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RED CROSS DUTY TO AID VETERANS

Spends Nearly Four Millions in Year to Lessen Burdens of Disabled Soldiers.

SERVES 63,700 IN HOSPITALS

Every Case Is Given Individual Service—Assists Families of These Men Everywhere.

Washington.—The need of individual assistance by ex-service men and their families from the Red Cross is as pressing today as it was immediately after the end of the World War. For six years this work has been foremost of all Red Cross services, and in emphasizing the steady public support of this work the Red Cross National Headquarters urges the largest enrollment this year during the membership campaign opening on Armistice Day, November 11.

Nearly four million dollars of Red Cross funds spent for disabled veterans and their dependents during the year ended June 30 last presents some idea of the magnitude of this work. The current year, it is estimated, will call for still further disbursements of funds for the reason that the Red Cross, through more than 3,500 Chapters in as many communities in the United States, has been called upon to help the ex-service men in making out their applications for the adjusted compensation granted in the so-called bonus law.

58,767 Soldier Cases a Month
The Red Cross work for the disabled soldier is designated "home service," for it gives individual attention to the man and his family approximating the interest and loving care of the home. Such service in the hospitals, camps, soldiers' homes and sanatoria, averaged 33,951 cases a month during the year. Assistance to ex-service men and their dependents averaged 58,767 cases a month. In addition, the Red Cross in the last twelve months provided 32,000 recreation and entertainment events in the hospitals and camps.

The transient disabled soldier, usually suffering from disability or tuberculosis, is almost everywhere a grave problem. From national funds the past year \$173,076.36 was expended in helping the Chapters to care for these wandering men.

According to government report there are 4,800 veterans in civilian institutions, and in the national homes for soldiers the complications are increasing. The large groups of patients whose claims have been disallowed, of veterans of foreign wars, and the great number of men permanently resident in these institutions call for Red Cross work which cannot be avoided nor denied.

Definite Service to 73,700
Of a total of 84,500 ex-service men in hospitals and other institutions 73,700 were rendered a definite and specialized service by the Red Cross. In a single month 4,185 new cases were presented and a total of 20,125 was acted upon—figures which serve to illustrate the magnitude of the information and claims service engaging the attention of Red Cross workers. New veteran legislation amending the War Risk act which extends many additional rights to disabled ex-service men will reopen thousands of cases and require still greater Red Cross service.

When Congress granted a charter to the American Red Cross it charged the organization with the duty to act as "the medium of communication between the American people and their Army and Navy." This responsibility to the enlisted men and their families is met every year without restriction.

Serves Men on Active Service
The extent of this Red Cross activity during the last year embraced a total of 195,246 cases. There were 26,995 separate soldiers' and sailors' claims; 20,316 investigations of home conditions; 11,421 cases related to discharges, furloughs, etc. Assistance was given in 59,633 instances for personal, business or family problems; 744,220 visits were made to the sick or disabled, and nearly 40,000 letters

and telegrams dispatched to the homes of enlisted men.
From June to September at the numerous military training camps the Red Cross provided information and home service to the trainees, also instruction in First Aid and Life-Saving. The entertainment and recreation events at the various Army and Navy hospitals reached nearly 9,500 during the year, and occupational therapy in nine Naval hospitals gave constructive and beneficial results and occupied the time of patients in the making of useful and ornamental things.

Altogether Unflattering
Representative Royal Johnson of South Dakota said in the course of a witty speech at a Washington banquet.

"In the Black hills of South Dakota there is a mine with a peculiar name—a name that has a beautiful story attached to it.
"A prospector and his wife were strolling in the hills one day when the woman tripped over a stone. The stone, dislodged by her dainty foot, rolled forward five or six yards. When it stopped the prospector noticed a little thread of yellow running across it. It was gold. A gold mine had been discovered.

"When it came to the naming of the new gold mine, the prospector's wife said:
"Will you name it after me?"
"Yes," said the prospector, "I will name it in your honor, my love."
"And from that day to this, gentlemen, one of the richest gold-mines in the West has been known as 'The Terror.'"

Powerful Boilers
Boilers built as strong as cannon and capable of holding a working steam pressure of 1,200 pounds to the square inch—about five times as much as that used in an ordinary locomotive and three times the amount employed in the average commercial power station—are being installed for an eastern company. The boiler drum is 34 feet long, and the walls, of solid steel, are four inches thick. Smokestacks for the plant will be higher than the Bunker Hill monument, and their interior diameter large enough to permit a street car being lowered from the top to the bottom without touching the sides.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

How Athens Got Emblem
How the olive tree came to be the emblem of Athens is told by Greek mythology. Two deities—Minerva and Neptune—wished to found a city on the same spot, and referring the matter to Jove, the king of gods and men decreed that the privilege should be granted to whichever would bestow the most useful gift on the future inhabitants. Neptune struck the earth with his trident, and forth came a warhorse. Minerva produced an olive tree, emblem of peace.
Jove's verdict was in favor of Minerva, who thus became the patron goddess of Athens.

How to Make Cement
An effective cement for many substances can easily be made by soaking one part of glue in an equal quantity of water. The glue is removed before it has lost its primitive form, and the swollen mass is then dissolved in one part of linseed oil with the aid of heat until a jelly is formed. This joins wood tightly and is practically waterproof.—Popular Science Magazine.

How to Make Fume Oak
Fumed oak is wood that has been darkened by the fumes from liquid ammonia. The ammonia does not touch the oak, but the gas that comes from it acts in such a manner upon the tannic acid in the wood that it is browned so deeply that a shaving or two may be taken off without removing the color.

Paper Razor Strip
Ordinary newspapers folded together in a thick strip and held between wire clips make a satisfactory substitute for a regular leather razor strip, according to a European inventor. The strip on the paper is said to assist in giving a keen, non-pulling edge and consequently a smooth shave. A fresh strip can be prepared in a few moments and it is especially convenient for the traveler and camper.

He Needed Them
Friend—What did you do with that bunch of shingles you had left after shingling your house, Brown?
Brown—Sold it to the man next door, father of two pair of twins.—Judge.

Devoid of Romance
Stella—I hear you had a terrible experience on your vacation.
Bella—Yes; I was rescued from drowning by another girl.—New Haven Register.

Woman Bemoans Fact of Lack of Chivalry

Chivalry once flourished in this land of ours, but, alas, now it is as dead as an Egyptian mummy. It is a lost art—so lost, indeed, that were a man to be observed practicing its rites in this age his friends would tap their foreheads significantly and sadly remark that "poor John is evidently not quite as he should be."

See the crowd dashing after the early morning trains and cars, enjoining a woman writer in London Answers. Do the present-day men stand on one side and help the women on? Oh, dear no! The scene is more like a football match or a free fight, from which the distressed damsel emerges with her hat over one eye, half her hairpins lost and a couple of ribs broken in her umbrella.

The modern "lord of creation" differs considerably from the knights of old.
On arriving at the office, when his typist apologizes for being five minutes late owing to some calamity in the house circle, does he sweetly say: "Oh, don't mention it!"
No, he snaps out, "There's no excuse for you, Miss Smith, you're not a victim of the morning after the night before."

He reaches home in the evening and when his wife desires to unburden herself on the subject of her household worries he insists on taking the floor and holding forth on the lack of appreciation of his great business abilities shown by the managing director.
When the baby cries in the small cold hours of the morning, does he hop out of bed and gently soothe him back to slumber again? Oh, no! He sleepily grunts "What's a woman good for if she can't keep one small kid quiet!"
As a lover, too, the modern young man is sadly lacking. His ancestor of a few generations ago would have fought a duel to death to win a smile from his adored one; but the sutor of today becomes a sulky bear if his lady-love keeps him waiting for five minutes, although he knows only too well gold medals have never been awarded to the fair sex for punctuality.

No; the age of chivalry is dead; but we Twentieth century women have slaughtered it ourselves, so its no use grousing. Through reaching out for votes and equal rights with men we have toppled off those pedestals on which we used to be enthroned.
No longer can we shroud ourselves in a veil of romance and mystery—we've torn it to bits on the golf course and the football field.

Yet sometimes—bend your head and let one modern woman whisper a secret—I'd like to creep back to my deserted pedestal.

Willing to Oblige
One of the best stories of a mistress and maid is reputed to come from Miss Margaret Bondfield, the prominent labor member of the British parliament. A new maid, raw and fresh from a country village, caused her mistress much worry because she did not know how to answer when spoken to, and never addressed people in the right way. At last, having endured the girl's awkwardness as long as possible, the mistress said to her one day: "Oh, Mary, I do wish you would call me 'mam.'"
Mary looked astonished. For a long time she turned the request over in her slow-working mind; then at length she spoke: "I couldn't do that," she said, "I really couldn't."
"Why not?" asked her mistress patiently. "Why can't you call me 'mam'?"
"Well, you see," hesitated Mary, "that's what I call my mother. But with a sudden flash of joy—"I'll call you 'auntie' if you like."

Ponce de Leon's Search
The story of Ponce de Leon, the Spanish explorer, who came to Florida 400 years ago and roamed the new continent in search of the "Fountain of Youth," and finally perished in the wilderness, is familiar to every high school student.
Now comes Col. L. M. Maus of the United States medical corps, who in an address declared that the place for which De Leon was searching was the Hot Springs of Arkansas. That it was tales of the "healing waters" of these springs brought to his recollection by adventuring explorers of which history has no record, which came to the ears of the Spanish explorer and sent him into the interior in search for the "Fountain." De Leon's expedition, according to Colonel Maus, was not so fantastic as the school books make it appear.

Out of Luck
Little Doris Atkinson has a chum who has a little girl cousin and the three play together in happiness and harmony. One day, when she came home from play, Doris said to her mother:
"I wish our baby was bigger, like Janet's cousin. You see, I haven't a single friend among my relatives."—Los Angeles Times.

WHY Leaves Change Their Colors in the Autumn.

What takes place when the leaves turn color in the autumn and give the foliage such brilliant coloring is described as follows:
The green matter in the tissue of a leaf is composed of two colors, red and blue. When the sap ceases to flow in the autumn the natural growth of the tree is retarded and oxidation of the tissues takes place.

Under certain conditions the green of the leaf changes to red; under different aspects it takes on a yellow or brown hue. The difference in color is due to the difference in combination of the original constituents of the green tissues, and to the varying conditions of climate, exposure and soil. A dry, hot climate produces more brilliant foliage than one that is damp and cool.
There are several things about leaves, however, that even science cannot explain. For instance, why one or two trees growing side by side of the same age and having the same exposure, should take on a brilliant red in the fall and the other should turn yellow, or why one branch of a tree should be highly colored and the rest of the tree have only a yellow tint, are questions that are as impossible to answer as why one member of a family should be perfectly healthy and another sickly. Maples and oaks have the brightest colors.—Providence Journal.

Why Firefly Gives Light
How is it that a glowworm or firefly can produce light without heat? When man sets out to make light he can only use 3 per cent of the energy he employs. The other 97 per cent goes in heat.
How do animals sense coming danger when man cannot do so? In the great heat wave of 1921 hundreds of rabbits were seen to desert their burrows on a Yorkshire moor. Two days later a heath fire broke out and burned the whole moor. In some Hampshire pine woods the squirrels deserted their homes in exactly similar fashion 24 hours before fire swept the place.
Again, how is it that some creatures can do without water? A parrot lived for 52 years in the London zoo without tasting water, and sheep seem able to get on with very little or no water so long as they get good grass. Many reptiles never drink; but a mole dies if kept for 24 hours without water.

How Steel is Tempered
Chopping a cold crowbar into chunks with an ax and whittling a steel rod into shavings with a pocket-knife are made simple performances through a process of steel tempering that is credited to two investigators in the state of Washington. In fact, a steel ax and pocket knives that have been tempered by the process are alleged to have actually been made to perform these seemingly impossible feats.

The process consists in the use of certain chemicals in water or oil in the tempering vessel. It is declared that any kind of tool—from a blunt hammer head to a keen-edged razor—can be tempered to a perfection never before attained.

How "Rook" Started
The game of chess originated in the Far East, and the piece that we now see shaped like a castle, was in Persian, the "ruk," or soldier.
In India, where a form of chess was much played, the "ruk," or soldier, was represented as fighting from a sort of howdah carried on the back of an elephant. This elephant piece is still to be found in some elaborately carved sets of chessmen of antique manufacture.

But in Europe there seemed no particular reason for retaining the elephant, so the castle-shaped thing upon its back was alone retained, but the old Persian name was not dropped, it merely obtaining the easier pronunciation of "rook."

Life Devoted to Chess
Romance centered round the life of John Henry Blackburne, the noted chess player, who died recently in England at the age of eighty.
His youth he was employed in a house store, but was discharged because he overstay his leave while chess playing in London. He then devoted himself to his favorite game, and when he toured the country his brilliance soon found reward, for he was hailed as a chess-genius. While in his prime Blackburne met all winners of the board. Two years ago, when eighty years old, he played 20 games simultaneously in London, winning nine, drawing ten, and being beaten in one by a woman.

As a Matter of Fact
The Girl—Does he do anything except play golf?
The Man—My dear girl, what is there to do but play golf?—London Mail.

DIVORCE EASY FOR INDIANS

Separation of Married Couple Constituted a Legal Divorce—Upheld by Commissioner.

In the period that the Indians lived as tribal peoples, following their own marriage customs, a separation of a married couple constituted a legal divorce. This is the decision just handed down by Charles H. Burke, Indian commissioner, and is considered as one of great importance that will be followed many times, no doubt, in determining heirship cases among the Ponca, Otoe and other tribes.
The decision came in determining heirs of Chief Little Soldier, who for a long time was prominent in the Ponca tribe. In Nebraska, prior to the tribe coming to their present Oklahoma homes, Little Soldier had taken two sisters as wives, Ella Little Soldier and Henrietta First Moon. The latter retained her maiden name in order to distinguish herself from her sister. Indian custom permitted Little Soldier to have plural wives.

When a congressional act of March 12, 1897, directed each Ponca possessing more than one wife to pick out his favorite and thus divorce the other, Little Soldier failed to do so. Evidently he liked both sisters too well to choose between them.

The investigation to determine the heirs of Little Soldier started last December before George Hoyt, the superintendent for the Ponca and affiliated tribes, and the findings were sent by him to Commissioner Burke. All the principal figures in the marital mixup now are dead excepting Henrietta First Moon. She claimed the estate as having been his Indian custom wife, whereas Starling White Tail contested her as the son of Alice Eagle White Tail.—Kansas City Star.

Hard on the Dog
As an example of household economy the following should serve as a model to all wives tending to be extravagant: Provided the family got enough to eat at each meal, there should have been no complaint from anyone, with the possible exception of the butcher and the dog.
"Mary!"
"Ma'am."

"What about that ham bone I brought home the other day? Can't you cut a few scraps of meat from it for dinner this evening?"
"I cut off all the meat I could right before last for dinner."

"Well, then, you might boil it this evening. We'll have soup."
"Yes, ma'am, and what do you want me to do with it, then?"
"Tomorrow morning you might see if you can't get enough marrow out of it to grease the griddle for pancakes."
"Yes, ma'am."

"And, Mary, after that you might give it to the dog."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Augustus the Perseist
"A good story used to be told of Augustus Harris' persistence in securing his engagement at the Royalty. Calling on Bruce one day:
"Do you want a stage manager?" asked Harris.
"No," replied Bruce. "I'm my own stage manager."

"Do you want an acting manager?" "No, I'm my own acting manager."
"Do you want a treasurer?" "No, I'm my own treasurer."
"Do you want an actor?" "No, I don't want an actor."
"No, I don't; for heaven's sake, Gus, go away! Can't you see I'm so busy that I don't know where to turn?"
"Then you want help. I'll stay and help you."
"And he did."—"Myself and Others," by Jessie Millward.

Letting George Do It
The fence in front of the farmhouse was badly damaged, and it seemed to sensitive Mrs. Dalrymple, the farmer's wife, that all the neighbors were remarking about it as they passed by.
"When are you going to get that fence in the front mended?" she asked her husband.
"Oh, next week!" was the reply.
"I'm just waiting for George to come home from college."
"But whatever will the boy know about mending a fence?" she asked in astonishment.

"Well, replied the farmer, "he ought to know a lot. He wrote and told me that he had been taking a lot of fencing lessons this term."—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Rough Diamond
A story about Mrs. Barton French, the autocratic society leader of New York, comes from the Riviera.
A multimillionaire succeeded in getting himself presented to Mrs. French one day at Ciro's in Monte Carlo, but she never recognized him thereafter. This annoyed the multimillionaire very much, and he got a young lady to introduce to him.
"Really, Mrs. French"—thus ran the young lady's intercession—"the man is really not such a bad sort. A diamond in the rough, you know."
"Yes, I know," said Mrs. French. "That's why I'm cutting him."

FLYING CHAFF

None is wealthy but the affluent in soul.

Matrimony has spoiled many friendships.

Often nothing is a man's enemy but himself.

Some folks are wise and some are otherwise.

Charity begins with matches—giving them away.

We "bow to the inevitable" if we are sure of it.

Don't tell your troubles and they'll seem less.

The avenue of escape is a popular thoroughfare.

It is a great folly to wish to be exclusively wise.

Being a yellow dog isn't half as bad as being a cur.

If one is not proud one doesn't have to pretend much.

Nothing pays larger dividends than a little common sense.

Mrs. Gust Taura is the new mayor of Brookston, Minn.

Kind words not only butter parsnips, but they win fortunes.

True humility is the highest virtue and mother of them all.

Some men are born leaders and most women are born drivers.

When one can't help, one at least needn't get in the way.

One isn't necessarily a brick because he is made of clay.

Cheerfulness when practiced deliberately is not an affectation.

Marriage isn't a failure unless the parties to the contract are.

Be sure insatiable people will say bitter things than they mean.

Vacations frequently are enjoyed 25 per cent more before and after.

The worst thing that has happened to some men has been prosperity.

To be missed at last by a very few is all that any man can hope for.

We would have more ideal cities but for the scarcity of ideal citizens.

When the young man courts an heiress he thinks his fortune is made.

Slamming a door in anger is usually regretted in about 30 minutes.

One who does his best is always thinking he'll do better next time.

When angered, the best of us mistake our own motives.—Thackeray.

Apple Growing East of the Mississippi

Fundamental Principles Discussed in Bulletin.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The fundamental principles of apple growing are discussed in a new bulletin just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture which treats in particular of apple growing east of the Mississippi river. The fruit grower, says the department, who best understands the principles involved and applies them wisely is the one who usually succeeds because he best meets the conditions of nature with which he contends. There is no "rule of thumb" method of procedure which can be laid down to fit all localities and conditions.

From their inception, says the department, many orchards are doomed to failure or to mediocrity of success only, because they are poorly located with respect to soil, local temperature conditions, or for some other reason which is inherent in the surroundings and which might easily have been avoided had the principles of good orcharding been observed in the beginning.

With the high costs that enter into the development and maintenance of apple orchards, any advantages of site and location and of favorable conditions with respect to regularity of crops, abundant yields and perfection of development of the fruit may make a wide difference in the financial aspects of an orchard enterprise, as compared with one where adverse conditions occur.

The aim of Farmers' Bulletin 1360 is to help the grower in meeting some of the problems of apple orchard planting and maintenance. A copy may be secured upon request, as long as the supply lasts, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Most Important to Keep Sheep Free From Worms

It is most important to keep sheep free from tapeworms. These worms come from ripe segments dropped by infested sheep on the pastures so that old, or permanent pastures soon become tainted for sheep. Lambs should, so far as possible, have new, clean grass to go on each spring and before turning the ewes and lambs out to grass the ewes should be treated to free them of worms, especially stomach worms (strobilylus haemonchus). When sheep are known to be infested with tapeworms starve them for 24 hours, then give each sheep one to two drams of freshly powdered kamala, washed down with water. After administering the medicine turn the sheep into a pen on the floor of which slaked lime has been spread to the depth of one inch or more. Keep the sheep there for 24 hours.

Remedy for Scaly Leg

Scaly leg is a common summer disease among poultry. It is caused by a small parasite that burrows into the scales of the bird's leg, causing them to protrude. One good way to cure it is to fill an empty fruit can with coal oil and keep the legs of the bird immersed in this for a few minutes. If this is done twice a week for a month it will usually kill the parasites, but it is well to supplement this treatment by using lard as an ointment for the legs.

FARM FACTS

Pull out and burn all bean vines infested with rust.

Give special feeding and attention to hogs to be shown at fairs.

The successful dairyman must weed, feed and breed, and keep continually at it.

The average American cow gives but half of the milk of the average cow in Denmark.

Whitewash looks good on the outside of poultry houses and pig pens, but on the inside it does good.

Testing cows is a good deal like matrimony from the man's viewpoint—you always get the best results if you humor every whim.

A bookkeeping system of the farm is like a speedometer on the flivver; it tells you how fast you're going and lets you figure the costs.

A high producing dairy cow, or any dairy cow for that matter, should never be forced to drink water below a temperature of 55 degrees.

Don't let the woodlot be used as a grazing ground. The feet of the cattle bruise the roots at the base of the trees and this gives entrance to insects and disease spores.