

Carroll County Supervisors Vote To Hardsurface Fancy Gap Road

Mount Airy to Have Hardsurface Outlet Through Carroll County to Wytheville SPEEDY DECISION REACHED

Sentiment in Carroll County Fast Shaping For a System of Improved Highways—One Business Concern Donates \$1,000 to Give Movement Impetus

That Carroll county officials are determined to connect their county up with the outside world by a system of good roads was further demonstrated in their meeting at Hillsville Monday of this week when they took the necessary steps to build a hardsurface road from the North Carolina line on the Fancy Gap road up the mountain to Hillsville. This action was taken following the good roads meeting at Wytheville two weeks ago when the Lakes-to-Florida Highway Association was organized. At that time it was pointed out that the Fancy Gap road from Mount Airy to Hillsville was an important link in this tourist route and since then the Carroll officials and good road enthusiasts of that county have been determined to get their part of the link under way.

The Carroll Supervisors in sanctioning the building of a hardsurface road up the Fancy Gap are merely lending the State Highway Commission of Virginia the money for a period of four years at which time it will be repaid the county, it being out only the interest for the four years. Four years ago the Supervisors loaned the State \$300,000 under this plan with which to build the Galax-Hillsville road. This money comes back to the county from the state some time this winter and it is this money that the Carroll officials will turn over to the Highway Commission to be used to build the Fancy Gap road.

The actual work on this road is hardly expected to commence before early spring, and in the meantime the surveyors and engineers will be gathering together their data and making their plans to carry forward the work when the winter breaks. The kind of hardsurface road to be built has not been determined but it will either be of concrete or a macadam road with asphalt wearing surface.

The decision of our neighboring county to do this work now makes it compulsory for our own state officials to connect the road on from the state line to Mount Airy with a hardsurface road. It has long been understood between the two state road commissions that they would join with like roads at the state line, North Carolina having already promised to connect at any time. The Surry County Highway Commission is already planning to put this new road program before the State officials and will insist that North Carolina's end of the project be put under way as soon as engineers can prepare the necessary papers and the contract let.

When these links on the Fancy Gap road are completed it will mean that Mount Airy is connected with Wytheville and the Lee Highway going east and west with a hardsurface road the entire distance. Within a few months the road from Hillsville to Jackson's Ferry will be finished and then the attention of our people will be directed to getting the link between Pilot Mountain and Winston-Salem hardsurfaced.

For several months there has been much discussion in Carroll county over the good roads subject and the people are thoroughly awake along this line. Almost the entire day at Hillsville last Monday was consumed on this subject; and delegations were there from various sections of the county in the interest of good roads in their neighborhoods.

The Sylvanus section of the county was represented by a strong delegation and secured an appropriation of \$2,000 from the county fund with which to put the Greenbriar road in good condition. This road runs from Sylvanus to the Floyd pike and on in the direction of Laurel Fork. To secure this money citizens of the Sylvanus section put up an equal amount. One concern alone, the Gordon-Dal-

ton Grocery Co., of Sylvanus, subscribed \$1,000 for this purpose. The same enthusiasm for good roads is manifested in almost all sections of the county and the day is not far distant when Carroll can point with pride to a system of thoroughfares the equal of any of the adjoining counties.

Judge Grady Says He Is A Klansman

Winston-Salem, Aug. 9.—Superior Court Judge Henry A. Grady, of Clinton, last night delivered an enlightening address to members and friends of the Ku Klux Klan, about 400 men gathered at the hall and listening with close attention for two hours as the Judge spoke on "The Principles of the Order."

Judge Grady, who now is enjoying a brief vacation from court duties, traced the history of the order and spoke of the valuable work it has accomplished. He referred to his connections with other fraternal orders, and pointed out the good he has derived from his association with the klans.

T. H. Hagan of Raleigh, grand kligranph of the Ku Klux Klan, was also present and made a brief address. Steps were taken by the members of the Winston-Salem Klan to raise funds which will be used as donations to two churches in the city needing financial assistance.

BIG WHEAT YIELDS IN DAVIDSON COUNTY

Biggest Acre Yield Reported Is 51 Bushels—Production Estimated 250,000 Bushels.

Lexington, Aug. 5.—Most of the wheat in Davidson county has been threshed and results reported bear out the prediction of some farmers at harvest time that the crop would prove the best in perhaps 20 years. Both the yield and the quality of grain have equalled or exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

Lloyd Koontz, of Tyro township, reports perhaps the largest single acre yield so far heard from, 51 bushels. S. W. McCacheran, agent of the Southern railway at Linwood, made 413 bushels off a field measuring 10 acres, an average of 41.3, and made around 30 bushels per acre for about 60 acres.

L. E. Phillips, of Yadkin College township, threshed 105 bushels from three acres, an average of 35 bushels. Carl Nifong, of Midway township, made an average of near 35 bushels per acre for a crop considerably above 500 bushels.

C. M. Hunter, of Lexington township, made over 34 bushels per acre on seven acres. Forty-five turkeys stayed on the wheat until Christmas and a hundred hens used on it until harvest. About a half acre counted in the boundary was not even cut over. The undamaged portion evidently yielded over 40 bushels per acre.

The Welborn farm near Linwood gave the champion yield for so large an acreage, according to available reports. On 64 acres, T. D. Pope and David Young, who farm this place, threshed out 2,206 bushels, an average for the entire place of near 34.5 bushels per acre. Twelve acres in one tract averaged 38 bushels, another 12 acres 37 bushels and a nine-acre field gave an average of 37 bushels. Two of these fields bordered heavy oak timber which reduced the yield considerably on perhaps more than two acres.

The total yield in the county is estimated by some observers at over 250,000 bushels worth over \$300,000. Many farmers have several hundred bushels each for sale and the bounding price of wheat has greatly pleased them. The local market Monday was \$1.40.

ICE IS A MENACE TO WORLD FLIERS

Conditions Off Greenland Are Worst in 20 Years—Still Seeking Landing Place.

Reykjavik, Iceland, Aug. 8.—The world flight of the American army aviators, who already have completed 21,000 miles in their efforts to put a girdle about the earth, seemed in danger of being abandoned today owing to the ice conditions off Greenland, which are declared to be the worst in 20 years. Lieut. Howell H. Smith, who has command of the flight and Major Crumrine, of the American army air service, were called into consultation by Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder on board the cruiser Richmond. The conference was called to consider the question of calling off the flight for this season. Both Lieutenants Smith and Major Crumrine argued that there still were hopes for completing the projected hops from Iceland to Greenland and thence to Labrador.

The result of the conference was an order to the cruiser Raleigh to proceed to Greenland waters and explore the coast for a possible landing place for the planes of Lieutenant Smith and Lieutenant Nelson south of Angmagalik which was picked out in making up the itinerary as the first stopping place in Greenland.

The steamer Gertrude Rask, with supplies on board for the aviators, which is ice-bound 15 miles from Angmagalik, reported today by wireless that there had been no change in the ice conditions. Admiral Magruder then is said to have decided to call off the flight unless there were imperative reasons for continuing.

Consider Re-Fueling at Sea. If no harbor is found available as a haven for the planes in Greenland, the alternative of refueling them from the Raleigh on the open sea will be considered, although the fliers regard this a desperate expedient.

The navy and army officers have another hope. This is based on the fact that the steamer Quest, built for the Shackleton Antarctic expedition some years ago, is now in these waters and may be engaged to break through the ice of some east Greenland harbor and thus afford the planes a base. The Quest left Reykjavik sometime ago and her present position is not known. Radio messages requesting the services of the ice breaker were sent out today. They have not yet been answered, but it is hoped they may have been picked up by the Quest.

Lieutenant Smith and Major Crumrine are unwilling to give up the flight at this stage. They argue that the weather conditions in Greenland are best between August 15 and September 1 and favor remaining here until good reports are received.

It is expected that several days will elapse before the Raleigh is able to explore the east Greenland coast and make a report on conditions there.

MANY CONTRACTORS WENT BROKE

Bidding Too Low on Road Building in North Carolina State Benefits By \$7,000,000 It is Figured

Raleigh, Aug. 3.—North Carolina has got \$7,000,000 worth of roads above what it has expended, according to estimates based on the loss to contractors and bonding companies as the result of close bidding.

In meeting sharp competition between contractors for road building jobs close bids have been the policy, with the result that a large number of contractors bid too closely. Once the job has been let the contractor, or the company bonding him, is responsible for its completion.

And the contractors have bid about \$7,000,000 too closely. Two score contractors have been forced into bankruptcy by close figuring. Some of them have managed to work themselves out again, fortunately.

Chairman Frank Page, of the highway commission, has gained the reputation of "giving a dollar's worth of road for every dollar expended." It is evident, however, that close bidding of the contractors has enabled him to give a dollar and a quarter's worth of roads, or thereabouts, for every dollar the state has expended.

TAKE A GOOD LOOK AT MARS ON AUGUST 23

Nearer to Earth This Month Than for 100 Years—Is it Inhabited?

If you are astronomically inclined you will have an opportunity on Saturday night August 23, to see our nearest planet neighbor Mars in all its glory, the occasion being that it will be nearer the earth than it has been for more than a hundred years. Astronomers in all of the world's largest observatories have been busy for months installing powerful telescopic equipment and the largest and most modern cameras, which will be trained on Mars on the 23rd.

That will be first time that astronomers have had an opportunity to really look at Mars under such favorable conditions and the first time that Mars has been so near the earth since the invention of powerful telescopes.

For centuries astronomers and scientists have been watching Mars, they have photographed it, they have drawn maps of it, and great writers have written pages after pages on the possibility of Mars being inhabited with animal life, or if there is any vegetation on the planet.

Astronomers have watched the ever changing, wonderful network of canals from time to time, and many theories have been advanced trying to explain these changes.

According to many astronomers these canals—if the lines shown on many photographs are canals—are for irrigation. The planet Mars has very little if any water or moisture and the construction of the supposed canals is to convey water from one part of the planet to the other.

It may be possible on Saturday, August 23rd for astronomers to make good some of the strange and mystifying stories that have been written about our sister planet, Mars, for the view of Mars will be more favorable owing to the fact that Mars will be at such a position or angle on its orbit that it will be facing the sun and the illumination will be more penetrating and permit a better interior view, and some wonderful discoveries may be made.

If there is animal habitation on Mars it must be quiet different from that on earth. Some artists have drawn pictures of the Martians, and they show them to be tall, with very frail bodies with very large heads and their noses in the shape of long snouts. Almost every artist has drawn a different picture of the Martian man.

There has never been any real reason discovered up to the present time to really show that Mars is inhabited with either man or vegetation. Professor E. E. Free, Pr. D., Fellow of American Association for the Advancement of Science—says he does not believe that there is any animal life on Mars, but it may be inhabited by many "thinking vegetables," such as the peanut, pumpkin, mushroom, etc.

Mars is the fourth planet from the sun and its year is of 687 terrestrial days, its day is 24 hours, 37 minutes long and Mars is the possessor of two moons.

The two moons of Mars may indicate plenty of light during the night, but when you think of our old friend Jupiter with five moons, then you can imagine how much light you would have if you had five moons instead of one. It has been said by astronomers that baseball could be played on Jupiter at midnight as well as it could be played here on earth at midday.

Jupiter had only four moons back in 1610. They were discovered by an old astronomer named Galileo, but it still remained for the modern astronomer and the modern telescope to search out and pick up many things that was impossible for the old astronomer to get, so in 1892 Professor E. E. Barnard, of the Lick observatory, discovered the fifth moon of Jupiter.

There are many planets better off than the earth when it comes to moonlight. Saturn has eight satellites or moons and Venus is in itself one of the most brilliant bodies in the heavens, except the moon and sun.

Asheville Doctors Arrested

Asheville, Aug. 6.—Three more physicians were arrested upon federal warrants charging violation of the Harrison narcotic law today and are under \$1,000 bonds each for preliminary hearing before U. S. Commissioner Verne L. Gruger. Those arrested today are: Dr. W. G. Purefoy, Dr. M. P. Moore, and Dr. F. P. Chambers all of this city. The defendants are being held under bonds ranging from \$500 to \$2,000.

Confidence in Government Supreme Need, Says Davis

Public Confidence Shaken to Its Very Foundations by Republican Party, He Asserts

Democratic Candidate, Accepting Nomination, Charges G. O. P. With Corruption in Government Unprecedented, and Many Other Things—Pledges Himself to Honest, Impartial and Just Government; Enforcement of All Laws.

Clarksburg, W. Va., Aug. 11.—The supreme need of the hour is to bring back to the people confidence in their government, John W. Davis declared tonight in his address accepting the democratic presidential nomination.

Formally putting under way the national campaign of 1924, he indicted the republican party "in its organized capacity for having shaken public confidence to its very foundations," and laid against it these specific charges:

"Having exhibited deeper and more widespread corruption than any that this generation of Americans has been called upon to witness.

"Complacency in the face of that corruption and with ill-will towards the efforts of honest men to expose it.

"Gross favoritism to the privileged and utter disregard of the unprivileged.

"Indifference to world peace and timidity in the conduct of foreign affairs.

"Disorganization, division and incoherence."

Declaring that on the record he would ask the voters of the country to pass judgment of condemnation, "as a warning to all men who aspire to public office, that dishonesty, either in thought, word or deed, will not be tolerated to offer in exchange a program based on democratic principles and guaranteed by a record of democratic performance."

Pledges Honest Government

The chief things to which he pledged himself were:

An honest, impartial, and, so far as human wisdom will permit, a just government.

Opposition to any challenge—"organized or unorganized, under whatever name or in whatever character it may appear"—of the constitutional guarantees of religious freedom.

Enforcement of all laws, including the prohibition amendment and statutes enacted under it.

Agricultural aid through revision of the tariff; governmental assistance in extending the co-operative marketing principle and by other means.

Reduction in taxation and revision of the tariff.

Economy in government, but not of the kind that deprives government employes of pay equal to that they would receive from private employers for similar work.

Approval of the world court.

Co-operation officially with all legitimate endeavors, whether from the league of nations or from any other source, to lessen the prospect of war; to aid in repairing the ravages of past wars; to promote disarmament and to advance the well being of mankind.

Protection and Conservation.

To maintain the means of adequate national defense "until reason is permitted to take the place of force."

In opposition to the impairment either by injunction or by any other device of the rights of labor to organize and to bargain collectively for "an adequate wage earned under healthful conditions."

The protection of women and children from human greed and unequal laws.

Prevention of child labor and suppression of the illicit traffic in soul destroying drugs.

Conservation of all the natural resources of the country.

"Grateful care" to the "veterans of our wars, especially to those who were stricken and wounded in the country's service and whose confidence has been so cruelly and corruptly abused."

Finally, Mr. Davis said he entered the campaign free from pledge or promise to any man and would "hold it so to the end." Also he declared that when it became necessary to raise funds for the conduct of the campaign they would be contributed

"with this understanding and this only: that neither the democratic party nor I as its leader have any favors for sale."

Expressing in general terms his approval of the proposals contained in the platform adopted by the convention which nominated him, the candidate said he could not be expected at this moment to discuss them in detail or to outline the methods by which they are to be carried into effect.

"There will be time enough for that," he said.

Much of his address was given over to a measured attack upon the record of the republican party during the past four years. Recounting what he termed "the multiplied scandals of these melancholy years," Mr. Davis assailed the executive branch of government for "hurried efforts to suppress testimony, to discourage witnesses, to spy upon investigators and, finally, by trumping up indictment, to frighten and deter" the investigators from their pursuit.

He charged that in the enactment of the present tariff law there was "an unblinking return to the evil days of rewarding party support and political contributions with legislative favors." Also he charged inability of the administration to function due to disagreement between the President and the republican majority in Congress to agree on public questions.

No Real Foreign Policy

Declaring that it was not in domestic matters alone that "the symptoms of this creeping paralysis" have appeared. Mr. Davis said that not only have executive recommendations for adherence to the world court been "flouted and ignored, but no evidence is in sight that the republican party as now constituted can frame and carry to its conclusions any definite and consistent foreign policy."

"With the reconstruction of Europe weighing heavily on the world," he said; "with American economic life dwarfed and stunted by the interruption of world commerce; with the agricultural regions of the west sinking into bankruptcy because of the loss of their foreign markets; we have stood by as powerless spectators, offering to the world nothing but private charity and individual advice."

Moving from his attack on the opposition to a discussion of other issues, Mr. Davis saved to the last his utterances on the subject which was the basis of a bitter fight in the New York convention—religious freedom. Without referring by name to any organizations, the nominee said he wished to "denounce bigotry, intolerance, and race prejudice as alien to the spirit of America" and promised that when elected, he would set up no standard of religious faith or racial origin as a qualification for any of the thousands of offices he would be called upon to fill.

For the aid of the farmer, Mr. Davis said the democrats proposed to see to it that the discriminations which the tariff makes against him shall be removed; that this government by doing its share toward a European settlement shall help to revive and enlarge his foreign markets; that the forces of government shall be put actively to work to lend assistance to endeavors for extending the principle of co-operative marketing; that when widespread distress has overtaken him every power which the government enjoys under the constitution shall be exerted in his aid.

Sincerely for World Court

"He is entitled too, to demand an adequate service of transportation at a reasonable rate," the candidate said. "In spite of the failures and shortcomings of existing laws, this is an ideal which I cannot believe to be beyond the reach of attainment."

Turning to the field of foreign affairs Mr. Davis told his audience that the democratic party favored the world court "in sincerity and not merely for campaign purposes," regarding it as a real advance toward the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

As to the league of nations, the candidate declared that "we do not and cannot accept the dictum unauthorized by any expression of popular will that the league of nations is a closed incident so far as we are concerned."