

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. L

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1924

NO. 14

MONKEY KISSED ITS MOTHER

Writer Tells of Human-Like Scene of Cimlan Affection in Burma Forest.

In Burma we had a monkey tribe that were called locally human; gray-black faced tree dwellers, says W. A. Fraser in the Saturday Evening Post. The males, as they looked down at one, the black face surrounded by white whiskers, always wore a puzzled, plaintive look.

They were lengthy of limb, long of tail and light-bodied, built expressly for their mode of travel, which consisted in racing to the top of a tree and shooting out in a flying leap downward to the limb of another—the tail, as if it did the trick automatically, twisting about the limb with a grip quite strong enough to suspend the monkey's body.

In these flying leaps and in the race up the tree, the monkey babe always lay flat, slung under the mother, its paws grasping the mother's fur. Once, standing quietly on a jungle path, I saw a female of this tribe sitting on a limb with her back toward me. Behind her on the limb a baby monkey about a quarter grown was skylarking, pinching his mother and trying to tie a knot in her tail. Suddenly I saw him stand up, put his front paws under the mother's chin, pull her head over backward and kiss her. The mother, her heart full of affection, I fancy, was delighted, for her head went over willingly and she rubbed the baby's cheek with her own.

TRAGEDY OF AGED BUFFALO

Abandoned, Clings to Water Hole in Pitiable Solitude Until He Perishes.

"The buffalo-bull that has outlived his usefulness is one of the most pitiable objects in the whole range of natural history," says Col. Henry Inman in his "The Old Santa Fe Trail," published in 1887, according to the Detroit News. "Abandoned to his fate, he may be discovered, in his dreary isolation, near some stream or lake, where it does not tax him too severely to find good grass. In this new stage of his existence he seems to have completely lost his courage. Frightened at the rustling of a leaf, he is the very incarnation of nervousness and suspicion. Solitude, foreign to his whole nature, has changed him into a new creature.

"Nobody ever saw one of these miserable or forlorn creatures dying a natural death or ever heard of such an occurrence. The cowardly coyote and the gray wolf had already marked him for their own; and they rarely missed their calculations."

How to Make a Hectograph.

A hectograph is a pad composed of gelatin and glycerin used for making many impressions of writing and drawing. This pad is made in the proportions of one ounce of gelatin to six and one-half ounces of glycerin. These two ingredients should be allowed to mix by slowly heating for several hours over a vessel filled with hot salt water. When thoroughly melted the mixture is poured into a long, shallow pan and allowed to harden, when it will present a smooth even surface. A special copying ink is needed, which can be purchased at a stationery store. The matter to be copied is written and placed face downward on the pad. After a short period the imprint of the writing will be transferred to the pad. About one hundred copies may be made by placing blank paper over the tracings on the pad and gently rubbing, thus transferring the impression.

Fanatics in Philippines

Religious fanatics have become quite prominent in the Philippine islands, and the recent "colorum" outbreak on the island of Bucos was a religious outbreak that accounted for more than 20 dead. The "colorum" took place among the country people who live in bands in the mountains and each leader of a "colorum" band thinks he is a personal emissary from Christ. A few of the chiefs have even claimed to be the Savior himself.

Touching Wood Old Custom

Many persons, whether they are superstitious or not, conform to the habit of "touching wood" to erase the "curse" of bragging of good luck. The origin of this custom dates back to the tree worshippers among the Aryans, and the practice was carried down through the Egyptians, Etruscans, Greeks, Romans and modern Europeans. It is a custom more universal in Europe, of course, than in America.

Wanted an Illustration.

Wife (who has the foreign language "mam")—John, do you know I'm getting on splendidly with my French? I am really beginning to think in the language.

Husband (interested in his paper)—Is that so? Let me hear you think a little while in French.—New York Evening Post.

Bread Baked 4,400 Years Ago Found on the Nile

A loaf of brown "famine" bread sold during the Peninsular war has been presented to Coventry City Guild museum, together with a small and faded notebook in which the owner wrote that he intended to keep the bread as a memento of the high price of corn at that time.

But this loaf is now when compared with others that have been discovered at different times. Few people, for instance, would care to put their teeth into the loaf which is still preserved at Ambaston, Derbyshire. It is 700 years old, and was given to the Sear family with a grant of land by King John.

Several years ago, a French explorer found an Assyrian loaf, which, it was estimated, had been baked in the year 500 B. C., and was, therefore, about 2,500 years old. In shape it resembled a bun. It was discovered, wrapped in a cloth, in an ancient tomb where it had probably been put by the superstitious Assyrians to be used as food by the dead person during his journey to another world.

Star's Admirer Given Shock by Her Manager

A touring company was going the round of some of the provincial towns, and everywhere the audience waxed enthusiastic over the juvenile lady.

One evening a youthful admirer sought the manager, a tall, fine-looking man, and endeavored to obtain an introduction to the fascinating little lady. He had, he said, admired her acting very much.

"It must be very pleasant to know her," he suggested. "No doubt you who see her so often are very fond of her?"

"Yes," admitted the manager, "I suppose I am rather fond of her." "Perhaps you've known her for some time?" ventured the other.

"Yes, quite a long time," answered the manager.

"But it can't be so very long," protested the admirer; "why, she's little more than a girl."

Then suddenly a horrible suspicion came to him, and he stammered: "You—you're not her husband, are you?"

"No, oh, no," said the manager, with an amused smile; "only her son."

Can't Classify Bacteria

Scientists are still trying to determine whether bacteria are animals or plants. When these ubiquitous organisms were first discovered they were described as animalcules. The layman still insists on calling them "bugs."

Native African Language

The natives of Africa speak three languages—Negroid, Hottentot-Bushman and Hamitic. The Hamitic language, to which ancient Egyptian belonged, is spoken in northern Africa. The Hottentot-Bushman is spoken by the dwarf and pigmy tribes in the central part of the continent. The remainder of the natives speak what is known as the Negroid tongue. All these overlap one another and it cannot be said that all the tribes of central Africa speak any one language. These three languages represent many dialects and seem to be distinct from all other systems of speech. At least no close relation can be discovered between them and other languages.

Out of Proportion

A spider enlarged to the size of a cat would be helpless, even if the relative proportions of all its parts were retained. Its legs would bend and break under the weight of its body because the muscular strength would have increased only as the square of the muscles' dimensions, while the body's weight would have increased as the cube of its parts. The fly with its relatively powerful legs easily walks upward over a vertical wall. Make it 100, or even 50 times as large, and its muscles could not begin to hold it in this way against the force of gravity.

Color of Cleopatra's Hair

History furnishes no evidence that Cleopatra had red hair. In fact, history gives us no clue at all as to the color of the hair of the Egyptian queen who "ramped" Mark Antony and Julius Caesar. The probability is that she had light hair. One of her ancestors, Ptolemy Philadelphus, is described by Theophrastus as having light hair and a fair complexion. It should be remembered that Cleopatra belonged to the Ptolemies, a family descended from Greek stock.

Number of Bees in Swarm

The estimates of the number of bees in a swarm range all the way from 10,000 to 100,000. However, it is admitted that a swarm of bees containing 75,000 or 100,000 is an exceedingly large colony. The normal colony contains between 15,000 and 30,000 workers, although swarms containing 40,000 or 50,000 are not uncommon in carefully attended apiaries. The drones may number from a few dozen to several hundred.

Books He Lent

Charles Gannon, of Washington, had occasion to refer to Max Maretsek's "Crotchets and Quavers," the reminiscences of the famous impresario. Gannon then recalled that he had once owned a copy of the book but had lent it 25 years ago. Like many a good book lent it never came back. He went to the bookstore to see if he could buy a copy. Lo and behold, the clerk handed him his own autographed copy of the book.

Choose Your Own Course

Where are you going to be? Will you follow the crowd and be what the crowd is, or have you the sand, sense and foresight to step out from it and be different? You must and will act if you have not already done so. It is "up to you" to make the decision—to choose your course. You must either step out from the crowd or follow it.

Thrift of Time

Gladstone, when prime minister of England, remarked: "Believe me when I tell you that the thrift of time will repay you in after life with a usury of profit beyond your most sanguine dreams, and that the waste of it will make you dwindle, alike in intellectual and in moral stature, beyond your darkest reckoning."—Time.

Origin of Americans

The habit of calling inhabitants of this country Americans probably arose from the fact that any other distinctive title is awkward. Canada lends itself easily to the forming of the noun Canadians, Mexico to Mexicanos. Citizens of the United States of America are most conveniently designated as Americans.

The Greatest Power

You can't accomplish what you can't imagine. The minute you say to yourself, "Oh, that isn't possible," it isn't possible to you. But some other fellow who, with his mind's eye, sees the thing finished, will come along and do it. Creative thought is the greatest power in the world.

The Work Habit

There are three habits which, but one condition be added, will give you everything in the world worth having, and beyond which the imagination of man cannot conjure forth a single addition or improvement. The habits are the work habit, the health habit and the study habit.—Elbert Hubbard.

Castles

I find the gayest castles in the air that ever were piled far better for comfort and for use than the dungeons in the air that are daily dug and covered out by grumbling, discontented people. A man should make life and nature happier to us, or he had better never be born.—Emerson.

Meet Him Half Way

There are two sides to every quarrel, and every quarrel can be settled by thinking of the other man's side. Put yourself in his position, and you'll begin to find some things wrong with yours. The best meeting place is half way.—Channing Pollock.

Like Spoiled Children

When we humor our weaknesses they force themselves continually upon our attention like spoiled children. When we assert our mastery of ourselves and compel its recognition, we stand secure in our sovereign rights.—Charles B. Newcomb.

Things You Can't Buy

It's good to have money and the things that money can buy, but it's good to check up once in a while and make sure you haven't lost the things that money can't buy.

Stray Bits of Wisdom

Sweet is true love, though given in vain, and sweet is death that puts an end to pain.—Tennyson.

BILL BOOSTER SAYS

"WHEN I TAKE A STROLL AROUND THIS PLEASANT TOWN, I'M REMINDED AGAIN THAT IT'S A GRAND PLACE TO LIVE AND I WANT TO DWELL HERE AMONG MY FRIENDS FOREVER! THIS IS HEAVEN ENOUGH FOR ME!"



Mules in Mines

It was only a few years ago that the donkey was a necessity in coal mines. After the tiny cars were loaded with coal the donkeys pulled them to the opening in the mine shaft, where the coal was hauled to the surface. Lately, electrical equipment has replaced the donkey, but even now, in a great number of mines, the donkey is still used to haul the coal from the part of the mine in which it is dug to the shaft, where it is elevated to the surface.

Great Man Who Were Vain

Caesar wouldn't scratch his head for fear of revealing his carefully disguised baldness. Balzac was so vain that he always took his hat off when- ever he spoke to himself. Napoleon vain of most everything, was particularly vain of his small foot. Buffon once said that there were five great geniuses of modern times—"Newton, Bacon, Leibnitz, Montesquieu and myself!"

It's Worry That Kills

Hard work, with a peaceful, harmonious mind, will never kill anyone; and when it is accompanied by serenity, hope and joy, it builds up the system and prolongs existence instead of shortening it; but worry kills, and not to stop it is slow but certain suicide as well as the destruction of much of the joy in the lives of one's best and choicest friends.—Aaron Martin Crane, Illinois Central Magazine.

Origin of Pep

According to H. L. Mencken, author of "The American Language," the word "pep," meaning vim, punch, snap, vigor, is a shortened form of "pepper." But it does not appear that "pepper" was ever used extensively in the modern popular sense of "pep." The fact probably is that "pep" was a new coinage merely suggested by "pepper" but not necessarily agreeing with it in meaning.

Composition of Celluloid

Celluloid is an artificial substance made by mixing gum camphor, gun cotton and other substances and then subjecting them to hydraulic pressure. A kind of celluloid was made in 1868 at Birmingham, England, but the invention of ordinary celluloid is usually credited to John W. Hyatt of Newark, N. J., who with his brother developed an important industry. The exact process of celluloid manufacture is a trade secret. One method is roughly as follows: Dry guncotton is well washed and dried and ground fine under water, after which the water is removed and the mass subjected to great pressure. Then camphor and coloring matter are added. Celluloid is used as a substitute for ivory, bone, hard rubber, coral, leather and many other substances which are not explosive, but easily lighted and burns rapidly.

Airedale and Airedale Terrier

The name "Airedale" is only a shortened form for "Airedale-terrier." The tendency now is to drop the superfluous word "terrier" when speaking of this dog. The Airedale terrier was originally bred about 60 or 70 years ago in the valley of the Aire, Yorkshire, England. Hence its name. The breed was obtained by various crosses between the bull terrier, the border terrier, the otter hound and other breeds. The Airedale is one of the largest of the terriers. It has pendulous ears, a black, tan or dark rough-haired coat, and usually weighs from 40 to 50 pounds. The Airedale should not be confused with the Irish terrier, which is a smaller, dog somewhat resembling it in general appearance.

SHORT SMILES

A Rare Bird
Lady—Does this parrot talk well?
Dealer—No, but he's a wonderful listener.

Bright Idea
"Hubby, you must wash the car and the dog." "Suppose I wash the car with the dog?"

Impossible
Youth—"Drink to me with thine eyes."
Maiden—"I don't wear glasses."

Another Dumb One
Small Boy—Sheep are dumbest animals.
Mother—Yes, my lamb.

Depends
Rastus—Gwine have a garden?
Rufus—Yas, 'deed, if mah wife's back gits better.—Life.

What a Bigamist Is
The latest description of a bigamist is a man who makes the same mistake twice.

Truth of the Matter
"Jack tried to kiss me last night."
"How dared he?"
"He didn't—I dared him."

Romance
"Why is there so much romance at a masked ball?"
"Everybody is beautiful then."

What It Usually Means
"She'll make a good wife for somebody."
"I understand. She's plain and unattractive."

Sure Sign
"How do you know Chaucer dictated to a stenographer?"
"Just look at the spelling."

But Not All
Mabel—Does your fiancé know your age?
Muriel—Partly.

Unless It's a Dry Smoke
"You smoke a dark cigar, don't you?"
"Not entirely. It is light at one end."

WISE OBSERVATIONS

All practicality has to be tempered with humanity.

We all admire quiet efficiency. If efficient, don't be noisy.

A man is well fortified if he has some excellent prejudices.

The musician who said that jazz is dying doesn't live in our neighborhood.

A man probably knows more by the sight of an idiot than the lessons of the learned.

A man may be more cunning than another, but not more cunning than all others.

It is almost always the fault of the lover not to know when he is no longer loved.

Get on the crupper of a good, stout hypothesis, and you may ride round the world.

The violence that others do to us is often less painful than that we put upon ourselves.

Caps for Men's Gloves
Caps are the leather most frequently used in men's standard glove or grain leather gloves, and also for the heavier types of women's strap-wrist and short gloves. The name signifies a South African skin, but it has also come to be applied to Russian, French, Spanish, Turkish, Greek and domestic leathers, ranging in value in the order named. The stock is finished with a chrome alum tannage which makes it washable, and consequently waterproof.

Although most of the skins described under the term "caps" are often called lambs, the term is most frequently applied to French lamb, which is used in a manner similar to kid. French lamb skins are of high quality, but they lack the close grain and the wearing quality of kid.—Exchange.

Trouser "Galluses"
"Galluses" is an old word fast disappearing from use. It is now seldom heard except among old people or in backward districts. The word is a corruption of "gallowases," which is still used in parts of Scotland for "suspenders." "Gallowases" is only another form of "gallows," a framework for hanging criminals. It seems that our forefathers put criminals and trousers in the same category, the gallows being the common fate of both. Although "gallowases" is now considered dialectic, it was formerly used by many writers of repute.

Famous Egyptian Statue

Was Originally Monolith

The statue of Memnon is situated near Thebes in Egypt. It is sixty feet in height, and commonly known as the "Vocal Memnon." It stands on the left bank of the Nile, and with its companion was erected in honor of Amenoph III of the Eighteenth dynasty, in front of his now vanished temple. It was originally a monolith, but, having been overthrown either by Cambyses or by the earthquake of 27 B. C., the upper part was restored by means of sandstone blocks. According to ancient tradition, this statue when first touched by the rays of the rising sun, emitted a musical tone, like the snapping of a harp-string, which the imaginative Greeks concluded was the voice of Memnon greeting his mother Eos (the dawn). Strabo, who visited this statue about 18 B. C., was the first to mention it.

"These sounds . . . were said to be produced either by a priest hidden in the Colossus or by the expansion of fissured portions under the influence of the sun's rays. Though many celebrated persons of antiquity—such as Strabo, Aelius, Callus and Hadrian—testified as to hearing this peculiar music, its particular character and cause have never been satisfactorily explained."—Vincent's "Actual Africa."

She Distrusted Real Motive of Boy's Visit

In the family that had moved next door to the Smiths was a boy about seven years old. The Smiths had a little girl, Virginia, just the same age. Everyone expected the two children to become playmates at once, but almost a week passed before they noticed each other. Then the boy came over to play with Virginia. Virginia, however, immediately went into the house.

"Why, what's the matter, Virginia?" her mother asked. "I thought you had been wanting to play with the new boy."

"Well, I did at first," Virginia admitted, "but I don't care so much about it now, at least, not today."

"Why don't you want to play with him?" mother asked.
"Oh, mamma!" Virginia exclaimed. "He's had a whole week to come over here and hasn't done it. Now I've got a nickel to spend for candy and I don't care whether he comes or not!"—Exchange.

Some Arizona Flowers

Arizona deserts have their own flowers. In places the supply is abundant, the growth large, the flowers when in bloom of marked beauty, the big yucca and the sotol, both members of the lily family, showing beautiful bloom on tall and stately stalks.

One of the interesting desert growths is the water cactus, so named because of its great stalk, from 5 to 10 feet high and as large in circumference as a barrel. It has a heavy pulpy covering from which it is possible to squeeze goodly amounts of water. Indians and travelers are quick to turn to the cactus when water supplies are short.—Columbus Dispatch.

ROYALTY OF OLD BIG EATERS

Feast at Court of King Richard II Called for Vast Amount of Food.

England in the Canterbury days ate much in the French style. Spoons and fingers were good manners and carrying was new-fangled, if it was in fact practiced to any extent at all.

Richard II and the duke of Lancaster once dined in London with the bishop of Durham. The king, the duke and the bishop and their retinues and guests called for 120 sheep, 12 salted oxen and 2 fresh, 1,240 pigs, 12 boars, 210 geese, 720 hens, 50 capons, "of his gizz," and eight dozen other capons, 50 swans and 100 dozen pigeons; rabbits and curlews by the score, 11,000 eggs, 12 gallons of cream and 120 gallons of milk.

Such was a royal feast, says the Detroit News, and every day, whether fast day or eating day, had four meals. Breakfast at seven, dinner at ten in the morning, supper at four and livery at eight. The hour of dinner is said to show the development of cooking in any given country. But there were Chaucerian refinements, nevertheless, aside from dishes of flowers; permissible foods imitating the form of meats on fast days, even eggs being counterfeited and clever things such as making two capons out of one by skinning it and stuffing the skin.

There were, besides, the points of etiquette; a pig for a lord should be endorsed, his cabbage thickened with egg, not crumbs; a jilke served whole to a lord, but cut for the commonalty. And mint sauce has a pedigree reaching to Edward I.

WIRELESS CLOCK IN LONDON

Timepiece at Waterloo Station, Invented by American, Has No Visible Works.

An American engineer has invented a timepiece which not only keeps perfect time, but by means of wireless operates and corrects a series of other clocks with which it is connected.

According to a noted wireless authority in this country, this invention foreshadows a day when all public clocks will be controlled and synchronized in this way.

The need of keeping an accurate record of the passing of time has inspired many ingenious inventions.

One of the most wonderful clocks in the world is to be seen at Wells cathedral. It was made by a monk exactly 600 years ago. The hours are indicated by the appearance of a number of armed figures on horseback, says London Tit-Bits. These meet in a kind of charge, the striking of their lances sounding the chimes for the hour.

A clock without visible works is one of the wonders of Waterloo station, London. It is controlled by electricity, which connects it with what is known as the master clock.

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Sidney Herschel Small



He went to San Francisco with his parents about twenty-five years ago. The family business being connected with the Orient, during the last ten years he has alternated considerably between California and Asia.

Coming from a race in which the art instinct predominated, it was natural that he should have it in some form. In his case it was the writing form. He is making a name for himself with Oriental tales—tales in which Japanese are frequently but not always "tricky," Chinese not always "wily" and East Indians not always "trusty," nor "incurable"; but this does not prevent him from investing his subjects with their natural poetry, romance and charm. In his latest novel, "The Lord of Thunder Gate," an American man and woman are deeply involved in a Japanese intrigue. Read it serially in this paper.

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER

Begins in This Issue.