

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. XLVII

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1922

NO. 51

NO FEDERAL AID NOW FOR NATIONAL FOREST GOOD ROADS.

Considerable Change to be Made in Public School Text Books—200 Blockade Ships Broken up Past Month—South to Have Lower Freight Rates on Lumber—Meeting to Elect Full-time Secretary.

(By Maxwell Gorman.)

Raleigh, Jan. 24.—Governor Morrison is back from Washington, where he went on a visit pertaining to several matters. One of these was to ascertain if it was practicable at this time to secure federal aid for the construction of good roads through some national forests in Western North Carolina. He found that the appropriation for this purpose, insofar as it applied to North Carolina, was exhausted, inasmuch as recently there had been an agreement by Chief Forester Freely that \$100,000 should be furnished for the highway starting near Marion and extending up Buck Creek over the Blue Ridge to Mica, in Mitchell county, and passing through National reservations for some five miles.

"I had hoped to secure Federal construction of good roads through the national forests in Western North Carolina," said Gov. Morrison. "But on investigation I found that there are no funds available. I did not call on Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in the matter after I had conferred with Senator Overman and some North Carolina Representatives. I hope to secure this aid in the future, but will do nothing more for the present, till I have a talk with Chairman Frank Page of the North Carolina Highway Commission, who is now in Chicago, and he did not go to Washington at this time, as he learned that Mr. McDonald, head of Federal highway work, was not in Washington. For the present there is nothing which appears possible to do in the matter."

State Text Books for Public Schools. It is understood that there is to be considerable change in the public schools text books, as recently determined by the State Commission. Sealed bids for furnishing textbooks for the public schools will be opened by the State Board of Education on February 6, and opportunity will be given to the representatives of bidding publishers to present their claims in person, according to a letter sent yesterday to the publishers of all books included and recommended in the report of the State Text Book Commission.

Twenty-seven publishers are represented in the list of books recommended by the commission, and bids have been asked from each of the publishers. Recommendations were made in series of from three to five books on each subject. Adoptions will not be based entirely upon the prices submitted, Dr. Brooks stated, but cost will be an important consideration in the selection of the books to be adopted.

Need Fast Ships to Catch Rum Runners. Prohibition enforcement conditions in North Carolina are improving, Mr. Kohlos, state prohibition officer, declares. He states that over 200 stills were seized in the State during the past month. The chief enforcement difficulty along the North Carolina and South Carolina coasts are the rum runners operating from Nassau in the Bahamas, the director said. "If I had a couple of submarine chasers, I could capture so much liquor that they wouldn't know what to do with it."

Lower Lumber Rates, For N. C. The good news comes that North Carolina and other Southern states are to get much lower rates on shipments of all classes of lumber as the result of a decision just made by the Interstate Commerce

Commission. This reduction in rates follows the declaration made by Senator Trammell of Florida, who in opposing the confirmation and reappointment of Commissioner Clyde H. Aitchinson on the commission, said that Commissioner Aitchinson was responsible for discrimination by which the west obtained lower rates than the South. The new rates promulgated are upon hardwood from other sections, but the declaration of carriers was that if this reduction was made they would also apply it to the woods shipped from the South. The decision, therefore, does away with the increase of 33 1-3 per cent over the rates in effect on August 25, 1920, and changes the rate so as to make a flat increase in rates ranging from 6 to 11 cents on the 100 pounds, the rates of August 25 for North and South Carolina being increased nine cents on the 100 pounds. This makes a big reduction on the 33 1-3 per cent increase which affected all the Southern states. Commissioner McChord, while concurring in the principle of the order, stated that the decrease should have been larger than that granted, and dissented from that portion of the order. The new rates will mean a large saving for the lumber interests in North Carolina as they apply to all classes of lumber.

Teachers' Assembly Secretary. The Executive Committee of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly has been called to meet here this week for the purpose of considering the employment of a whole-time secretary, and naming the time and place of the meeting of the Assembly. Sentiment against holding the meetings of the Assembly during the Thanksgiving holidays developed here during the recent session, and it is likely that the time will be changed to later in the year. Many of the members of the Assembly prefer to spend the holidays with their families. Election of a whole-time secretary of the Assembly, authorized at the November meeting here, will be considered. The executive committee plans a campaign for securing the membership of every teacher in the public schools of the State, and the work will largely devolve upon the secretary to carry on the work of the campaign. A number of names are being considered for the place.

JOINT RECITAL FEB. 1ST

Caryl Benschel and Roderick White in College Concert Series—Faculty Club meeting.

Cor. of The Gleaner.

Elon College, Jan. 24.—Caryl Benschel and Roderick White will appear in a joint recital in the college auditorium on the evening of February 1st. Miss Benschel is a soprano of rare accomplishments, and Mr. White is a violinist of first rank. These young artists signalize the fourth number in the college concert series for the year.

Dr. Thomas C. Amick, president of the higher education section of the Teachers' Assembly, left for Raleigh this morning to meet with the executive committee of the Assembly to elect the all-time secretary of the Teachers' Assembly of the State, and to transact other matters of importance touching the future of the teaching profession in the state. The Faculty Nevelle Club met Monday evening in the Domestic Science reception hall, with Miss Anne Mary Landis as hostess. Progressive rock was the social feature of the evening, following which a delightful course of hot chocolate, marshmallows, walnut candi, and charlotte rouge was served.

Miss Landis was assisted in the serving by four of her pupils in Domestic Science: Misses Hallie Truitt, Tennie Jordan, Susie Perry, and Mary Vail Utey. Those present were: Mesdames Hawk, Corboy, Ring, Harper, Kennett, Kirkland, Vaughn, and Starn, and Misses Fisher, Cora, Hendrick, and Hawk.

"We have sold 97,000 bottles of Tanlac and have never had a single complaint."—Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, Ga. For sale by Fargel Drug Co., Graham, N. C.

SAME RESULT, AND CHEAPER

Somewhat Rough on the Cat, but Five Dollars is Something These Hard Times.

Expert testimony may be valuable from a scientific point of view, but there are often cheaper ways of establishing a certainty, as the following shows.

An Irish laborer entered a drug store, and drawing a paper bag from his pocket, poured on the counter a number of very sticky and unattractive looking pieces of candy.

"Can you examine this candy?" he asked.

"It looks queer. What's the matter with it?" asked the druggist.

"Pizen, O'm thinkin'. Did ye ever see such stuff? Dinnis McGuire give thim to me b'y, an' Dinnis is no frind of mine."

"Well, I can make an analysis." "All right. O'll come in tomorrow on me way from work."

The Irishman had reached the door, but he suddenly stepped with his hand on the latch.

"And how much will that analysis cost me?" he inquired.

"Five dollars," was the answer.

The man walked over to the counter and swept the candy into the bag, which he replaced in his pocket.

"Niver mold," he said. "O'll feed wan to the cat."—Philadelphia Ledger.

WILD LEMONS IN PROFUSION

According to Traveler, They Are a Generous Gift of Nature to Island of Norfolk.

Lemons grow wild all over the island of Norfolk, a British possession in the South Pacific, according to Thomas J. McMahon, in the Trans-Pacific Magazine. He writes that in every garden and paddock are clumps of trees ever bearing fruit in wonderful abundance, and of a variety full of rich juice and with a rind most suitable for lemon peel.

Little factories, family concerns, are dotted all over the islands. They are usually roughly constructed wooden buildings divided into three rooms. There, with rather primitive instruments, the women cut and squeeze the lemons in huge frames, and the skins are soaked in brine preparatory to making lemon peel. During the lemon season, which is most of the year, the boys and girls are engaged daily in picking the fruit.

While there are only 800 people on the island, it could comfortably and prosperously house 5,000 persons, according to Mr. McMahon. The island is five miles long, three miles broad and contains 8,600 acres.

Finding Speed-Rates of Insects. Experts of the United States Department of Agriculture have just been carrying out some tests to discover the speed-rates of different species of flies. In a district of northern Texas 234,000 flies of various species were caught, were dusted with finely powdered red chalk, and were then liberated. Fly-traps, baited with food especially relished by flies, were placed at measured distances from the point of release. It was found that most flies would travel distances up to 1,000 feet in a few minutes. The house-fly covered over six miles in less than 24 hours. The maximum distance traveled by it in these experiments was 12 1/2 miles.

Whether it made this stopping-place its permanent home or returned toward the starting-point is not recorded in the accounts that have appeared.

Logical. In his early riding the farmer is perfectly logical. His idea is that if the day breaks before you get up, you can't expect to have a whole day before you.—Boston Transcript.

The Fault. "De good loser," said Uncle Eben, "is a fine influence 'coppin' foh de fact dat he's liable to encourage de selfish sinners to use loaded dice."—Washington Star.

A Forgotten Art. In New York's streets there may be counted hundreds of signs that read "Watchmaker." Yet perhaps less than a dozen of such concerns could make a watch.

Can't Get Used to It. What we hate worse than anything else in the world, except, perhaps, actual sin, is having somebody else decide what's good for us.—Ohio State Journal.

Quotation of Importance. The art of quotation requires more delicacy in practice than those conceive who can see nothing more in a quotation than an extract.—Isaac Disraeli.

Robins Sing All Year Round. The robin and the wren are the only birds that sing all the year round. All other birds have periodical fits of silence.

SOUND THE OCEAN

Scientific Investigation is Now Going On.

Strong Probability That the Wonders of the Deep Will Be Revealed Very Shortly.

Difficulties encountered in deep-sea sounding are disclosed by a marine engineer writing in the London (England) Daily Mail.

Deep-sea sounding of late years, he says, has become a very exact science. When a ship is thousands of miles from land the real work begins. To sink a lead to a quite shallow depth is the easiest thing in the world. But when it comes to working in miles, sailors are brought up against a very different problem.

Even today nobody knows exactly where the greatest depth exists, for the simple reason that no instrument at present invented can reach the bottom in the deepest parts. A theory accredited by scientists is that below a certain depth solid matter refuses to sink, because the pressure of the water is so great that specific gravity is overcome.

It is widely held that when ships sink in the deepest parts of the ocean they never reach bottom, but float about suspended in the water at a depth below which their weight is not sufficient to take them. The greatest depth which has been sounded up to the present is just over five miles. But it is thought that parts of the ocean are perhaps four times as deep.

In this branch of nautical service wonderful instruments are used. Attached to the leads of the sounders, which weigh seventy pounds and are suspended on piano wire, are specially constructed cups, which close automatically and bring up samples of the ocean's bed. They are provided with a dial, upon which the depth touched by the leads is at once recorded, and are in use in all ocean-going cable ships, which must of necessity determine of what the ocean bed consists.

Time after time ships working in far seas have seen no record of solid matter reached by reading the sounder dial, because the leads are not sufficiently heavy to reach bottom.

All records may very soon be broken by the Shackleton expedition to the Antarctic. The grab-sinker which they will use can be employed at a depth of seven miles. What will be found nobody can say. All existing theories may be exploded, but it is certain that some interesting data will be forthcoming.

Naturally, deep-sea sounding is essential from many points. Fog is the seaman's enemy. Soundings must be taken to avoid disaster. Formerly the leads used were smeared with tallow. Many interesting specimens were brought to the surface, but nothing is known of the flora and the fauna that exists at great depths. Hence the constant attempts to discover better sounding apparatus.

New Popularity for Dickens. Since the war there has been a widespread revival in England and elsewhere of the need for Dickens. Thrilling adventure, wild dangers, hair-breadth escapes, the roar of guns and all the paraphernalia of battle are no longer welcome—people want to read of happiness in their homes of bitter memory. The British papers for a year past have seldom been without a quotation from the master's works—there is always in them a sentence or two that illuminatingly touches the occurrence of the hour.

App quotations from Dickens are extremely common in the mouths of the high court judges of England, no less than in those of the magistrates of minor courts. There was a smile of delight when a case was called in the court of kings bench not long ago, Dombey & Sons vs. Smith, and Mr. H. F. Dickens, K. C., announced himself as representing Dombey & Sons (London tailors). The judge naturally commented: "I congratulate you, Mr. Dickens; that the old firm still flourishes."

Limited Rule. "Believe yourself happy and you are happy," says a writer. Unfortunately, that rule doesn't work when a man thinks he is wise, for then he is otherwise.

Leaves It to Judge. "I would much rather you did it," replied a man at Shoreditch (England) county court when Judge Ciser remarked, "Ask your wife to keep quiet."

The Wise and the Thoughtless. I have many swift arrows in my quiver which speak to the wise, though they need an interpreter to the thoughtless.—Pindar.

No Wonder. This works wonders—so would we if we could put in twenty-four hours every day, so Timon does.

Cleaning Paper.

Grease or finger marks on books or papers may be removed by the following process: Make a thick paste by thoroughly grinding up a spoonful of magnesium carbonate with a sufficient quantity of benzol in a cup or mortar, and apply a small quantity of this paste to the finger-marks, rubbing it in lightly with the tip of the finger. The benzol will evaporate in a few moments, when the paper should be brushed with a clean, soft brush. If the first application is not sufficient, repeat the operation. Experiment on a piece of waste paper before working on anything you value.

Fashion Knew No Mercy. In the days when gull wings and breasts were in demand for women's hats and when the law afforded no protection to the feathered tribes, they were slaughtered by thousands all along the coast. Millinery agents from New York would conduct expeditions, accompanied by expert skinkers, to the breeding grounds of the seafowl and hire local gunmen to do the killing. One woman in a single season brought back 10,000 tern skins from Cobbs Island, Virginia. More than 500,000 tern skins were collected in one season in the sounds of North and South Carolina.

Monkey in a Muff. A monkey was used by a clever woman thief to commit a series of thefts from jewelers' shops in Paris. The creature was so tiny that she carried it in a big muff. Then while its mistress was standing at such distance from the counter as disarmed suspicion, the monkey would thrust out a long, spider-like arm and snatch and conceal a ring or brooch. It was a shop detective, hidden in a gallery above and watching with the aid of reflecting mirrors, who at last detected the trick.

The Potteries. This is the district of North Staffordshire, England. It is the chief seat of the china and earthenware industry. The principal centers are Burslem, Hanley, Longton, Fenton, Tunstall and Stoke-on-Trent, all of these being amalgamated in 1910 as a single municipal borough under the name of Stoke-on-Trent. The Wedgwoods and the Mintons are the most famous families connected with the china industry.

There is Beauty. Wherever snow falls or water flows or birds fly, wherever day and night meet in twilight, wherever the blue heaven is hung by clouds or sown with stars, wherever are outlets into celestial space, wherever is . . . awe, and love—there is Beauty, plenteous as rain, shed for thee, and though thou shouldst walk the world over, thou shalt not be able to find a condition inopportune or ignoble.—Emerson.

The Panhandle. As commonly used in this part of the country, the phrase "the panhandle" usually refers to the north-west projection of Texas, though the name is also given to the narrow, wedge-shaped strip of land lying between Pennsylvania and Ohio, which forms part of the state of West Virginia.

Opossums in New Zealand. Opossums, which were introduced into New Zealand from Australia many years ago, have increased until they have become a pest in the fruit-growing regions. Nevertheless, their value for fur outweighs any damage they do. It is therefore proposed to give them every chance to breed in the forested regions.

Pin Oak Will Droop. The pin oak in the fall has brilliant foliage and is especially desirable where a trunkless tree is wanted; that is, where it is desired to have the foliage extend from the ground to the top of the tree. The tendency of the limbs of the pin oak is to droop.—American Forestry Magazine.

Care of Hands. To simply shake the hands up and down freely from the wrist for a few moments will keep them nimble and at the same time produce a healthy circulation, which will manifest itself in the color of the finger tips.

Quaint Crime. When one of the early Dutch settlers of New York put his thumb to his nose and wiggled his fingers at another he committed a crime for which he could be arrested.

As a Matter of Fact. "You want to have good judgment as well as industry," said Uncle Eben. "De minister dat preaches de longest sermon works de hardest, but he don't git de 'preciation."—Washington Star.

The Trouble With Big Families. "Father of Ninety-four Assaulted," says a headline. That's the worst of these large families; some of the children are bound to be quarrelsome.—Passing Show, London.

LIKE OLD SANTA

People of Northern Siberia Emulate Kriss Kringle.

Appropriate Entry Into Homes is Through the Roof, Which is Door, Window and Chimney.

Santa Claus is not the only person in the world who enters homes by way of the chimney, for in the little town of Kamenskoje, way up in northern Siberia, on the Peshingha gulf, nearly every one does it. The house is shaped like a perpendicular X. Starting with a ground floor that is about 25 feet in diameter, the frame walls, constructed roughly of driftwood, lean inward for about 12 feet, then turn outward for another 10 or 12 feet. They do not touch each other in the center, but leave an opening of from three to five feet wide.

That opening is the door, the window, the chimney, all in one. A pole rests against the outer side of the house high enough to reach the top of the structure. On the upper side of the pole steps are carved in which to insert the toes when climbing. A similar pole, set upright in the center of the house and up through the chimney, is also furnished with steps for ascent and descent.

The first effect of this strange arrangement is that visitors are recognized, not by their faces, but by their feet.

The house is so constructed that the fireplace is directly underneath the chimney. Naturally, the smoke goes up to greet the newcomer, and soot covers every side of the chimney, ready to attach itself to him. The pot is always hanging over the fire, full of melting snow or boiling water and fish or reindeer meat. The man up the chimney is dressed in heavy furs, the hairy side turned outward. As he comes in touch with pole and chimney a gentle spray of hairs comes easily drifting down, accompanied by showers of soot. The pot below is usually open. Hence the food is mingled with hairs and soot.

Reason exists for the peculiar shape of the Kamenskoje house or yurt. During the worst of winter no doors or windows at the side of the yurt would avail. The snow piles up on every side as high as the house itself. Then the people can walk straight up to the chimney, and the dogs crowd around the opening in the top for warmth and to enjoy the rising odor of cooking fish and reindeer. Sometimes one dog pushes another down the chimney. If the cover of the pot is off the reception proves rather too warm for the unfortunate victim. But Ivan is there to catch him by the neck and take him to the top of the house, where the snow will soon reduce the heat of his blisters. The episode has not spoiled the dinner.

In spite of the fire within, the house is not comfortably heated because of the opening on top. Snow, too, comes easily drifting in. It is necessary, therefore, to have tents inside the house. They are made of heavy furs, and are placed on the wooden platform that surrounds the fire. In these poles the dwellers find refuge when the smoke becomes too trying or the atmosphere too frigid. Inside the pole stried a wooden bowl of seal's oil with dried moss floating on its surface, to be lighted at the pleasure of the occupant.

Of Course Not. Illustrative of the time, Amos W. Butler, secretary of the board of state charities, tells the following story of an occurrence in a certain Indiana county not so very long ago:

There was a poor family in a township. The father was a wanderer and of not much account. There were six children and the mother was left most of the time to provide for them. The township trustee had been helping the family out of the township poor fund. One day a son in the family got into trouble. The sheriff and agent for the county board of guardians drove to the home. The boy was away. The mother seemed anxious to see that the law should have its course with the son, and to avoid an extra trip and expense the sheriff suggested:

"Well, then, I'll not come out after him when he comes back, but you bring him in."

"Why, I can't bring him in now," explained the woman, "our machine's broke."—Indianapolis News.

What Babylon Handed Us. The new system of dividing the day into 24 hours, invented by the Babylonians, was adopted by the Greeks and since then it has been handed down from generation to generation without any alteration, because nobody has dared to change it. Even the French revolutionists, who introduced a large and elaborate series of innovations in the system of weights and measures, and went so far as to change the names and order of the days of the week, did not attempt to alter the day's division into 24 hours.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

THOMAS D. COOPER, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, BURLINGTON, N. C. Associated with W. S. Coulter, Nos. 7 and 8 First National Bank Bldg.

S. C. SPOON, JR., M. D. Office over Ferrell Drug Co. Hours: 2 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m., and by appointment. Phone 97.

GRAHAM HARDEN, M. D. Burlington, N. C. Office Hours: 9 to 11 a. m. and by appointment. Office Over Acme Drug Co. Telephones: Office 446—Residence 264.

JOHN J. HENDERSON Attorney-at-Law GRAHAM, N. C. Office over National Bank of Alamance.

J. S. COOK, Attorney-at-Law GRAHAM, N. C. Office Patterson Building Second Floor.

DR. WILL S. LONG, JR. DENTIST : : : Graham - - - North Carolina

OFFICE IN SIMMONS BUILDING

J. ELMER LONG LOUIS C. ALLEN Durham, N. C. Graham, N. C. LONG & ALLEN, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law GRAHAM N. C.

PATENTS

OBTAINED. If you have an invention to patent please send us a model or sketch with a letter of brief explanation for preliminary examination and advice. Your disclosure and all business is strictly confidential, and will receive our prompt and personal attention.

D. SWIFT & CO., PATENT LAWYERS. WASHINGTON, D. C.

Re-Sale of Land.

Pursuant to an order of the Superior Court made in a special proceeding therein pending, entitled "R. P. Braxton and others vs. Kate Braxton and others," whereto all the devisees of the late J. W. Braxton and owners and tenants in common of the real property hereinafter described are duly constituted parties, the undersigned Commissioner will offer for sale to the highest bidder at public auction at the courthouse door in Graham, on

SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1922, at 12:00 o'clock, noon, all of the following described real property, to-wit:

Two certain tracts or parcels of land in Alamance county, North Carolina, adjoining the lands of Wm. Hadley, J. W. Whitehead and others, and fully described by metes and bounds in the petition in said special proceeding. The first tract containing 38 acres and the second 43 acres, more or less. This property is known as the Dark Place. There has been sold off from the 43 acre tract a one-half acre lot to the Trustees of Center School.

Terms of Sale—The purchaser will be required to pay one third of his bid in cash on date of sale and the other two thirds in equal installments within six and twelve months, deferred payments to bear interest from date of sale until paid. Sale made subject to advance bids and confirmation by the Court, and the title to be reserved until the purchase price is fully paid.

This is a re sale on account of an advance bid and bidding will start at \$1,501.50.

This 10th day of Jan., 1922. J. DOLPH LONG, Commissioner.