of Alamance County:

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register of Deeds for Alamance county, subject to the action of the Democratic primary to be held June 7, 1930. If nominated and elected I will serve the people to the best of my ability.

T. O. PENDER, Mebane, N. C.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as administratrix upon the estate of A. Lacy Holt, late of Alamance County, State of North Carolina, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said intestate to present the same, duly authenticated, to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of Mar., 1930, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement. This Mar. 6, 1930. MRS. A. LACY HOLT, Adm'r'x. J. S. Cook, Atty.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

Under and by virtue of power and authority contained in that certain deed of trust, dated February 1st, 1929, and recorded in Book 111, Page 281, Alamance County Registry, and executed by W. J. Parker and wife to the Citizens National Bank of Raleigh, N. C., Trustee, default having been made in the payment of the indebtedness secured thereby, whereby the entire amount of said indebtedness became due and demand having been made by the holder of said note upon the trustee named therein to advertise and sell the property described in said deed of trust, the undersigned will offer for sale for cash at public auction at the Courthouse door in Graham, Alamance County, N. C., at noon, on

FRIDAY, MARCH 28th, 1930, the following described real estate:

All that certain tract or parcel of land in Burlington Township, Alamance County, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of W. J. Burke, E. C. Ingle, and Public Road, and bounded as follows: Beginning at an iron pin in center of Public Road, and 1,692 feet in a southeasterly direction from the intersection of said Public Road with the Alamance - Burlington Road, and corner with W. J. Burke; thence with the lines of W. J. Burke South 20 degrees West 739.2 feet to a stake; thence South 14 degrees West 1,142.5 feet to a stake, corner to E. C. Ingle, thence with E. C. Ingle's line South 87 degrees east 767.6 feet, to an iron pin; thence North 36 degrees 45 minutes East 1,446.1 feet to an iron pin in center line of said Public road; thence with center line of said Public Road North 57 degrees 30 minutes West 1,294.2 feet to the beginning, containing 37.63 acres, more or less.

This 15th of February, 1930. North Carolina Bank and Trust Company, Trustee, Successor to Citizens National Bank of Raleigh, N. C., Trustee, By: JOHN P. STEDMAN, Vice-President. Terms of Sale—Cash. Place of Sale—Courthouse door, Graham, N. C. Time of Sale—Noon, Friday, March 28th, 1930.

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 James D. Christopher and wife, Blanche Christopher, in favor of Piedmont Trust Company, Trustee, on the 28th day of April, 1919, and securing the payment of a series of bonds numbered from 1 to 14, both inclusive, bearing even date with said mortgage deed of trust and payable to bearer, each in the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars (\$250.00) 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 ending, and being No. 3682 upon the Civil Issue Docket, the undersigned Receiver of Piedmont Trust Company will on the first Monday in April, 1930, at ten o'clock a. m., the same being

MONDAY, APRIL 7th, 1930, at the courthouse door in Alamance County, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following described real property, to-wit:

Three certain lots or parcels of land in Alamance County, North Carolina, described and defined as follows, to-wit:

First Tract: Adjoining the lands of William Boon, J. S. Malone, W. B. Malone and others, bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone, John S. Malone's corner; thence N 86 deg W 69 deg yds to a stone W. B. Malone's line; thence N 2 deg E 69 deg yds to a stone; thence S 86 deg E 69 deg yds to a stone in John Malone's line; thence S 2 deg W 69 deg yds to the beginning, containing one (1) acre, more or less.

Second Tract: Adjoining the lands of H. L. Coble, William Jeffreys and others bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone, W. B. Malone's corner; thence S 87 deg E 8 chs 66 lks to a stone in Lindsay's line; thence N 3 deg E 2 chs 90 lks to a stone, Coble's corner in William Jeffreys line; thence N 86 deg W 8 chs 8 lks to a stone in W. B. Malone's line; thence S 15 deg W 2 chs 94 lks to the beginning, containing Two and Forty-four One Hundredths (2.44) acres, more or less.

Third Tract: Adjoining H. L. Coble, William Jeffreys and others, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stone, William B. Malone's corner; running thence S 86 deg E 8 chs 59 lks to a stone in Lindsay's line; thence S 2 deg W 11 chs 30 lks to a stone on W. B. Lindsay's line; thence N 86 deg W 8 chs 59 lks to a stone, William B. Malone's corner; thence with the line of the said William B. Malone N 2 deg E 11 chs 30 lks to the beginning, containing Nine and Seven Tenths (9.7) acres, more or less. On the above described property there is situated a six room cottage.

The terms of the sale will be cash upon the date of 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 25th day of Feb., 1930. THOMAS D. COOPER, Receiver Piedmont Trust Co. J. Dolph Long, Atty.

Hadleys The Jewelers

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