

THE GLEANER

GRAHAM, N. C., JAN. 1, 1931.

ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY.

J. D. KERNODLE, Editor.

\$1.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

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

The last census, according to a recent report from the census bureau at Washington, gave the number of unemployed in different classes in North Carolina, males 40,537, females 16,879, out of a total population of 3,170,276. This is not a bad showing at the time the census was taken last spring, but conditions grew worse for months afterward, and even now employment conditions are not as good as they were when the census was taken.

Speaking of helping business, there is, in addition to other helps, that of prompt payment of obligations. A failure of one at the head of the line to pay makes it hard on his creditor. The latter will, of necessity, perhaps, have to pass the trouble to another, and so on down the line. Whereas, if the first, or head man, had paid, probably some one in the line would have carried a portion of the payment back to the head man to settle an obligation.

Banks and business concerns, declaring dividends at the close of the past year, have put large sums in circulation. Many, no doubt, have strained a point to make the dividend as large as safety would permit, having an eye to helping business get back on its feet and relieve cramped conditions. If one thing more than another is needed now, it is the circulation of more money. It is the one thing, and only thing, that will leave business.

The General Assembly will convene on Wednesday next. The big thing that confronts the new Legislature is devising ways and means for relief from the tax burden the people are struggling under. Gov. Gardner is working on plans which he will submit to the law makers. But the way out is neither clear nor certain. It is a job that will require the best thought of legislators and business men.

Otto Wood is dead. Was shot to death in Salisbury Tuesday by Chief of Police R. L. Rankin. It was a gun battle in which the Chief, Otto and Policeman J. W. Kesler engaged. The Chief fired five shots, Otto four, and Kesler two. Neither of the officers was hit. The Chief put a ball in Otto's head which caused almost instant death. Otto, 36 years old, was sent to the State prison in 1923 for 22 to 30 years for killing a pawnbroker in Greensboro. He had escaped prison four times, the last time on the 10th of last July.

The Federal Government has made available at once \$80,000,000 for highway construction in the States. North Carolina's share of this fund is \$1,924,775. The purpose of making the fund available at once is to aid in unemployment relief. For months construction of Federal buildings in this and other States has been under consideration without much a-doing. If these had been speeded up, some relief would have been afforded from the widespread depression, but the Government has a way of taking all the time necessary, then some, in doing things. In times such as have prevailed for the past year a little speeding is the proper thing.

Anson county turkey growers cooperated to sell 200 plucked birds for the Christmas market.

Governor Gardner's Radio Speech

Gives Out His Plan For Saving The State Government \$400,000 On Purchases For The Numerous Government Departments.

I would much prefer to bring you, my radio audience, a Christmas message in harmony with the holiday spirit so prevalent at this season of the year, but the early convening of our state legislature, to which I am confidently looking for tax reduction and still maintain a balanced state budget, makes it necessary for me to forego the seasonal message for one pertaining to the needed statutory changes relative to the administration of our state's expenditures.

The prudent farmers, manufacturers and business people of our state have for the past year and more been gradually, but surely, re-adjusting their business in harmony with the financial conditions that so generally prevail. Out of the financial stress and stringency under which we are now laboring greater efficiency and more prudent economies are now and will continue to be devised and inaugurated and I have an abiding faith that the business people and the farmers of our state will ultimately win a triumphant victory over our present depressed financial conditions.

Of all the many perplexing problems which have required solution at my hands as governor of this great state the one of re-adjusting the administration of our state government, particularly its many and varied expenditures so as to balance state expenses with our constantly and greatly decreasing tax receipts, has required, and has received my most serious and thoughtful consideration.

Foreseeing a serious shrinkage in our tax receipts during the first year of my administration we inaugurated a general re-adjustment in our state expenditures by which we reduced the cost of our state government ten per cent. The second year of my administration began under conditions which clearly indicated the necessity of still greater economy and more rigid efficiency and to meet the conditions I made a 20 per cent cut in state expenditures to keep expenses where they would not exceed our tax receipts. We have made these savings without seriously impairing the services being rendered by the state, but now approach the point where further cuts would impair the service rendered unless we make statutory changes and re-organizations which can only be authorized by the legislature of the state through enactment of new statutes. It is my purpose to recommend to our state legislature, soon to assemble, the enactment of several laws which will provide for the consolidation and re-organization of various agencies and departments of our state government so as to promote both economy and efficiency. But I wish to present to my radio audience tonight, a brief discussion of only one of the changes which I expect to ask the legislature to make.

I am convinced that a large saving could be made by changing the method by which purchases are now made of the millions of articles and supplies required by the state. Our present method of purchasing was established many years ago when the state bought but little. Each hospital, institution and department was authorized by law to buy the few articles they then required. This same method has been employed until today the state has ninety-nine different hospitals, school, boards, departments and agencies, all buying articles to be paid for by the state. The same method has been pursued by the individual hospitals, departments and schools, which in turn have distributed their purchasing authority to the heads of different departments until today we have entirely too large a number of people buying supplies and equipment to be paid for by the state. This vesting of the right to purchase by legislative authority into the hands of so large a number of different institutions and people in many instances makes necessary the purchasing by retail at retail prices. When the present method was established we had but few hospitals, but few schools and few needs. At that time the state made purchases aggregating only a few thousand dollars annually and it was then of necessity a retail business.

Today in North Carolina the various departments and institutions purchase annually about \$6,000,000 worth of supplies, materials, and equipment necessary and essential to the operation of the state government. Of this six million approximately two million goes for the purchase of highway materials and institutions. These vast pur-

chases should be handled by one central department which could thus buy in large quantities from manufacturers, producers and dealers upon competitive bids at large savings to the state.

What does this outlay of four million dollars represent? It represents the costs incurred in feeding and clothing the inmates of our hospitals for the insane, the feeble-minded, the tubercular, the crippled. A large proportion of it goes to feed the inmates of our penal and correctional institutions. Equipment and supplies are needed by all state educational institutions. Our annual food bill is \$1,121,840, of which amount nearly half a million is spent for meats and meat products. About \$150,000 is spent for canned goods and the same amount for cereal products. We buy nearly \$75,000 worth of wearing apparel for our institutional population. Our dry goods and sewing supplies' bill runs to \$115,000, including \$18,000 for blankets alone. To operate the institutional plants throughout the state we have to purchase nearly \$400,000 worth of coal every year and \$140,000 worth of lumber, paints and hardware supplies. Office, medical and educational supplies cost us another \$140,000 annually. In our total expenditures for the operation of the various state farms amounting to \$425,000 we find the items of \$78,000 for fertilizers and \$96,000 for feed and forage. The state printing and binding bill ran about \$300,000 last year.

Practically every one of the 99 agencies, hospitals and schools owned by the state purchases separately and independently. With the exception of some co-operative buying of supplies here in Raleigh and some limited central control which is exercised over state printing, we have failed to adopt any of the systematic or scientific methods of public buying. Instead of buying in carload lots at low prices we buy in case lots at high prices. Instead of buying a thousand pairs of shoes we buy a dozen pairs of shoes. Instead of buying or contracting for large quantities of coal we purchase individual institutional requirements separately. Some agencies buy from the manufacturer, some from the jobber, some from the wholesaler, and some from the retailer.

We are up against the necessity of having to reduce costs of government in North Carolina and the only way I know to reduce the tax burden is to reduce public expenditures. Economy in state government demands that we adopt and apply business principles to our government as one step in lessening the burden on our taxpayers. Our public affairs must be placed on a sound business basis.

If there is one development in state government which offers a means for securing economy and reduced expenditures, I believe it is that of centralized buying. Our whole state governmental structure has been built up on the philosophy that once a department or institution has been created it becomes a separate entity. It is so apparent that but little argument should be necessary to establish that buying in volume and in open competition and in such quantities as the state requires, is bound to result in "great savings" to the state. I find that 36 state governments have central purchasing or contracting agencies and that we are in that group of twelve states which has yet failed to take advantage of this economical and efficient method of purchasing. Certainly no successful business organization could survive long if it permitted each of its units to go out in the market and buy individually, thus making competitors of themselves.

To remedy this defect to meet the demands for economy and efficiency which the citizens of this state are making, I propose to recommend to the general assembly next month a bill providing for the creation of a central purchasing or contracting agency. An exhaustive survey of our state government shows that the establishment of such an agency would result in savings of \$400,000 annually, or approximately 10 per cent of our present purchases. I would be willing to offer to make a bond to save the taxpayers of this state at least \$400,000 the first year of the operation of this bill. This figure does not include any estimated savings on highway materials since I believe that the purchasing department of the highway commission is buying effectively and cheaply by reason of bulk

buying. Any means offering such a substantial saving in state expenditures should merit the attention of all of us interested in promoting economy and efficiency in government.

This bill will provide that the requirements needed by all institutions and departments shall be lumped and bids asked for. Upon receipt of these bids they will be opened in public with all the bidders and interested persons present so that there can be no possibility of graft of any kind. Contracts will then be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders and institutions and departments will draw on the contracts as needed. No monies will be handled by the central contracting agency.

A second duty of the purchasing bureau would be that of seeing that all surplus products produced or manufactured at our various state institutions would be distributed to other state institutions. A system of distribution would bring about concrete savings. There seems to be no reason why all our agencies should not use the brooms manufactured at the blind school for example, or canned goods produced at our state farms.

I am calling attention to this one item of contracting and purchasing as evidence of the underlying principles involved in the plan for re-organization of state government to be presented to the general assembly. It is illustrative of the necessity for closer integration and co-ordination in the administration of our public affairs. Our whole development shows that we have set up departments and institutions without definite ties to other closely related agencies. We have continued to grow on that theory and basis. It may have been that fifty years ago with poor transportation and communication facilities it was necessary to proceed along the line we did. Our whole tendency has been to unite this great state into one family but we have failed to keep abreast of this development with respect to our state government. Our sole aim and goal in the future should be to co-ordinate and unify our work to the end that the maximum of service shall result at a minimum cost. Economies can be brought about without sacrifice of service.

The time has come in the economic life of this state to face new conditions and to face them courageously. I propose to present to the general assembly a series of recommendations dealing with consolidation and re-organization based upon sound experience in modern governmental activities. In making these recommendations I am actuated by only one purpose and that is constructive service to the public welfare. I shall take my program to the legislature and urge it upon the members of the general assembly as the chosen representatives of the people. We are fortunate in having a legislature composed of members who are capable, able and patriotic. I am sure we will reason together in a spirit of singleness of purpose in absolute devotion to North Carolina.

Low Yielding Cows Make No Profit
Tabulating yearly records from 2,326 cows in the six herd improvement associations in North Carolina, John A. Arey, dairy extension specialist at State college, finds a difference of \$54.08 in profits between high yielding and low yielding cows.
"Those animals producing an average of \$300 or more pounds of butterfat a year gave an increased profit of \$54.08 over another group which produced less than 250 pounds of fat a year," says Mr. Arey. "The average of each cow in the high producing group was 7,797 pounds of milk and 323 pounds of fat. In this group were 464 cows in 18 different herds. The average of each cow in the low producing group was 5,197 pounds of milk and 219.5 pounds of fat. In this group were 857 cows from 31 herds."
The average feed cost of the high milkers was \$145.64 a year and of the low milkers was \$108.72 a year. Therefore, says Mr. Arey, it cost \$36.92 more to feed the high producing cows for one year but in return an additional \$91 worth of milk was secured.

Mr. Arey says he considered the feed costs only in making these calculations. He is convinced had he inquired too closely into all costs, such as the expenses of delivering milk and other items, the cows in the low producing group would not have returned any profit whatever. Some of them were carried at an actual loss and should be sold for beef if their production could not be increased by better feeding and care.

One tobacco farmer in the Stoney Creek section of Caswell county has planted 70 acres of wheat this winter to begin a live-at-home program.

Cresote Fence Posts For Longer Life

With the expansion of pastures and the greater interest in livestock throughout North Carolina there is more need for good fences, and good fences are dependent upon good posts, in the opinion of A. T. Holman, agricultural engineer at State college.

"The life of fence posts may be effectively increased by treating them with cresote," says Mr. Holman. "Effective methods of doing this on the farm are rather simple. The open tank process may be used on any farm and all posts therefore, should be treated. Every farmer knows that any kind of timber will eventually decay. Some kinds will decay earlier than others due to the uses they are put to and the kind of wood. Fence posts decay first a few inches below the surface of the ground."

Mr. Holman says the longleaf or yellow cypress, mulberry and black locust are among the most satisfactory woods used for fence posts. Sap woods are very unsatisfactory unless treated with cresote. In using the open tank process of treatment, two tanks are employed, one for hot treatment and the other for cold.

The landowner may set a 100-gallon steel oil drum with the head removed from one end. This should be used for the first treatment and another drum or trough may be used for the second. The coal tar cresote or similar preservative is placed in the first tank and heated to 175 degrees Fahrenheit. The posts are placed in this tank and allowed to remain standing on end for about an hour after which they are removed and placed in the cold tank. In this, the cresote is maintained at a temperature of not less than 50 degrees. Standing here for 30 minutes will complete the treatment.

Generally the ground end of the post is treated in the first tank and the whole post in the second. The material should penetrate the wood to three-fourths of an inch, says Mr. Holman.

Receiver's Re-sale of Real Estate

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed of trust duly executed by R. B. Thomas and wife, Mabel B. Thomas, in favor of Piedmont Trust Company, Trustee, on the 6th day of April, 1920, and securing the payment of a series of bonds numbered from 1 to 7, both inclusive, bearing even date with said mortgage deed of trust and payable to bearer, each in the sum of \$400.00, default having been made in the payment of said indebtedness as in said mortgage deed of trust provided, and by the further authority of an order of the Superior Court of Alamance county in an action therein pending, and being No. 3682 upon the civil issue docket, the undersigned Receiver of Piedmont Trust Company will, on the second Monday in Jan., 1931, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the same being the

12th DAY OF JAN., 1931, 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:
A certain tract or parcel of land in Alamance County, North Carolina, being lot No. 43 in block C, in what is known as the Ireland property, described as follows:

Beginning at an iron stake on Grace street, adjoining No. 42, C. B. Thomas' lot; running thence with said lot 170 1/2 ft. with the line of C. B. Thomas to an iron stake; thence with the line of Jim Hayes 50 ft. to an iron stake; thence parallel with the line of C. B. Thomas back to Grace street 170 1/2 ft to an iron stake; thence with the line of Grace street 50 ft to the point of beginning.

Said mortgage deed of trust is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County in Book 87 at page 10.

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

This is a re-sale and bidding will begin at \$868.22.

This 24th day of Dec., 1930.
THOMAS D. COOPER,
Receiver Piedmont Trust Co
J. Dalpu Long, Atty.

NOTICE!
Sale of Real Estate Under Mortgage.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed executed and delivered by Willie Hightower and wife, Sophronia Hightower, to Dr. J. L. Kernodle, under date of January 6th, 1926, which note and mortgage deed were transferred and assigned to the Bank of Gibsonville and which mortgage is duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County in Book 99 of Mortgage Deeds, page 277, default having been made in the payment of principal and interest at maturity of the mortgage thereby secured and the holder of said note having demanded sale of the said property hereinafter and in said Mortgage Deed described and subject to the conditions hereinafter stated, the undersigned will on

MONDAY, JAN. 26, 1931,
at 12:00, noon,

offer for sale at public auction at the courthouse door in Graham, Alamance County, North Carolina, the following described real estate, to-wit:

A certain piece or tract of land lying and being in Alamance County, State aforesaid, in Pleasant Grove Township, and defined and described as follows, to-wit: the following tract or parcel of land lying and being in Pleasant Grove Township in said County and State, bounded and described as follows; BEGINNING at pointers on Stagg Creek, the N. E. corner of Turner Moore's land; thence with his line N. 83 1/2 W. 46 chs. 15 lks. to a stake, Moore's N. W. corner on the public road; thence up said road N. 28 1/2 E. 2 chs. to a stake, a corner of lot No. 5, B. S. Benson; thence with his line S. 89 1/2 E. 51 chs. 20 lks to pointers on Stagg Creek; thence down said creek as it meanders to the first station. Containing 23 8-10 (Twenty three and eight tenths) acres more or less. The same being a part of the Griffith lands, being lot No. 4 in subdivision of J. H. McLeod.

Increased bids may be placed, as provided by law, only within ten days from date of sale.

This the 19th day of December, 1930.

Dr. J. L. Kernodle,
Mortgagee,
Bank of Gibsonville,
Assignee.

Thomas & Madry, Atty's

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Graham Drug Company

Chattel Mortgage Blanks—For sale at THE GLEANER office.

Magistrates' Blanks—State Warrants, Civil Summons, Transcripts, of Judgments, for sale at THE GLEANER office, Graham.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Mrs. Maggie Martin, deceased, late of Alamance County, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them to the undersigned at his office in Burlington, N. C., on or before the 20th day of November, 1931, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to said estates will please make immediate settlement.

This the 27th day of November, 1930.

W. LUTHER CATES,
Administrator of Mrs. Maggie Martin.
Long & Ross Atty's.

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