

SAYS MYSTERY SURROUNDS DISCOVERY OF UNFINISHED GRAVE NEAR BROWNWOOD

Brownwood, N. C. May 20.—In a lonely spot about one mile from Brownwood on a wooded hill some bones were found in an unknown and unmarked grave which was unroofed and lying beneath a spreading laurel which almost hid it from view.

The discovery of the bones was made by Tisha Watson, and a great while endeavoring to find the bones for the road, drug, and other purposes.

They saw the fresh earth at a short distance a few steps above them and decided to try the cause of the same. At first they thought perhaps it was made by an unmarked grave, but on further investigation found that they had discovered a newly made and unmarked grave about six by eight feet with a depth of three feet or more.

It had no vault, but by their means the bones of some unknown person or persons may have been found, as they never saw a soul of their discovery for several days and kept it a secret to themselves and family awaiting future developments.

There is no reason that can be given as to the present time why this grave should have been made on this dark and hidden spot far away from the view of any one, and it looks as if it might have been intended for someone to have been buried in, as it was made as far as could be seen, constructed along the lines of a regular grave, except that it was dug north and south when the custom of digging graves is east and west.

It must have taken several days for one or two persons to have dug this grave as it shows to have been dug with a great deal of care. Even the tools and stones have been sawed and packed closely together and occupy the east side of the grave.

The work must have been done about February last, by the signs and time when discovered which was then about April, but not given out to the public until recently.

The unfinished grave of mystery is now being put in order and bones have been advanced for its being there, but so far it remains a mystery and will have to be solved as best we can.

It might have been the work of some directed person or some one who is about to die, and hide the bones from the eyes of the law, thus making a confession, which will be taken for their worth or until they repent or fear themselves, this body which at present is as dark as night.

PERFECT FINAL PLANS FOR PAN-AMERICAN ROAD SHOW

of road construction will be under way by the state highway forces, and the process of road building will be shown in this distance of sections, starting with the first grading and leveling of the road to the last step of a hard surfaced road.

All the machinery used by the North Carolina State Highway forces will be shown in operation as well as the work of maintenance after the roads have been completed. This piece of the work of the program will take place on June 8.

The Executive Committee of the American Association of State Highway officials will hold a meeting in Greensboro on June 6, it was also announced.

Attention was called to the fact that many persons are desirous of who is proposed and wanted to attend the road building show. The officials made it known that all persons are invited. It was further pointed out that free transportation would be furnished to all who desired to visit the projects on the program for July 4, 5, 7. Transportation facilities will be arranged for and will meet all visitors at the gathering points on the days named.

John Waldrop, it was stated has been appointed assistant demonstration director of the entire road show and offices have been established in Greensboro which he will occupy during the show, for the benefit of all those who desire any information concerning the demonstration. At present he is located in the state highway office.

LIFE'S RACE WON (W. A. Watson) The youngster with glaring eyes beams through the light of day in a steady, and sees the beacon star of hope shining brightly out before his face is turned towards duty.

A healthy body and a pure soul is the delight of the child and the fond hope of its parents. Upon these great thoughts of the glory of the race and the future of great nations, united in one common goal, for the enlightening and advancement of the human family.

But the underworld and the dim of sin are haunted by human beings, whose by nature, and they must have cast their shades of darkness over the land by the worded tongue which emits forth flame, fire and smoke, which destroys the morals even of the strongest.

The unguarded child which is as pure and holy as the lily. One who tramped over the earth with a message of hope and good cheer for the lowly and poor in spirit is ruined by influences that they have to cope and fight down in a world running over with blasphemy and wickedness which throws its pall of darkness in every direction.

The greatest battle in life was not fought by such generals as Hannibal, Napoleon and the Kaiser of the World War fame, but by the innocent child in combating evil influences that beset their way in the journey of life.

It takes the strong arms of the parents, law, and Godly reformation to keep the child going in the straight and narrow way.

We do not believe in crushing out the heart of the father by punishment, but like our Heavenly Father forgive me be forgiven by heaven's court where the judge of righteousness wears a crown of eternal life.

Then and only then can we say in truth that you reached the point where life's race was won.

HOW MUCH FOOD FOR 100 HENS Raleigh, May 20.—Frequently the poultry grower goes into his business with no conception of the amount of food that it takes to feed his hens. He feeds what he has on hand and when that gives out he must buy. Experiments conducted by poultry investigators at the State College Experiment Station show that one may know to a reasonable degree the amount of food needed.

In the experiments conducted it was found that where all the feed was bought, hens the size of Leghorns consumed 80 pounds of feed each or 8,000 pounds for a flock of 100 birds during the year. Thirty pounds of the amount consumed by each hen was the mash or dry, ground, mixed feeds and fifty pounds was the scratch of grain mixture.

Larger birds such as the Rhode Island Reds consume an average of 94 pounds of food per hen per year. This is 9,400 for the flock of 100 birds. Of the 94 pounds consumed 37 pounds was mash and 57 pounds grain mixture.

In making these tests Dr. B. F. Kamm also studied the amount of feed it required to produce eggs. For high producing leghorns it took 6.45 pounds of feed to produce one dozen eggs and for the larger breeds it took 10 pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs. The heavier the layer the more feed she consumed.

These tests also revealed the fact that on a four horse farm, between 25 and 50 per cent of the feed would be foraged by the poultry, thus lessening the amount needed to be bought or raised for the sole use of the flock.

49 YEARS AGO—Folks brewed coffee and settled it with an egg. Ladies rode on side saddles. Little Johnny wore brass toes shoes and dandy wore breeches. When a preacher said a truth the people said "Amen."

Left over noon victuals were finished at supper time. Neighbors asked about your family and meant it. Merry-go rounds were called "flying jennies."

Folks used tooth picks and were still polite. A tin cup of red liquor was sold for five cents. Ladies' dresses reached from her neck to the heel. Wheat was sown broadcast and harrowed in with a tree top. It took 20 minutes to shine shoes with Mason's blacking. People served pot liquor instead of canned soup. Indigestion and appendicitis were called plain belly-ache. Quinine was taken in coffee, molasses or tissue paper. Vermilion was used as hair paint instead of face paint. Babies were rocked in cradles with out adding their brains. Men played mumble peg instead of poker. The neighbors all got fresh meat at hog killing time. And a man made the same wife do a life time.



1—Southbound steamers in Panama Canal. 2—Department of Agriculture clerks making an estimate of the country's pig population from reports from the farmers. 3—New photograph of Emil Cole, noted exponent of cure by auto-suggestion, who turned to America.

The world grows weary of the clash of steel. Let labor, the gardener, work a little while. Let office fighting, men should cease to be fed. —John Jordan Douglass.

Dr. W. A. Deaton will fill his regular appointment at Mt. Mount Pleasant Lutheran church Sunday May 25 at 11 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all.

Tom Tarheel says that the folks in his neighborhood have already made their plans for the community fair for fall. They intend to show the progress made in the community during the year.

IMPORTANT ITEM The only son had just announced his engagement to the family. "What that girl! She squints," remarked an mother. "She has absolutely no squint," added his sister. "Red-headed, isn't she?" queried his aunt. "She hasn't any money" put in his uncle. "She doesn't look strong," exclaimed his first cousin. "She's stuck up!" asserted his second cousin. "She's an extravagant thing!" interposed his third cousin. "Well, she has one charming feature," said the son thoughtfully. "And what's that," asked the family in chorus. "She hasn't any relatives," was the quiet reply. —Pittsburg Chronicle.

TIDES PREDICTED YEARS IN ADVANCE Only Instrument of Kind Aids Geodetic Survey. Washington—Time and tide wait for no man, nor do the scientists of the United States coast and geodetic survey in Washington wait for the tides. By means of the only machine of its kind in the world the tide for Astoria, for instance, is already predicted for 1926 and all skeptics are invited to compare the predictions with their actual observations on March 1, 1925. For Astoria, high tide will be at 2:06 a. m. and 2 p. m. and low tide at 8:25 a. m. and 8:38 p. m. High water measure 7.8 feet and 7.9 feet respectively, while low water will measure 1.8 feet and 5 foot respectively, above mean low water.

As far as that is concerned, scientists of the coast and geodetic survey can turn a few dials, set a number of complicated looking screws, jot some figures down on paper, turn a crank and predict the time and height of high and low tide for any port in the world a thousand years hence and come within a fraction of an inch of being correct. Being correct is one of the main things the coast and geodetic survey is noted for. Mistakes might mean loss of life and many thousand dollars' worth of property.

Years of Work Required. To explain the tide-predicting machine to the layman would be like expounding the Einstein theory to a moron, for it took many years to build it and each year meant endless calculations and study by men who had devoted their lives to learning the law of the tides and their relation to the sun, moon, winds and old Mother Earth herself. In appearance the tide-predicting instrument is something of a cross between a threshing machine and a radio set, if one can recognize the picture. But it resembles nothing, in reality, so much as the tide-predicting machine. It is made of shiny brass and blued steel, with cogs, pulleys, dials and a fine, flexible chain, which run over a hundred thousand miles in an oil bath to give it pliability before it was placed on the machine.

The tide-predictor sets dials on this machine which represent the 37 component parts of a tidal wave, and facing an instrument board which resonates on a larger scale that of an automobile, turns a crank. The machine does the rest.

Prediction Far in Advance. This automatically turn to the day of the month, time and height of high and low water, while a pen busily traces on paper an exact replica drawn to scale, of the tide wave as it will appear at that future time. So accurate is the machine that its predictions have been compared with actual observations and found to differ by the smallest fraction.

The machine represents the work of two of the survey's scientists, Dr. R. A. Harris, chief mathematician, now dead, and Dr. E. G. Fischer, mechanical engineer, who recently retired after long years with the government at a salary which would make a bricklayer laugh in disdain.

Tide-predicting is only one of the invaluable services rendered every year by the coast and geodetic survey to thousands of seafarers. The tides are published a year in advance, printed in book form and made available to anyone who sails the seas or has to do with harbor facilities in any port. In addition, the organization is responsible for the charts that guide skippers up and down the coast line of the United States or into its countless harbors. Mapping for the first time, the famous "inside route" to Alaska— which will aid in the development of that vast territory by allowing big steamers to reach its ports—is one of the recent and important tasks completed by the survey.

Man Battles With Bull While Lying on His Back Middletown, N. Y.—Lying on his back on the ground, with an angry bull endeavoring to gore him to death, George H. Myers of Montgomery successfully fought off the animal until two men rescued him. He was leading the bull to a stubble when it became unmanageable, knocking him down. Myers had an ax handle, with which he was able to beat back the attack of the bull, while with the other hand he clutched the ring in its nose.

Although Myers arm was nearly twisted from its socket, he held to the ring until assistance arrived. The bull was shipped away for slaughter.

Capital School Children Not Posted on History Washington.—School children of the capital were recently shown astonishingly ignorant of salient points in American history. Completion of the tabulation of replies from 1,170 pupils of the seventh and eighth grade classes disclosed that only 56.2 per cent knew Abraham Lincoln was the author of the emancipation proclamation.

The acts of Jefferson and Admiral Dewey were best known, 65 per cent giving the correct answers for these two. The total list of names and the numbers of pupils able to designate their places in history, follow: Jefferson, 65 per cent; Dewey, 65 per cent; Roosevelt, 58.4 per cent; Lincoln, 56.2 per cent; Perry, 51.3 per cent; Grant, 40.5 per cent; Jackson, 40 per cent; Houston, 38.6 per cent; Hamilton, 31.7 per cent; Meade, 25.3 per cent; Douglas, 24.1 per cent; Deatur, 23.4 per cent; Greene, 21.2 per cent; Taylor, 19.5 per cent.

Saw From Mayflower Is Found in Medford, Mass. 1 1/2 cupfuls wheat flour 1 or 2 eggs 1/2 teaspoonful salt 1/2 cupfuls liquid sufficient to make a rather stiff batter (about 1/2 cupful sweet potatoes)



Boll the potatoes in the skins until tender; drain, peel, and mash fine, or still better put them through a ricer or colander. Sift together the flour, salt, and baking powder. Beat the eggs until light and add to the cool mashed potato. Next add the melted shortening, then the flour mixture, alternating with portions of the liquid, until a batter is formed somewhat stiffer than for ordinary flour muffins. Bake in muffin pans for about thirty minutes in a moderately hot oven.

"STOP AND START" MEN

THE incompetent locomotive engineer is known on the railroad as a "stop and start" man. He can use the brake and the throttle, but he doesn't know how to take care of his engine.

The "stop and start" man is never given a good locomotive or an important train. Life and property are too valuable to be entrusted to ignorance. To run a locomotive a man need not have a technical education or know how to build one. But he must have a good understanding of the principle of steam power, of the mechanism of the air brake. And he must, if he is worth his salt, know how to care for his engine so that, while it is in his charge, it will be most efficient.

Every human being lives and moves in a machine far more complicated than the most modern locomotive. And ninety-nine men out of a hundred know no more about this machine than the "stop and start" engineer knows about his locomotive. It is no wonder that so many human locomotives spend so much time in the hospital repair shop, or break down and become worthless long before they should. How it is constructed, how it should be operated, what kind of fuel and how much of it is required for the best results—all these are profound mysteries, even to men who can conjugate Latin verbs or know the names of the Roman emperors in their order.

It is natural to desire long life. It is pleasant to look forward to a "green old age." But these can be attained only by men who know enough about their bodily machinery to take care of it properly, and to keep it up to the work it is called upon to do.

It is not necessary or possible for everybody to study medicine. But every man can, with little trouble learn something more than how to start and how to stop his own machine.

USE SWEET POTATOES IN MAKING BISCUITS

Department of Agriculture Gives Recipes for Bread.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Good muffins and biscuits can be made from sweet potatoes, says the United States Department of Agriculture, which furnishes the following recipes:

Sweet Potato Biscuit (15 biscuits) 1 cupful sifted sweet potatoes flour 1 cupful mashed flour 1 teaspoonful salt 2 tablespoonfuls liquid sufficient to make a rather stiff batter (about 1/2 cupful sweet potatoes)

Sift together the flour, salt, and baking powder. Cut or rub into this the cold shortening. In the same way rub into this flour mixture the mashed potatoes. Finally, add just enough cold liquid to make the mass cling together. Do not knead. Place on floured board, roll until one-third-inch thick, and cut into rounds. Place these in lightly-floured biscuit tins and bake fifteen to twenty minutes in a moderately hot oven. Bake all potato breads more slowly than those made with flour alone.

Sweet Potato Muffins (12 to 15 muffins) 1 1/2 cupfuls wheat flour 1 or 2 eggs 1/2 teaspoonful salt 1/2 cupfuls liquid sufficient to make a rather stiff batter (about 1/2 cupful sweet potatoes)