

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

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## ADOBE HOME OF KIT CARSON RESTORED

### Will Be Preserved as Memorial to Pioneer.

In a dusty, narrow street, just off the plaza at Taos, N. M., is the original home of Kit Carson, a long, low abode which has recently been restored from a crumbling half ruin to the rude comfort of its original state.

The simple house in this ancient Spanish village seems a fitting memorial to the man who lived in it. Carson was also a man of affairs, a pioneer leader, as fearless in the council chamber as he was on the trail. His shrewd diplomacy won over many an obstacle, and his deeds of daring were as spectacular as those of a motion picture hero of today. He was the friend of governors, army officers, Indians and settlers. There are pioneers in New Mexico today whose eyes light at the mention of his name, and his generosity is still a tradition among Indians and Mexicans, says a correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor.

As a scout, working lone-handed in the most trying conditions, Carson developed a remarkable resourcefulness, combining the Indian's outdoor craft with the white man's natural inheritance. Men of every sort came to the Taos home seeking Carson's advice and services. He carried government messages of the greatest importance, guided exploring parties, and helped poor Mexicans recover stolen property or perhaps wife or children who had been carried off by the Indians. His sense of justice was keen and he unflinchingly championed the cause of the oppressed. Like most lovers of the open he liked also a home and a fire-side. His wife was a proud and beautiful Spanish woman who appreciated his heroic qualities.

For years the adobe house was left untenanted. Vagrant Indians and Mexicans who remembered Carson as their friend claimed its hospitality. They built mesquite fires in the great fireplace, slept on the floors of the deserted rooms and went their way again. Sand storms picked holes in the walls and roof. Wandering cattle and burros crowded through the broken doors. Finally the women of Taos decided that the old house must be repaired. They gave musical programs and little by little they raised the necessary money. The foundation was rebuilt, a new roof put on and the adobe walls replastered by native workmen in the traditional fashion. Doors and windows were replaced with exact duplicates, and the hospitable fireplace again invites the friendly council.

### Hunt for Live Dinosaur.

Gayne Dexter, an Australian explorer, is organizing a new expedition in search of the live dinosaur which was reported to have been seen in Lake Esau, in the Andes.

Star shells will be carried by the expedition to illuminate the lake at night, when the monster is said to show itself. A motor launch and big traps will also be part of the expedition's stores.

Mr. Dexter proposes to carry on the work of the late Clement O'Neill, curator of the Buenos Aires zoo, who conducted an unsuccessful search for the creature two years ago.

The Australian explorer declares that the existence of unaccountable tracks in the neighborhood of the lake and the testimony of more than twelve witnesses indicate that some astonishing monster dwells there.

### Eels Not Sectional

East is East and West is West, but eels are all the same, according to Professor Schmidt of Copenhagen, who, in lecturing before the Academy of Science, said the European eel and the American eel go to the same spot to reproduce.

This spot, says Professor Schmidt, is northwest of the Antilles, between the forty-eighth and sixtieth degrees longitude, in the middle of the Atlantic ocean.

Years of close study of the eel has convinced the professor that it takes the average eel three years to make the journey from the hatching grounds to the American or European shores, and that a European eel may continue on its voyage, crossing to America or vice versa.

### Couldn't Fool Her

Of course it isn't to be expected that professional people should know much about housework and cooking, so that newsgroups, out in Hollywood, are frequent contributors to the world's amusement.

Some friends of hers love to tell how Betty Compton, shortly after she married Jimmy Cruise, went into a Hollywood hardware store to buy him a lunch kit to use on location.

"But this is round!" objected Betty as the clerk held up a nice shiny dinner pail, "and Jimmie said he wanted something that would hold a good square meal."—Los Angeles Times.

## Cities of Palestine

### Once Important Points

In ancient Palestine and the adjacent country were two cities bearing the name Caesarea. In one case the word formed the entire name; in the other it was part only, the full name being Caesarea Philippi.

Caesarea is mentioned nine times in the Book of Acts. The city bearing this name was situated on the coast of Palestine, on the line of the great road from Tyre to Egypt, and about halfway between Joppa, the Jaffa of today, and Dora. The road skirted the coast of the Mediterranean. Caesarea lay northwest of Jerusalem and was about seventy miles distant. At one time there stood on this point of the coast merely a town called "Strato's Tower," with a landing place. The city was built by Herod the Great, king of Judea at the time of our Lord's birth and for many years before. The city was named after the Roman emperor, Claudius Caesar. It was the political capital of Palestine and the residence of the Herodian kings, and later, when Palestine was a Roman province, the residence of the procurators or governors of Judea, two of whom were Felix and Festus, before whom St. Paul appeared as a prisoner, says the Christian Guardian.

Caesarea continued to be a city of some importance even in the time of the Crusaders in the Middle Ages. The name still lingers in the Turkish name given to the place, Kaisariyeh. The present population is about 70,000.

So far as the gospel record goes, Caesarea Philippi is mentioned only twice—in St. Matthew 16:13 and St. Mark 8:27, and in accounts of the same transactions.

Caesarea Philippi was at the easternmost and most important of the two recognized sources of the River Jordan and therefore, well to the north.

The city was built on a limestone terrace in a valley at the base of Mount Hermon. The place with the adjacent territory became part of the district ruled over by Philip, son of Herod the Great. Philip's title was tetrarch of Trachonitis. He enlarged and embellished the town and called it Caesarea Philippi, partly after his own name and partly after that of the Roman emperor. The modern name of the place is Banias. The Jewish historian, Josephus, calls the place Panium.

### Birds' Eggs of Varied Size

"The smallest bird's egg is that of the hummingbird, the largest is that of the extinct aepyornis, which held six times as much as the ostrich's and a hundred and fifty times as much as a fowl's," says Prof. J. Arthur Thomson in his "Biology of Birds." "It is said that the egg of the extinct moa sometimes measured 9 inches in breadth and 12 in length, but that of the aepyornis was far larger. Of European birds, the swan has the largest egg, the goldcrest the smallest. What is the biological significance of the difference in size?"

"When a bird lays only one egg it is likely to be relatively large, as in guillemot, gannet and puffin, it may be noted that these birds lay in places where enemies are few and where it is not dangerous that the egg should have a conspicuous size. The egg of the wingless kiwi of New Zealand is larger in proportion to the bird's size than in any other case, and it is interesting to notice that they (usually two) are stowed away in a nest at the end of a tunnel in the ground."

### To the Minute

A traveling Charlestonian paused one night at a small upstate town, one of those places where trains don't really stop—they merely halt. His lone hotel, opposite the railway station, was kept by an aged negro, who was proprietor, clerk, cook, waiter, bellhop and everything.

"Call me for the 3:15 train," ordered the guest, retiring early—to sleep soundly until awakened by a loud hammering on his door.

"Hey, boss," came a voice outside, "didn't yuh-all left a call for de 3:15 train?"

"Sure," gasped the roomer sleepily.

"Well, sub," was the response, "ah's at de stahshun now."—Charleston News and Courier.

### Rome to Have Subway

The royal commissioner in charge of the city administration in Rome has approved in principle plans submitted by an Italian-French group which is seeking a subway concession. The proposals submitted cover the construction of two underground lines which will connect districts between which the traffic is especially heavy, the routes having been chosen entirely with a view to affording relief where it is most needed regardless of the heavy expense that this will entail. The narrow streets and congested traffic in Rome make the construction of a subway especially desirable, as the transportation problem will continue to become more difficult as the population increases.

## Frenchman Would Strip Laurel From Columbus

French savants are investigating the thorny question of who discovered America. In a paper read before the College de France, a paper which the French press terms "sensational," Professor Mellet states that it was not Christopher Columbus. The famous voyager merely rediscovered a continent which was known long before his day to other navigators, as the New York Herald-Tribune says.

Up to the present, says Professor Mellet, no serious study of the indigenous languages of America and of other regions has ever been made, but the ground now is being broken by French students and a comparison of the vocabularies of a group of California languages and certain Polynesian languages has brought to light "satisfying and numerous coincidences."

"The vocabulary of the indigenous races of Patagonia," the lecturer told his colleagues of the College de France, "shows striking resemblances to that of Australian races. And it is interesting to note that these linguistic resemblances parallel almost identically similar resemblances in the arms, domestic utensils and other objects used in the same epoch in America and other regions. But these similarities do not date from the time when these continents were connected by land instead of vast oceans. Therefore it is to be concluded that navigators sailed over these immense spaces."

## That Spirits Walk Earth Is a Universal Belief

The belief that dead persons make their reappearance on the earth is, according to an author, universal among all the ancient races.

The Eskimos say the spirit inhabits the same form and shape as the body it belonged to, but of a more subtle and ethereal nature.

The Tonga Islanders believe that the human soul is the finer part of the body, the essence that can pass out, as does the fragrance from a flower.

The Greenland seers describe the spirit as pallid, soft and intangible.

Doctor Churchward knows some people now living who possess the gift of seeing and communicating with their departed friends, who never leave them night or day. He says:

"But these good spirits cannot speak so that one can hear them; they cannot make noises, nor can you take photographs of them."

"Spirits are composed of pure corporeals in the likeness and form of their previous earthly state as humans, only much more beautiful. They cannot leave Paradise without divine permission."—Montreal Family Herald.

### First Record of Coal

According to the earliest record, coal was first mentioned in Acadia, now Nova Scotia, in 1654. It was at first gathered without mining, and in mention of this is to be found in the records of the year 1721. Coal was shipped to France from Cape Breton in 1743, as stated in a letter from M. Duchambon to the French minister. A letter to the French minister of marine, also colonial minister, dated September 30, 1749, makes mention of the coal found on Cape Breton, near Indian Cove.

### All Fixed Up

Tony was being examined in the civil service commissioner's room for a laborer's position. He was fluent in most of his answers, and it appeared he would pass without any difficulty. But his downfall came when they asked if he had been naturalized.

He seemed a bit puzzled, but at last his face lighted up and he said:

"Ah, I know what you mean. Scratcha da arm. Yes, lasta week."—Kansas City Star.

### Independent Poodle

Somebody's little poodle held up a south-bound passenger train on the Westfield bridge. The men in the cab saw the dog walking along the tracks. The locomotive whistles made no difference and the brakes were applied by the humane crew. The train came to a stop on the bridge. Just then the poodle decided it had gone far enough in that direction, anyway, and leisurely retraced its steps, passing under the entire train and ambled off the bridge while the passengers were puzzling over the delay.—Boston Globe.

### Right in His Line

A great many people who are not farmers have taken up land in western states. An old-timer rode over to the outfit of one newcomer and asked him what he had been doing before he came West.

"I was a wrestler."

"How much land have you declared on?"

"One hundred and sixty acres."

"Well, you got something to wrestle with now, bo," averred the old-timer, as he gave his steed a resounding whack.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## WHY Scientists Must Capture Sun-light Energy

Energy from the sun pours on every acre of ground to the equivalent of 1,478 tons of coal during an average 90-day growing season. Of this wealth of power a crop of wheat yielding 50 bushels to the acre, a very high figure, puts into the bin an energy equivalent of less than two-thirds of a ton of coal. These striking figures are given by Dr. H. A. Spoehr, plant physiologist of the Carnegie Institute coastal laboratory at Carmel, Calif., writing in the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution. But inefficient as plants are, Doctor Spoehr points out, they have been the only means of major importance we have had for capturing solar energy and making it available for man's use. The coal and oil deposits, representing the sun power captured during long periods and stored in ages ago, are being used thousands of times faster than they were originally made. Plants, in Doctor Spoehr's opinion, do not hold much promise of effective usefulness for supplying solar energy after coal and oil are exhausted. They cannot work fast enough, and besides, plant production must be increasingly used to supply food and little can be spared for fuel. Man must use his ingenuity to devise means for the direct capture of the great quantities of sunlight energy that daily waste themselves. Little progress has been made so far, but Doctor Spoehr is confident that when the problem is attacked in earnest by scientists it will eventually be solved.

## Why Montana Buffalo Herd Must Be Thinned

Between 200 and 300 buffalo on the Montana national bison range west of Missoula, Mont., must be slain, Francis Rose, the superintendent, announces, according to an Associated Press dispatch. A census last summer showed 500 elk, 28 mountain sheep, and 100 deer on the range, and an inspection of the grasses convinced the superintendent that the preserve was 40 per cent overstocked.

The sale of buffalo to parks and zoos is not great enough to bring the herd down to the required size and so a large number will be slaughtered and sold on the meat market. Each year the herd is reduced in this manner, but this year a far greater number than ever before will be butchered.

The Montana buffalo herd is the third largest in the world. The range, containing 18,000 acres, is under the supervision of the United States biological survey.

### Why Leaves Change Color

Certain leaves change color regardless of attack by frost. Coloration indicates a dying condition of the leaves. This condition may set in at almost any part of the tree and may occur very early in the season due to drought or disease or injury of some kind. There is no set rule in what part of the leaves the color first appears. In fact, some leaves start at the tops, some along the midrib and some are mottled. In the normal course of coloration you might reasonably expect the oldest leaves on the terminal branches to color first. The weeping willow and elderberry remain green until the leaves are drying; the chlorophyll is not taken back into the trunk.

### Why Rust Is Encouraged

Iron staircases in the library of the British museum were recently treated to a coat of rust to make them slippery and thus protect the library workers. This is believed to be the first instance on record where rust, instead of being fought, was deliberately sought after. Long use had made the iron steps of the library stacks so slippery that shelf attendants carrying heavy loads of books up and down them were constantly risking their necks. The British office of works sent engineers to remedy the evil, and they did so by applying a chemical treatment that left a rough-surfaced coating of rust on the iron. After several months of use the objectionable slipperiness had not returned.

### On Mental Weakness

A weak mind is like a microscope, which magnifies trifling things, but cannot receive great ones.—Chesterfield.

### Particularly Then

The world likes a good loser, particularly if it gets some of his money.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### Delicate Hairsprings

The hairspring of a watch is made by drawing steel wire through a hole in a diamond.

### Testimony to Truth

Lying is the strongest acknowledgment of the force of truth.—William Hazlitt.

## RAGPICKER CREW IN OLD MONROE HOUSE

### But Memory of Great American Is Preserved.

James Monroe, fifth President of the United States, may have kept the Old world out of the western hemisphere, but he failed to keep the sons of the Old world away from his own fireside. Tony from Naples, Mike from Palermo, Angelo from Rome, and Joe from Milan sat before the Monroe fireplace the other day. There was no fire, but the yawning aperture made space for the rags and paper that came from their busy fingers. Tony, and Mike and Angelo, and Joe were sorting rags on the very spot where Monroe, Hamilton and the distinguished visiting Frenchman, Lafayette, had passed pleasant afternoons almost 100 years ago.

In the old Dutch mansion of Sam Gouverneur at Prince and Lafayette streets, New York city, where the ex-President lived in genial retirement, entertaining his friends of the days of glory in Washington, the rag sorters from Italy and sundry workers from other parts of Europe kept busily at their tasks while they talked of the great man who had lived and died in their work place. They were a little hazy on the details of history, and they were at odds as to the precise place in history of "the big boss," but if Monroe had heard the simple recognition of his greatness that came from Tony or Angelo or any one of them he might have relented a bit on his famous doctrine.

"Sure, the big boss live here," said Tony. "He run the whole country. He was poor man and he stop down here where the people elect him. The big sign outside tell all about him. He's a one great man. He's a hero before Tom Foley long while ago. He's a some guy. He's a gotter more pull than Foley, too."

"Gowan! Gowan! Shut up! He's a bigga da man, but he come down below Foley" chipped in Angelo. "Foley gotta more pull than him."

"Well, he's a good guy and he tal everybody 'you not like this country you take a ship home.' He's all right," Tony insisted, but the arrival of the snappy young Italian-American, Joseph Gorili, who has leased the old mansion for his rag and paper-sorting shop, sent the workers back to picking.

The old place is a shell of a building with here and there just a hint of its fallen grandeur. The inside walls are crumbling down and the fireplaces are cracking. The old pillars of the front doorway stand bravely up and the arched Colonial doorway holds the frame of carved woodwork in which set the 12 little panes of crystal. The door is gone and a cheap rough modern door with a padlock has taken its place. The old brownstone top step is worn almost through, but it holds its own. Up in the chamber where Monroe died rags are piled high where the bed once stood. A chest has taken the place of the bed and a dresser can picture the passing of the founder of the Monroe doctrine until some one cries a warning and another bundle of rags comes tumbling in. Such is the present state of the home of Monroe in his last days.

There is a movement on foot to preserve the place as a shrine and in the meantime it is good to know that the humble workers from the Old world who pass busy days there now all know that a great man and a great American once lived there.

### Tobacco Foe Supreme

The South Africa tobacco crop is in danger. Wildfire, the deadliest tobacco disease ever known in the world, has broken out amongst the Magaliesberg plantations more severely than on any previous visitation. The whole of the south side of the mountain range is apparently infested, and a tobacco crop is unlikely this year. The destruction of plants in the nursery beds is most rapid. In two or three days practically the whole lot are wiped out. If no remedies are on hand when the infection is first discovered, the planter is hopelessly beaten before the remedies can arrive from town chemists. Bordeaux mixture and other things are being tried, but with little or no success.

### Artistic Brick

Structurally, brick is the soundest possible material. In the first place, the size and form of brick make them an easy material to handle and adaptable to the master mason's skillful craftsmanship. He builds them one by one into a solid wall fabric, strong and durable. Then the brick themselves, hardened and matured in fire, submit to the heaviest pressures and resist both the attacks of flame and the corrosions of time. Brick may well be called an everlasting material, because they neither burn nor decay. Their history affords sufficient testimony, and the scene of any conflagration shows the brick walls and chimneys as solemn witnesses of their enduring strength.

## South American Progress

A decree was recently issued by the Chilean ministry of interior granting permission to a prominent Santiago engineer to build a subway traversing the streets of Santiago. The concession is for a period of 20 years and imposes, among other conditions, that the concessionaire submit plans and specifications of the work to be undertaken within one year, and one section, the line under the Alameda de las Delicias from the Plaza Italia to Plaza Argentina (about one and one-half miles) costing approximately 60,000,000 paper pesos (about \$6,798,000), is to be completed within a period of five years.

## Bridge Hung From Trees

According to Popular Science Monthly the longest suspension foot-bridge in the world is across the Quenilt river on the Olympic peninsula in Washington state. The bridge is two feet wide and 994 feet long. It is supported at each end by giant fir trees growing on either side of the river. From these are stretched the wire cables holding up the bridge. The cables are also supported by a center pier 54 feet high and resting on rocks in the river bed. This peculiar structure was made for the use of farmers who found it difficult to cross the river with boats in the spring when freshets are high.

## World's Match Consumption

The United States uses more than 1,500,000,000 matches made out of wood every year. This is about 37 matches a day for every man, woman and child in the country, based on a population of 110,000,000 or 4,000,000,000 daily. Recent statistics from Europe have placed the per capita consumption there at 14 matches a day. The world output costs \$200,000,000 and reaches a total of 4,675,650,000,000 matches a year.

## Conquered Many Tongues

The epithet, the "learned blacksmith," was bestowed upon Elihu Burritt, the American reformer, author and linguist. He began life as a blacksmith about 1827, and worked at that trade for many years, during which time he made himself proficient in ancient and modern languages. It is said that he acquired a mastery of 18 languages and 22 dialects.—Kansas City Star.

## Origin of Word "Picnic"

The word "picnic" first came into usage in the Finger lake country of northern New York over a century ago, the residents of the town of Hector first using it. The town had a Sunday school that decided to give an outing by "picking" up their "knickknacks" and going into the woods. From this the word developed.

## Glaciers Make Trouble

Mount Robson, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies, has many glaciers, whose presence has slowly changed the topography of the district until it has become necessary to alter the boundary lines between provinces.

## Tests Are Thorough

Besides testing all kinds of timepieces, freezing them and baking them in ovens, our government takes watches apart and breaks them so that they may be repaired by applicants for watchmakers' certificates.

## Pencil Work

Little Bessie admitted her sister's caller and after entertaining him a few moments went upstairs. Presently she returned. "Sister's nearly ready," she reported, "she's just writing on her eyebrows."

## Early French Romance

The romance of "Aucassin and Nicolette," in verse and prose, is considered by critics to be the finest French fiction of the Middle Ages. It was written in the Thirteenth century and is very short.

## Too Gloomy

Mrs. Wombat has this to say of Hamlet: "He may be a nice young feller, and he's had trouble, but I wouldn't want him around the house."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## They Always Do

Jud Tunkins says he always suspected that after the first few meals the prodigal son got his nerve back and began to criticize the menu.—Washington Star.

## Rain Stops; Buying Better

During our winter time Costa Rica has an unusually heavy rainy season, and a break in it recently heralded the heaviest buying season there.

## Value in Proverbs

The study of proverbs may be more instructive and comprehensive than the most elaborate scheme of philosophy.—Motherwell.



## Beauty and "Homeyness" in Frame Construction

The building of a home should never be considered in the light of an investment. If you build for investment, build a house, but if you have in mind the building of a home, build it according to your ideals and incorporate all the contentment and happiness features into the general plan, in so far as they do not interfere with common-sense construction.

If you prefer frame construction and feel that it is more homey than that is the material you should use. Lumber is one of the best possible materials to build a home. Its permanence is sufficient to satisfy every owner except one in the competing material business.

In the New England and Southern states we find homes which were built before the Revolutionary war still standing, sound and true and with no signs of depreciation.

Lumber imparts a particularly homely aspect to the house; it seems to take one back to their old home and childhood and brings out the best there is in one. It is conducive of happiness and contentment and, after all is said and done, that is all home is for, anyway.

On the silver screen a woman was bemoaning her fate at not having found happiness and was reminded that she was promised success, not happiness, and the same may be true of a house. It may be a house, not a home.

Build of frame if you wish this type of construction; keep it well painted and it will last as long as you can wish.—Boston Herald.

## Fighting for Ideals in City Mansehip

A municipal duel is under way in cities big and little of the country. The fight is between two ideas—an old idea and a new idea, R. L. Dufus states, in the New York Times. The new and challenging idea is the city manager form of municipal government. In the last notable encounter between the two systems, in the recent election, the city manager form won a victory, and another big city—Cincinnati—is added to the list of those municipalities, now more than 300, which have adopted the idea. Five million citizens are now under the city manager form of government.

What will the outcome be? No man may yet say. Will some one of the great cities of the country try the new system?

Among the cities and towns now under this plan, in addition to Cincinnati, are Cleveland, Dayton, Pasadena, San Diego, Colorado Springs, Miami, Wichita, Portland, Maine; Grand Rapids, Niagara Falls, Springfield, Ohio; Knoxville, Beaumont, Texas; Norfolk, Va.; Charleston, Clarksburg and Wheeling, W. Va., and Auburn, Newburgh, Sherburne, Watervliet and Watervliet, N. Y. Only four cities which adopted the plan by popular vote have ever discarded it.

## For Expert City Planning

Charles H. Cheney, city planner of Los Angeles, suggested as a remedy for the "ugliness and jumbled appearance of most of our American cities" the establishment of competent committees or art juries to pass upon all designs for structures and suppress those not up to a reasonable standard of attractiveness.

Regional planning as a thing of intercommunity interest of metropolitan unity was brought out as a successful actuality in the vast growth of Los Angeles during the past ten years by Hugh R. Pomeroy, secretary and member of the Los Angeles planning commission.

In mentioning the problem of regional transportation, Mr. Pomeroy reported "a greater spirit of co-operation and tolerant understanding, than ever before" on part of government agencies, civic bodies and railroads.

## Virtue of Imagination

There is something romantic in the plans for using an army airplane to race the moon's shadow during the eclipse of the sun, January 21. A high-powered plane, with a photographer aboard, will cross New York state in an effort to lengthen for but a brief time the opportunity given stationary cameramen. Just a minute, or even a half minute more means additional photographs. And more photographs means greater opportunity for scientists to study the most spectacular phenomena of this earth. It is only through imagination that men conquer, and, conquering, acquire more imagination.—Exchange.