

THE ALAMANCE GLEANER.

VOL. LII

GRAHAM, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1926.

NO. 10

SUCCESS NOT WHAT HE HAD IMAGINED

Seemingly Possible to Pay Too Much for It.

There once was a man who pegged along in an ordinary way, earning his bread and placidly enjoying his obscurity. He ate, worked and slept. That was the whole of his life, and so he might have continued to live if he had not read a go-getter article in one of the go-getter magazines.

Having read the article, he was filled with a great ambition to become a success and enjoy all the wonderful things that are reserved for successful men.

Success, of course, meant getting money; and money he got. The method of getting it was not unusual or spectacular; he simply made a better mousetrap.

When he had a million dollars in the bank and a mousetrap factory with seven acres of floor space, he leaned back in his swivel chair and said to his soul: "We are there. Now we shall begin to enjoy all those peculiar advantages that kind fortune bestows upon those who arrive."

That ends that part of the story. He really and truly was a success, according to all orthodox standards.

The remainder of the story has to do with the peculiar advantages he enjoyed.

He received \$6,742 begging letters. He was invited to head 631 subscription lists to raise funds for as many peculiar purposes.

His clipping bureau sent him an aggregate of nine columns a day; in seven-tenths of the clippings his name was spelled wrong.

Congress appointed a committee to investigate him.

He got an average of 32 invitations each week to quit his affairs and make talks to Kiwanis and Rotary clubs.

He helped a woman to her feet on a slippery walk and was sued by her husband, who demanded \$50,000 for alienation of the woman's affections.

Federal agents filled with a zeal to "get" him for tax dodging prowled about his office.

When he got off a train, dead tired and irritable, 40 reporters wished to know what he thought of their town and he set his teeth hard and lied like a gentleman.

And at last, in desperation, he checked out his million and dumped it in the bay, burned his factory and got a job using a pick and shovel.—Baltimore Sun.

Carrying It Too Far

Judge Xenophon Hicks of Knoxville said in criticism of a foolish anti-vice crusade:

"These people carry the thing too far. They remind me of a contractor who was hired to build for a medical college a storage room where the cadavers, or corpses for dissection, could be kept.

"Well, when the dean of the college went to inspect the contractor's work he gave a start of surprise and said: 'How is this, man? You've built two rooms for our cadavers. I only ordered one.'

"I know you only ordered one, but I built two, of course, said the contractor stiffly. 'Decency, doctor, decency. The sexes must be kept apart.'"

Woman's Important Position

Dame Adelaide Anderson, who is accompanying Lord Willingdon and Prof. W. E. Soothill to China as a member of the commission which is to determine how the remaining Boxer indemnity payments due Great Britain are to be expended in China for the betterment of education, is an Australian, but was educated in England and has had a long and varied career as an educator and sociologist. So he was graduated from Girton college, Cambridge, and for many years was connected with the home office as principal woman inspector of factories.

She has held many offices which had to do with the study of child labor. Professor Soothill is professor of Chinese at Oxford and was for many years a missionary in China.

Little Money; Much Work

Trouble is beginning to develop among Shanghai's humblest class of workers—the lowly ricksha coolies. Always living on the slender edge of starvation they see increased hardships in the schedule for hire rates, which are to be raised to 85 cents, Mexican, a day—an increase of 5 cents over the present rate. Although seemingly small this additional 5 cents looms big to the coolies. But it means that the coolie must get another fare each day and run at least another half mile to make up for the pay increase. Coolies rent their vehicles by the day and work day and night. In the native city ricksha owners are reported to have raised their schedules 10 and 15 cents.

Forward March

Not much use in looking ahead unless you go ahead.—Boston Transcript.

Bush Becomes a Vine

Plants do not need the ultraviolet rays of the sun, as do animals. Normal plants were grown where the rays were completely shut out. But when glass excluded the sun's blue rays as well, then the plants became spindling, and when the green rays also were cut out the plants became still taller and thinner, with cupped leaves. The bushy soy bean became a twining vine as a result of losing the violet, blue and green rays of the sun.

World's Wettest Spot

The weather bureau says that, so far as known at the present time, the heaviest precipitation occurs on the southern slopes of the Himalaya mountains in northern India. Here during the monsoon period, usually from May to September, inclusive, the heaviest rainfall has been recorded. At Cherrapunji in this region, the average annual precipitation is about 40 feet, or slightly less than 500 inches.

Freak Name for Children

Perennial youth was wished upon their daughter in a somewhat unattractive form by the unwise American parents of poor little Notsovery Oide. Other American oddities of personal nomenclature, collected from newspaper notices during the last five or six years, include, for girls, the names of Wisteria Vine, Gay Bird, Lucky Starr and Friskie Foote.

Female Spiders Rule

The spiders here long had "woman's rights." The females run things and do all the work. The males don't amount to anything, and, being smaller than the females and not so strong, they have to look sharp not to be eaten up, for the mother spider likes nothing better than a juicy male spider for dinner.

Beaver Meat Palatable

The body meat of the beaver has rather a gamy flavor, but if properly cared for and cooked is excellent, and was generally preferred by trappers to any other game, even in the early days when buffalo, elk and deer were abundant. The tail is fatty tissue, very rich and palatable, and considered a great delicacy.

Bird Widows Don't Mourn

In bird world, widowhood does not for long interfere with the rearing of a family. William Lyon, president of the Inland Bird-Banding association, saw the mate of a bird killed. Twenty minutes after its death, Mrs. Wren returned to her nest with a new mate.—Capper's Weekly.

Evil of Prejudice

It is no exaggeration to say that the greatest obstacle to human progress along every line is to be found in human prejudices. It is our prejudices that blind us to the truth, and it is truth alone that can ever make men free.—John Herman Randall.

Survives 2,000 Years

After 2,000 years, the cement lining of the Pont du Gard—an aqueduct built in southern France by the ancient Romans—is harder than when built, and form marks on concrete foundations in the forum at Rome are still as distinct as ever.

Artificial Silk Popular

The output of artificial silk in 1925 was about 185,000,000 pounds. The product has become very popular and is putting up strong competition with real silk. It was invented by Count de Chardonnet in 1880.

Origin of Linoleum Idea

The idea of using linseed oil in making flooring is said to have come to the inventor of linoleum by observing that the thin film which forms on the top of paint is very tough and elastic.

Sound Advice

"Senator, what is your advice to a young man starting in public life?" "Don't have too many whereas before you get to the therefore."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Fearsome African Curse

Priestesses who are credited with the power of destroying their enemies by cursing at them are regarded with great awe by one of the native tribes in central Africa.

Surely a Lifetime Pet

It is said that the whale lives to be about 400 years old. People who dislike the idea of parting with a pet should procure a young whale.

Uncle Eben

"Religion," said Uncle Eben, "is a great comfort, until you begins to argue about it with de neighbors."—Washington Star.

America Uses Much Timber

North America, with one-twelfth of the world's people, uses about one-half of all the timber consumed in the world.

Graceful Garment Is

Latin-American Ruana

The ruana is the Colombian equivalent of the poncho, so widely used elsewhere in Latin America. It is somewhat less ample than the latter, measuring usually four to five feet in diameter; it is square and made of two strips of native woolen cloth sewed together, leaving a slit in the center through which the head of the wearer can be thrust.

My description may not give the impression of an elaborate, nor yet an elegant, garment; but I have never seen anything more expressive of unaffected grace than the manner in which a country gentleman of the Colombian Andes dons his ruana when mounting for his morning ride about the hacienda. With one hand he gathers up the folds and opens the slit in the center; then with a majestic toss he throws it over his head, allowing the folds to fall upon his back and shoulders. If the weather is fair, he turns up the two corners in front and drops them over each shoulder.

For the cold winds and drizzling rains of the high Andes, there is no better garment than the ruana, unless it be the woolen poncho of Ecuador, thicker and larger, to meet the more rigorous climate to which its wearer is exposed. It is warm, it keeps out the rain, and at night it serves as a grateful addition to the slender allotment of blankets supplied by most Andean inns.—Wilson Popeno in the National Geographic Magazine.

Dan Beard Organized

American Boy Scouts

The experiences of Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert S. S. Baden Powell of the British army with boys as messengers during the Boer war in South Africa so impressed him that he came later to devote almost his entire time to work with boys. He organized the boy scouts in England, and from there the movement spread to most other countries, and the membership has grown until it now includes millions of boys.

"The boys' general," however, freely acknowledged his debt to movements of a similar character in the United States. And so, although the Boy Scouts of America were not incorporated until 1910, which was some little time after the British organization had been formed, the scouts in this country really date to a boys' organization founded by Daniel Carter Beard—Dan Beard—about 1905. This body became, with another founded by Ernest Thompson Seton, the foundation of the American scouts.

Learning

"I guess I'm the butt of a family joke that will go down to future generations under the title, 'The Fable of the Unwashed Dishes and Lemon Bath Soap,' a rueful young husband related. "It came about because of my wife, who had been hoping for months that she would come back some afternoon and find the luncheon dishes washed. So the other day I decided to surprise her, and started out to wash 'em. I had the water all heated and the dishes in the pan before I thought of soap, and then I went into the bathroom and picked up a cake of bath soap. It was good soap; it made the dishes shine like china; but before I finished, my wife came home, and I found I was using her own particular and expensive bath soap. Apparently she was more surprised than pleased, so I've decided to follow the moral of the tale in the future—Be careful how you please your wife."—Detroit News.

Colonies Classified

In 1690 the American colonies were divided under the following classifications: Royal, proprietary and republican. The classification is based upon the three different methods by which their governors obtained office. At this date the following colonies were royal: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia and Maryland (temporarily). The proprietary colonies were Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and the Carolinas. Of the latter group only the first two remained proprietary. The rest became royal, while Maryland was restored to the Baltimore family. Rhode Island and Connecticut alone retained their elective governors and so may be classed as republican.

Hot Boulders Make Bath

The Currier Indians along the Thompson river, in British Columbia, have a crude Turkish bath. They roll big boulders into a blazing bonfire until they are very hot, and then they roll them back into their homes, shut the doors and after divesting themselves of clothes, lie on a cot near the large heated stones. The effect is that of a Turkish bath. To top off the bath the "bathers" take a quick and brief plunge into the river for what corresponds to the cold shower of civilization.

Ancient Methods of Heating and Lighting

The time when man's curiosity and courage first enabled him to investigate the phenomena of fire was certainly not less than 35,000 years ago. It probably happened in Europe during the Glacial Age.

One of the earliest methods was by twirling a pointed stick in a hole, in dry wood, leading to the hearth fire. This was followed by the shell lamp—a shell filled with animal fats or fish oil, with grass or moss as the wick.

The oldest bronze lamp known was found in Cyprus, and is probably 4,000 years old. In Homer's Odyssey the use of three braziers in the palace to give light is mentioned—a method made possible by the fact that roofs were commonly open in those days.

Coming to more recent times, the cresset, a species of cage filled with old rope smeared with pitch, was in use.

Candles were first introduced by the Phoenicians about 1000 years B. C. after which they became the regular indoor illuminant. About 400 B. C. candles in all the chief countries of Europe were displaced by oil lamps of clay and bronze and did not return to common use for a thousand years.

The first friction match (the lucifer) was not invented until 1827, and a box of fifty cost half a crown (60 cents). The introduction of the Swedish safety match dates to about fifty years ago.—London Tit-Bits.

Winter Rains Stored

for Time of Drought

In southern California, where land without water is worth little, various means have to be adopted to conserve the winter rainfall for the dry summer months. From May till October landowners depend on the underground water supply.

A recent development has been the construction of a vast natural "sponge" destined to hold the flood waters from the great canyons in the district. The water from the melting snow or rains is distributed over nearly 800 acres of rock and sandy land, covered from end to end with sage bushes. This area has been intersected by specially constructed ditches, with concrete distributing gates, by means of which the water is kept circulating, instead of pouring away to waste.

At the height of the season this wonderful "sponge" soaks up not less than 100,000 inches of rain, all of which can be pumped to the surface when required.

Official Sauerkraut

A definition and standard for sauerkraut has been adopted by the secretary of agriculture as a guide for the officials of the department in the enforcement of the federal food and drugs act, upon the recommendation of the joint committee on definitions and standards, as follows: "Sauerkraut is the clean, sound product, of characteristic acid flavor, obtained by the full fermentation, chiefly lactic, of properly prepared and shredded cabbage in the presence of not less than 2 per cent nor more than 3 per cent of salt. It contains upon completion of the fermentation, not less than 1½ per cent of acid, expressed as lactic acid. Sauerkraut which has been rebrined in the process of canning or repacking contains not less than 1 per cent of acid expressed as lactic acid."

"Laborer" Was Right

Getting one's name on the voting list in an outlying town in Massachusetts for the first time is a serious ceremony, yet with touches of humor. For instance, one lady was asked what her occupation was and she replied "Housewife." Whereupon the registrar volunteered this one: "I asked this question of one woman and she replied, 'Laborer.' The registrar, somewhat puzzled, again queried, 'What kind of labor?' The woman replied, 'Well, I'm home all day.'—Christian Science Monitor.

Another Diplomat

Five-year-old William, the son of religious parents, has been taught that Sunday is not a day for play. One Sunday his mother was surprised and horrified to find him sailing his toy boat in the bathtub.

"William!" she exclaimed. "Don't you know it's wicked to sail boats on Sunday?"

"Now don't get excited, mother," was the calm reply. "This isn't any pleasure excursion. This is a missionary boat going to darkest Africa."—The Open Road.

Probable Reason

"Well! well! Look at that fellow running and turning his head first one way, then the other, as he flees!" exclaimed a guest. "What do you suppose he is doing that for?"

"Not knowing the gent, can't say for certain," replied the landlord of the tavern at Peewecuddyhump, "but prob'ly it is 'cuz he ain't able to turn it both ways at once."—Kansas City Times.

HOME, DAD AND THE BOY

By FRANK H. CHELEY



Fifty-Seven Varieties

WITH more than forty million Dads in America, the American Boy's best interests ought to be pretty well looked after—

But in that connection here is a sobering query:

"What sort of a crop of boys would there be if every Dad was a man like me?"

Of Dads there are fifty-seven varieties; good, bad and indifferent—just as there are boys.

Of course, if there were no Dads, there would be no boys, so after all, "a father is an admirable person to be a parent."

Every boy in the land is a magazine of energy which should be expended upon some worth-while job, and it is Dad's privilege to act as the engineer.

Boys are like corks, some will pop of their own accord, but most of them will need to be drawn out. That's Dad's job.

The real Dad gets hold of his boy by as many handles as possible, and begins the long job of training him to get along without him.

(© F. H. Cheley, Denver, Colo.)

PIGEON-HERO OF GREAT WAR DEAD

A hero of the late war, cited in an order of the army and decorated for exceptional bravery at Verdun, died recently of old age. He was ten years old, says Our Dumb Animals.

"His name was Carrier Pigeon No. 18314 A. F. and attached to one of his legs he proudly wore a ring, equivalent to the medaille militaire, awarded to him in June, 1918, with the following citation:

"On three different occasions, during the battle of Verdun, under heavy fire, insured the rapid transport of very important messages. In particular carried to headquarters the communications of Major Raynal, defender of Fort Vaux, on June 3, 1916, at a time when the major's troops, completely surrounded, were deprived of any other means of communication. The flights were done under most unfavorable atmospheric conditions."

Since the armistice the pigeon had been kept as an honored hero in the army dovecote.

ASSORTED

Genius recognizes nothing but genius. Forethought is easy; it is the afterthought that scratches.

Any man who waits for something to show up has a lifetime job. If you draw a pistol at a raffle there is no harm done.

All things come with the waiter who serves an order of hash. To please some men just tell them that they look like actors.

A girl is never in love if she knows why. The man after a woman's heart may not want it.

Husband and wife never argue with each other—they simply dispute. Economy consists in knowing how to get others to supply your wants.

Many a man's tongue shakes out his master's undoing.—Shakespeare. There is no killing suspicion that deceit has once begotten.—George Eliot.

Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life.—Bible.

Rich men without wisdom and learning are called sheep with golden fleeces.—Solon.

The wise man doesn't wait for fortune to knock at his door; he goes out to meet it.

An egotist is a man who thinks that the world thinks as much of him as he does himself.

Foiling Mailbox Thief

A favorite trick of the letter-box thief is to fish through the slot with a piece of string, on the end of which is a weight smeared with adhesive that sticks to the letters, says Popular Science Monthly.

To foil his efforts there recently has been devised a screen of steel prongs screwed inside the box just above the slot. The prongs make it practically impossible to pull a letter through the slot, although it is easy enough for the postman to insert the letter.

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.

Would Divorce Politics

From City Government

One feature of the recent meeting in Boston of the National Municipal League was the recognition of the need in American cities of more businesslike forms of government. A fact that has been receiving much emphasis lately was given particular attention: It was that the task of running a city is primarily a business and not a political undertaking. There was reference to the enormous expenditures that are being made by practically all the leading centers of the country and to the waste and inefficiency that political control of city affairs has entailed.

Many of the speakers at the league sessions believed a remedy for this situation had been found in the manager plan of municipal government. They saw in that plan, as it has been adopted in Cleveland, one of the largest of American cities, a release from the traditional and unsatisfactory ward system, from the antiquated two-house council and from undue partisanship in the selection of council members. There was a feeling of confidence that this plan, which permitted appointment by the people's representatives of an able executive head for the city, would prove as effective in a large center as it had proved in hundreds of smaller cities of the United States.—Kansas City Star.

Radio Plumber

There was something wrong with the radio, and Tomkins had called in a friend, an amateur wireless expert, to advise him. It did not take the latter long to discover the seat of the trouble.

"It's quite an ordinary fault," he informed Tomkins. "Your aerial is leaking."

"Leaking," repeated Mrs. Tomkins, who was taking an intelligent interest in the proceedings. "What a pity we didn't know yesterday, when the plumber was here!"—Tit-Bits.

An Illustrator

The late Guernsey Moore, the artist, disliked illustrations that did not accurately follow the text they were supposed to illustrate.

"I was talking to a famous illustrator the other day," Mr. Moore said in Germantown, "and I asked him this question:

"Fenn, what is the most interesting story you ever illustrated?"

"Dunno," said Penn. "Never read any of 'em."

Will Vaccinate Plants

Experiments to make trees and plants immune from disease by vaccination and so reduce the cost of food production are to be tried soon under the direction of Prof. Robert A. Harper of Columbia university, says Popular Science Monthly. A plant clinic will be established for the experimental control of diseases by sera and vaccines.

Such Is Fate!

When the Titanic went down in 1912, Oscar Palmquist of New York saved himself by swimming about for hours in icy waters until picked up by a rescue ship.

Recently Palmquist fell into five feet of water in Beardsley park at Bridgeport, Conn., and was drowned.

How Tailories Got Name

The famous French royal palace, the Tuilleries, in Paris, took its name from the yards, tailories, near or on the site of which it was built. These yards dated from about the Thirteenth century.



THE specific organism can enter system through the mouth

There is no other known whereby this disease may be contracted. Once entering the system these germs choose the lymph glands, especially the small lymph glands of the intestines and Peyer's glands or Peyer's patches (These glands take this name because they were first described by Johann Conrad Peyer, a Swiss anatomist about the year 1700.)

These intestinal lymphatic glands and the bone marrow, gall-bladder and perhaps, also the spleen, act as reservoirs for the growing and multiplying of typhoid germs.

From these reservoirs these bacteria are taken up into the blood stream even before the symptoms of the disease are manifest. They do not multiply in the blood stream but there, rapidly destroyed. It is probably this destruction which turns rise in the system the toxins which give rise to the fever and other symptoms of the disease. An examination of blood will disclose these germs very early in the disease. As the system prepares the antitoxin against the germs they disappear from the blood as the disease progresses.

The germs are discharged from the body in the stools and the urine. Those from the gall-bladder and lymph glands into the intestine and feces and those from the blood into the urine and sweat. They are usually found in either of these sources after the first week of the noticeable symptoms.

Although nature has prepared in the system of the convalescent sufficient antitoxin to counteract the poison and prevent the multiplication of the germs, it very often happens that person may carry in the system for months and even years live germs which, when transferred to another person who does not have any immunity, will grow and multiply and cause the disease. These persons are called carriers and these are the ones who are the greatest danger to society.

Vaccination will cause nature prepare in the system an antitoxin which will prevent typhoid fever.

Hygienic measures and vaccination will eradicate typhoid fever.

World's Wettest Spot Found in Assam Hills

We often complain about rain weather, but really we do not know what rain means! One has to go to the Khasi hills, in Assam, to see rain at its heaviest, for there it comes down in Niagara. This spot, for it is not of large extent, rejoices in the name of Cherrapunji, and it serves all the other bad names one can give it. Its annual rainfall averages 458 inches, or just eighteen times the rainfall of London.

In 1961 Cherrapunji nearly doubled its average, for in that year 905 inches fell, of which 366 were recorded in the month of July! On the 14th day of that month 40 inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours, and in the five days, June 12 to 16, the total reached upwards of 114 inches, or more than four times the average annual rainfall of London.

The heaviest recorded rainfall in Great Britain occurred at Bruton, in Somerset, on June 29, 1917, when 94 inches fell.—Tit-Bits.

English Commonwealth

The name "Commonwealth of England" is given in history to the interregnum between the death of Charles I on January 30, 1649, and the restoration of Charles II, May 8, 1660. During this period of 11 years, the government of England was nominally a republic, although in reality a military despotism, ruled by Oliver Cromwell, assisted by a council. On December 16, 1653, Cromwell was made lord protector, and held this office for about five years, until his death, September 3, 1658, when he was succeeded by his son, Richard Cromwell, who proved to be a weak and inefficient ruler, and soon retired into private life. Monarchy was restored in England May 8, 1660, and Charles II returned to London May 29 of the same year.—Kansas City Star.

"Pyrrhic Victory"

This phrase is used to denote a victory won at tremendous cost and refers to the battle of Asculum, in which Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, won a victory over the Romans while sustaining such heavy losses that he is said to have exclaimed, "Another such victory and Pyrrhus is destroyed."