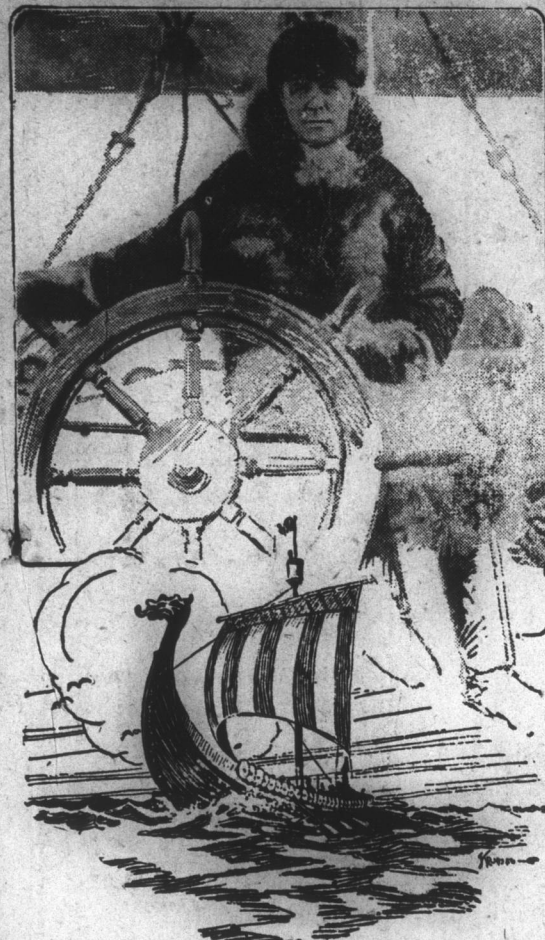


DID NORSEMEN REACH AMERICA? MacMillan Seeks to Prove They Did—500 Years Before Columbus



Donald B. MacMillan at the wheel of his schooner, the Bowdoin. Below, one of the early Norse ships such as the tenth century explorers used.

Chicago, May 7.—A thousand years ago, when this continent was hidden in darkness and the roads of the ocean led mostly to an unknown death in the shadow of great waves, certain low, black ships with gaily painted sails crept westward from northern Europe to see what lay beyond the mysterious sunset rim of the Atlantic. Just what happened to these hardy voyagers is not definitely known. It is believed, however, that they reached North America and established colonies there.

And now a twentieth century American, Donald B. MacMillan, is going north to find out. Within the coming years he expects to have definite proof that the Norsemen discovered and settled North America nearly 500 years before Columbus. For Field Museum. MacMillan leaves Wisconsin, Me. in his schooner Bowdoin on June 10. He is making his trip under the auspices of the Field Museum here, with Frederick Rawson, Chicago millionaire, financing it. "Our operations will carry us to a point about 70 degrees north latitude," MacMillan says. "This will bring us about 300 miles beyond the arctic circle. For three months we will work in and about Labrador, Baffin Island, South Greenland and Ellesmere Island."

It is in this territory that MacMillan expects to find proof of early Norse settlers. Particularly is this true of Labrador. The old Norse sagas tell of a land beyond the ocean that was colonized by daring voyagers. It is MacMillan's belief that this land included not only Greenland, which the Norsemen are known to have reached, but part of the North American continent. He hopes not only to find such things as weapons, grave stones, buildings and the like; it is his belief that there exists hidden away in this wild land remnants of a tribe of the Norse settlers; people who can be identified as actual descendants of these pre-Columbian colonists.

If he succeeds he will add one more bit of evidence to the great daring and skilled seamanship of those semi-barbaric sea rovers of the ninth and tenth centuries A. D. The average Norse ship measured about 100 feet in length, bore a single mast and carried some twenty pairs of oars. The central part of the boat was decked, and on this deck the rowers sat, each on his own sea chest which contained his belongings. At each end of the boat there was a short raised deck, underneath which there were living quarters for the ship's officers.

The seamen worked and slept in the open. They could not "go below," as there was no space under the amidships deck. At night, or in stormy weather, a sort of tent-like covering of canvas was stretched over them. On long voyages everyone ate cold food; these early ships had no galleys and no cooks. The Norse sea captains had no compasses, steering solely by the stars. These ships had high bows and sterns, carved usually into dragon heads and tails. The big mainsail was usually made of wool, generally gaily painted in big vertical stripes. Each rower went armed, hanging his shield over the side. It was in such ships, frail and dangerous by modern standards, that the Norsemen crossed the Atlantic. MacMillan, incidentally, plans to

do a little northern Labrador colonizing on his own book. "For 18 years I have been running back and forth," he says, "but this summer I'm going to pick a site up there to build an entire community as a permanent base which I will keep open for five years. In 1927 I want to try again for the north pole and I want to make this base my headquarters, so that I can send back for supplies and still remain on the top of the world." (Copyright 1926, NEA Service, Inc.)

BANKERS CONTEMPLATE SMALL SERVICE CHARGE

Alleged That Too Many Unprofitable Accounts Are Carried. Durham, May 6.—"Putting banking on a business basis" is in reality what the special clearing committee, headed by Allan T. Bowler, is making a gesture toward in the report that will be submitted tomorrow morning on "unprofitable accounts," and which is expected to precipitate some of the most important discussions of the thirtieth annual convention of the North Carolina Bankers Association, in session here.

Investigations of the committee are said to show that many accounts, even numbers considered large, are unprofitable, due to several conditions, one of which is that the depositor may keep out checks for a larger amount than his balance, thus using the credit of the bank while the bank gets little or nothing from the account.

Service Charges. Service charges will be considered, leading bankers say, as a means of meeting this situation, based on the daily average collected balance of the depositors, and suggestions have been made of a sliding scale of charges, with service rendered as a basis. It will be contended that it is not a stab at the small depositor, for he often has a profitable account, it is understood.

Several banks of the state have already put in a service charge, or have authorized it, it is learned, among them being all some of those in Greensboro, Goldsboro, Tarboro, Warsaw, Hickory, Charlotte and Chapel Hill. Banks in Chapel Hill, it is recalled, were the first to start a service charge, the many small accounts of University students making it desirable, or necessary.

Just what the discussion will lead to, bankers are not willing to predict. Some think action may be taken, others believing it may go over for further study and consideration. It is understood, however, that many find unprofitable accounts they thought were bringing them fair returns, and a very large number favor a service charge.

During the past three years the municipal vote has been given to the women of Italy, Spain and Greece.

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Boys and Girls -- Don't Miss This!

Here's the chance of your life to witness the World's wonder race Classics where you will see the greatest automobile racing of all times on the most modern speed bowl in the United States. This will be free of cost to you! Read just how easy it is for you to see these races free! Get busy and attend these races at the expense of

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ACT QUICKLY AS THE TIME IS LIMITED

Invisible Empire Is Faced By Civil War in North Carolina

Asheville, May 6.—A civil war has invaded the invisible empire in North Carolina. Mountain clansmen, several thousand strong, are in open revolt against the present regime in the realm of North Carolina and about the head of Judge Henry A. Grady, grand dragon, thunders of dissension roll, according to reports tonight.

Dissatisfaction over the handling of the state affairs of the order, of a special finance committee, for an audit of the state books late October, has continued to see the unabated, it was learned, and the result is that the third province representing the western end of the state has withdrawn its support and plans a state meeting in Asheville early in June to which Judge Grady and his associate in office will not be invited.

State Officers Fight Back. In the meanwhile the state officers have written letters banishing, in effect, the mountain clans because of alleged refusal to turn over certain property following the adoption of the resolution, the charters of the organizations in the third province are understood to have been taken up pending adjustment of the matter.

The mountain clans continue to meet, it is reported, and preparations for a struggle to save the organization by ousting officers which have been the cause of dissension are going forward.

The klannish spirit of the men of the mountains is well known and the unity of the western part of the realm is unbroken, it is reported.

Strict secrecy has cloaked the activities of the organization in western North Carolina, and the bitter dissension that has swept the mountain clansmen into a separate camp has not appeared on the surface.

Resolutions Adopted. Decision to come out in the open with charges of mismanagement was reached at a recent meeting of Asheville Klan No. 40, it is understood, and at that time resolutions seeking forth in a very pointed manner the

MORRISON PUTS SOME PEP INTO BULL SALE

Former Governor Pays \$1,000 For Famous Bull Sold by State College. Raleigh News and Observer. Former Governor Cameron Morrison, represented in the person of County Agent Kope Elias, of Mecklenburg county, furnished the real thrill at the sale of blooded Jersey stock held at State College yesterday when by increases of \$25 per bid he bought the famous Raleigh's Farmers Glory for \$1,000. The bull was sold by the college for a bank in Rockingham. The animal was previously owned by J. F. Biggs, of Rockingham, who refused an offer of \$27,500 about two years ago. The sale started slowly and the bidders were

cautious, but when animal No. 29 was announced the crowd of some 200 sightseers, students and buyers rose as one man and a murmur of admiration went up for the beautiful physical proportions of the famous bull. A gentleman from Virginia, seemed determined to have the animal. He met raise after raise and Kope Elias topped him. Finally, when Mr. Elias nodded his assent to \$1,000, the gentleman from Virginia recognized his defeat and began to turn the pages of his catalogue looking for more likely prospects.

A new oil electric train which was tested recently by the Canadian National Railway, ran from Montreal to Vancouver, a distance of 2,937 miles, in less than three days. The actual running time was 67 hours.

North Carolina Wants Separate Day

Tribune Bureau Sir Walter Hotel Raleigh, May 7.—Since Tennessee beat North Carolina to the draw in selecting October 7th, the anniversary of the battle of Kings Mountain as "Tennessee Day" at the Sesqui-centennial at Philadelphia, the day which North Carolina desired to be known as "North Carolina Day", Governor A. W. McLean has written the committee on arrangements asking if some other day between October 1st and 7th cannot be selected by North Carolina as its official day at the exposition. Though the common interest of the two states in the battle of Kings Mountain is well known, as Tennessee

see then was a part of North Carolina, Governor McLean feels that it would be to the advantage of the state to have an entirely separate day, rather than to share the day jointly with Tennessee, and is of the opinion that Tennessee would prefer to have its day unencroached upon.

The fact that thousands of men in Calcutta are out of work has resulted in a protest against the increasing employment of women in that city in clerical and other positions heretofore filled by men.

Instead of prosecuting smoke law violators, Cleveland officials give their names to high-pressure salesmen of devices to reduce the smoke nuisance.

Dares Arctic, Saves Eskimos



Mrs. Golden Brady, nurse with the Alaskan division of the U. S. Bureau of Education, is just back in Kotzebue, Alaska, after a 400-mile dash, alone with her dog, to save an influenza-stricken Eskimo settlement at Point Hope. It took her a week to get there and ten days to get back—but the Eskimos were saved. She is shown with her favorite dog, Nanyk.