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NO. 10.

In the PUBLIC EYE

GIVES CREDIT TO GORGAS



"America will get all the credit perhaps for completing the Panama canal, but in giving praise where it is due, the work of the French engineers and those engaged in the early digging of the canal ought not to be overlooked," remarked Henri Borgias of Paris, an engineer, recently. "The French overlooked the most important requisite in the Panama canal zone—that of proper sanitation. Had our engineers been supported in their work by a Colonel Gorgas, the American nation might not have had the opportunity to buy the canal. "I think it only justice that some tribute be paid the French for their share in this great project. It is true they failed, but not through lack of funds, as is proved by the beautiful palace, the magnificent gardens, and the record of sumptuous living of the officials. Neither was failure due to the unwillingness of the French peasantry to contribute of their brawn, evidence of which is seen in the overfilled graves.

"The success of the American was not wholly due to his greater knowledge of engineering nor to his improved machinery; neither was it due to his ability to get into his hands large amounts of money, but to the victory over the humble mosquito. The strength of this tiny enemy the French neglected to appreciate. This, then, was the cause of their ignominious defeat in the work.

"The Panama canal is one of the greatest engineering undertakings in the history of the world. There can be no question that I fully appreciate the difficulties, but far more do I realize that it was a big construction job."

BRIGADIER GENERAL SHARPE'S BIG JOB

More armies have been destroyed by starvation than by battles. The duke of Wellington once said that he did not consider himself much of a general, but that he prided himself on being a first-class commissary officer. "Many can lead troops," he remarked; "I can feed them."

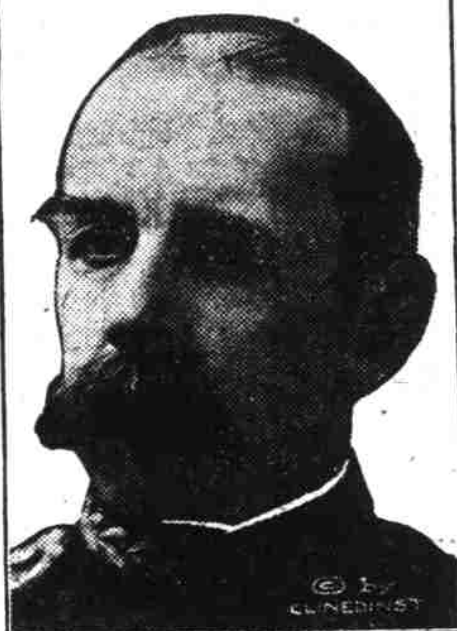
The big job of feeding Uncle Sam's fighting men is in the hands of Brig. Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, commissary general of the United States army.

In war there is unavoidable waste of food supplies, and for this reason it is necessary to furnish much more than is actually eaten. American soldiers in the field waste quite as much as they eat. The waste of our troops in the Philippines fed half of Aguinaldo's insurrectos in a way that surpassed their wildest dreams of luxury.

The quantity of stores required for one day's subsistence of half a million men in the field is: Hard bread, 500,000 pounds; bacon, 262,500 pounds; sugar, 100,000 pounds; desiccated vegetables (potatoes and onions), 37,500 pounds; coffee (roasted and ground), 40,000 pounds; beans, 75,000 pounds; tomatoes, 50,000; jam, 33,750 pounds; vinegar, 5,000 gallons; salt, 20,000 pounds; pepper, 1,250 pounds. These supplies have a total net weight of about 1,300,000 pounds, and to transport them requires 50 freight cars of 40,000 pounds capacity, or 214 army wagons.

Of course, this dietary may be varied by the substitution of equivalents, such as canned meat or fresh beef when procurable, for bacon. It goes without saying that fresh vegetables and fresh beef cannot be supplied to an army in the field unless procurable from the local resources of the country in which the troops are operating.

Leaving such local resources for a moment out of the question, the business of obtaining supplies is simple enough. Officers of the subsistence corps either purchase them in open market or invite bids for supplies, which on acceptance are forwarded by the government to the main supply depots.



ALFONSO'S PRIVATE BARBER



An undersecretary of the Spanish legation told at a dinner party a little story about the king of Spain, according to the Rehoboth Sunday Herald. "King Alfonso," he began, "is fond of taking motor trips incog. He motored recently through a wild region of Castile. He put up with his modest entourage at a more than modest inn. "I am sure," he said, laughing, "that they won't know me here!" "Well, they did not know him there. They treated him like an ordinary traveler. So much so, in fact, morning he found there was no mirror in his room. So he went down into the inn yard in his shirt sleeves and there a chambermaid brought him a broken piece of mirror, which he set up beside the well and proceeded to lather cheeks and chin.

"The girl stood chatting with him. Finally she said in an odd voice: "You are not just an ordinary traveler, are you?" "Why do you ask me that?" laughed the king. "I don't know," said the maid. "But there's something about you—perhaps you belong to the royal court at Madrid?" "Yes, I do," he answered. "Perhaps you work for his majesty himself?" "Yes, I do." "And what do you do for him?" asked the pretty chambermaid. "Oh, lots of things," the king replied. "I'm shaving him just now."

LOVE WINS KAISER'S SON

German nobility, society and officialdom are astonished at the announcement that Prince Oscar of Prussia, fifth son of Kaiser Wilhelm, is to marry Countess Ina Marie, daughter of Count Bassowitz of Mecklenburg.

It is the first instance on record where a man of the reigning branch of the Hohenzollerns has been romantically engaged to wed. While the young countess is a woman of rank, she is not of royal blood.

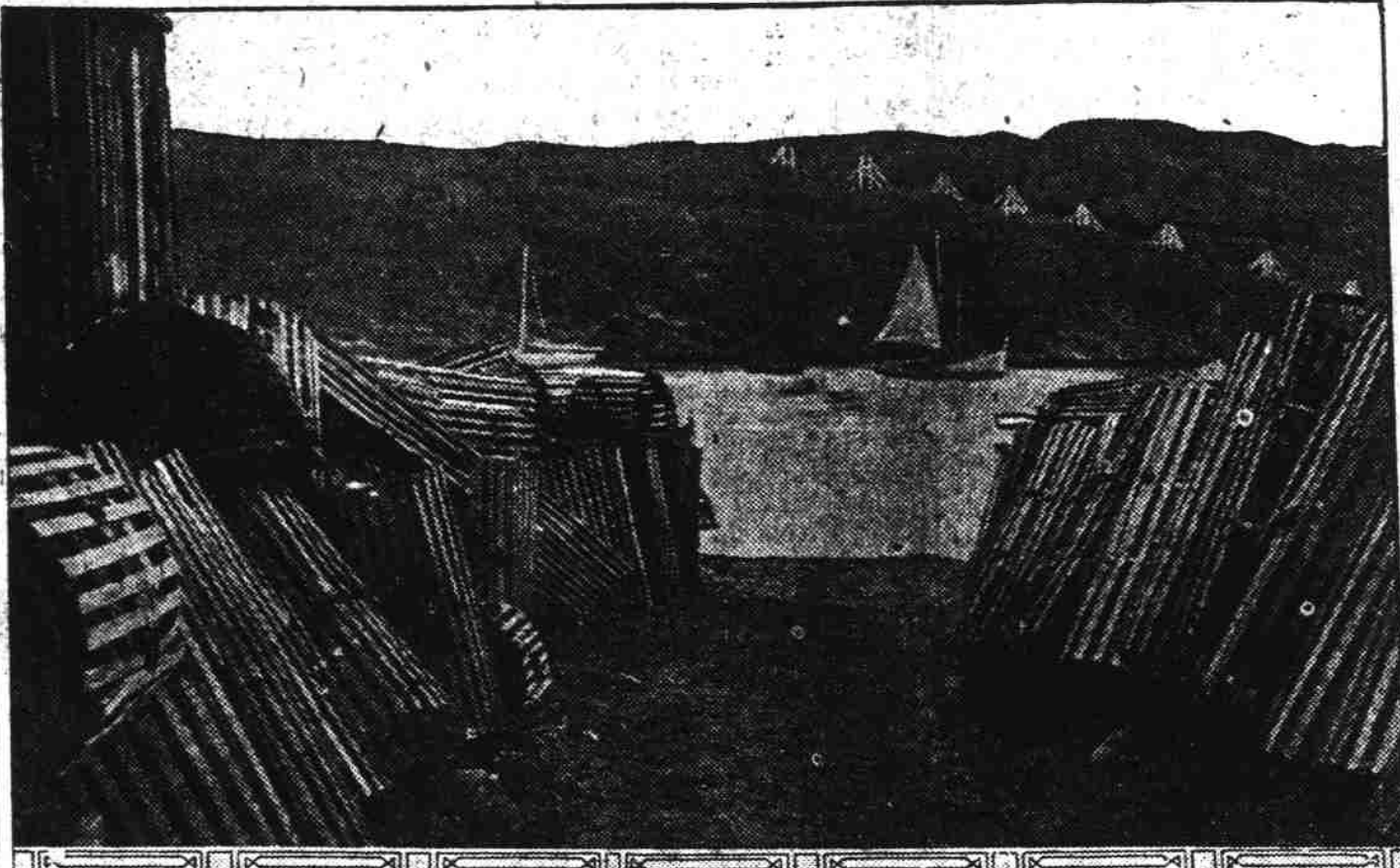
It is assumed that the emperor, who consented to the engagement, will confer a higher rank in the nobility on the young countess. The emperor's consent is said to have been granted owing to the lack of an available German princess and to his aversion to foreign marriage for his son.

The countess met the prince while she was a lady in waiting to Empress Augusta Victoria.



By flatly announcing his intention to marry the girl of his choice, regardless of Hohenzollern precedent and family tradition, Prince Oscar won the instant admiration of the German public. "The revelation of the romance was a sweet morsel under the tongues of all Berliners."

MONHEGAN ISLAND TO CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY



This is one of the village streets on Monhegan island, a rocky stretch ten miles off the coast of Maine. Here next August will be celebrated the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of Capt. John Smith, the first white man to set foot on the island. Monhegan has a population of about one hundred, whose living is derived from lobster fishing and the entertainment of summer visitors and artists.

RIVER OF WONDERS

Ship Captains Tell of Strange Experiences on Amazon.

Pests Assail Travelers on 2,150-Mile Journey to Iquitos—Ravages of Vulture Bat and Fish That Are Dangerous.

Chicago.—The emergence of Colonel Roosevelt from the interior of Brazil directed public attention more than ever to a journey probably the most weird and picturesque in the world, says the New York World.

It is 2,150 miles from the mouth of the Amazon to Iquitos, where the government of Peru maintains a large dockyard, barracks, iron works, machine shops, etc., and an inland navy consisting of two gunboats.

If one wishes to travel from the Pacific side of Peru to Iquitos, only five hundred miles apart, he ascends the west coast in a steamer, crosses the isthmus of Panama, embarks at Colon for New York and transship here for Iquitos via the Amazon.

Few have any idea of the tremendous volume and coloring of the Amazon current, its influence upon the Atlantic, the immense distance it carries nearly fresh water into the brine of the ocean, its serpentine windings, its overhanging vegetation, its rapid, its wild life, its pests, perils, pleasures and all sorts of strange sights. Some of the tributaries of the Amazon are mightier than the Mississippi.

Two Booth line skippers, Capt. O. L. Beck and Capt. J. W. Couch (the Booths relieve their master-mariners by sending them on leave to England after a certain number of trips into the South American interior), gave a sort of duet in the narration of the wonders of the Amazon on board of their ships, their peculiar cargoes, their eligibility to the American flag if they chose, and their adventures on the river of rivers. They characterized Alexander P. Rogers' description of the country as faithful and sincere.

While they were talking in the cabin of the Dennis longshoremen were showing out of the hold 1,600 tons of Brazil nuts at the old Robert pier in Brooklyn. Only 2,600 tons of the nuts were imported during the year 1913. Captain Beck, who was just packing

RIVER OF WONDERS

men disobeyed this rule once, and was never seen after he dropped over the side. We lay at anchor at the time.

"It was probably a small fish that got him," remarked Capt. Beck. "A small fish in the Amazon, about six or seven inches long, attends school in thousands. They dart at a man under the surface and bite him in hundreds of places and he never rises."

"A bacu" got him, I think," rejoined Capt. Couch. "A bacu is a black fish, about six or seven feet long, with no teeth, but with rows of suckers in each long jaw. The bacu scoops men alive."

The talk turned to natural phenomena, and Capt. Beck said the difference between high and low water at Manaus was about 42 feet.

There is an old story about a crew that was dying of thirst when its ship anchored in the mouth of the Amazon and the skipper did not know it, and another captain, anchored near by, belted through his trumpet, "Let down your buckets; you're in the mouth of the Amazon."

"Is that story true?" Capt. Couch was asked. "It is," he replied. "I learned at school that the Amazon carried fresh water seaward, and I put it to the test once. I was 167 miles from the mouth of the Amazon. I noticed that the water was discolored and that the ship, I dipped some up and tested it in the hydrometer. That water dipped from the ocean was three-fourths fresh."

Corpse and Mourners Fall

Funeral Party Crashes Through Floor into Cellar of House—Body Trampled Upon.

Philadelphia.—Tragedy by fire was capped with gruesome horror when the body of Mrs. Yetta Siegal, of 1312 South Seventh street, who was buried last week, was precipitated with 50 of her mourners into the cellar of her home by the collapse of the floor. While only minor injuries were suffered among the funeral party, the body of the dead woman was thrown from the coffin and trampled upon by the panic-stricken men and women. With the assistance of the police and the undertaker, the corpse was replaced in the coffin and taken to the cemetery.

Several houses have collapsed in the neighborhood recently, and the funeral party became panic-stricken in the belief that they were about to be buried under tons of brick and plaster.

Bids \$500,000 for Painting

Henry C. Frick is Reported to Have Made Offer for Velasquez's "Pope Innocent X."

Rome.—Henry C. Frick is reported to have made an offer of \$500,000, which he is said to be prepared to increase to \$600,000, for Velasquez's

OLD PLATE FOR MRS. WILSON

Part of Buchanan's Service Presented to President's Wife at White House.

Washington.—Another addition has been made to the White House collection of presidential ware in the form of a set which belonged to President Buchanan. The gift has just been received by Mrs. Wilson from James Buchanan Henry of Annapolis, Md., a nephew and ward of President Buchanan, who served as his private secretary during Mr. Buchanan's occupancy of the White House.

The plate has an interesting history. It belonged to an exquisite set of pink handed Sevres, each piece of which was elaborately decorated, which Mr. Buchanan purchased at the sale of household belongings of the French minister at Washington during the time Mr. Buchanan was serving as secretary of state under President Polk in 1845-49.

Mr. Buchanan prized the china highly and it was used by him in the White House and subsequently in his home at Wheatland, near Lancaster, Pa. Upon his death the china came to Mr. Henry's possession.

SUBDUE AN OUTLAW STALLION

Animal Goes Mad and Attacks Its Owner, Injuring Him Severely by Stamping Upon Him.

Payette, Ida.—S. D. Thacker of Payette, who recently purchased an imported Percheron stallion, was attacked and seriously injured by the vicious animal. Thacker, accompanied by E. C. Tracey, was driving another horse to a single buggy and leading the stallion behind the rig.

At a point about a mile south of town Thacker got out of the buggy to adjust the harness of the horse they were driving, and while doing so the stallion reared and struck him viciously with his front feet, and continued the attack by stamping upon the victim. Further attack was prevented by Tracey driving on with the rig, which in the end was badly demolished.

The injured man was brought to town by a passing buggy. A force of eight men finally succeeded in capturing the animal and brought it to town.

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YOUNGEST MEXICAN AT MEET

Master Manuel del Campo Most Youthful Attendee at Niagara Falls Peace Conference.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Canada.—The youngest member of the Mexican group of envoys and their secretaries sent here by Huerta as representatives



of Mexico at the "A. B. C." conference being held at the Clifton house, is happy little Manuel del Campo, the six-month-old young son of Martinez del Campo, an attaché of the delegation. That he is a defiant little Mexican is seen by the lovely pose of the little fellow when his photo was made.

The stallion had recently made a frenzied attack on the trainer who had undertaken to subdue him, as for two years it had been impossible to ride or drive the horse, which had practically become an outlaw.

Husband Spans Wife

Jamaica, N. Y.—"I disobeyed him and he did right to spank me," said Mrs. Louis Laparone, twenty-one, who appeared in court to withdraw her charge of assault against her spouse.

HOME TOWN HELPS

WORKS INJURY TO TREES

Seems Little Doubt That Tar Dust Has the Effect of Withering the Leaves.

Mr. W. A. Murrill, assistant director of the New York botanical gardens, has sailed for Europe to find out if tar dust really injures shade trees. A committee appointed to investigate the problem in Paris reported that it does. If Doctor Murrill's investigations confirm this it will be necessary to change the park policy of New York. Suburban towns along the main highways also will be affected because of the tar dust placed on the roadways to make them smoother for automobile traffic.

Before sailing Doctor Murrill said that he was going to Paris with a perfectly unbiased mind. He had never heard or seen anything that would make him believe that tar dust hurt New York's trees, but he admitted that he had a great many poisonous properties.

"The Paris committee," he went on to say, "reported that the tar dust in the Bois de Boulogne had withered the leaves on the trees there and made them fall prematurely. That report is worthy of attention, because the trees in Paris are better than in any other large city in the world. They are apt, however, to turn brown rather early and Americans going there in July and August are disposed for that reason to think the trees are inferior to those in New York. There are more trees in Paris and they are more intelligently planted and better cared for than ours."

HAVE A "CLEAN-UP" WEEK

When Every Citizen Makes Up His Mind to Help, the Task Will Be Found an Easy One.

City officials can do much in seeing that street cleaners do really clean that garbage collectors do their task thoroughly, and that public buildings, squares and parks shall be an example of neatness. But what the officials can do will be but a drop in the bucket, compared with what should be done. It is the corners that are out of sight that need most attention, the courts, cellars and the whole process that goes to make up the real city beauty.

For in the last analysis the "city beautiful" is made up only secondarily of parkways and fine buildings; the essential beauty of a city is found in its cleanliness and upon its cleanliness depends its healthfulness. Dirt of any sort means multiplication of disease, and disease means economic waste. Therefore "clean-up week" means business prudence and enterprise. Health means wealth and progress and all the things toward which a wide-awake community aspires. It is the patriotic duty of every citizen to do his part, and the wiser ones will not wait for the week, but will begin to prepare for the clean-up without a moment's delay.

HOW OUR ANCESTORS LIVED

The So-Called Good Old Days Had No Advantages Over Present Time.

For centuries the common people of England made their home in wooden huts of one room. When a family increased in numbers or wealth, another hut was built beside it, or, rather, a lean-to was added, and then another and another, as needed required. Sometimes they followed a straight line; at other times they were built out from the central hut at various angles. The roofs of these huts were thatched and an opening was left in the center for the smoke to escape. The fire was always built in a hollow in the center of the room. Beds were made of straw, often they were merely shakedown in the corner. Occasionally the straw was held in a little frame resembling the ribs of a ship.

Houses built by Saxon knights were much more pretentious. They were big halls, like the Roman atrium, with a lofty roof thatched with slate or wood shingles. The floor was of hard clay. In the middle was a great fire of dry wood. The thin, acrid smoke from the fire escaped through an opening in the roof directly above the hearth.

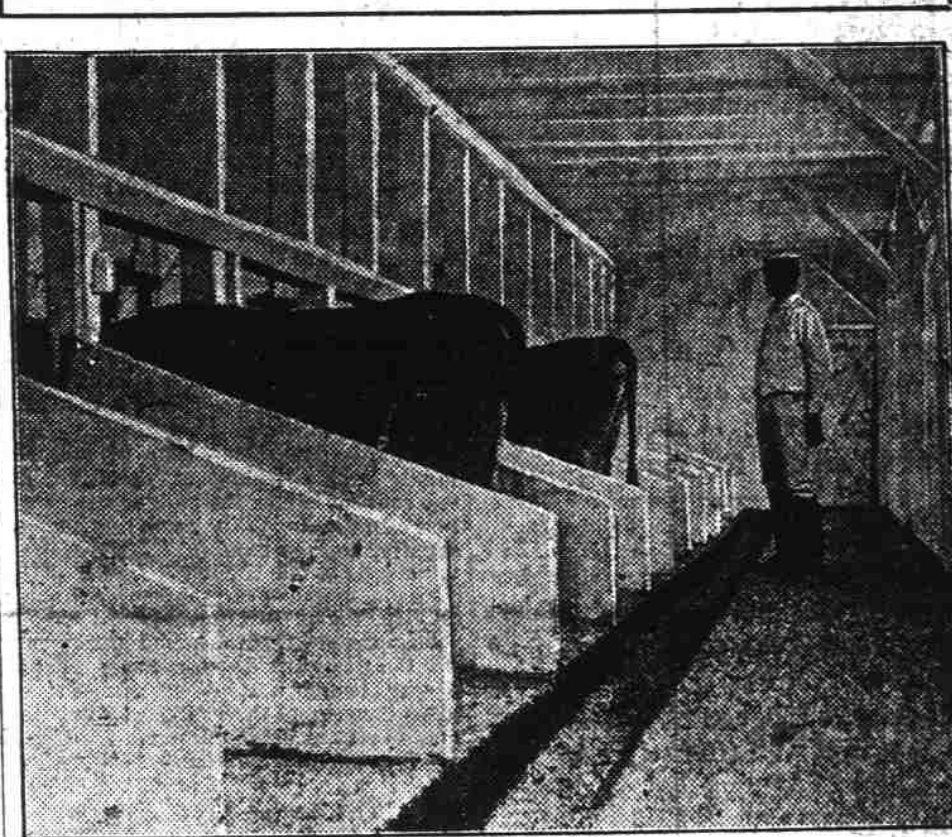
Round the fire were long benches on which hearthstone and visitors sat, when not fighting or at work, and talked and drank the hours through. The tables were long boards on trestles. At night the floor was strewn with straw, and, like the less prosperous folk, host and visitors slept together.—Youth's Companion.

Waste Paper Scatterers. The man who willfully or carelessly allows waste paper to litter the public streets ought to be made to pick it up, and, in addition thereto, pay a fine into the city treasury.

Steadfastness. It is easy in the world to live after the world's opinion; it is easy in solitude to live after our own; but the great man is he, who in the midst of the crowd, keeps with perfect sweetness, the independence of solitude.—Emerson.

How Adage Would Work With Him. The Clubman—"Circumstances alter cases, you know." The Lawyer—"Yes, and a few good cases would materially alter my circumstances."—Boston Transcript.

KEEP ONLY THE MONEY MAKERS IN DAIRY



A Model Cow Barn for the Money Makers.

(By W. MILTON KELLEY.) The man who has made two blades of grass grow where but one grew before has been looked upon as a public benefactor. But the man who has succeeded in producing one blade at less cost worked out a more complex problem.

Increased production does not always bring increased profit. Increased profits from the dairy business must in a measure come from more economical production.

To reduce the cost of production we must have cows that by their breeding and individuality are adapted to our needs. For the butter and cream producing dairy the Jersey and Guernsey cows have a certain advantage because of the character of their milk, which contains a higher percentage of butter fat.

The Holstein and Ayrshire cows are compelled to elaborate more solids to produce the same amount of fat. This is a breed characteristic. On the other hand the Holstein and Ayrshire cows can produce milk solids more economically and are better fitted for the production of cheese and market milk.

Within the dairy breeds we find greater difference between individual cows than between the breeds. We are keeping too many cows. We do not know how much they produce nor how much they eat. Some pay a profit and some are eating up the profits.

A light feeder may digest her food perfectly and be an economical producer. We should keep a record of each cow's feed one day each week and its market value in connection with the weighing and testing of the milk.

This will show what a pound of milk or butter costs from each cow in the herd.

Sell the cows that produce butter for 25 cents per pound and keep all that produce a pound for 15 cents. The scales, the Babcock test and pencil and paper will assist in weeding out the unprofitable cows from the herd.

PRACTICAL POINTS ABOUT ANGORA GOATS



Barbado Sheep imported by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Some people think that Angora goats will thrive on brush and weeds, but they will not. They browse on brush and weeds, but need the same feed as sheep.

They are not very easily controlled, but are not vicious. They weigh on the average about as much as Shropshire sheep.

The best grades will produce from three to six pounds of mohair per year, but the average is about two-thirds as much.

Mohair is worth from 30 to 45 cents per pound, and the demand is good. Angoras should be clipped twice a year. Common hand shears are best.

Each doe drops one kid every year and sometimes two. In the North, kids are dropped in April and May, but in the South they come about a month earlier.

Goats sell at \$3 to \$4 in the big markets, but pure bred ewes bring from \$5 to \$7 for breeding purposes, rams from \$10 to \$100.

Goat flesh is often sold for mutton and the tallow is used for cooking.

OKRA CULTURE IN THE SOUTH

Becoming Popular Vegetable of Early Growth in Northern States—Requires Little Attention.

(By FRANCIS L. RILEY.) This tropical annual has succeeded in the Southern states and is a fashionable vegetable of early growth in the North, where it has only recently become popular. It is in high esteem for soups and stews.

Seeds should be sown in May after the ground is warm. Sow in drills three feet apart and thin to ten inches apart in the rows. One ounce of seed is required for every 100 feet of row. There are several varieties that are a great improvement on the old green-podded variety—growing to a height of five feet, with round, smooth pods, pale green, tender and of fine quality. Keep the pods picked off so that the plants will not become stunted by the maturity of seeds, and there will be good pods until late in the fall. Okra requires no more attention than a corn crop.

For table use it should be cooked in sage or earthenware always.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

(By N. J. SHEPARD.) The earlier in life that a weed is killed the better, as they rob the soil of moisture and plant food.

All breeding animals should have a laxative ration before the young are born, especially when on dry feed.

Farm life may be made a burden or a pleasure, according to the management of the home, the farm and the farm work.

The most serious objection to selling hay from the farm is that it carries away too much of the fertility of the farm.

Lime is a most active agent in restoring the soil mellow and setting the plant food free to be assimilated by vegetation, while it is itself a direct plant food.

The meadows and pastures as well as the growing wheat are often benefited by rolling well in the spring after the frost is thoroughly out of the ground.

While thorough cultivation is essential to the growing of good crops, thorough preparation of the ground before planting is just as essential.

With all classes of stock usually kept on a farm, care should be taken to feed according to age, condition and time of marketing.

Shelter and comfortable quarters should be provided for stock if for nothing else than simply a question of economy in the consumption of food. By cleaning up the farm you will increase its value, and when it is cleaned it will cultivate more easily and cheaply and give larger returns.