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New School Books For Public Schools

Supt. Brooks Says Will Work no Hardship on Parents---Effectivs as Child Passes From one Grade to Another--Ruling as to Children Outside Special Tax Districts.

Over Half Billion Shrinkage in Property Valuation Since 1920.

Raleigh Bank Affairs in Bad Shape.

(By Maxwell Gorman.)

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 21.—After a solid week of "hearings" by the State Board of Education from representatives of twenty-odd school-book publishing firms, the country over, the board adopted the list recommended by the State Text-Book Commission, the list of school books that will be used in the public schools of the state for the next five years. This list does not apply to the high schools, which are supplied with books through a different means of selection, but does apply to all of the public schools to and including the seventh grade in all the counties, cities and towns.

No hardship will be imposed upon the parents of children by the adoption of new text-books, Superintendent E. C. Brooks declares in a statement accompanying the announcement of the decision of the board. The adoptions become effective as the child passes from one grade to another, and would naturally require the purchase of new books. Arrangements for exchange have been made in cases where the adoption is immediately effective.

There are 411,000 pupils enrolled in the first three grades, or 62½ per cent of the entire enrollment in the elementary grades. These will not be affected materially this year by the change of text-books. But all new books adopted must become in general use throughout the state with the beginning of the school year 1923.

Under this arrangement each of the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh grades will be compelled to change by the beginning of the school year 1922-23 the subjects of geography, physjology and civics, and by the beginning of the school year, 1923-24, the subjects of readers, language histories (except sixth grade), arithmetics and spellers. But since perhaps one-half of them will be compelled to buy these books this year because of the promotion of classes and the loss or destruction of old books and the next year twenty-five percent of the remainder will be compelled to buy new books for the same reason, the effect of the change, so far as the cost of text-books is concerned, is small. Moreover, in the grades from four to seven, inclusive, there are usually two books in each subject, except in reading and history, one book for grades four and five, and one book for grades six and seven. Therefore, those in the fourth and sixth grades that buy text-books this year will buy no texts in these subjects next year. Moreover, those in the sixth and seventh grades that use the old books this year will, as a rule, be required to buy new books anyway next year.

New Property Valuations.

The total assessed value of property in North Carolina is, according to the 1921 valuations, estimated to be two billion and 575 million dollars, which is much less than that of 1920, the "valuation year." Over a half billion in values was written off the tax books during the year 1921, and in that year a total of $26,326,339 was levied in taxes for county purposes, an estimated increase of five million dollars over the preceding year. The figures for taxes levied do not include municipal taxes. Through reductions made by the commissioners of more than half the counties in the state, approved by the State Revenue Commission, aggregate property values have shrunk from $3,158,480,072, reported to the General Assembly in 1920 by the State Tax Commission, to $2,575,230,000.

Ruling as to Education Outsiders in City Schoo s.

City schools and other specially chartered school districts will not be allowed to make a profit on the tuition charges for children living outside the city limits, according to order made by the Department of Education. The announcement is the result of a conference of a committee of ten, composed of city and county superintendents, who were asked to work out some arrangement which would provide the children living in the suburbs with six months free school every year.

Under the new rules the county board of education is directed to pay the tuition for six months and the parents of the children will have to pay the remaining four months. This of course applies to children living in the edge of a specially chartered district, who want to attend the better schools in the special tax districts. Each superintendent in these districts is directed to work out the per capita cost of instruction in his school, and to bill the county board of education for six months on the basis of actual cost of providing schools for each child. The parent of the child will also pay on the same cost basis. This plan, it is understood, is satisfactory to both the city and county superintendents. The city men have protested against having to provide room in their already crowded schools for children, whose parents lived outside and did not have to pay special taxes. Likewise, they appreciated the fact that under the new constitution every child was entitled to six months free school every year.

Raleigh Bank Tangle.

The worst bank "failure" ever recorded in Raleigh is being revealed by the investigation and facts brought out by court receivers in the case of the Central Bank and Trust Company, which started up here a few years ago with R. G. Allen, formerly of Louisburg, owner and manager of a motion picture house here, as the main works. Depositors are getting less hopeful each day in getting much back. The bank "failed" last December. The latest charges are that an item of $70,000 was placed on the books of the Central Bank and Trust Company by R. G. Allen as representing an equity of the Superba Theater building, to which the bank had no title that he could discover, and that notes of R. G. Allen and the Superba Theater aggregating $40,000 were placed in the bank between the time he examined it as state bank examiner and the time he took charge of the institution, were made by J. H. Hightower, president of the defunct bank.

The charges form a part of an answer submitted by Hightower and H. M. Massey to the complaint of the receivers of the bank, on which Judge W. A. Devin appointed J. G. Hall, one of the bank receivers, receiver of the Superba Theater. Hearing to show cause why the receivership should not be made permanent has been fixed for February 22, and in their answer the defendants ask that the action be dismissed, that the property be turned over to the bank receivers, and that notes aggregating $90,000 executed by the defendants be returned to them.

Superior Court Judge Devin has signed an order in Wake County Superior Court, directing all creditors of the defunct Central Bank and Trust Company to file claims on or before April 20, 1922, or else forfeit their rights. The requirement does not apply to depositors.

Receivers of the bank were also given authority to institute any suits necessary to liquidate the assets of the bank.

Real Education.

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon in The Christian Herald.

What is education? It is the right development, in the right direction, all the time, of the whole being, for the purpose of giving one as much life as possible for himself, and to share with others.

This means that the whole person must be taken into account.

Education means more than a one-sided development of one talent or ability. It means symmetrical and many-side growth. The reason why there are no more interesting people in the world is because so many people are content with a one-sided development, They are willing to be musicians and nothing but musicians. They are willing to be newspaper men and nothing but newspaper men. They are willing to be lawyers and nothing but lawyers; teachers and nothing but teachers; ministers and nothing but ministers. And so their range of thinking, of conversation, and of action is limited. True education takes into account a whole being, with many possibilities—a life which has in it the elements of surprise and an eagerness to know everything that can be known about a very great world, in order to sympathize with and enter into the thought, so far as possible, of all sorts and conditions of men.

German engineers have surveyed a route for a Germany- New York- Chicago air line, acording to reports. Two German aircraft engineers visited this country some time ago to study the possibilities of a fast Zeppelin passenger service over this route. kite balloons tested the upper atmosphere by means of delicate recording instruments, and Weather Bureau records were examined and studied.

If the people who have taken Tanlac were to form a line of march in single file, this grand army would reach clear across the American continent from New York to San Francisco and extend over 3,000 miles into the Pacific Ocean. Sold by Farrell Drug Co., Graham, N. C.

The greates home-owning city of any of the 30 largest cities in the United States is Toledo, Ohio, according to reports. Seattle and Baltimore stand second and third, respectively, and New York City is last on the list.

Fines on over due library books paid to the public libary of Chicago run $40,000 a year, according to the librarian. This money goes into a pension for Chicago library employes. The fund totals approximately $200,000 at this time.

Alamance Educational Day, April 7th

WILL BE HELD IN GRAHAM.

Address by Miss Elizabeth Kelly—Program Worked Out by Central Committee—Various Prizes, Contests and Exhibits.

The Central Committee has issued the following and requests the principals to read the same concerning Educational Day to the teachers and pupils:

Alamance County Educational Day will be held in Graham, Friday, April 7th, 1922. Practically all of the plans have been completed and are given herewith

Miss Elizabeth Kelly of the State Department of Education, and vice-president of the North Carolina Teachers' Assembly, will deliver the address. A detailed program will be furnished later, but the order of the day will be about as follows:

10:30 a. m.—Grand parade of all the schools.

11:40 a. m.—Address—Special music, etc

1:00 p m.—Picnic Dinner.

2:30 p. m.—Final Literary contest.

3:30 p. m.—Athletic contest.

Parade: Each school will carry a banner, giving the name of the school and any other information that the school desires to have on the banner. Each school will provide its own banner. Better get it ready now. Full particulars in regard to the parade will be made later. In the meantime, drill your children to march.

Literary Contest.

Dramatization: The contestants must be from the first, second and third grades. Each school will be entitled to only one dramatization.

Story-telling: The contestants must be from first, second or third grades. Each school will be entitled to only one contestant.

Reading: The reading contest will be divided into two groups—one for fourth and fifth grades, and one for sixth and seventh grades. The preliminary contest will be oral. The final contest, which will be given in Graham, April 1st, will be a standard reading test. Each school may send two contestants to the elimintation group contest, one to each of the reading groups.

Recitation and Declamation Contest: Contestants may be from fourth to seventh grades, both inclusive. Each school will be entitled to two contestants in the elimintation group cont st; that is, one contestant for the declamation and one for the reading contest.

The points on which the recitations and declamations will be judged are as follows:

1. Time limit, three to eight minutes.
2. Pronunciation.
3. Enunciation.
4. Gesticulation.
5. General delivery and appearance.
6. Voice.

Spelling: The contest will be written and the contestants will be divided into two groups, fourth and fifth grades, and sixth and seventh grades. Fifty words will be given from the New World Speller.

Essay contest for seventh grade only. Each essay must contain not less than two hundred nor more than four hundred words. Subject: "How My School May Be Made The Best School In The County". Essays must be mailed to Miss Florence Gray, Mebane, N. C., by March 24th. Each school may submit only one essay.

Essay contest for High Schools: Each essay must contain not less than three hundred and fifty nor more than five hundred words. Subject: "What Alamance County Most Needs". Essays must be mailed to Miss Edith Carroll, Burlington, N. C. by March 24th.

All elimination group contests will be held Friday afternoon, March 24th, at three o'clock. Your school is grouped with several other schools, which will meet at .....for the elimintation contest. Write ...., stating what contest your school will enter and giving the names of contestants.

The judges for the elimintation contest will be selected by the principal or superintendent of the schools in which the contest is held.

The winners in the various group contests will meet in Graham April 1st at ten o'clock for the final contest.

Judges For The Final Contest.

Reading: The final reading contest will be conducted by Dr. W. C. Wicker, of Elon College, N. C., and scored under his directions.

Spelling: The judges for the spelling contest are Miss Margaret McGeachy, Mrs. J. A. Long, and Miss Annie Webster.

Recitation, Declamation, Dramatization and Story-telling: The judges for these contests are Mr. L. C. Allen, Miss Ruth Hawk, and Miss Martha Lee North.

There will also be contests in group, or community singing, and athletic contests for the elementary grades. Detailed information concerning these will be mailed out later.

The High School Athletic meet, which is being arranged by the Alamance County Athletic Association, will not be held until sometime after Educational Day.

Prizes.

Suitable prizes will be given the winner in the first place of each contest, and a valuable prize will be given the school which has the largest per cent of its enrollment present in the parade. A complete list of prizes will be announced later.

Exhibits.

The Schools in which vocational Agriculture is taught will have exhibits which every one should see.

Let us all work together as a unit, and put across the biggest Educational Day that has ever been held in North Carolina.

Yours for a united school spirit in Alamance County.

Earth's Glacial Period.

Geologists base their statements concerning the existence of the glacial period mainly upon evidence in the form of boulder clay and various other forms of deposits. The first scientific references to glacial action were suggested by the Alpine regions and are to be found in the works of Charpentier and Aggasiz. Man did not exist prior and during the early part of the glacial period. The first evidence of his existence is to be found in the later glacial period.

Ten Pages of a Good Book.

You might read all the books in the British museum and remain an utterly "illiterate" uneducated person; but if you read ten pages of a good book letter by letter, that is to say, with real accuracy, you are for evermore in some measure an educated person. The entire difference between education and non-education (as respects the merely intellectual part of it) consists in this accuracy.—John Ruskin.

"Santa Claus" Really Dutch.

The American "Santa Claus" is a corruption of the Dutch San Nicolas. G. H. McHughes says: "Santa Claus, the name derived from Saint Nicholas through the familiar use of children in Teutonic countries, crossed to America. The direct route followed by him is somewhat open to question. On the way he traded his gray horse for a reindeer and made changes in his appearance."

Rich Asphaltic Deposits.

Bituminous sands 150-200 feet thick lie along the Athabaska river for 73 miles. Drawn out by the sun the tar runs into deep pools. Similar sands are found at intervals from latitude 57 degrees north to beyond the Arctic circle. The soaked area is possibly 10,000 square miles in extent. This deposit represents the largest known occurrence of solid asphaltic material.

Put It in Writing.

Agreements made by word of mouth are like leaves of the forest. They fade out, drop off and blow away. Make a couple of copies of any contract you enter into. Keep one yourself and give the party of the second part another and lay the third away in your safe, with your most valuable papers.—Farm Life.

Do You Know the "Guidguid?"

The "guidguid" is sometimes described as a barking bird. This term is applied in tropical America to any small bird that gives a quickly repeated cry, particularly to those which seek their insect food on the "floor" of the forest.

ARE PLAYING PART

Creatures of the Wild Use Advertising Tactics.

In Love-Making and the Warding Off of Enemies, Employment of Publicity Is Common.

That creatures of the wild know the value of advertising just as well as do human beings is indicated by signs that may be seen by any one who goes into the country.

Often this advertising may be just a dodge on the part of the insect or animal to avoid the attentions of another creature who has designs upon him as a delectable dinner morsel.

This peculiarity of nature is noticeable in regard to the butterfly, which is an ingenious little publicity merchant. Certain kinds of butterflies have noxious qualities which are not to the liking of birds, but there are other species which are just the reverse. The latter consequently assume the colorings of the former and so, by advertising their undesirability as food, manage to preserve their lives, says an English writer.

The same tactics are adopted by beetles, but it is from bird and animal life that we get the best examples. Certain kinds of snipe, for instance, set up a peculiar shriek as soon as they catch sight of a shooting party, and this is kept up until they have advertised far and wide that the gunners are on the lookout.

Wild sheep, also, are clever in this respect. They need only to see one of their number at attention, with head up and ears pricked forward, to become suspicious and ready for flight. Again, when deer register the presence of a foe, they send a signal to every member of the band to be cautious.

The wild bellow of the lion is often uttered not because he is angered and ready to fight. He knows that to keep away his foes he has but to remind them of his power, and he does so by proclaiming his strength far and wide.

With just the same object does the rattlesnake shake its castanets. The sound of them reaches the ears of his foes and, awed with the dreadful warning of the snake's latent power, they rapidly disappear.

But it is at the mating season in the wild that the full power of publicity is brought to bear. There is a general flaunting of color and parade of strength, with the object of proving to a possible mate how much more desirable than his rival each one is.

This competition for favor is particularly outstanding in bird life, and the display of colors and ornaments to catch the female eye is carried to perfection. The great peacock, while conscious of his beauty, at the same time is aware that his rival may be just as beautiful, and to oust him from favor he tidies himself up and, as it were, puts on his Sunday best.

Birds of paradise wave their wonderful silky plumes, and the humming-bird with great skill flashes his gems among the flowers, making a perfect color-scheme.

Other birds, less fortunate in the matter of color, find the power of song a great factor in gaining favor; so these songsters chant their sweetest melodies or chirrup and whistle as best they can.

Even the lumbering alligator knows how to advertise, and, in searching for a bride, does his best to stage a fight so that the lady of his choice may see him come forth the victor!

The same applies, writes Ernest Ingersoll, in "The Wit of the Wild," to lions and tigers, and even the monkey, so if you see any of those fellows vainly strutting about at a zoo, don't laugh. They know what they are doing!

Granddaddy of Kangaroo?

A footprint made by an animal believed by scientists to be the grandfather of the kangaroo has just been found in an ancient lagoon in the Hastings (England) district.

The animal which made the imprint, many thousands of years ago, is called by experts the iguanodon, one of the members of the dinosaur family, of which numerous traces have been found in America and reconstructed in American museums.

The iguanodon is supposed to have been 20 to 30 feet in height. Its footprint, a cast of which has just been exhibited to the members of the Geologists' association here, covered an area of nearly four square feet.

Impressions of its toes indicated that this iguanodon was in rapid motion, suggesting the possibility that an ancient sabre-toothed tiger was on its trail.

A Bull About Bull.

Eastern Paper—Yesterday John Hobbs, a farmer of this county, was badly gored by an infatuated bull.—Boston Transcript.

Gnawty Doggie!

Little Boy (to nervous lady afraid of his dog)—Don't be scared, lady. He never bites; he only nibbles.—Boston Transcript.

SQUARE CUT GEMS POPULAR

That Method Is Believed Most Effectually to Set Off the Beauty of the Stone.

A square-cut or, as the trade term goes, a "trap-cut" stone is one that is cut to have a flat tablelike top, whose edges the average person would describe as having been beveled off. This cutting is generally used where it is the desire of the lapidary to bring out color as being the greatest element in the beauty of a gem and where the setting is to be flat and low.

Where a high setting is desirable, explains the New York Sun, the cutting of colored stones is most often cabuchon (the half round or oval setting familiar to every one), being the rule for the cutting of the most common semiprecious stones such as lapis-lazuli, carnelian, turquoise matrix and others.

Recently the trap-cut seems more widely used than formerly, since the public has learned, said a Fifth avenue jeweler, to care more for the beauty of a jewel as a whole than for a setting "to show off stones."

Each specimen in the rough tends to be cut in the way that will get the most and the best stone or number of stones out of it. This depends to a considerable extent on the skill of the lapidary.

The Birthday of a Papoose.

Wesley George Claremore, an Osage papoose, was one year old a few weeks ago, and his parents invited 75 members of the tribe to celebrate the event with them and attend a big feast, for which two deer were killed and served, says an Oklahoma newspaper. In addition there were two beeves, two hogs, a wagonload of turkeys, ducks and chickens, several cases of bananas, oranges, apples and other fruits, and continuous stacks of pies and cakes. Toast responses were made by Bacon Rind and Edgar McCarthy, former chiefs of the tribe, and Roanhorse, a member of the Osage council.

Wifey Taught Him.

Bachelor—Well, old man, one thing I notice about you since you've been married; you always have buttons on your clothes.

Benedict—Yes; Dolly taught me how to sew 'em on before we'd been married a week.

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