

SINGLE TEACHER SCHOOLS BURDEN

GIVE LESS EDUCATION PER DOLLAR THAN OTHER SCHOOLS; ON DECREASE.

Raleigh.

Tables which show the inefficiency and extravagance of one-teacher schools in North Carolina are presented in the November 1st issue of "State School Facts," semi-monthly publication of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. T. Allen.

Figures presented show that the average cost per day per pupil of instruction is the same for the one-teacher schools and all the schools of the State that the average scholarship of the teachers of the one-teacher schools is far below the average scholarship of the teachers of the State. The actual figures show the teachers in the one-teacher schools to have a scholastic index of only 363.5 as against a scholastic index of 538.6 for all the white schools against an index of 474.9 for all the rural white schools, against an index of 686.6 for all city schools and against an index of 705.5 for the schools of the 24 largest cities.

But the optimistic outlook is that the one-teacher rural schools are on a steady decline in North Carolina. There were in the year 1923-1924 1,595 such schools in North Carolina as compared with 2,131 in 1920, 1921; 2,908 in 1910-1911; and 5,411 in 1900-1901. These figures are for white schools. The negro schools have shown a similar decline.

Edgecombe and Washington are the banner counties in the matter of one-teacher rural white schools being absolutely free from them. Durham and Wilson counties have one such school each.

Wake county has thirteen such schools and ranks 42nd among the counties of the state in this respect. Ashe, Wilkes, and Randolph are the three counties ranked lowest in one teacher white rural schools. Ashe has 42, Wilkes has 44, and Randolph has 68.

Three counties, Alleghany, Graham and Randolph have over one-third of the rural white enrollment in one-teacher schools. Twenty-seven counties of the rural white enrollment in one-teacher schools and thirty-six counties have less than ten per cent of the rural white enrollment in such schools.

Fifteen Awaiting Death at Prison.

Fifteen men wait in the death house at the State penitentiary for official destruction by the State of North Carolina in the octagonal electric chair room there unless executive clemency or new verdicts on new trials intervene. The date of death for six is definitely, and probably finally, for November.

The death penalty imposed on Chestnut Evans, Nash county negro, Saturday by Judge C. C. Lyon for the murder last July of A. L. Joyner, Hollister taxi driver, brought the total of the waiting men to fifteen. Eleven of the men waiting electrocution are negroes and four are white men. Thirteen were sentenced for first degree murder and two for rape.

Monday, November 10, is the date set for the killing of John Leak and Kenneth Hale, negroes of Davidson county, is sentenced to electrocution for the murder of Charles Garwood, taxi driver, on August 7.

On Saturday, November 15, Austen Carter, white man of Rockingham county, and James McBride, alias Jordan, of Vance county, are scheduled to die. Albert Byrd, negro of Lenoir county, is sentenced to electrocution on November 18 for rape. Gorsom Colton, of Halifax county, is sentenced to pay the extreme penalty on Thursday, November 20.

Others waiting death but with the sentence stayed by appeal at the death house are: C. W. Stewart and his son, Elmer Stewart, of Brunswick county, for murder; George Love, negro of Henderson county, for murder; Jim Collins, negro of Anson county, for murder; Vance Morgan, alias Vance Claburn, for murder; Will Brown, alias Ezra Steel, of Forsyth county, for rape; Lon Walton, negro, of Hoke county, for murder, and Alex Rodman, negro of Mecklenburg county, for murder.

New Corporations.

The following certificates of incorporation were issued from the office of Secretary of State, W. N. Everett:

Knight-Overland Company, of Charlotte, incorporated, Charlotte, with authorized capital \$50,000 and \$10,000 subscribed by W. T. Hoppe, A. K. Hoppe, both of Charlotte, and C. L. Howard, Greensboro.

Highway Engineers Hold Meeting.

District engineers from the nine State highway districts met in Raleigh and discussed details of construction, maintenance and specifications for highway work in 1925. Final figures on the September flood damage were placed at \$300,000 by the engineers.

The three eastern highway divisions were hardest hit by the rains and the damage there was greater than in all other districts, the engineers stated.

Evidently Not All Turkeys Are Unlucky



At Least, This One Ought to Be Happy in Such Companionship.

America's Thanksgiving Days

Since the earliest times and throughout all the nations of the earth, there has been and still is observed some sort of festival in celebration of the ingathering of the grains and fruits of the soil. Moreover, religious services of some sort have always had a prominent part in the festival. As in ancient times the peoples offered sacrifices and gave offerings to some special deity in gratitude for the present and supplication for the future, so today the sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving for the blessings of the present and solemn prayer for their continuance in the future are offered to God.

The Old Testament is filled with exhortations calling the Hebrews to bring their "first fruits" into the house of the Lord, to adorn the temple with boughs and palm branches, and continue the feast and rejoicing for seven days. The ancient Egyptians offered sacrifices and gave offerings of corn and wine to Neith, the mother of the sun. The ancient Teutons and Scandinavians offered sacrifices to Frey, the god of rain and sunshine, and the author and protector of all fruits of the soil. Although, for the most part, present-day celebrations are connected with the final ingathering of the crops, the festive observance in many countries is still made with the "first fruits."

Distinctively American.

But Thanksgiving, as commemorated in America, is distinctively an American institution. The day finds its birth in that first Thanksgiving observed by the doughty Pilgrims of Plymouth colony in the fall of 1621, who were justly grateful for the first harvest in their new home in Massachusetts, and Governor Bradford appointed three days of thanksgiving and feasting. Chief Massasoit and other friendly Indians were bidden to the feast, and brought with them four dressed deer.

The dawn of the first day of Thanksgiving was broken by the booming of a great cannon, and later a solemn procession filed toward the meeting-house. Elder Brewster carried the great Bible, and Governor Bradford followed in the rear. After the serv-

ice the party returned to the central log cabin, where all enjoyed such a feast as they had not tasted since leaving their home land the year before. The ceremonies lasted for three days, and it is to be doubted if many similar gatherings since have been filled with such friendliness and brotherliness, as characterized this first day of thankfulness. Although the first year in the new land had been a hard one for the colonists, nearly half of their number dying during the first terrible winter, yet they felt that they had much to be grateful for.

Sponsored by Governor Bradford.

The year 1622 was even more fraught with misfortune, but again they declared and observed their thanks, and continued to do so year after year. Later the idea of Governor Bradford—a period of "rejoicing together after a more special manner"—was taken up by other colonies, such as Boston, Salem and Virginia. The state of Connecticut did much to foster and encourage the annual celebration of Thanksgiving day, and by the first quarter of the following century the fall festival had become well est-

ablished throughout the New world. The Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam had brought with them memories of Thanksgiving days in Holland, where, indeed, the Pilgrims had also been initiated into the Dutch manner of observing such festivals. The annual Thanksgiving day in the Netherlands fell early in October, when the people went to church to thank God for their deliverance from the Spanish; for the Dutch early in the Seventeenth century cast off the yoke of the Spanish, just as our forefathers later threw off the yoke of Britain, because their

rights were invaded and they were taxed without their consent. In the New Amsterdam (New York), the first Thanksgiving proclamation on record was in 1644, in gratitude for deliverance from the Indians.

Thanksgiving in December.

With the coming of Revolutionary times, the custom of Thanksgiving days spread still further. In October, 1775, a proclamation was issued for Thanksgiving to be observed December 15, signed "By order of the Provincial Congress, John Hancock, President." This proclamation is noteworthy, since it was the first to appear without the royal arms and the words, "God Save the King." Previous to that date the proclamations had read something after this fashion (1743): "In the seventeenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, etc., God Save the King."

The first national proclamation for a Thanksgiving was made by the Continental congress, designating December 18, 1777. The next year, December 30 was set apart, although in May a special day of thanks had been appointed upon receipt of the news that France had signed a treaty of alliance with the thirteen states of the American Union.

Washington's Proclamation.

After the signing of peace with Great Britain, in October, 1783, congress appointed December 11 as a day of Thanksgiving. In January, 1795, George Washington issued a national proclamation for February 19, in recognition of our "exemption from foreign war, the prospect of continued exemption and the great degree of internal tranquility," and directing the people to "render thanks to the great Ruler of nations for the manifold and signal mercies which distinguished our lot as a nation."

Not until April, 1815, did another national Thanksgiving occur, proclaimed by President Madison upon the conclusion of the War of 1812. During the Civil war, President Lincoln appointed a day of Thanksgiving following the victory at Gettysburg, and it was he who established the custom of Presidents issuing annual Thanksgiving proclamations, appointing the last Thursday of November. Today the governors of many of the states issue proclamations in conjunction with that of the President, so that Thanksgiving is the one holiday of the year receiving official sanction and personal support on the part of Americans of all political and religious beliefs.

A Prayer

Give us this day our daily bread,
In prayer we all engage;
But please to have it well mixed up
With parsley, milk, and sage.

And keep this bread from worldly eyes,
Our pride must be held down;
So please to hide it all away
In a turkey cooked quite brown.

That man lives not by bread alone
Is still quite true, we ween;
So with our bread include today—
Some cranberries and ice cream.

HOW TO KEEP WELL

Dr. Frederick R. Green,
Editor of "Health."
(© 1924, Western Newspaper Union.)
SIDE-SHOW FREAKS

I WENT to the circus the other day. After the circus I went into the side-show. The jostling and pushing crowd was only moved by curiosity to see these unfortunates. But it was evident, to the trained eye, that practically every one of this "world's greatest collection of human curiosities" was sick.

Let us go down the line and see what ails them. First, "the tallest man in the world." Gigantism, or growth beyond normal is generally due to disease of the pituitary body, a small gland at the base of the brain which regulates growth. These giants have normal trunks, the excessive growth being in the long bones of the legs and arms. They generally die young.

Dwarfs have always had a great attraction for the public. For centuries every royal or noble household had a dwarf as an attendant. There are two kinds of dwarfs. One is born very small and is always under normal size, probably due to lack of some essential part of their body machinery. Others are normal at birth but become stunted through some disease, such as cretinism, rickets or water on the brain. Some dwarfs have keen minds, but most of those seen in side-shows are feeble-minded.

The rubber-skinned man owes his place to the fact that his skin is loose from the disappearance of all fat and that it has an abnormal elastic quality.

The living skeleton is, of course, the victim of one of half a dozen diseases which cause extreme emaciation; on the other hand, the fat woman is usually suffering from disease of the thyroid gland.

The blue man has an abnormal connection, either in his heart or large blood vessels, between the venous and the arterial systems, so that the blue blood from the veins is not pumped through the lungs, where it would become red, but goes back into the arteries without change.

Bearded women are sometimes men disguised and sometimes women with abnormal growth of hair on the face. The ossified man has what doctors call "arthritis deformans," or inflammation of the joints, all of which are locked tight by lime deposits.

Tattooed men and women are products of intention and not of nature. Most freaks, like most deformed persons, are short lived. They belong in hospitals and asylums, rather than in public exhibitions. Some day we will be sufficiently civilized and intelligent not to regard deformity and misfortune as a source of entertainment.

WHY ATHLETES DIE YOUNG

FRANK CHANCE is dead at forty-seven. The peerless leader, the captain of the Chicago Cubs, the winner of National League and world's championships, one of the greatest first basemen in the history of the game. He is dead when he should be in his prime.

Looking over a list of champion runners, football and baseball players recently, I was astonished to find how many of the athletic heroes of twenty years ago are dead. Most of them die in their early forties. I knew many of the star runners of the early nineties. I only know one who is still living. Why is it that these men who are ideals of physical strength and athletic ability in their youth, seldom, as the Irish say, "make old bones?"

Because in becoming the star performers that they are, they develop their heart muscle far beyond the needs of everyday life. The football player who can go through the long and hard-fought games, the runner who can stand the strain of the four-mile race, the baseball player who can beat the ball to the plate and especially the sprinter who can do 100 yards in ten seconds flat, must have a heart which is far stronger and larger than that of the ordinary man.

This is all right as long as the athlete is young and keeps up his game. But by the time he is thirty-five or forty, he has passed his prime. Younger men take his place or break his records, as he himself won fame by surpassing his predecessors. He goes into business. This generally means sitting at a desk eight hours a day. He goes on eating as he did when he was in active sports. Fat accumulates in his muscles and around his waist. His heart is much larger than he needs for his present work. When any organ in the body is not worked to its limit, it begins to degenerate, so what was once the athlete's greatest asset becomes now his greater danger. His heart becomes flabby and soft. Pneumonia, bronchitis or asthma throw an increased burden on a weakened heart muscle and the once vigorous man dies, apparently of the disease but really of an overdeveloped and degenerated heart.

Sports and games are of great value in developing and training the body. But they should be chosen so as to produce the soundest and best-trained body possible for the longest and healthiest life possible. Games which develop the whole body rather than a part and which do not overdevelop any one organ at the expense of the others are, in the end, the most valuable.

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Rude

"Have you any dried peaches?" "One," the mean-hearted grocer answered. "My pretty lady cashier has been with me thirty-nine years."—The Progressive Grocer.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It

Applicants for Insurance Should Use Swamp-Root

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

An examining physician for one of the prominent Life Insurance Companies in an interview of the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation, send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing, be sure and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Well Matched

He—"Gee, Mazie! But you're light on your feet." She—"And you're light on your head."

An Unexcelled Remedy

for Cuts, Burns, Wounds and Sores. Handford's Balsam of Myrrh prevents infection; heals quickly. 35c all stores.—Adv.

And when a man bumps up against hard luck he always blames some other fellow for shoving him.

Husbands are like babies—easily spoiled.

MOTHER!

Child's Best Laxative is "California Fig Syrup"

Hurry Mother! Even a fretful, peevish child loves the pleasant taste of "California Fig Syrup" and it never fails to open the bowels. A teaspoonful today may prevent a sick child tomorrow.

Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

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Tongue Shows if Bilious, Constipated

Hurry Mother! Even a fretful, peevish child loves the pleasant taste of "California Fig Syrup" and it never fails to open the bowels. A teaspoonful today may prevent a sick child tomorrow.

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