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WAYS OF TELLING LOVES OLD STORY

Different Nations Cling to Time-Honored Customs

Love's old story repeats itself in every clime, and weddings in other parts of the world differ from the American ceremony only in details of costumes and local customs. The tender emotions that fill the heart of a bride when she stands before the altar are the same, whether the ceremony be celebrated in China or Chicago. And Easter is a popular time for weddings the world around, the same as June.

In rural parts of Germany, instead of the conventional engraved wedding invitation, a professional messenger is employed to invite guests to the wedding. As his tall figure passes through the streets, there is an air of eager expectancy among the villagers, for it is not known to whom the magic words of invitation may come, says the San Antonio Express. The messenger announces his mission in loud, sonorous tones, then proceeds to the next house on his list.

When a young man in Austria feels matrimonially inclined, he presents the girl of his choice a bunch of flowers as she comes from church on Sunday morning. If she accepts the floral tribute he calls at her home a few days later and the budding romance proceeds to its customary culmination.

In Saxony the groom, his best man and the ushers wear, instead of the conventional black suit, a long kimono-like garment trimmed with lace and ruffles, with bunches of flowers in the hands of their broad-brimmed hats. The bride carries a linen handkerchief which is sometimes as large as a small tablecloth. The size of the kerchief indicates the wealth of the bride's parents.

In Slav weddings the bridegroom fetches the bride from the home of her parents, a custom emblematic of the practice of his forebears who carried their mates away forcibly. At Albanian weddings it is correct for the bride to weep and show great reluctance in leaving home. The bridegroom must present his betrothed with a handsome dress for the marriage, no matter how poor he may be.

Of all oriental marriage ceremonies, those of Japan in the month when the cherry trees are in full blossom are the most beautiful. After making the momentous decision to accept each other "for better, for worse," the young couple consult the soothsayers to determine on what day they should wed to insure good fortune throughout their married life. The ceremony is usually performed in the afternoon, and at sunset the bride enters her "kaga," or carrying hammock, and sets out for her new home. She is followed by gift-bearers who display the wedding presents to spectators along the streets.

The "ceremony of the bath" is a quaint feature of the Egyptian wedding. On her wedding morning the young bride-to-be, accompanied by her girl friends and several musicians, sets out for the public bath, riding on a camel. Above her head is a canopy of bright-colored silk, topped with bunches of palm leaves. After the bride and her friends have bathed together, they are entertained by flute players, singers and story tellers.

Conscientious Edna

A motorist speeding through a country neighborhood killed a hen. He stopped and pressed a \$2 bill into the hand of little Edna, who was on her way to neighbor Reed's. Edna ran and told her mamma of her good fortune.

"Well," said her thrifty mother, "put the money in your bank and I will cut the hen's head off so we can eat her."

"Perhaps, mamma," said Edna thoughtfully, "as long as we have the money we had better let the Reeds eat the hen. It was their hen."—Boston Transcript.

Old-Time Frumenty

Few people have frumenty offered them as food in these modern days, although there was a time when it was served on tables in many lands and was popular.

It was made by boiling whole wheat hulled in water until it was soft, then draining, adding milk, sweetening and nutmeg flavor, or to make what was known as *somersetshire frumenty*, there were added currants, raisins and eggs.

Food specialists would be glad to see it brought back for the dietetic advantage of getting the whole wheat grain for food.—Ohio State Journal.

Effective Burglar Alarm

Many a business man whose work keeps him out evenings would welcome the protection afforded his wife and children by the simple installation of light in every room controlled from one switch upstairs.

Simply Meant He Was Guest at Two Dinners

Burlington looked up from his desk upon hearing a cheery "Hello!" and found himself looking into the face of Davidson, college chum whom he had not seen for several years, says a writer in the Kansas City Star.

"Why, Davy, old fellow!" Burlington exclaimed. "Where in the world did you come from and what are you doing here?"

Then the two launched into explanations and reminiscences of college days. After an hour or more, Davidson declared that he must be on his way.

"How long are you going to be in town?" Burlington asked.

"Oh, two weeks at least," Davidson replied.

"That's fine! Won't you come out to the house for dinner Sunday?" Burlington asked.

Davidson hesitated a moment.

"But I already have an engagement for Sunday," he said. "Can't you make it the Sunday following?"

"Sure, thing," Burlington agreed. "I'll see you again a week from Sunday, then."

"Oh, yes; but you'll see me next Sunday, too," Davidson told him.

"I don't quite get you," Burlington said. "I thought you had another engagement for next Sunday."

"Sure, I have," Davidson repeated, "but it is also at your house. I called up your wife this morning and said hello to her and she invited me out for Sunday!"

Sees Earth a Desert Were Birds to Perish

While man fondly imagines himself lord of the world in which he lives he is actually nothing of the sort. The true masters of this planet are the insects; and while man can easily hold his own against the beasts he is helpless against the insects. Helpless, that is, without the help of the birds. Few have the faintest notion of the might of the insect world, which far exceeds in number of species, in voracity and in power of multiplication all other living things. More than three hundred thousand different sorts of insects have been classified, and there are tens of thousands still to be described.

Were insects left to work their will and multiply unchecked, it would be merely a matter of two or at the outside three years before all crops and all green things would be destroyed. The earth would be a desert.

Farmers and gardeners are constantly at war with birds because some species eat considerable quantities of grain and fruit. It is, however, essential to remember the fact that the food of birds consists mainly of insects and that the bird is the one force which swings the balance of Nature against the insect hordes.—T. C. Bridges in the Continental Edition of the London Mail.

Odd Fishing Ground

Amphioxus is a little creature that lives in the sea, and also in laboratories where he serves as a specimen to students of zoology. He is something like a fish and something like a worm, and is about two inches long. The Chinese eat him. This taste on their part has caused the development of one of the most extraordinary fishing grounds in the sea, located in the narrow strait between the mainland and the island of Amoy. In this limited area 200 fishing boats are employed daily from August to April in the dredging up of amphioxus which inhabit the bottom of the strait in enormous numbers. The average daily catch of the fleet is more than 800 tons. It has been calculated that this represents 6,500,000 individuals, and that the average annual catch amounts to 1,000,000,000 amphioxus. Since most of them are not caught, the numbers of these tiny creatures on this stretch of the sea bottom may be better imagined than calculated.

England's Half in Cities

Nearly half of England's 38,500,000 people live in cities of more than 50,000 population. The fact has been given new attention as a result of the after-war employment problem which confronted the country. Incidentally, Durham is the only English county in which the men outnumber the women.

Shelter for Travelers

A "dak bungalow" (rarely a house) is a shelter for the accommodation of travelers at a station on a dak route. The Anglo-Indian word "dak" or "dawk" means "a post or transport by relays of men or horses for carrying mails, etc., or passengers in palanquins."

Flats Built for Birds

The hammer-headed stork of Africa makes its nest in the form of a three-room apartment or flat. Large sticks are collected by these birds and placed between branches of trees. Any room of the peculiar nest is big enough to house an average-sized boy.

Mill Knitting Goes Back to Year 1930

It was in Cohoes, N. Y., in 1830 that the first knitting mill in the United States was established, according to a research just completed by Textiles, which shows that in that year Egbert Egberts and Joshua Bailey began the manufacture of knitted underwear with two machines.

Years of study and experimentation were spent before machinery was invented that was practical for knitting, and it took more years before the public could be induced to discard its old muslin or "red flannel" underwear and accept the newfangled knitted garments.

In a tiny wooden shack the two pioneers set up their two primitive knitting machines and went to work. They had no assistants, either to operate the machines or to sell and distribute the finished knit goods. After spending the day at their machines they would start out with their merchandise piled into a little handcart, peddling from door to door, since they could find no retail storekeeper who was willing to take the risk of stocking up with any knitted garments.

The building in which the two pioneers established their mill has long since been demolished to make room for a more modern structure and there is no trace of the actual machinery used. It is interesting to note, however, that from its small beginning as the site of America's first knitting mill Cohoes has grown to be one of the principal centers of production of knitted underwear and outerwear in the country. More than twenty of the leading underwear knitting companies operate plants there, turning out thousands of dozens of garments daily.

How "Scofflads" Grow

No baby was ever born a scofflad, says the Evansville Journal and Courier. The attitude of the child toward the father is a matter that is up to the daddy. The paternal parent's mistake usually lies in the fact that he puts off getting a line on the baby until it is too late.

The time to establish diplomatic and disciplinary relations with the baby is when the little one for the first time sits upright among pillows in the new high chair to take part in the initial family circle dinner. If baby gets away from the forces of law and order on the first venture into society, we be unto that house and unto negligent, erring and careless parents!

The cute and cunning baby hand that so cleverly grabs the butter, will grow to maturity with a turn for grabbing everything in sight, and it is not such a far cry from the high chair butter squatter to the ruthless and selfish squatter on public oil land. Self-control, orderly conduct and law observations in the high chair is the best foundation for self-restraint, fairness, public and community spirit and business decency in the swivel chair. The father who fails to understand the business of being a parent, and who neglects personally to see to the proper laying of the foundation of character while the baby is in its beginnings, may come to know what a scofflad is, and how bitter are the trials of a parent scorned.

Wagner's Gondolier

Two score years later than his one-time master, Signor Gasasetto, the favorite gondolier of Richard Wagner, has made his last trip and passed away at the age of eighty-two. After he had served Wagner for many years, during the latter's visits to Venice, Gasasetto had the honor of having his portrait painted by Jankowsky, an artist friend of the composer, at the latter's request. On Christmas eve, 1882, the last seen by Wagner, the gondolier was one of the guests at the Wagner festivities. Later in the evening he rowed his boat to the Teatro Venetia, where the master conducted Mozart's "Magic Flute."

In February, 1933, Wagner, accompanied by his wife, Cosima, took his last trip through the canals of Venice. He asked to be rowed to the St. Michele cemetery. There he was seized by a fainting spell. Hurried home, he recovered consciousness, but six days later died. Gasasetto rowed the remains of his master to the railroad station, where they were put on a train for Germany.

Tit-Bits

A cinema director who had been turning a Riviera film was praising at the Lambs' club the food of southern France.

"You even found the French snails good, eh?" said a tea importer. "But I wonder how some of the delicacies I have seen in China would strike you—delicacies such as water-lily roots, birds' nests, ducks' gizzards, bean marrow, eggs that have been ripened for years like cheese, stoned earthworms, marmalade made from roses, dog steaks, dried and preserved oysters."

"All I can say," replied the cinema director, "is that if I ever go to China to turn a film you will be sure I'll never try the linned earthworms or the dog beefsteaks."

BILL BOOSTER SAYS

EVERY TOWN SHOULD HAVE A COMMERCIAL CLUB, OR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, AND EVERY BUSINESS MAN SHOULD JOIN AND DO HIS BIT FOR THE COMMON GOOD! "ONE FOR ALL, AND ALL FOR ONE," IS A GOOD MOTTO.



No Immediate Danger of Sun Becoming Old

The age of the sun has been fixed at something between 2,000,000,000 and 3,000,000,000 years, Prof. Walter Nerast, after researches, announced at a meeting in Berlin, says the Detroit News. The estimates are based in part on the rate of decomposition of radioactive elements and in part on deductions from Einstein's theory of relativity concerning the relation between mass and energy.

Early estimates set the age of the sun as low as 10,000,000 years, but geologists showed this was too short to allow for the erosion and other changes observed in the crust of the earth since it became solid. The radioactive decomposition of uranium to lead is a more accurate cosmic clock, and this indicates that the solid crust of the earth has existed for at least one and one-half billion years. According to Nerast the sun, while getting past middle age, is still good for 400,000,000 years, after which a crust will form on its surface and life such as we know it will cease upon the earth.

Quite Satisfactory

There is an elderly artist in Washington who appreciates fine military, the Kansas City Star reports. His young married daughter, however, was practicing domestic economy when a hat, a beautiful affair, arrived for little Marie from her devoted grandfather, whose eye had surrendered to this bit of baby apparel the moment he saw it in a department store.

"That hat is too extravagant for this family," remarked the young mother. "I'll take it back and see what I can do."

A few days later the grandfather called to see the baby in the new hat.

"Do let me see how she looks in it," he said. "And how did you like it?"

"Very much, father, thank you. They gave me two hats, two dresses, a sweater and 49 cents in change for it."

His "Office Clothes"

Old Aunt Sarah was that rare creation, a perfect laundress, and the Smith family rejoiced in her, with the exception of Mr. Smith, who said that he did not approve of Auntie starching his pajamas. So Mrs. Smith promised that auntie should be spoken to in the matter.

"Auntie," she began, diplomatically, "you need not be so very particular about Mr. Smith's pajamas; don't starch them at all; just iron them out smoothly."

Aunt Sarah looked at Mrs. Smith reprovingly. "I don't begrudge him the work, missis. I wants Mr. Smith's office clothes to look jest as well as I kin make 'em."—Kansas City Star.

Term of "Dutch Courage"

The phrase "Dutch courage" means artificial courage, or boldness inspired by intoxicating spirits. There are no sturdier fighters than the Dutch, as history shows. "Dutch courage," however, is an expression which is used in opprobrium or derision. It arose from the emity which existed between the English and the Dutch during the Seventeenth century.

Boston's Proud Position

On being offered a Boston joke the editor of a humorous weekly proceeded to take the alleged humorist to task in no uncertain manner. "I don't see any point to these whims about the highbrow proclivities of Boston," declared the editor. "They're out of date, to say the least. Boston has won her share of pennants and was once the home of John L. Sullivan."

Value of Land Owning

It is an old saying that the minute a person comes into ownership of a piece of land he has other people working to help him toward independence.

Some Illustrious Names

The Christian Advocate has been collecting interesting names from news reports, etc., as follows: Dorothy Toadvine, Dusky Whitehead, Orange Lemon, Ora-Hinton, Etta Blizard, A. June Day, Charming Amos, Olive Green, S. O. Loog, Sam Hill, Fern Cauliflower, Holly Day, L. B. Luck, June Berry, Ione Coko, Etta Chew, Gent Breaks, Virginia Riehl, Iva Holiday, Matthew Dorr Sill, Lotta Wood, Iva Husband, Mrs. Savacool, Icyce Scott, John Sidebottom.

Power of Eagle's Grip

Two brothers of West Boothbay, Maine, while in a boat, picked up a white-headed eagle that had been shot through one of its wings, leaving it helpless in the water. They put the bird in the dory and he gripped the wood so tightly that they had to pry its talons open to make the transfer from one boat to another. They called a veterinary surgeon in an attempt to save the bird's life.

They Like Felix

"Felix," a slow-moving old rat, is a pensioner at the Derby railway station, London, and is jealously protected by the station's staff. He will nibble his food, undisturbed, in full view of the throngs that pass in and out. If anyone tries to molest him, the station employees are quite indignant. It is their boast that no dog or ferret dare touch Felix and that he is too wise to take poison.

Consumption of Butterflies

The natives of Australia consume every year millions of butterflies. These insects live largely in the mountain rocks. The natives catch them by lighting wood fires, the smoke of which suffocates them. The natives collect them in baskets, put them in the oven, and after having sifted them to get rid of the wings, make them into a sort of tart, much appreciated among connoisseurs.

Only Playing

A small boy accompanied his mother, who just "dropped in" to hear a part of the testimony in a trial at the county building. Counsel objected heatedly to one question after another put to the defendant. Finally there came a recess and counsel chatted amiably. The boy looked at them in wonder. "An, I thought they were mad at each other," he exclaimed.—Detroit News.

A Raveling Story

Mary Anne, just five years old, was watching the new cook make a pie. She watched her roll out the crust, fit it in the pan and then take up the knife to cut off the pieces which extended over the edge of the pan. "Oh, I want to make a little pie," she exclaimed. "Can I have the ravelings of dough you just cut off for it?"

New Type Produced

Changing fish to water of a different temperature from that to which they are accustomed will, according to a Danish scientist, after several generations, produce a new type, modified in form and structure, especially in the rays of the fins and the number of vertebrae.

Easy Way to "Tune In"

With the left hand grasp firmly a dial. With the right hand grasp firmly another dial. Count three and then spin both dials, at the same time turning all the switches and knobs in view. If nothing happens try again. On the third trial the desired station may respond loudly in your ears. Try it!—Chicago Blade.

Religion of Mark Twain

Mark Twain was not affiliated with any church or religious organization. He seems to have been what is usually called a "free-thinker"; that is, he did not accept the Scriptures as inspired or authoritative spiritual writings. He was often accused of dealing with sacred things in a somewhat irreverent manner.

Cause for Thanks

"I met a real optimist the other day," said the physician, "a fellow to whom I certainly doff my hat. He had lost a leg in a railroad accident, and when they picked him up the first thing he said: 'Thank God it was the leg with the rheumatism!'"—Harper's Magazine.

We Believe It

Henry Teeper has got sum addy-nolds of the nose that stops up both holes so him and Tod Kepple has traded places in the choir. Henry says there ain't no use tryin' to sing tenner with a feller's nose stopp up.—Country Gentleman.

SENATOR SMITH SAYS COOPERATIVES WILL WIN.

Farm Bloc Leader Tells Southern Belt Farmers to Stick By Association.

At the largest mass meeting of tobacco farmers held in North Carolina this year, United States Senator, E. D. Smith, told members of the Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association from the South Carolina belt that the associated farmers of the tobacco and cotton cooperatives may look next year for 75 per cent payments on delivery to their association, if the bill which he has introduced to help finance the marketing associations becomes law at the next session of Congress in Washington.

A barbecue at Chadbourn, where the merchants and Chamber of Commerce turned hosts to the farmers of Columbus and adjoining counties on the meeting day of the Columbus County Unit of the tobacco association, last Tuesday became a huge affair, featured by the roasting of twenty-two pigs and several beaves, a fiddlers' convention at which old-time tunes were enjoyed and a reunion of the cooperative farmers who met from North and South Carolina. But the feature of the day was the prophecy by the veteran leader of the senatorial farm bloc that before the expiration of their present contract members of the tobacco association will receive 75 per cent of the value of their tobacco upon delivery and far more from it than they could hope to gain without organization.

Senator Smith earnestly warned the farmers that to continue and fulfill the success of cooperative marketing, they must do their share in signing up and delivering enough tobacco to the association to make the volume of the product guarantee a control of the price. "We must have a majority of the product," he warned the farmers, "and it is not fair for you to come as mendicants to Congress when they have helped you with the War Finance Corporation, with the Intermediate Credit Act and with special exemption from the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, unless you show that you mean business and deliver a majority of your tobacco to the cooperative warehouses of your own association."

Senator Smith explained that the feature of his bill, which makes it the hope of the farmer, is that it duplicates the Federal Reserve system for the benefit of the farmers. Satisfaction over the second payment made by the tobacco association last week in Eastern Carolina is expressed by farmers from all sections of the Eastern Belt, and many cases have occurred where association members have already received more for their two payments to their own selling organization than it has been possible for their neighbors to obtain on the outside. I. Herring, a member of the association from Snow Hill wrote: "I had a tenant that did not want to pool his tobacco and who was not a member of the association. We divided four barns and he averaged for his on the open market \$18.40, never to receive anymore, and I pooled my part and have averaged for mine, with the first and second payments, \$19.57 and still another payment to come. B. E. Dean of Wendell Route No. 2, divided seven acres of tobacco with his tenant, Doc High, who received \$347.95 for his three and a half acres on the auction floor. Last week's payment to Mr. Dean brought his receipts on his 1923 deliveries to the association to exactly \$449.04, with another payment to come from the association. Charles E. Hughes, of Wilson, sold a load of tobacco on the auction warehouse floor and took in at it \$110.48, delivering it to the cooperative association from which his two payments to date net him \$115.00. Many other similar cases which have encouraged members of the tobacco association in Eastern North Carolina occurred last week, according to the associated farmers at various marketing points of the Eastern Belt.

The curb market idea is growing. The home and farm agents of Alamance county have established one at Burlington. Others are being organized in the small towns of North Carolina and the town people find these markets a good place to secure fresh produce right from the farm without paying a profit to the middle-man.

Lincoln Farmers Succeeded With Early Hatched Broilers.

Lincolnton, N. C. June 23.—Feeling the need of some special crop that year, a number of Lincoln county farmers under the direction of County Agent J. G. Morrison, of the State College Extension Division, decided to try out the raising and selling of early hatched broilers. Incubators were bought and approximately 12,000 chickens were raised as a start in the venture. Up until the middle of May, 5900 of these chicks composing the early hatches were sold in Richmond, Baltimore and Washington. The average price received was around 54 cents per pound with the chicks weighing from 14 to 24 pounds each.

During the latter part of May, according to County Agent Morrison's report, the price dropped to 40 cents and the growers could not supply the demand from local nearby cities. One large store in Charlotte having heard of the nice broilers being raised in Lincoln, sent in an order for 500 and not enough chickens could be secured to fill the order due to the fact that the farmers were saving all of their early pullets and only selling the surplus cockerels.

Mr. Morrison states that he could not give exact cost of raising the poultry but it averaged about 15 cents per chicken to feed until 10 weeks of age, the time for selling. This cost was based on the careful records of one grower whose chicks averaged two pounds each at the end of the ten weeks period. Best results in this early broiler marketing were obtained from the Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes.

The farmers taking part in this new project got as high as a 90 percent hatch where their eggs were handled. One man raised 493 from a hatch of 501 chicks. It takes care and attention, however, to be successful in producing extra early chicks for market. Mr. Morrison found this out by comparing records from three farmers. One man took off a hatch of 400 chicks, he sold 37 to one farmer who lost all but seven, another bought 60 and lost all but 14 and still another bought 104 and reared 102.

Mrs. Crandall (Iowa) Tells How She Stopped Chicken Losses

"Last spring, rats killed all our baby chicks. With I'd known about Rat-Snap before. With just one large package we killed swarms of rats. They won't get this year's hatches, I'll bet." Rat-Snap is guaranteed and sells for 35c, 65c, \$1.25. Sold and guaranteed by

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