

THE GLEANER

GRAHAM, N. C., APRIL 2, 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.

Raleigh got on an air mail route yesterday. The route is from Jacksonville to New York. We rejoice with our Capitol city in the acquisition of this coveted modern convenience.

For the past few days the Legislature has been going through a "backin' and fillin'" operation—doing and undoing, that is trying to do and undo, without any marked success.

The Legislature is working out an endurance record. It convened 12 weeks ago yesterday and has already used 24 days in addition to the time for which pay is allowed by law, but the members are still standing by their guns with the end not yet in sight. Some of them won't ever want to go back again, and some of them won't if they want to.

TWO APPLE BULLETINS ARE NOW AVAILABLE

"Soil Management for Apple Orchards" and "Apple Spraying" are the titles of two excellent, new extension circulars, recently prepared by H. R. Niswonger, extension horticulturist at State college, and now available to commercial orchardists or to owners of home orchards in North Carolina.

In these two publications, Mr. Niswonger has drawn upon his years of experience with the successful and practical apple growers of the state and the facts are determined largely by the field demonstrations which certain orchardists have conducted in co-operation with Mr. Niswonger and the county farm agents.

The bulletin on soil management for the apple orchard is an entirely new thing. For many years, Mr. Niswonger has conducted demonstrations in the use of cover crops, the plowing under of legumes, fertilization with nitrate of soda and other practices. As a result of the field work, he is now in a position to advocate the practices which he sets forward in his new publication.

The bulletin on apple spraying was also prepared after similar field work. Mr. Niswonger makes the point that under North Carolina conditions, it is impossible to produce a crop of apples absolutely free from injuries caused by injuries by insects, but it is entirely possible to produce a crop that will grade out 90 per cent of U. S. No. 1 fruit. This can be done of course, if the right principles of spraying management are followed. These principles consist in the correct timing of sprays, thorough application of the mixtures, and the use of materials that will control the particular insects being fought. The bulletin gives the facts in regard to these three matters.

Copies of both publications may be had free of charge as long as the supply lasts on application to the agricultural editor at State college.

TWO THINGS ESSENTIAL IN CORN GROWING

Proper plant food and plenty of moisture are two things essential in growing profitable yields of corn this year.

"In this part of the country, we have sufficient rainfall to make two or three average crops of corn every year, but this rainfall does not always come when it is needed," says C. R. Hudson, veteran farm demonstration worker at State college. "The problem then is to catch this rainfall and retain it for use in dry weather. This means deep breaking of the land, the turning under of cover crops two or three weeks before planting, and the turning under of cover crops two or three weeks before planting, and the maintaining of a moisture-sav- ing mulch. After the corn is up, deep cultivation will cause heavy loss of moisture and will seriously injure the corn after it is from one to two feet high."

Mr. Hudson says using a turn plow for cultivating corn is little short of criminal. It destroys a large percentage of the small feed rootlets and throws up ridges that dry out quickly. Every good corn grower cultivates his crop shallow and on the level but often enough to keep the soil loose on top.

RALEIGH LETTER

By CARL GOERCH

If you ever want to give a party of any kind and if you want that party to be peaceful, quiet and harmonious, don't ask anybody from Beaufort county to be present.

That's my county. We raise folks down in this neck-of-woods that can cause more trouble and confusion in ten minutes than the rest of the State can cause in a year.

Look at the legislature, for example. Who is it that has been responsible for all the fuss in the house? A. D. MacLean, of course. He's from Beaufort county. And who is the most colorful figure in the senate? Hot Stuff Ward. He's from Beaufort county too.

I've heard it reported on the best of authority that there always is great uneasiness in heaven whenever anybody from Beaufort county applies for admission.

Plans for financing operation of the MacLean bill took up most of the past week. The bill calls for a six-months' school term, to be paid for by the State. Let 'em have it. Then add a six-months' sentence for the entire legislature, and everybody would be satisfied.

They've been jumping at the Governor kind of strong like. In some circles he is accused of being in cahoots with the power companies and with various and sundry other interests. All of which is a lot of boloney. There are a lot of times when I don't agree with everything he advocates, but I always know darned well that he is influenced by only one motive—to serve the people of North Carolina to the best of his ability. I'll give him credit for that every time, and I think that every- one else, with any degree of common sense, will do the same.

Commissioner Maxwell and Josephus Daniels have been shooting figures at each other rather promiscuously during the last few days. The only thing lacking to make it a perfect party is for Cam Morrison to jump into the melee and take a hand in straightening out things.

As this is being written, the sales tax bill has passed the house and is scheduled to come up before the senate. My guess is that the senate will defeat the measure. Then it will lie up to both branches of the general assembly to effect some sort of a compromise measure.

Perhaps they will pass the Hinsdale bill, or perhaps they will draw up a new sales-tax measure, making the percentage of taxation one half of one per cent, instead of one per cent. If they do that, it will be necessary to look around for other things to tax. Naturally, there will be a lot of squabbling and fussing about the various proposals that are suggested. Taking everything into consideration, I think that the State ought to consider itself lucky if the legislature adjourns by the time Christmas rolls around.

The real trouble with the general assembly is that its membership is composed almost exclusively of married men. They've been used to fussing and quarreling for many years. Whenever they suggest anything they expect an argument to follow. A bunch of bachelors would have fixed up everything inside of three weeks without the slightest bit of trouble and would have forgotten all about it by now. That's a good point to remember the next time you get ready to vote on a candidate for the legislature.

The consolidation of the State's three leading educational institutions went through without any fuss. So did several other minor bills. The Seawell banking bill is still hanging fire. A new congressional district also was created, due to the fact that North Carolina is entitled to an extra congressman under the new census. Just as though we didn't have enough worries as it is!

It looks as though the legislature will be a cover crop is turned under early before planting the crop, it will help to save moisture and will furnish humus and some nitrogen. One reason why corn yields in North Carolina are so low, in Mr. Hudson's opinion, is the lack of cover crops turned under.

Then, too, he says it is never advisable to put all of the fertilizer under the corn at planting time. Use the split application. Otherwise much of the plant food may be used up before the corn needs it most. The nitrate of soda is best applied when the corn is about two feet high. Earlier applications do not pay so well.

It is impossible to produce a good crop without a plentiful supply of plant food and sufficient water to dissolve this food and carry it up into the stalk where it is needed, he concludes. It is going to stay up in Raleigh at

least another week after this one. However, they're just as liable as not to stay there another month.

For men such as these, we thank thee, oh, Lord! Smith, Garibaldi, Harris and Ward. Moss and MacLean; Young and Tobe Connor— Statesmen of valor; solons of honor.

Woodard and Hanes; Fountain and Neal— The highest regard for all these we feel.

But alas and alack! How we're disappointed In these noble men— these sages anointed.

For weeks they have toiled and long have they labored For various measures that strongly were favored. But only to find, despite concentration, They could come to terms on no legislation.

So on goes the session; no wonder we cuss At all of this turmoil; this unending fuss.

They heed no advice; suggestions they spurn. Oh, Lord; let us hope they soon will adjourn!

GROW WATERMELONS ADVISES MR. HUDSON

Watermelons are neither difficult nor expensive to grow and few food products produced on North Carolina farms are so delicious. In addition, they contain some of the well known vitamins which the nutrition people say constantly are necessary for health.

"The important thing to do," says C. R. Hudson, practical farmer and veteran extension worker at State college, "is to get some melons planted as early as possible and then plant more every three weeks until the first of July or later. Properly matured melons of the late crop will keep over until next Christmas if put into a refrigerator or handled without bruising and kept in a cool, well ventilated place."

"When a man is tired, hot and thirsty, few things will give him so quick and satisfying relief as a good watermelon. The thrifty farm woman often makes pickles and preserves of the rind, and hogs and poultry will consume the seed with relish."

Mr. Hudson says any well drained, sandy loam soil, containing some organic matter, will produce good melons. Simply lay out the rows six to eight feet wide, make checks across about the same distance apart, and at the junction of these rows put in two shovelfuls of stable manure and a handful of complete fertilizer. Mix this well with the soil; throw up low ridges and put the seed in the ground about one-half to one inch deep. A little nitrate of soda stirred into the soil just before or after planting will give the vines a good start.

A little hoe work around the hills and the same thorough and frequent cultivation given other crops will result in good yields. Don't disturb the vines after they begin to run and plant some cowpeas in the middles at the last cultivation to give the vines something on which to cling. For bigger melons, pinch off some of the runners, he advises.

Seventy-seven 4-H club members journeyed with the club agent of Wayne county to the Coastal Plain branch station near Willard to study the research of seven pure bred Jersey bulls and one heifer at a sale recently sponsored by the county agent.

Some of these parlor economists make us laugh. In one breath they will advise the farmer to raise less grain and in the next will upbraid him for spending so much time in his flivver and not staying at his home to attend to his crops.

It now develops that the Farm Board with the power of the federal government behind it could not repeal the law of supply and demand. We doubt whether even Congress can do it even if it tries again.

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.

Large Deck Blotters, 19 x 24 inches. Colors—white, cherry, orange, red, pink, moss green, dark and light blue, Nile green, gray, buff and purple, for sale at THE GLEANER Office.

Deeds. Quit-Claim Deeds and Mortgage Deeds for sale at The Alamance Gleaner office.

BUS COMPETITION HITS RAILROADS

Bankers Association President Asks If Unfair Aid Is Given Motorized Transport—For Rail Mergers.

NEW YORK.—Fair treatment for the railroads in respect to highway motor competition was called for by Rome C. Stephenson, President American Bankers Association, in a recent address here. He also strongly endorsed "sound economic railway consolidation" and praised President Hoover for his initiative in this respect.

"I am very strongly of the opinion that one of the measures which would help materially to put back business where it ought to be is the Eastern four-system plan of railroad consolidation as announced recently following negotiations instituted by President Hoover," said Mr. Stephenson. "Its adoption by the Interstate Commerce Commission would tend to stabilize the transportation industry, facilitate operation and exert a favorable influence on business in general."

"It is a fact well known to business leaders that our railroads are now facing a crisis. Not only do they need protective laws to meet competitive situations arising from increased use of our highways and waterways by other carriers, but they need unification such as the proposed four-system plan provides. Our President has acted wisely in assuming a leadership in this respect and his move deserves the support of every clear-thinking citizen."

Mr. Stephenson declared that the railroads have served this country "so superlatively well that we are prone in our public affairs to overlook our dependence upon them and our obligations to them. The past, present and future progress of the United States is inseparably bound up with their welfare. In neglecting just consideration for them we are even more neglectful of the public's best economic interests."

A Question of Public Interest

"We are confronted with the question as to how much more the public economic interest will stand an invasion of the welfare of the railroads by forces and difficulties not of their own creating and not within the scope of their own unaided powers to combat," said Mr. Stephenson. "I refer especially to new competitors that are undermining the hard-earned position of the railroads, not only with the aid of natural economic forces but also through the aid of government policies which, positively or negatively, tend to give these competitors undue advantages over the railroads."

"It goes without saying that the railroads have no right, nor claim any, so far as I have been able to discern, to complain at legitimate competition in the field of transportation, for the public is entitled to the best possible transportation at the lowest practical cost. But equally does it go without saying that this cannot be fairly brought about by using, or by failing to use, the taxing powers of government to enable competitive methods of transportation to do things they could not otherwise do as unaided private enterprises, particularly when such action impairs the invested rights held in good faith by great masses of our people in established enterprises that are serving the public well."

Mr. Stephenson said it was not his purpose to argue against such competitive transportation as the highway passenger motorbus and motor truck as such, when conducted under proper conditions and in keeping with public welfare and benefit. He declared, however, there is need for serious consideration whether such competition is being developed under conditions that are unfair to the railroads, because either the outright or obscure aid of government policy is the deciding economic factor in that competition.

Would Investigate Bus Traffic

Railroad rights of way, he declared, represent tremendous capital investments, on which the railroads have also heavy current costs to meet. "They pay every day a million dollars in taxes and most of this is on their rights of way," he said. "Also they spend daily over two million dollars additional for the proper maintenance of way." He asserted that the motorbuses have not had to pay for their rights of way in any sense that the railroads paid for theirs.

"They have simply taken possession of public highways built by public funds, both state and national," he continued, "and they have extensively made those highways vastly less comfortable, less safe and less serviceable for private motorists and others who are contributing chiefly to their creation and maintenance."

Mr. Stephenson declared that all these matters should be thoroughly inquired into by competent public bodies, both state and national, with a view of determining the equities and basic public economic interests involved, "particularly in respect to their effects upon the nation's railroads."

"I venture to say," he added, "that such inquiries would show whether it is to the public interest to let things remain as they are, whether the situation calls for a new basis of motorbus and truck taxes to satisfy the equities of the case or whether it would call for such drastic action as the exclusion of this traffic from our public general highways, and the requirement that, even as the railways, it provide as a part of its own private capital investment its own rights of way and for its own maintenance of way out of operating income."

SAVES LIVES OF MANY MOTHERS

Lives of 10,000 women could be saved each year in the United States by means of adequate maternity care, according to figures vouched for by life insurance statisticians who analyzed records of 4,724 mothers cared for by the Maternity Center Association. A reduction of two-thirds the prevailing death rate was recorded.

Methods used to achieve this saving of mothers' lives were described by Mrs. Jehn Sloane, President of the Maternity Center Association. "The care given these mothers," said Mrs. Sloane, "is that prescribed by a medical board of leading authorities, and includes: "1. Examination by a physician as soon as it is known a baby is expected, and regular visits thereafter. "2. Regulation of work, rest, exercise and diet to suit the individual mother in accordance with her physician's advice. "3. Supplementing this with skilled medical care at the time of delivery, and during the weeks that follow providing such nursing and household help as will assure rest in bed for at least ten days and an easy and gradual return to usual activity on the advice of the doctor and after his examination."

The Maternity Center Association, 374 Madison Avenue, New York City, is an organization sponsored and supported wholly by public spirited men and women. They are planning a national Mother's Day campaign for May 10 and offer to send free to anyone interested, suggestions for local use to make Mother's Day really mean a better chance for mothers everywhere.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Having qualified as Executors of the Last Will and Testament of J. R. Newlin, dec'd, late of Alamance County, this is to notify all persons indebted to the estate to make prompt settlement of same. All persons having claims against said estate will present the same, duly verified, to the undersigned, on or before the 10th day of April, 1931, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This March 31st, 1931.

R. H. Newlin, S. W. Newlin, J. R. Newlin, Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator of the estate of W. J. Albright, deceased, late of Alamance County, hereby notifies all parties having claims against said estate to file the same with him or his attorneys, on or before the 5th day of March, 1931, and unless said claims are filed on or before said date, this notice will be pleaded in bar of any and all recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payments.

This 5th day of March, 1931. JOHN HOLT, Administrator of W. J. Albright estate. Long and Ross, Attorneys.

Trustee's Sale of Real Property!

Pursuant to the power vested in the undersigned Trustee under a certain deed of trust from J. A. Bayliff and wife, Maggie S. Bayliff, dated April 23, 1928, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, Alamance County, North Carolina, in Deed of Trust Book 101, page 276, default having been made in the payment of the note thereby secured, and the holder having directed the foreclosure of said lien, the undersigned Trustee will offer for sale at public auction, the following described real property, at the courthouse door in Graham, North Carolina, on SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1931, at 12:00 o'clock, noon,

A certain lot or parcel of land in Graham Township, Alamance County, State of North Carolina, adjoining the lands of F. L. Williamson, H. C. and A. T. Walker, L. S. Walker and others, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a white oak tree, 90 ft. North of the center of the N. C. R. R. tracks; running thence S. 68 1/2 deg. E. 1.45 chs. to an iron bolt, corner with H. C. and A. T. Walker; thence N. 25 1/2 deg. E. 3.45 1/2 chs. to an iron bolt, corner with said Walkers in line of L. S. Walker; thence N. 52 1/2 deg. W. 70 lks. to an iron bolt, corner with said L. S. Walker; thence N. 64 1/2 deg. W. 70 lks. to an iron bolt, corner with said Williamson in L. S. Walker's line; thence S. 28 deg. W. 3.68 1/2 chs. to an iron bolt, corner with said Williamson; thence S. 68 1/2 deg. E. 13 lks. to the beginning, and containing .53 of an acre, more or less, upon which is a dwelling and being the same conveyed to Joseph Boggs by H. C. and A. T. Walker by deed registered in Book 72, at page 221.

This property subject to advance bids, as provided by law. This 10th day of March, 1931. J. DOLPH LONG, Trustee.

NOTICE! Summons by Publication.

NORTH CAROLINA, ALAMANCE COUNTY, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT Mrs. Ruby Smith, Minor, by her Next Friend, G. S. Mills, Plaintiff,

vs. Robert Smith, Defendant. The defendant Robert Smith will take notice that an action as above entitled has been instituted in the Superior Court of Alamance County, North Carolina, by the plaintiff for the purpose of securing an absolute divorce upon statutory grounds; and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county in the courthouse in Graham, N. C., on the 1st day of May, 1931, and answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

E. H. MURRAY, Clerk Superior Court Alamance County. GRAHAM, N. C. Dated this April 1st, 1931. Long & Ross, Attorneys.

NOTICE! Summons by Publication.

NORTH CAROLINA, ALAMANCE COUNTY, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT M. E. Wells, Plaintiff,

vs. Gussie Wells, Defendant. The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Alamance County by the above named plaintiff, for the purpose of securing an absolute divorce on the grounds of five or more years of continuous separation and living apart from each other, and the said defendant will further take notice that she is required to be and appear before the undersigned Clerk of the Superior Court of Alamance County, at his office in the courthouse in Graham, North Carolina, on the 29th day of April, 1931, then and there to answer or demur to the complaint in said action, or the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.

This 19th day of March, 1931. E. H. MURRAY, Clerk Superior Court. Albert J. Moreau, Att'y. for Pltff.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF ALAMANCE

Of Graham, in the State of North Carolina, at the close of business on Mar. 25, 1931.

RESOURCES.		
Loans and discounts	Overdrafts	\$54,108.98
United States Government securities owned	Other bonds, stocks and securities owned	81.75
Real estate owned other than banking houses	Reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	101,086.00
Cash and due from banks	Outside checks and other cash items	94,818.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		35,900.00
		3,080.00
		31,000.00
		145,253.27
		1,872.52
		5,000.01
Total		\$956,142.37
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in	Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits—net	Reserves for dividends, contingencies, etc	25,000.00
Reserves for interest, taxes, and other expenses, accrued and unpaid	Circulating notes outstanding	12,356.94
Due to banks, including certified and cashiers' checks outstanding	Demand deposits	1,500.00
Time deposits	Other liabilities	10,000.00
		273,438.04
		438,251.12
		2,000.00
Total		\$956,142.37

State of North Carolina, County of Alamance, ss: I, Chas. A. Scott, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 26th day of March, 1931. CHAS. A. SCOTT, Cashier. LOUISE BLAGG, Notary Public. My Commission expires 11-12-1931 (Notarial Seal)

Correct—Attest: W. E. BASON, H. W. SCOTT, McBRIDE HOLT, Directors.



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