

# THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. I

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1924

NO. 35

## BRITAIN STARTS LEPROSY FIGHT

### Fund of \$1,250,000 Sought to Combat the Malady in the Empire.

Manchester, England.—More than 300,000 persons in the British empire suffer from leprosy, it is estimated.

In this day of advanced medical science leprosy can be cured. So the British Empire Leprosy Relief association has been formed to raise funds to wage a campaign against leprosy in all parts of the empire. For this purpose \$1,250,000 is needed.

To arouse interest in the work a public meeting took place in the Manchester town hall recently. Lord Mayor Jackson, who presided, introduced Sir Leonard Rogers, a Fellow of the Royal Society, one of the scientists responsible for the discovery of the new cure. In an interesting survey of leprosy and its treatment, first by segregation and latterly by means of both segregation and injections of preparations from oils, Sir Leonard said the disease still exists in European countries, including Russia, Turkey, Crete, Spain and Portugal.

### Disease Not Hereditary.

"Leprosy is not highly infectious, as used to be thought, and it is not hereditary," he continued. "In 700 cases I have investigated in the last six years it was found that at least 70 per cent had lived in houses with other lepers before contracting the disease, and that at least 30 per cent had slept in the same beds with a leper. Attendants on lepers frequently get the disease, which is essentially one of house infection; children are especially liable to it."

"Segregation," Sir Leonard continued, "is of undoubted value, but it is a slow method and there are great difficulties in carrying it out in the tropics. It is inevitable that as long as we have nothing better to offer than isolation, amounting to imprisonment for life, the leper will hide the disease as long as possible."

Up to a few years ago the only remedy of any value known was the old Indian remedy of chaulmoogra oil, and its nauseating qualities were such that most lepers could not take enough. In 1916, at the request of Doctor Heiser, who had obtained some success by means of injections, I, with the aid of chemists, began research work which resulted in the extraction from this oil of salts, solutions of which, when injected, proved far more effective in destroying the leper bacillus. It was the first instance known of the destruction of bacilli within the tissues by a vegetable substance. Today similar valuable preparations are being made from six different oils and used in the treatment of leprosy.

"The next advance came in 1919, when two American workers, Professor Dean and Doctor Hollmann, discovered a compound called ethylester chaulmoograte, which can be injected directly into the muscles instead of into the veins, and as this is less troublesome it is now in general use."

### Americans Aiding Lepers.

After giving figures from several sources showing the remarkable success obtained in treating the disease, Sir Leonard said that at present only 10 per cent of the lepers in the British empire are getting the advantage of this treatment—"although the Americans are applying it to every leper in their dominions"—and that the British Empire Leprosy Relief association is being formed with the object of bringing it within the reach of all.

At the Strasburg international conference last July, Sir Leonard concluded, a resolution was passed at his suggestion that nations are not justified in segregating lepers for the benefit of other people unless they provide those lepers with the best possible treatment.

Sir William Milligan of the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, said he had seen a case of leprosy in Manchester. He could not find any case made upon his mind by lepers while he was in Vienna. Some of them were most revolting. Manchester, having so large an interest in countries like India, the Malay peninsula and Africa, has a special duty to help in the elimination of this disease.

### King of Flesh Eaters

The kodak grizzly bear of Alaska is the biggest flesh-eating animal existing on the earth.

**London's Coal Consumption**  
About 18,000,000 tons of coal are consumed annually in London.

### Stray Bit of Wisdom

The man who falls in love will find plenty of occupation.—Ovid.

## Growths of Mangroves

### Serve Good Purposes

The trees known as "mangroves" form dense thickets along the seacoast in the tropics of the old world as well as of the new. They are characterized by the production of many prop roots from the trunks and branches; these prop roots reach into the mud and form practically impenetrable tangles. They thus serve to hold the mud together and are said to act as natural sea walls, protecting the soil against the inroads of the sea. The bark of the tree is sometimes taken for its abundance of tanning material; otherwise the several species are of no economic importance.

In many of these species the roots branch repeatedly before reaching the mud, instead of growing straight down. The root divides into two branches, one of which soon dies away, while the other continues the growth. After extending for some distance this also divides into two, one of the branches persisting, and so on.

The Dutch botanist Van Leeuwen had an opportunity to study a mangrove tree near Samarang, in Java, and he discovered the cause of the peculiar habit of root branching to be a small beetle. The female beetle lays her eggs near the tip of the root. The injury causes a new root to sprout out just above the tip and the old tip continues to grow.

## Brings Back to Mind Days of Golden Youth

His youth was spent in a castle of dreams in an enchanted forest. He danced with the wood-nymphs in the dusk and leprechauns, laughing, whispered the secrets of the woods to him. The sun and the moon filled a way-side pool with gold for him.

One day a stranger in a scarlet coat told him of the gayety of cities and sang him the "Song of Clinking Gold," and out into the world with him he went, writes Whitelaw Saunders, in "All's Well."

Now he is old. The golden song has, suddenly, dissonant harmonies, and his own scarlet coat hangs ragged and faded. A blossom in a market stall, swayed by a passing breeze, brings him dreams of long forgotten dances and in the park he hears the echoes of forest laughter. The oak tree whispers, he cannot understand the muttered words but, somehow, he knows it is telling the legend of forgotten youth.

## Poor Man Fainted

The man had just informed the Pullman agent that he wanted a berth. "Upper or lower?" asked the agent. "What's the difference?" asked the man.

"A difference of 50 cents in this case. The lower is higher than the upper. The higher price is for the lower. If you want it lower you'll have to go higher. We sell the upper lower than the lower. Most people don't like the upper, although it is lower on account of being higher. When you occupy an upper you have to get up to go to bed and get down when you get up. You can have the lower if you pay higher. The upper is lower than the lower because it is higher. If you are willing to go higher, it will be lower."

But the poor man had fainted.—Pestal Spirit.

## Laugh for Health

The diaphragm beats a tattoo on the stomach when you laugh. Every time you let go a good hearty laugh this diaphragm pops up and down on your liver, and helps to drive away the very thing that gives you the blues—billousness.

Laughter is the best brand of pills on earth. Laughter strikes in when it comes from without, and instantly comes to the surface when it starts from within.

You may laugh because you are happy, and you may be happy because you laugh. It is the one thing where the cause is the effect and the effect is the cause. Any man can be a millionaire of good cheer.—Associate Contractor.

## Instinct of Bees

Bees are remarkable for the possession of instinctive qualities that fit them for almost every emergency of their lives, but in some circumstances their instinct fails to protect them. A writer in an agricultural paper says that in northern Massachusetts there is more loss of bees from flying in chilly weather than from any other cause. Bees that fly in freezing temperature, or when it is too cold for them to fly except for a short distance, seldom survive to get back to the hive, he says. His remedy to discourage the bees from going out when the weather is cold or snow is on the ground is to shade the hive from the direct rays of the sun. Unless this is done they apparently think summer is coming and it is time for them to be on the wing.—Outlook Magazine.

## Famous Throne Room to Be Reconstructed

The throne room in the palace of Meneptha, believed to have been the pharaoh of the Exodus, in which Moses warned the ruler of the plagues that would befall Egypt, will soon be reconstructed within the University of Pennsylvania museum.

The work will be carried on under the direction of Dr. Clarence S. Fisher in the new Egyptian wing of the museum. Because the throne room, or chamber, had been ruined when the royal palace was burned soon after the death of the pharaoh, and was afterward inundated by the Nile at Memphis, its reconstruction will be unusually difficult.

Gorgeously colored ornamentation that harmonized with the formality of the designs surrounded Moses when he held his conferences with Meneptha, according to Doctor Fisher.

When Moses appeared before the ruler he stood upon a slope that rose 20 inches at its greatest height at the far end of the room, where the dais stood supporting the chair of state.

"The dais was of limestone," said Doctor Fisher, "and the decoration on it was cut in low relief and colored like the floor."

## Practical Teaching

Children's garment making is taught in a practical way at Hutchinson high school, Buffalo, N. Y. Clothing classes sew for charity organizations and children's homes. Materials are furnished by the institutions for which they work. In the second year remodeling is taught. Old garments are cleaned and ripped up, good parts are salvaged, a little skillful piecing or mending is done, combinations are made and a "new" garment evolves.

## Proved

The court was lost in the maze of arguments produced by counsel for the defense, and at last the judge intervened.

"I think," he said, "it will be better if you do not pursue that matter any further. You might as well attempt to prove to the court that two and two do not make four."

"I can do that quite easily," said the lawyer, with a smile. "Two and two make twenty-two."

## Growing Jute in Africa

Attempts have recently been made to introduce jute culture into South Africa, and tests made on a farm located near Hekestruit, Transvaal, on the railroad between Johannesburg and the Portuguese East African border, have shown that it is practicable to raise this crop. It is capable of cultivation in almost any soil, but is most profitable in loamy or rich clay soil mixed with sand.

## Voice Runs Typewriter

A Swiss inventor claims to have perfected a machine that will type-write direct from the spoken words. A speed of from 90 to 100 words a minute—about as fast as the average man can dictate—is claimed for the new machine, which is operated electrically.—Popular Science Monthly.

## Hatpin—What's That?

"She stabbed her sweetheart with a hatpin."  
"Mercy, how out-of-date!"—Detroit Free Press.

## What's Wrong Here?

The Saturday Evening Post says: "It was that hour of a rather sultry early summer afternoon when the merchants along the west side of Main street in a certain western town are wont to emerge from their stores, one after another, and lower their awnings against the glare of the afternoon sun."

The west side of the street would be in the shade in the afternoon and it would be the east side where the merchants would be lowering their awnings to keep out the glare—unless the Saturday Evening Post had in mind some novel sort of sun which sets in the east.—The Pathfinder.

## Thought Giant Eel Serpent

Some of the crew of a Scottish fishing boat thought they had caught a sea serpent when they hauled aboard an eel which weighed 88 pounds and measured 7 feet in length and 20 inches in girth. It was caught in the North sea about twenty miles from land.

## Juvenile Wees

A little Chicago girl was in sore distress, according to The News of that city. "Why, Edna, dear, what are you crying about?" inquired her mother. "C-c-cause," sobbed the little one. "I-I started to m-make my doll a b-bonnet and it c-came out b-bloomers."—Boston Transcript.

## Fickle Literature

"To what department of literature does the check book belong?"  
"Your grandfather's is history, your father's biography and your fiance's fiction."—Boston Transcript.

## Felon Wins Parole by His Radio Voice

Philadelphia.—The sweet singing of a sentimental ballad by an eastern penitentiary convict and broadcast from a local radio station won a parole for convict C-1412, who had three years more to serve on a bandit charge. The name of the convict was withheld.

Several months ago mustily inclined convicts broadcast a concert from the penitentiary through Station WIP. Hardly had C-1412 finished when the penitentiary phone became busy with requests for the identity of the man. Many letters were received, and a lawyer who interested himself in the case succeeded in obtaining a parole. Among those who interested themselves in the convict was said to be Governor Ritchie of Maryland.

## CAUGHT ON THE FLY

Adam was the first man to throw a race. Charity always goes farther than it is sent.

He who loves and runs away isn't worth chasing. Preaching and practice are twins that frequently get separated.

A pun covered up in eleven lines of verbiage is still only a pun. You can fall out with a girl without having swung in a hammock with her.

As some see it, the better part of valor is a bluff that does the business. All men may be born free and equal, but they stay so only until they are dressed.

A woman may be a good talker and still have an impediment in her thoughts. A woman may gain her point, but she seldom acquires it at the end of a lead pencil.

Boarding-house patrons are apt to have liver complaint when it is served seven times a week.

Many a man who thinks that he is a hero to his wife is quietly a freak with a swelled head. Statistics would indicate that it is easier to get out of the matrimonial harness than it is to keep out.

## Whales Leave Waters Where Quakes Occur

The catch of whales last year at Victoria, B. C., the largest since the years 1911 and 1912, mounted to more than 500. According to observations, the recent earthquakes have played a part in regulating the supply of whales in Alaskan waters, the New York Times points out.

After the volcanic eruption in Alaska in 1912 the whale catches decreased. It is thought possible that the volcanic disturbance caused a migration of the sea food upon which the whales fed. The theory also is advanced that the earthquake shock caused a concussion in the water which had the same effect over a great area as that of a discharge of dynamite in a small body of water. The great catch of 1923 came immediately after the Japanese earthquake. It is the general opinion that the earthquake frightened the whales out of the waters of the earthquake zone to feeding grounds near Alaska and elsewhere.

Whale oil represents about 70 per cent of the revenue derived from whales, blood fertilizer representing about 25 per cent and bone meal about 5 per cent.

## Modern Youth!

The dear old gentleman was fond of children. But he shook his head after he had met the up-to-date Reggie Jones, aged seven.

Said the old gentleman to Reggie: "And—whose little boy is this, I wonder?"

"There are two ways you can find out," replied the little boy. "And what are those, my child?" was the beaming question. "You might guess or you might inquire," replied Reggie in a bored tone.

## Another "Dan Juan!"

"I was not engaged to one of them, but I was on the verge of it with the whole five. They had letters of mine, but I'd followed the advice of my dying father, and never used the word marriage in any of them. I'd never given any of them presents—when you're starting business from your little more than a nucleus you don't throw your money about! Tea or an ice at the confectioner's was as far as ever I went—and not that unless my hand was forced. But there had been discussions of the subject of love, and there also had been an opportunity offered that what may be called preliminaries."—From "Tamplin's Tales of His Family," by Barry Pain.

## New Explanation for Disasters on Ocean

In explanation of collisions at sea it is said to be a scientific fact that a very large liner moving through shallow water will attract small craft toward her. This theory was first put forward when the White Star liner Olympic collided with the British destroyer Hawke, whose captain stated on oath that his vessel was sucked toward the big liner and refused to answer her helm at all. He was laughed at then, but not so long afterward the ill-fated Titanic started on her maiden voyage. As she steamed down Southampton docks the American liner New York, an eleven-thousand-ton ship, began to get uneasy at her berth alongside the quay. Presently her stout mooring ropes snapped, one after another, and she started to move out toward the White Star ship. The Titanic was immediately stopped, while tugs got hold of the New York and towed her back into safety. During the war there was another proof of the theory, this time by the Olympic again. A German submarine sailed up to her and was getting ready to torpedo her, when the suction drew the U-boat close up under the liner's stern, and the blades of her great propeller ripped open the submarine from stem to stern.

## Old Weather "Saws" Based on Good Sense

Admiral Fitzroy, who invented the barometer and commanded the big Beagle on its expedition to the American coast in 1831, declares that most of the old "saws" regarding weather are reliable and based on common-sense investigation. As a weather expert he commended an old saying to the effect that the glow of dawn high in the sky denotes wind, and a low dawn fair weather. He bade us believe that soft-looking, delicate clouds mean wind-fair weather, and hard, ragged ones wind. Mist on a hilltop means rain and wind if it stays long or comes down—fine weather if it rises and disperses. Rain is due when distant objects look near as on what is called a good hearing day. And rain is foretold by pigs carrying straws to their sties. The pig as a prophet appears in an old riddle: Question: Why is a storm to follow presently when a company of hogs runs crying home? Answer: A hog is most dull and of a melancholy nature; and so by reason doth forget the rain that cometh. In time of rains, most cattle do pricke up their ears; as for example an ass will, when he perceiveth a storm of rain or hail doth follow.

## Story of Elgin

We might use the glamorous words of childhood's fairy tales, "Long ago and far away," to tell the tale of Elgin cathedral, whose seven hundredth birthday was celebrated last August 5 and 6. So long ago as the twilight time of the early Middle ages, so far away as Rome, must we go for the beginnings of the story of this hoary old pile, whose influence has been casting its spell upon the lives of the dwellers in the old province of Moray from that far-off time to the present. There is an old tradition that the Culdees founded the church to begin with, just as they did that of Birnie. In any case, the site was already hallowed by many sacred associations, when Bishop Andrew Moray, scion of the powerful house of De Moravia, moved the Cathedral of Synne to the Church of Holy Trinity in Elgin.

## Up-to-Date

Mark Twain's home at Redding, Conn., was at one time visited by burglars. After their visit Mark Twain tacked the following sign on his front door: "Notice to the Next Burglar: There is nothing but plated ware in this house now and henceforth. You will find it in the brass thing in the dining room over in the corner by the basket with the kittens. If you want the basket, put the kittens in the brass thing."

"Do not make a noise; it disturbs the family. You will find rubbers in the front hall by that thing which has umbrellas in it; chiffonier, I think they call it, or pergola, or something like that. Please close the door when you go!"

## "Prestige"

Strange are the ways of words. Of which there is no better example than the fact that "prestige," which names the power or influence of a good reputation, should have had its beginning in the tricks of a juggler! Yet that is how it started.

"Prestige" goes back to the Latin "praestigiū," meaning juggling tricks—the same derivation as our "prestidigitator," which is sleight-of-hand. And the explanation of this strange transition is in the fact that in the myth and goblin-tenanted days of the far-distant past, juggling tricks were supposed to manifest enchantment, which was regarded with the very highest admiration and respect hence "prestige."

## MOVEMENT TO POPULARIZE NATIVE FILMS IN CHINA

About Nine-Tenths of the Huge Population Never Have Seen a Moving Picture.

Shanghai.—Out of an estimated population of somewhere between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000, it is believed that 90 per cent of the people of China have never seen a motion picture.

For this reason an effort now under way to provide movies acted and produced by Chinese is interesting.

In China's largest centers and in the treaty ports the picture screen long has been commonplace and mixed audiences of Chinese and foreigners are thrilled over the film favorites, just as are audiences in the United States. But hitherto the sporadic efforts to popularize the movies in the interior of China have failed.

Within the last year several companies in Shanghai have undertaken to produce Chinese pictures, and perhaps a half dozen of these have been exhibited with varying degrees of success. As they necessarily were made by unskilled actors and more or less inexperienced directors, they have appeared crude in the eyes of the Chinese used to the finished foreign productions. These films are being sent tentatively into the centers of the interior, where it is necessary to throw up temporary mat sheds in which to show them.

A Shanghai picture man explained: "It is altogether a problem of educating the Chinese people to the experience of a showman who invaded the interior with a number of films. The people wouldn't go to see the pictures, and so the showman adopted the expedient of paying his audiences to come, doling out handfuls of cash to each person who entered the makeshift theater. The showman's money gave out before his films, which were of foreign production, had gained popularity, and thus his efforts came to naught."

Later enterprises in Shanghai include one started by China's largest publishing concern, which is making efforts to improve the quality of the pictures, the acting, costuming and settings. Several of the country's leading actors of the speaking stage have been recruited for this work, which is being confined to plots based on stories purely Chinese.

How the efforts of these organizations will be received by China's inarticulate masses, and whether a Chinese Charlie Chaplin or a Mary Pickford in silken trousers will captivate the country, are matters as difficult to conjecture as the answers to any other of the country's many questions.

## Reporter Is Kidnaped and Branded on Arm

Malay bull fights are not like those we are accustomed to read about, a writer in the Youth's Companion tells us. The contestants are generally water buffaloes—animals that, says Mr. Carveth Wells in Asia, the Malays call kerbau.

A kerbau, or carabao, as it is often written in English, makes, continues Mr. Wells, a white man's life miserable because he does not like the smell of a Chinese or a Malay. If you think you have no smell, just go near a kerbau! He not only sees you a long way off, but he instantly begins to sniff the air. Then he lays his ears back and rushes at you. I remember once being chased out of a rice field by a kerbau. The rice was growing in deep mud, and I was rushing along up to my knees, with the great animal flourishing behind me. While I was shrieking for help a little Malay boy about four years old and quite naked ran up, caught the bull by the nose and led him away! Never in my life had I felt such a fool!

## Extremes of Temperature

Hawaii has the highest mountains in the Pacific. They are the loftiest of any islands in the world. It has eleven separate and distinct mountains 8,000 feet in height and upward, of which four have snowfalls and two rise nearly 14,000 feet into perpetual ice and snow. "I have camped at the summit of Mauna Loa on the first of August in a temperature of 18 degrees Fahrenheit," writes a Hawaiian editor, "cut ice ten inches thick and packed it by muleback to where it provided ice cream the same night, amid game fields, palms and the odor of orange and coffee blossoms!"

## Our Country

We inhabit a country which has been signalized in the great history of freedom. We live under forms of government more favorable to its diffusion than any other the world has known. A succession of incidents of rare curiosity and almost mysterious connection has marked out America as a great theater of political reform. Many circumstances stand recorded in our annals connected with the assertion of human rights which, were we not familiar with them, would fill even our minds with amazement.—Edward Everett.

## Muscles Too Strong

With a snap heard by players and fans, John Corcoran's right arm broke as he was pitching to a batter at Portland, Maine. An X-ray showed fracture, probably because the muscles were stronger than the bone.

## Spanish Swamp Home of Wild Camel Herd

Wild camels exist in western Europe, within two days' journey from Piccadilly circus, writes a correspondent of the London Mail. There are a considerable number of them in this mysterious "colony," but no one knows exactly how many. To survive they have actually become semi-aquatic.

Up the Guadalquivir in Andalusia is the dreariest malarial swamp in Spain, and perhaps in the world, an endless vista of waterlogged wilderness, broken only by occasional low islands covered with willow scrub. Here, among enormous flocks of gulls and greylag geese, teal, widgeon, pochard and mallard, dwell the outlaw camels. In another five years the colony will have completed a century of life in western Europe. Their ancestors were brought over from Africa in 1829 by the Marquis de Villafraanca for farm work.

Villafraanca's horses panicked, however, as horses will unless carefully "acclimatized" to camel, and there were some nasty accidents. Rather than have the work of his estates upset by labor trouble, the marquis turned his camels loose. Some were killed. The descendants of those who took to the "marisma" survived.

## Vision of Cookhouse Reads Like Gulliver

In Paul Bunyan's camp there was a great cookhouse with a kitchen like another Mammoth cave, and a dining hall wherein, under huge arched log beams, the tables were ranged like the ranks of an army corps drawn up for parade on a plain. Here were served breakfasts of ham and eggs and hot cakes, and huge and incomparable Sunday dinners and the simpler weekday meals of which the coffee was most highly prized, writes James Stephens in the American Mercury.

Paul Bunyan invented a machine for the mixing of the hot-cake batter, so perfectly devised that paying contractors now employ small models of it for mixing cement. The range on which a battalion of cooks fried the hot cakes was greased by a ski champion from Norway, who skied to and from with sides of bacon strapped to his feet.

And that the men in the far end of the cookhouse might be served before the hot cakes cooled, the flunkies speeded on roller skates. It required a crew of 11 teamsters with teams and scrapers to keep the yard back of the cookhouse cleared of coffee grounds and egg shells.

## Kerbau's Sensitive Nose

Malay bull fights are not like those we are accustomed to read about, a writer in the Youth's Companion tells us. The contestants are generally water buffaloes—animals that, says Mr. Carveth Wells in Asia, the Malays call kerbau.

A kerbau, or carabao, as it is often written in English, makes, continues Mr. Wells, a white man's life miserable because he does not like the smell of a Chinese or a Malay. If you think you have no smell, just go near a kerbau! He not only sees you a long way off, but he instantly begins to sniff the air. Then he lays his ears back and rushes at you. I remember once being chased out of a rice field by a kerbau. The rice was growing in deep mud, and I was rushing along up to my knees, with the great animal flourishing behind me. While I was shrieking for help a little Malay boy about four years old and quite naked ran up, caught the bull by the nose and led him away! Never in my life had I felt such a fool!

## Extremes of Temperature

Hawaii has the highest mountains in the Pacific. They are the loftiest of any islands in the world. It has eleven separate and distinct mountains 8,000 feet in height and upward, of which four have snowfalls and two rise nearly 14,000 feet into perpetual ice and snow. "I have camped at the summit of Mauna Loa on the first of August in a temperature of 18 degrees Fahrenheit," writes a Hawaiian editor, "cut ice ten inches thick and packed it by muleback to where it provided ice cream the same night, amid game fields, palms and the odor of orange and coffee blossoms!"

## Our Country

We inhabit a country which has been signalized in the great history of freedom. We live under forms of government more favorable to its diffusion than any other the world has known. A succession of incidents of rare curiosity and almost mysterious connection has marked out America as a great theater of political reform. Many circumstances stand recorded in our annals connected with the assertion of human rights which, were we not familiar with them, would fill even our minds with amazement.—Edward Everett.

## Muscles Too Strong

With a snap heard by players and fans, John Corcoran's right arm broke as he was pitching to a batter at Portland, Maine. An X-ray showed fracture, probably because the muscles were stronger than the bone.