

The Mount Airy News.

ESTABLISHED 1880 MOUNT AIRY, NORTH CAROLINA, OCTOBER 30th, 1924. \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE

How the Australian Ballot Will Operate in Election Next Tuesday

Election Board Has Everything in Readiness—Full Instructions on Ballots Will Simplify Voting

What do you know about the Australian ballot as it applies to Surry county? And do you know what you will be expected to do when you go to the polls next Tuesday to cast your vote under this new plan? Well, if you don't it would take a booklet of fifteen pages to explain to you in detail all the workings of the new election law that applies to this county next Tuesday. The new regulations are similar to the Australian ballot, but differs from it in one main and important instance and that is—no one is allowed to see a ballot until he goes to the booth to cast his vote; no sample ballots are permitted distributed, and no newspaper is allowed to print a copy of the official ballot as it is prepared by the election board. Owing to this many people are in the dark as to just what will be expected of them when they go to the polls on next Tuesday. In many of the states where the Australian ballot is in vogue a sample ballot of a different color is printed and distributed for the information of the voters which they can study and carry with them to the polls and use as a guide in marking their official ballot.

There Will Be Six Ballot Boxes

When the voter goes to the polls Tuesday he will face six ballot boxes in which will be deposited his various tickets. These will contain the ballots for president and vice-president, state ballots, county ballots, township ballots for recorder, magistrates and constables, constitutional amendment ballots, and a separate box for the port and transportation bill vote.

Voter Can Split His Ticket

The tickets have been prepared as provided for in the election law applying to this county, which are as follows: On the national ballot will be found the candidates for president and vice-president, and the electors for the three parties, to-wit: Democratic, Republican and Independent Progressive. All these are required to be on one ticket under their respective party columns, at the head of each column being printed a circle with instructions to mark in the circle if the voter desires to cast a straight ballot. Should he wish to split his ticket he does not mark in the circle but leaves it blank and proceeds down the column of names, picking out the individual candidates he wishes to vote for and making a cross mark in the square opposite each candidate's name. But it is not necessary to mark in these little squares where the voter wishes to cast his ballot along strict party lines.

On the state ballot are required to be printed the names of all state officials, including the candidates for U. S. Senator, Congressman, Governor and other officials of the state government. Here the Democratic column of candidates is required to be on one side and the Republican column adjoining. Circles are to be printed at the head of each party column and little squares opposite the name of each candidate. The voter is to prepare his ballot as in the national ticket.

The county ticket is considered next in importance by the state board of elections and here the ballots are to be prepared in the same way as the state ballots, the same manner of printing the two party candidates in adjoining columns on the same sheet being carried out as in the national and state ballots.

The manner of the election of township officers was left to the discretion of the county board of elections, and in some cases the townships of the county will use the old method of voting a plain ticket for their township candidates. However, in Mount Airy township, at the request of both parties, the Australian ballot system will be used. This ballot will be headed by the candidate for Recorder followed by the magistrates and constable. Both Democratic and Republican candidates are to be placed in columns adjoining each other, with circles at the top of each

Instructions For Marking Ballot

The new law requires that on top of the face of the ballot for all offices shall be printed the following instructions:

- "To vote a straight ticket make a cross (x) mark in the circle of the party you desire to vote for.
- "To vote for some but not all the candidates of one party, make a cross (x) mark in the square at the left of the name of every candidate printed on the ballot for whom you wish to vote. A mark in the circle will not be counted if any one candidate is marked.
- "Any other mark, erasure or tear on this ballot renders it void.
- "If you tear or deface or wrongly mark this ballot, return it and get another."

Voter May Call For Aid

This new election law makes it possible for the election officials to rope off a space 100 feet from the voting place and allow no one in this enclosure except the person desiring to vote and the officials connected with the election. When the voter comes up to vote the registrar sees that he is properly registered. If his name is found properly registered he is to be handed a set of tickets all folded up so that no part of the printed matter can be seen by any person. With the tickets thus folded the voter will proceed to the voting booth, and after entering it he will open up his ballot and mark them as he so desires. Should he desire assistance from some one to aid him in marking the ballots he will notify the registrar, who will appoint a person to go with him into the voting booth and give him such assistance as he calls for.

After the voter has marked his tickets and before leaving the booth, he again folds them up in the same manner they were handed him and delivers them to the ballot boxes still folded. To prevent any mistake or fraud the law requires the election officials handing the tickets to a voter to place the voter's number together with the official initials on the top of a blank space on the ticket left for this purpose. This to be done at the time the voter secures the ticket. When the ticket is returned after the voter has marked it, this number and initial is scrutinized so that the official is satisfied that the ticket returned is the one handed to the voter. The election official is to then clip this number and initial from the top of the tickets with a pair of scissors and the ballots are then deposited in their proper boxes, thus completing the vote on the part of the individual.

The Port Bill and Other Amendments

Under a late ruling by the state board of elections the port and transportation bill ticket will be voted separate from the other amendments that will be submitted to the people for the expression of their wish on next Tuesday.

Of these issues chief interest centers on the port and water transportation bill. This is a referendum measure passed at the extra session of the general assembly in August and calling for issuance of \$7,000,000 worth of state bonds for the purpose of establishing terminals at seaports on the eastern coast of the state, \$1,500,000 worth of bonds for the establishment of a state-owned ship line, is such a move is necessary. The measure has excited great interest ever since its proposal by Governor Morrison. It was the subject of a strenuous fight in the legislature, after the report of a commission named by the governor and approved by the senate to study the matter, had been received. The commission recommended the passage of the bond issue without reference to the people in the same manner the road bonds had been issued. There was some doubt, however, as to the

constitutionality of the state lending aid to such a project without a vote of the people and after a bitter fight in the senate it was voted to refer the matter to them at the polls. The house passed the measure quickly. Ever since the adjournment of the extra session, Governor Morrison and others favoring the measure have been stumping the state in its behalf. They have carried the story and argument from the coast to the mountains and into every section of the state.

Aid For World War Veterans

World war veterans of the state are interested in another bond issue measure that will appear on the ballots. This would authorize the issuance of \$2,000,000 worth of bonds at a rate not to exceed five per cent, the proceeds of which are to be loaned to veterans at six per cent interest in sums not to exceed \$3,000 for the purchase of homesteads. The fund would be supervised by the secretary of state, the commissioner of agriculture, the attorney-general and the state treasurer, acting as a commission. A commissioner of the veterans loan fund would be named.

Legislators Want More Pay

The pay of the members of the general assembly again comes before the people. It provides for \$600 pay for a session of sixty days with \$200 for 20 days extra session with ten cents per mile traveling expenses. This at the rate of \$10 per day for constitutional length of sessions. Under the present plan the members receive \$4 per day and traveling expenses which they declare does not even pay their hotel and boarding house bills during the session at Raleigh. They are paid only for the actual time the assembly is in session.

A fourth measure would prevent use of sinking fund moneys for any purpose other than for retiring bonds for which they are provided. The fifth would exempt 50 per cent of mortgages on homes where the loan does not exceed \$5,000, from taxation and the sixth would limit the state debt to seven and one half per cent of the assessed value of property for taxation within the state.

86,000 Ballots Required

The setting in motion of the new election machinery for the county has been a great task and has required the entire time of R. A. Freeman, chairman of the county board of elections, for the past several weeks. He has had to prepare and supervise the printing of 86,000 ballots. All these are printed and in his hands ready for distribution. They have been counted and sealed up in packages of 50 each in which manner they will be delivered to the registrars. Mr. Freeman will begin the distribution of these ballots and other blank forms Thursday, doing so in person. Formerly he mailed them to the various registrars, but owing to the complex regulations that are to be followed in holding the election this year Mr. Freeman will deliver the ballots in person to the registrars in order that he may better explain to them the various features of the new law and what they will be expected to do.

Officials Cannot Reveal Vote of Any One

The new law prescribes severe penalties for those who fail to properly perform their duty or in any other way interfere with the holding of the election. In no case is a ballot to be unfolded outside the booth except when counting at the close of the polls. The law makes it a serious penalty for any person to willfully fold his ballot in such a way as to let it be known how he is voting or intends to vote, and any public official who shall reveal the manner of voting of any person shall be guilty of a felony and imprisoned not more than five years and fined not more than one thousand dollars. Any person who shall circulate, make or cause to be made or circulated any sample or imitation of the official ballot, shall also be guilty of a felony and punished as in the preceding paragraph. No person shall, while the polls are open, loiter about or do any electioneering within such polling place or within 100 feet thereof, and no political banner, poster or other political advertising shall be allowed in or upon such polling place on election day.

EPOCH MARKED AS SHENANDOAH ENDS LONG TRIP

Airship Is Back at Lakehurst After 9,000-Mile Cruise. Feet Is Triumph for U. S.

Aboard U. S. S. Shenandoah, Via Radio, to Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio Oct. 25.—A new era in the history of lighter than air navigation was written tonight when the big navy airship Shenandoah hovered gracefully over its home hangar at Lakehurst, N. J., completing its remarkable and record breaking nine thousand mile cruise.

Not only were the world's records of achievements broken but a greater thrill came to the country from the fact that the first American built rigid airship had made the first voyage across the United States and returned. The test of ship and men, a test as severe as any ship ever faced, has been successfully met.

The Shenandoah cast off from the mooring at Lakehurst and started its long cruise at 10 a. m. October 7. At 11 o'clock tonight 445 hours had passed since the start. In that time the Shenandoah had been flying with its engines running for 257 hours and 38 minutes and moored to a mast for 187 hours and 22 minutes. The latter includes five days or 120 hours that the ship was being repaired.

None of the precious helium was lost by the difficulties during the voyage. All that escaped was valued to permit landing or set free by automatic safety valves under the expansion of the high altitudes.

For every minute through the entire cruise the ship was able to maintain constant radio communication with the land, frequently with stations several thousand miles distant. Weather reports, official messages, instructions as to mooring hours and thousands of words of press messages were sent and received. New discoveries in the possibilities of radio communication from altitudes were made. All of the radio equipment carried on board was manufacturer at the Bellevue Experimental Laboratory, Washington, many of the technicalities of which never had been tried out before and their success was evident.

As remarkable as the effectiveness of the radio apparatus was the promptness with which communication was established in almost every part of the United States. Thousands of radio amateurs picked up the ship's messages and relayed them to their destinations. One of these amateurs was bedridden and not a few were retired together as radio operators keeping their wits limber and nightly talking through space with acquaintances they had never seen and knew only by call in San Diego.

Last Day's Voyage Bumpy

The actual flying time between cities deducting the time taken in locating the mooring masts through the fogs was 235 hours and 11 minutes. The fastest express trains between the same cities make the run in 272 hours and 30 minutes, also deducting the time for connections. The five 300 horsepower motors of the ship ran without a stop during sailing hours. The shortest voyage between cities was a 36 hour period. For most of the cruise the motors were turning at 1,200 revolutions per minute.

During the few critical hours when the big heavily loaded ship was crossing the crest of the Rockies at a height of 7,200 feet, the engines were roaring at 1,400 revolutions per minute. Had a single one hesitated the navy's pride of the air probably would be resting today a ruined wreck in a mountain chasm. Fuel consumption including a small amount for the radio generator and the cooling range, averaged a gallon per mile. The 20 immense gas cells, each from 2,000 to 30,000 cubic feet capacity, inside of the long silvered tube of the ship stood up equally well.

Nothing on him.—The successful business man was trying to impress the clerk.

"Why, young man, I even started out in life as a barefoot boy."

"Well, I wasn't born with shoes on myself," answered the clerk.

Not Allowed.—"Do you know where little boys go to who bathe on Sunday?" asked the Sunday school teacher.

"Yes," said the little Arab. "It's further up the canal side; but you can't go—girls ain't allowed."

CANDIDATES TO BE VOTED FOR TUESDAY

Ticket No. 1 NATIONAL BALLOT

DEMOCRAT
President—John W. Davis.
Vice-Pres.—Chas. W. Bryan.
Electors at large—D. F. Giles, Walter D. Siler.
District Electors—H. R. Lantry, J. H. Matthews, W. A. Brown, T. W. Ruffin, F. M. Hancock, Jr., Murphree Walker, E. R. Hoyle, J. M. Boyette, G. W. Wilson, C. C. Buchanan.

REPUBLICAN
President—Calvin H. Coolidge.
Vice-Pres.—Chas. G. Dawes.
Electors at large—T. T. Hicks, H. F. Seawell.
District Electors—A. S. Mitchell, J. L. Johnson, A. L. Wilson, Sam J. Norris, R. C. Millikan, E. C. West, C. N. Cox, Dr. J. I. Campbell, J. C. McBoe, J. B. Enaley.

INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE

President—Robt. M. LaFollette.
Vice-Pres.—Burton K. Wheeler.
Electors at large—Tom P. Jimison, A. C. Shuford.
District Electors—H. L. Davis, H. J. Bolton, Joel Powers, J. M. Templeton, A. T. Haynes, W. D. Hewett, Felix Cannon, W. B. Gibson, H. Q. Alexander, H. C. Caldwell.

Ticket No. 2 STATE BALLOT

DEMOCRAT
U. S. Senator—F. M. Simmons.
Congress—Chas. M. Stedman.
Governor—A. W. McLean.
Lieut. Gov.—J. Elmer Long.
Sec. of State—W. N. Everett.
Auditor—Baxter Durham.
Treasurer—Benj. R. Lacy.
State Supt. Schools—A. T. Allen.
Attorney General—D. G. Brummitt.
Commissioner of Labor and Printing—Frank D. Grist.
Commissioner of Agriculture—W. A. Graham.
Insurance Commissioner—Stacy W. Wade.
Commissioner of Revenue—R. A. Daughton.
Corporation Commission—Geo. P. Pell.
Chief Justice of Supreme Court—W. A. Hoke.
Associate Justices of Supreme Court—Heriot Clarkson, Geo. W. Connor, Judge Superior Court, 2nd Dist.—M. V. Barnhill.
Judge Superior Court, 3rd Dist.—Garland E. Midyette.

REPUBLICAN

U. S. Senator—Amadis A. Whitener.
Congress—Thos. C. Carter.
Governor—Isaac M. Meekins.
Lieut. Gov.—Geo. H. Ward.
Sec. of State—J. Yates Killian.
Auditor—Christopher F. Delamar.
Treasurer—Robt. A. Burch.
State Supt. Schools—Sam M. Holton, Jr.
Attorney General—Garrett D. Bailey.
Commissioner of Labor and Printing—J. B. Goslen.
Commissioner of Agriculture—A. U. Stroupe.
Insurance Commissioner—Jas. W. Stanton.
Commissioner of Revenue—Jes. B. Mason.
Corporation Commissioner—Jones T. Hedrick.
Chief Justice of Supreme Court—Geo. E. Butler.
Associate Justices of Supreme Court—Fred W. Thomas, Robt. W. Herring.
(No candidates for Superior Court Judges.)

Ticket No. 3 COUNTY BALLOT

DEMOCRAT
State Senator—W. W. Carter, of Surry County.
House of Rep.—H. H. Barker.
Sheriff—C. H. Haynes.
Register of Deeds—Willis F. Lawrence.
Treasurer—Wm. H. Hauser.
Coroner—S. T. Flippin.
Surveyor—S. R. Harbour.
Commissioners—W. J. Byerly and Alex Chatham.

REPUBLICAN
State Senate—H. McGee, of Stokes County.
House of Rep.—W. M. Jackson.
Sheriff—I. O. Wallace.
Register of Deeds—Lillian Harkrader.
Treasurer—W. B. Marion.
Coroner—Joel S. Cook.
Surveyor—J. V. Marsh.
Commissioners—J. F. Carter, W. A. York and D. E. Nelson.

Ticket No. 4 MOUNT AIRY TOWNSHIP BALLOT

DEMOCRAT
Recorder—H. H. Lewellyn.
Justices of the Peace—Jas. H. Johnson, W. C. Alderman, Peter Deatherage, K. I. Moore, C. C. Westmoreland, W. D. Wall, Geo. E. Marshall.
Constable—Rex I. Tilley.

REPUBLICAN
Recorder—D. A. Robertson.
Justices of the Peace—S. L. Bryant, John T. Willet, W. W. Simmons, Grady Nichols.
Constable—Claude Childress.

Ticket No. 5 Constitutional Amendments and Referendum Ballot

- 1.—Exemption from taxation of homes and homestead notes. (Mark yes or no.)
- 2.—Amendment limiting state debt. (Mark yes or no.)
- 3.—Increase of pay of legislators. (Mark yes or no.)
- 4.—Sinking Fund Amendment. (Mark yes or no.)
- 5.—World War Veterans' Loan Fund Bonds. (Mark yes or no.)

Ticket No. 6

Establishment of Port Terminals and Water Transportation. (Mark yes or no.)

Frank Chance Left Estate of \$300,000

Los Angeles, Oct. 24.—Frank Chance, late leader of the Chicago White Sox baseball team, who died several weeks ago, left an estate valued at between \$250,000 and \$300,000, according to Karl Pankake, a brother-in-law. While the amount involved in Chance's will as filed for probate a few days ago was around \$30,000 he had transferred real estate and other items amounting to about \$250,000 to Mrs. Chance.

Death Visits President's Cabinet

Washington, Oct. 25.—Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture, died at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Naval hospital of toxemia poisoning which developed after an operation performed last week in an effort to relieve sciatica. He was in his fifty-ninth year.

Death came peacefully after long hours of unconsciousness, and after medical science was unable longer to check the ravages of the poison.

The death of the secretary, although expected throughout the day, came as a shock to official Washington, and to his many friends both in the city and the country. After the operation Mr. Wallace began to improve, and it was thought that he was convalescing rapidly. As late as Thursday night the secretary's condition was not considered alarming, and at that time Mr. Wallace instructed Dr. Boone that the agricultural department might issue a denial of a recurring report that he expected to resign his cabinet post about the first of the year.

The report had persisted for some time and several friends were prepared for such a step because of the secretary's health.

His condition after the operation became serious Friday, as an infection developed and the poison began spreading through the secretary's system. Despite every effort of physicians, his condition steadily grew worse. Mr. Wallace lapsed into unconsciousness in the early hours of today and as the morning away, physicians, although still clinging to a feeble hope that a change for the better might occur, announced that his constitution was weakening rapidly.

Shortly before noon it was said his condition "could hardly be more unfavorable" and it was feared that it was only a question as to how long his heart action would hold out. Several times in the afternoon it was thought that he was dying but each time the secretary retained his hold on the thin thread of life until he passed peacefully away.

Secretary Wallace, who had been suffering from sciatica for some time entered the Naval hospital October 14 and the next day was operated upon, the gall bladder and appendix being removed. It was thought he then would be able to leave the hospital within 10 days or two weeks.