

THE GLEANER

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J. D. KERNODLE, Editor

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Conservative, Liberal, Or

Whether the several branches of the American Government shall remain separate and independent as provided for in the Constitution upon which the Union was founded and has endured for more than a century and a half is being put to the test.

The wise men who wrote the fundamental law did it deliberately, not hurriedly. They meant it for a guide for succeeding generations, not as a makeshift that might be changed to fit the whims of some one who, perchance, obsessed of his own superior wisdom, or for selfish reasons, should find fault, and essay to do it better and in a better way.

Sum it up as you may, the Chief Executive finds fault with the fundamental law, in that it circumscribes his duties and powers and limits his ambitions. If the founders had intended that the Legislative and Judicial branches should conform to the wishes of the Executive and do his bidding, they would have said so, but they did not by implication or otherwise.

No credit for the worthwhile things he has done should be withheld from the President. He came along when business was bogged, bankruptcy rampant, and millions walked the streets in idleness and unemployment and other millions in a land of plenty did not know where the next morsel would come from.

Social security has been provided for lavishly, but not all. Billions have been spent in the effort. The worthy and the unworthy have shared in the bounty—the unworthy, if possible, should be eliminated, but it is they who would cry loudest. As for the others ye "have always," and as a decent people, worthy the name of a nation, they must be provided for.

The Government at Washington has been provided with the funds and given a free hand in spending until inside of six years the national debt has been increased around 20 billions and is now over 40 billions. Because there are men, patriots, in the Senate and House, who think for the solvency and safety of the Government, and oppose what the President is pleased to call liberalism, he has undertaken to "purge" them from their places in the legislative body, and replace them with the rubber stamp sort, yes-men, that he may proceed unhampered in his experiment.

He went off on a jaunt through the West and orated

in behalf of the friendly ones. After a trip at sea, he came back through the canal and invaded Georgia. There he put up a liberal to oust Senator George. The primary was held yesterday and Camp, the President's protegee, was swamped. Over in Maryland the President staked another against Senator Tydings, conservative, who fared no better than his Georgia favorite.

These recent political events have punctured and badly crippled the President's prestige. The people who vote have spoken in no uncertain terms. They have resented being told for whom they should vote and, doubtless, have tired of the wasteful expenditure of billions.

At the beginning of his second term the President had the unbounded confidence of the American people. He proposed to reorganize and make over the Government. There were patriots who would not stand for it. Other things could be cited that have impeded. He has not profited by his mistakes, and that he has waned in popularity during the past year and a half beyond repair, is because he has disregarded the signals.

Young Democrats in Convention

The State convention of North Carolina Young Democrats in Durham last week was one of the year's political highlights in the State. They gathered from all parts of the State and made an impressive aggregation.

The first hurdle of consequence was the report of the committee on resolutions, which is supposed to say something about political affairs in the high brackets. Here the committee almost balked. The 100-percenters and the antis were in evidence and only faint praise for the President was accorded.

But the event that has been given more notice than anything else was the speech of Senator Josiah William Bailey.

Mr. Bailey did not mince words in his criticism of the experiments being made by the Administration and the activities of the President and his aids in the various political campaigns on lately. He said they were "nosing" into State politics and out of their place.

The Young Democrats knew that he would handle things with gloves off, or, perhaps they would not have invited him to speak. If so, they were not disappointed. If he had sugarcoated and soft-soaped they would have been disappointed and nauseated. The organization was formed on the political battlefield a number of years ago and it is militant.

On the other hand, had not Mr. Bailey been plain and outspoken, as he has been since he took issue with some of the President's New Deal proposals, those who have criticized most severely would have turned on him for lack of courage and trying to curry favor. So there you are—"you'll be damned if you do and you'll be damned if you don't."

The convention for the ensuing year elected the following officers: Gordon Gray, president; Miss Kate Fenner Urquhart, vice-president; Allen Marshall, secretary; Joseph Moore, treasurer. Harper Barnes of Graham, former head of the Alamance county organization, was chosen district vice-chairman, embracing the counties of the Sixth Congressional district. By virtue of

this office he is a member of the State executive committee.

The general business of the country is reported on the up-grade.

President Roosevelt has been a consistent loser in his attempted "purge." The Senators have won renominations over his protest. His prestige is badly deflated.

The gods of war are on parade in Europe and bristling in armor. Unless there is a lot of composing, a second world war may be launched. About every nation is armed to the teeth, the military spirit is rampant, and they may be foolhardy enough to want to test the new equipment.

Gods of the Harvest

Secretary Henry A. Wallace came into the New Deal as a discontented Iowa Republican. He brought with him a plan of his own, part of it on trial and called it "experiment." It finally came to be known as the Ever Normal Granary. The great truth that "man proposes, God disposes," has warped the Wallace granary, as the boundless yields of crops glut the markets and give one a dull, sickening pain in the pit, as he reads the daily market prices offered for the golden grain, the snow white cotton, the tasseled corn, the sustaining potato, and other products of the farm.

Wallace challenges the farmers to face and conquer the new challenge. He declares, with apparent confidence, the farmer can still win. We all hope that he is right.—News Service.

How Men Progress and Succeed

The eternal verities for progress and success in life—particularly the adage that "man lives by the sweat of his brow"—holds as true today as ever, in spite of the theories of recent years.

A parent of wisdom 50 or 100 years ago undoubtedly gave the same advice as the parent of wisdom today. If you let your memories go back to some of the good advice given you in childhood, you will readily recognize the fundamental elements for progress and success given by B. D. Kunkle, director of the manufacturing staff of General Motors, to the graduating classes of the General Motors Institute, recently in Flint, Michigan.

"Hard work is still the main characteristic by which men progress and succeed," Mr. Kunkle said. "And always keep in mind that ability to get along with others and to gain their goodwill is essential to the achievement of any large degree of success in life."

"Many people mistakenly believe that progress is made thru personal consideration, and thru influence, but it is my observation the men who hold the places of importance today, have achieved those places through sheer weight of their own ability."

"They have progressed by doing the things that come to their hands to do, better. Their progress has not been achieved in one dramatic move. They have accumulated consideration by the successful filling of less important achievements."

McGuffey readers contained such fundamental tried and proved wisdom.

Mr. Kunkle's concluding optimism is likewise refreshing: "Industry needs youth, needs its vision, its fresh viewpoint, its courage and enthusiasm, for industry is essentially progressive and only through constant renewal of creative thought and driving enterprise can it progress."—Nat. Indus. News.

Several Johnston county poultrymen are planning to have their flocks blood-tested so that they may be able to sell their eggs to State-approved hatcheries.

The Integrity of The Americas

By J. E. Jones

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12—The early ancestry of the Good Neighbor Policy may be traced back to the Administration of President Monroe, who proclaimed his lasting "doctrine." The enduring friendship between the Americas is symbolized by a marble building in Washington. Among the throngs of daily visitors in this showplace are many men, women and children from the Republics of the South. They cherish this building, with its tropical atmosphere as part of their own partnership in all America.

The Pan-American Union is an official international organization of 21 American Republics whose major purpose is to increase and develop peace, friendly intercourse, and commerce. It is controlled by a governing board composed of the Secretary of state of the United States and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of other republics.

When Frank B. Kellogg was Secretary of state in 1926 the Pan-American Union took notice of the blunt statement of the American Secretary towards Mexico, charging it with confiscation of American farm lands in a way that placed that cantankerous Republic "on trial before the rest of the World." The complaint smoldered through all these years, and the debts have never been paid.

Ironing out differences with the Southern Republics has usually been affected through peaceful diplomatic procedure. Secretary of State Hull is a master in the arts of friendly compromises, and he received the plaudits of all Americans in the apparent successes of the Inter-American Conference at Buenos Aires in December, 1933, which resulted in the United States Senate ratifying two treaties and five conventions and one protocol with the representatives of the other 20 American Republics. Thus the integrity of the Americas was reaffirmed. Now the Americas face a new test. It is: Can the integrity of all America be preserved, with Communism rampant in Latin America.

But on Labor Day, when the Nation was engaged in everything except laboring, Secretary Hull spent the day at his desk in the State Department. "The note" from Mexico was before him, and in brief it reasserted the refusal of the latter Government to make provisions for the payment of its debts and furthermore defiantly asserted that land-grabbing would continue. Secretary Hull had charged Mexico with acts of delay and evasion never heard before "in the history of the American hemisphere."

Other accusations paralleling that one had been brushed aside by the Cardenas government. Little wonder that Washington reads, with growing concern, such statements as the following by a former United States senator from Mexico: "The Mexican question is something more than the delicate rate stealing of the mines, ranches, plantations and oil wells of Americans. It deals, finally, with the character of the neighborhood we are to suffer south of our border, under the 'good neighbor' policy." It is because the Good Neighbor Policy is a logical continuation of the ideals of Monroe that it has been accepted throughout the Americas. Our own country, in striving its best to maintain the high standards of democratic government so often reiterated in Latin-America Conferences, and in the frequent sessions of diplomats in the Pan-American Union, clings tenaciously to its text, that the business standards of governments should be higher than those of individuals.

Meanderings and meditations: A long string of barges slipping slowly down the Hudson. With a little tug puffing importantly ahead. . . and another nudging the middle barge like a collie dog herding sheep. . . A barefooted girl skipping rope on the broad deck of a scow. . . Wash flapping in the wind on the deck of the last in line. . . I envy barge people their life. . . Sliding through waterways from the Great Lakes down to the sea. . . No hurry. . . No fuss. . . Only an occasional worry. . . Homes traveling right along with them. . . A living earned with plenty of time for meditation. . . Reading. . . Or to turn out that novel. . . and ever changing scenery. . . A big white excursion steamer hurrying up the river. . . Flags flying gaily. . . An orchestra playing dance music. . . All decks crowded. . . City prisoners out for a day of freedom. . . With a tired homecoming.

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Bluebird Defies Mail Chillscothe, Ohio.—The mystery of the missing letters from Mrs. James Wood's mail box has been solved. A bluebird, having a nest in the box, didn't want letters cluttering up its home, so they were tossed out.

Maoris Cooked With Heated Stones

Maoris cooked their food chiefly by steaming it in ovens lined with heated stones. On North Island they used springs, putting the food into nets and lowering it into the naturally hot water. Before missionaries arrived in New Zealand the natives were notorious cannibals. New Zealand is an archipelago, greater in size than the United Kingdom—that is, England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. There are two main islands. North Island is more irregular and deeply indented than South Island, which possesses a bold, uniform seaboard.



By L. L. STEVENSON

Every night in the year an average of more than 5,000 New Yorkers and visitors to New York are provided with costly entertainment without having to pay admission fees. For these free shows stars of stage, screen, and radio are employed, some at five-figure fees. Expensive studios are maintained and theaters leased. Radio is the host. All the public has to do, or as much of the public as can be accommodated, is to obtain tickets. For a number of programs, the demand is so heavy ticket requests have to be made at least three weeks in advance. That has brought a new kind of ticket scalping. Speculators, through various forms of chiselling, obtain ducats and peddle them at from 25 cents to a dollar each. True, the tickets bear a warning against sale, but that makes no difference. For the less popular programs, tickets are distributed here and there. Since they are free, there are always takers.

In the not so far-off days, studio audiences were limited indeed. Usually chairs were provided only for sponsors and their friends. Occasional visitors, to whom it was desired to show special courtesy, were admitted. For the general public, there were barriers. Instead of being invited to come in and see the show from a comfortable seat, the public was invited to stay out. Radio listeners set eyes on their favorites only when they broadcast in public. Sometimes radio performers were used to lure trade. It seems but only a short while ago that one of the earlier teams filled a big restaurant on the nights they broadcast from there. But despite lack of accommodations and other drawbacks, studio audiences started to grow. Then came the accommodations.

In its quarters in the RCA Building, the National Broadcasting company has 10 studios each capable of seating from a few hundred to 1,500—and 1,500 seats are far more than the total in many a Broadway theater. Pages and ushers are necessary to direct ticket holders to the proper studios and to keep them in line. Also to keep them from smoking. During 1937, the total number of show attendants was 781,037. The number, of course, would have been greater, but even with repeat shows, it was impossible to take care of all who wished to attend. The repeat shows, most of which go on late in the evening, attract as many as do the earlier shows.

The Columbia Broadcasting company leases three theaters and maintains studios for audiences in the Barbizon Plaza and on the New Amsterdam roof. Audiences during the past year totalled approximately 1,000,000 persons. In 1935, the total was 636,396 and in 1936, 791,687. That accounts for about 60,000 more a year. Also, there are the various independent stations with their studios.

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Disgusted Snakes

Go on Hunger Strike BERKELEY, CALIF.—Battle-snakes, brought here for the annual convention of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, went on a hunger strike, probably because they did not like the name of the society. To keep them from dying before the society closed its discussion of them they were forceably fed by thrusting a syringe, filled with hamburger, eggs and milk down their throats.

U. S. RELIEF MAP TO BE LARGEST IN THE WORLD

Work Started in 1923; Will Not Be Completed Until 1940.

WELLESLEY, MASS. — A huge curvature relief model of the United States, largest of its kind in the world, is being built at Babson institute by a corps of geographical experts. Work on the model began in 1923, but various obstacles delayed work during the depression. On January 1 of this year, Dr. Wallace W. Atwood Jr., Clark university geographer, was placed in charge of the project. Since then the rate of construction has increased about 15-fold. Under the present program, completion is scheduled for January, 1940.

The model is in the Coleman Map building, erected specially for the model on the Babson campus. There a giant, dome-shaped, steel framework—63 by 45 feet—has been constructed by Bethlehem Steel corporation. It reproduces in exact proportion the earth's curvature.

Built in Sections.

Because of the size of the model, it is being constructed in small sections, to be placed in their proper position on the curved framework. Each section is one degree of longitude long and one degree of latitude wide. The finished model will contain 1,216 such sections, of which more than 400 now are completed. Systematic mapping of the United States did not begin until 1885, when certain sections of New England were surveyed. These first efforts were unsatisfactory, and a new start was made. Until now, only about 55 per cent of the country has been covered by the official topographical survey maps of the federal government.

In areas having no topographical survey, stream maps must be used. These are combined with airplane photos and supplemented by all obtainable spot-elevation figures.

Many Sources Used.

From this is created a topographical map that serves as a guide in construction of the model. Sources being used by Dr. Atwood and his staff include the regular United States geological survey maps, coast and geodetic survey charts, geological survey bench marks, state geodetic surveys done by the WPA, maps by chief engineers of railways, by war department, county and state highway engineers.

Among the most important sources of information are the sectional aeronautical charts of the bureau of air commerce, designed primarily to show airline pilots the location of radio beams and beacons.

Besides extensive areas in the West and South unmapped except for air charts and scattered elevation figures, are the Mount Wachusett section of Vermont and the northern section of Maine. North-central Pennsylvania and the Carolinas also have similar areas.

The Father of Umbrellas

LONDON.—The recent sale of Jonas Hanway's umbrella at a auction room has recalled Hanway's fame as the philanthropist who introduced umbrellas into the rainy streets of London about 1750 and so saved thousands of Londoners from pneumonia and rheumatism. Drayton, Swift and Gay all had written of umbrellas in London long before Hanway's time, but umbrellas to them were a women's fashion. Hanway's achievement, after he returned from Persia with his umbrella, seems to have been the conversion of the male population, and so well did he succeed that not long after his death in 1786 even army officers carried umbrellas in London.

Pays \$300 for Old Stamps; Finds One Worth \$50,000

LOS ANGELES.—A few months ago, Warren R. Du Bois purchased a stamp collection from an estate for \$300. Included was a 1-cent blue issue which he marked for sale at \$3. It went unsold. A short time later he found it bore a Baltimore, Md., first-day cancellation of August 17, 1861. Jubilant, Du Bois checked with experts. The stamp is worth \$50,000.

Eating 10 Meals a Day

BOSTON.—Petite Anna Martin is paid to eat 10 meals a day.

Employed by a chain restaurant to try out the menus of rival concerns, the slim professional "taster" is on the job six days a week endeavoring to "lift" the most palatable of rival concerns' dishes and transplant them to her employer. Miss Martin keeps in trim for her job by walking every place she goes. While the exercise helps, it can hardly be compared to the energy-consuming occupation of six-day bicycle riders, the only other persons to approach the eating capacities of the 125-pound "gourmet."

Chihuahua May Be White, Black, Tan, Other Colors

No one knows the exact origin of the Chihuahua, a graceful, swift-moving little dog that may weigh from one to six pounds. It is quite possible that the early inhabitants of Mexico crossed their native dog known as the techichi (which was indigenous to Central America) with a small smooth-haired breed brought from Asia. No one, however, knows for sure about this cross breeding. But this much is certain, according to Bob Becker in the Chicago Tribune, students of dog history are not in doubt about the native dog known to the old inhabitants of Mexico. They have a pretty good idea what it looked like.

Archeology tells us about the techichi. Carved stones showing pictures of the breed, the ancestral stock from which the Chihuahua has come, are found. The carvings show a dog that closely approximates the Chihuahua.

There are a long-haired and a short-coated or "smooth" variety of Chihuahua. It is very likely the short-coated dog is the original true Chihuahua. The breed has an excellent disposition, is intelligent and alert and comes in many colors. In fact, Chihuahuas may be snow white, coal black, black with tan or other mixed colors. It's rather interesting, as far as the history of the breed is concerned, that hundreds of years ago the early inhabitants of Mexico liked dogs that had a definite bluish color. These were held sacred.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate

Under authority of a judgment of the Superior Court of Alamance County made in an action entitled, "Ashville Safe Deposit Company, Successor Trustee et al, Plaintiffs, vs. A. T. Glenn, Thelma Glenn et al, Defendants," which action was brought by the plaintiffs against the defendants for the purpose of foreclosing that deed of trust dated May 3, 1928, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Alamance County in Book of Mortgages No. 110, at pages 344 et seq., the undersigned Commissioner will, on

Monday, September 26th, 1938, at the Courthouse door in Graham, Alamance County, North Carolina, offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real property, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land in Burlington Township, Alamance County, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of W. J. Thompson and others and bounded as follows:

Beginning at an iron stake with Thompson on Cameron Street, thence with Thompson's line S. 33 1-2 deg. E. 121 feet to an iron stake with Jones; thence with Jones' line S. 55 deg. W. 43 ft. to an iron stake with Durham; thence with the line N. 33 1-2 deg. W. 60 1-2 feet to an iron stake; thence S. 33 1-2 deg. W. 7 feet to an iron Montgomery's corner; thence with Montgomery's line N. 33 1-2 deg. W. 60 1-2 feet to an iron stake on side of Cameron St; thence with the line of Cameron Street N. 55 deg. E. 10 feet to the beginning, containing 5,605 sq. feet of land to be the same or there more or less.

Ten percent of the purchase price will be required to be paid when knocked down to the purchaser and the balance upon confirmation.

This the 22nd day of Aug. 1938, LOUIS C. ALLEN, Commissioner.

NOTICE!

Summons By Publication

NORTH CAROLINA, ALAMANCE COUNTY. In The General County Court Mrs. Annie Covington vs.

C. E. Covington

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the General County Court of Alamance County, North Carolina, for divorce, and the said defendant will further take notice that he is required to appear before E. H. Murray, Clerk of the General County Court of Alamance County, at his office in Graham, North Carolina, on the 17th day of October, 1938, 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.

This the 14th day of Sept., 1938. SARA MURRAY, Deputy Clerk of the General County Court of Alamance County, Edna J. Henderson, Atty.