

NOTICE

State of North Carolina, Surry County.

Pursuant to call of the Chairman of the Board of Elections of Surry County, the said Board of Elections of Surry County, met on this the 28th day of Sept. 1924, and the following proceedings are had and done to-wit:

All members are present. The following Order and Resolution is made, entered and adopted, to-wit: Whereas it appears to the Board that the four wards and polling places in Mount Airy Township, are not sufficient for the accommodation of the voters, and the Board finds it advisable and reasonably necessary to create another ward and polling place within the said Township, by division of Ward No. 1 into two wards, therefore be it ordered:

1st. That Ward No. 1 be divided into two wards, designated bounded and defined as follows:

Beginning at the intersection of Rockford and Main streets in the Town of Mount Airy, and running thence with Rockford street and continuing with the Mount Airy-Dobson highway to the Dobson Township line thence Westward with the Dobson and Mount Airy township line to Stewart's Creek and Mount Airy Township line and continuing with Stewart's Creek and Mount Airy Township line to the Pine Ridge-Low gap road; thence with said road Eastward to the Corporate limits of the Town of Mount Airy; and thence with Pine street (extended) to South street; thence with South Street to Franklin street; thence with Franklin street to Main street; thence with Main street to the beginning.

The following territory shall be and constitute Ward No. 5 to-wit: Beginning at the intersection of Main and Franklin Streets in the Town of Mt. Airy, and running with Franklin street to South street; thence with South Street to Pine street; thence with Pine street to the bridge on Lovill's Creek, the corporate limits of the Town of Mount Airy; thence with the Pine Ridge-Low gap road to the Mount Airy and Stewart's Creek Township line; thence with the Mount Airy and Stewart's Creek Township line to the Virginia line, and continuing with the line between Virginia and Mount Airy Township to the Fancy Gap road; thence with said road to Lebanon Street at the corporate limits of the Town of Mount Airy; thence with Lebanon street to Main street; thence with Main street to the beginning.

That all calls for roads and streets shall be held and construed to mean the middle of such roads or streets. 2nd. That there shall be a new Registration in Wards No. 1 and No. 5, as above described and defined such registration to be held in accordance with law, and for the next ensuing general election.

3rd. That the polling place, or election precinct in Ward No. 1 shall be at Granite City Motor Company show room, on Main Street, Town of Mount Airy, that the polling place, or election precinct in Ward No. 5 shall be at Old Central warehouse (now Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Association Warehouse) on Franklin street, in the Town of Mount Airy, N. C.

4th. That W. J. Herring be and he is hereby appointed Registrar for Ward No. 1, and that E. L. Patterson and Henry Wolfe be and they are hereby appointed Judges of Election in Ward No. 1.

That C. F. Melton be and he is hereby appointed Registrar for Ward No. 5; and that E. F. McKinney, and D. C. Bowman be and they are hereby appointed Judges of Election in Ward No. 5.

Be it further ordered that Wards Nos. 2, 3 and 4 be and remain as at present and as heretofore bounded and defined.

By order of the Board, this Sept. 28th, 1924. E. A. Freeman, Jno. D. Thompson, T. W. Davis.

DEATH OF EXILE RECALLS TRAGEDY

Desperate Act of Youth Led to Years of Sorrow in Siberian Waste

Hurlin, Manchuria.—An old man died recently in a small village of Eastern Siberia whose name evokes among Russians memories of a tragedy the poignancy of which is unsurpassed in the annals of that wild and gloomy land.

St. Petersburg was the scene and the time the late eighties. The principal actor was a young officer of one of the most brilliant regiments of the Czar's guard. He was accomplished and highly connected and a general favorite, but the life led by him and a majority of his comrades proved too fast for the resources of a diminished and badly managed estate. The young officer turned to the money lenders who preyed upon men of his kind. One was found who was willing to advance him money against his promissory notes, until the total debt had reached many thousands of rubles.

Finally the chance of a wealthy marriage gave promise of release for the young man from his financial troubles. He informed the money lender of his good luck and obtained more money.

The money lender told the young officer that he planned a fine wedding present for the occasion of his marriage. Misinterpreting the man's meaning and taking it to be a threat, that the notes would be presented for payment or protest, the young officer foresaw himself ruined and resolved upon desperate measures. The money lender was found dead in his own house a few days later and the crime was traced to the borrower. The police discovered among the old man's effects a package neatly tied with ribbon containing all of the other's notes. An inscription showed that this was to have been the wedding gift.

Evidence of the young officer's guilt was clear and he was exiled to Siberia. Old residents of Siberia tell many stories of his remorse-stricken life, which has just ended in penury and misery.

WEBSTER WORKED ON DICTIONARY 26 YEARS

In Addition to the Labor It Cost Him Around \$30,000 in Money

New York, Sept. 13.—A letter written in 1823 by Noah Webster, author of the dictionary which is said to have prevented the United States from becoming a nation speaking many dialects, in which the writer refers to his plans to secure a reception for his work in England, has been given out by John Stuart Thomson, of Jersey City.

The communication, which is described as hitherto unpublished, was addressed to Charles R. Webster, a Mr. Thomson among the papers of cousin of Noah, and was found by the cousin. It reads as follows: "New Haven, Sept. 24, 1823.

"Dear Sir: "I expected you would call upon me the morning you left New Haven but you disappointed me and I must write what I want to say to you. You must have heard that I have been many years in compiling a complete dictionary of our language. My researches have been laborious and extensive, and I think fruitful in discoveries. As I am drawing toward the conclusion of the work, I think of going to England next summer to revise and complete the work and to try to obtain a reception of it in that country. But my resources are too scanty for such an undertaking and I want to avail myself of all my extra means. I have on hand a new book of my own publishing, entitled 'Letters to a young gentleman concerning his education,' some of which I think may be sold in Albany. The retail price is \$1.75, the work being a thin octavo. The sheet price is 90 cents and for a hundred or more I would say 80 cents. Now, sir, will not Webster and Skinner assist me, by taking a hundred or two, either bound or in sheets; bound at \$1.25 or in sheets at 80 cents. If you will, it will very much oblige me.

"My dictionary has cost me 26 years of labor and about \$30,000. If I succeed I shall reimburse myself and be able to compensate all my friends for their advances. If I should not, I shall be left in my old age with small means for subsistence. "Please to present our kind respects to Mrs. W. and other friends. "Your with affection and respect, "N. Webster."

How the Trouble Started.—Little Lucy (to guest)—"Do you like that cake, Mrs. Brown?" Mrs. Brown—"Yes, dear, very much."

"That's funny, 'cause mother said you haven't any taste."—London Tid-Bits.

PARTIES WILL SPEND OVER 10 MILLION DOLLARS

Republican National Campaign Committee is Calling for Three Millions

Washington, Sept. 17.—The agitation over campaign funds in the last four years, resulting in a standing senate committee of investigation, has had its effect. Although the cost of campaigning is as high today as at any time in history, there will be a reduction in expenditures this year.

The Coolidge, La Follette and Davis forces have gone into the campaign with budgets indicating that about \$10,000,000 will be spent in the current presidential contest. It is intended that this be a campaign of economy.

The 1920 campaign, with state expenditures figured in, cost \$10,438,509. This included, as well as the state expenditures, the cost of the special committee campaigning for the election of members of the senate and house. The actual outlay of the Republican national committee, as reported to the senate was \$5,319,729.30 while the Democratic national committee spent \$1,318,274.02. The Republican congressional campaign committee spent \$375,989.05 and the Democratic congressional campaign committee spent \$24,498.05. For the election of senators the Republicans spent \$326,908.29 and the Democrats \$6,675. All this figured as part of the presidential campaign, since the minor candidates, in working for the election of the heads of the ticket.

The fact that more than \$10,000,000 went into the campaign when there were only two tickets in the field, emphasizes the fact that the 1924 campaign will be one of economy. The outlay of \$10,000,000 this year will be used to finance three parties instead of two.

The Republican national committee fund will total \$3,000,000, with additional money available for the Republican congressional and senatorial campaign committees it is estimated. The Democrats will consider themselves lucky if they are able to get \$2,000,000. The Progressive party, it seems at the present, will fall far short of expectations, and there is now little likelihood of the La Follette fund getting far beyond \$1,000,000.

Senate scrutiny of national committee expenditures makes it probable that state campaign funds will be larger than before. Many states do not require reports. Some contributors prefer to make their donations through these channels, so that they may avoid the publicity. Similarly, county campaign funds may be found greatly increased, since there is no report of these. In this way it is probable that the general expenditures will be sent to the \$10,000,000 mark between now and election day.

All of the parties are going to be careful about whose donations they accept. Teapot Dome isn't forgotten in Washington, even if it is among the electorate.

RUSSIA DOMINATED BY LENIN'S SPIRIT

His Memory is Idolized. Image On Coins and Pottery, Worked in Landscapes

Moscow, Russia.—Like so many other commanding figures in history, Nicolai Lenin, creator of Soviet Russia, is greater in death than in life. If the founder of the modern Communist state has failed to become a "god" or a "saint" he has literally become, in the minds of the Russian Bolsheviks, an idol of as great fame as America's Washington or Lincoln. In the centre of Moscow's famous "Red Square" Lenin lies mouldering in a frail wooden tomb, a symbol to the Bolshevik intelligence of the death of Russia's greatest rebel and of the renaissance of a new Russia.

Throughout the day and night, within the walls of the Kremlin, as sacred to Russians of the monarchical period as Lenin's tomb is dear to the heart of the Communist, thousands of Russians who have embraced the Soviet faith pass in silence before this strange mortuary chamber of cedar and oak and, without getting a glimpse of the frail body within, stop to do reverence to its departed spirit.

There are those, of course, of the old Czarist regime, who look upon the wooden sepulchre as a grim reminder, not of the death of a man, but of the destruction of the old Russia. It is to guard against any untoward demonstrations from such as these that guards are on duty at the tomb and behind the Kremlin walls, ready with bayonets to suppress the slightest gesture of insurrection.

But it is not alone at Lenin's tomb that the Bolsheviks pay homage to his memory and works. Countless streets, villages, towns, railroad stations, and even new-born children have been named after him. In every store, restaurant, hotel, theatre, museum, railroad station, and even on locomotives and upon airplanes

high in the sky, one sees lithographs of the revolutionary leader. They are there, whether the occupants, or observers like them or not. Leninism, the Communists would like one believe, has supplanted real religion in the minds of the people, which the Government set out to exterminate.

The visitor's gaze is met all over Russia by the image of Lenin. If his likeness is not represented in plaster busts in every shop window in every town, it is found in the school-obs, on posters, in every Government office, in public monuments, in cinema films, on postage stamps, in tourist souvenirs of Russia. His portrait is seen even on public houses, ingeniously worked out in flowers and foliage. It probably will soon appear on Russian coins. It is already furnished on household dishes and pottery.

"Leninism" is as common in Russian terminology as Marxism, Communism or Syndicalism. The Soviet authorities have seen to it that Russia's children are duly instructed in the life and achievements of their first revolutionary head. They have just appropriated nearly \$1,000,000 for the wider circulation of Lenin's writings among the population. They have set aside a huge sum for the erection of a magnificent mausoleum of marble and bronze to supplant the present wooden tomb of the "Father of Modern Russia."

Today, seven months after Lenin passed to the unknown, the pile of green-stained wood that rests above his head in the heart of Moscow, "Mother of Russia," is the focus of all the ideals, hopes and aspirations of Russian revolutionists. To others the mortal tenement of tinder-wood, with its mute occupant, typifies only a destructive epoch in Russia's thousand years of life.

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An Arena of Friendly Competition An Annual Census of Progressive Agriculture
A Medium of Exchange for Ideas and Property A Pageant of Progress
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'It Shows North Carolina'



The silent woods are calling

CALLING you to play hooky few hours. You'll work all the better next day. Your vision will be clearer, your mind keener. Your point of view will be changed. And you will find it restful to get out on the road on a week day when there is less traffic. Better run 'round tonight to the nearest "Standard" pump and fill her up with gas, oil, air, and water. Then you'll be ready for an early start and a steady run. "Standard" is just the gas you need on early morning trips like these for there may be a touch of frost in the air. That's when you need peppy gas. Your nature still wants to play hooky once in a while. It's easy too. Easier than it was in your schooldays. Plan your work ahead so you can take a day off. Hop in the car bright and early. Go off for a day's golf or hunting or better yet take the wife and family along for an outing in the autumn woods. Forget your business for just a

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