3000 Tons of Fertilizer!

WHAT? Yes, we have just closed a mammoth contract with ennesee Coal, Iron & R. R. Company for 3000 tons Duplex Basic Phosphate at a very attractive price. Having secured the sole sales agency for the entire counties of FORSYTH, YADKIN, STOKES, SURRY, WILKES, DAVIE, DAVIDSON and GUILFORD, places us in position to handle all carload orders on a brokerage basis and at prices from $3.00 to $5.00 per ton lower than the same product is being sold for at other places.

It would be impossible to secure cars to handle this business all in one month, or in two months, so our contract calls for 1000 tons to move during August, another 1000 tons during September and another 1000 tons in October, with a liberal discount on the early shipment. We will have a shipment of 100 tons or more coming to our warehouse each week. The August price will be $19.00, September $20.00, October $21.00 per ton. We will make deliveries to any point south of Winston-Salem of 15 tons or more direct from Birmingham at $17.50, $18.50 and $19.50 during August, September and October. An additional 50c per ton for freight to all points North of Winston-Salem.

LET US HAVE YOUR ORDER EARLY and save these discounts and avoid the worry and delay always experienced in October rush. THESE PRICES ARE ONE-THIRD LESS THAN QUOTED ON ANY OTHER FERTILIZER OF EQUAL VALUE.

Farmers' Union Agency Company

Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Mr. Hanly's Speech Accepting Nomination for President

Indianapolis, Aug. 8.—In accepting the nomination of the Prohibition party for the presidency here today, Hon. J. Frank Hanly said:

"Mr. Chairman and Members of the

"Speaking as the duly authorized representative of the Prohibition National Convention, but recently convened in the city of St. Paul, you have formally notified me of my nomination by the Prohibition Party for President of the United States.

"You have couched your notice to me in such generous and eloquent terms, and have performed your mission with such delicate courtesy and kindly good will, that I cannot refrain from making grateful acknowledgement to you, and to each of you.

"I accept the nomination, profoundly sensible of the great honor and the grave responsibility it brings. Even though I shall not be called upon to administer the government, the issue involved is of such tremendous and far-reaching import, and the opportunity for its advancement so unusual at this particular moment of our history as a people, that it awes and humbles, calling for solemnity of thought, candor of speech and usefulness of action, on the part of every citizen, and especially so, upon the part of one upon whom leadership affecting it is devolved.

Prohibition.

"I have not hitherto affiliated with you in party action, but upon the one great issue which you tender the electorate of the nation as first n character and insistency, and by which you have stood with unwavering devotion for half a century, without hope of reward other than the ultimate triumph of the cause itself, I have long been with you. * * *

Church and State.

"With your declaration 'for the absolute separation of church and state with the guarantee of full religious and civil liberty,' I am in complete accord. It voices the oldest and most persistent ideal of the American people.

"The Pilgrim Fathers, the Puritans of Massachusetts Bay, the Huguenots, the Quakers, the Baptists and the Scotch Covenanters all sought homes in the New World wilderness that they might have freedom to worship God each in his own way. Later, when the colonies became free and independent states and were formulating a constitution, they took care that this great ideal should be put into the fundamental law, where they hoped it should be forever secure.

"I believe with them:

"In the absolute separation of church and state.

"That no religious organization—either the church of which I am a member, or any other—should exercise domination over the political action of individuals or groups of individuals.

"That no disabilities should be imposed and no privileges conferred upon any individual on account of his religion.

"That the state should not only have toleration for every religion, but should protect and foster all.

"In the defense and preservation of those principles I join with you in mutual and irrevocable commitment.

Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

"There is in the platform one plank—not reported by the committee on resolutions, but adopted by the convention—which I can neither approve nor accept; which I cannot defend in the campaign; which, if elected, I would oppose; and which, if brought to me as a proposed law, I would veto. I refer to the following:

"'We favor the initiative, referendum and recall.'

"My statement in regard to this is based upon the assumption that the declaration implies approval of the initiative, referendum and recall in state and national affairs.

"If so intended, I cannot yield it my assent. So applied I believe them to be subversive of representative constitutional government.

"Wherever they have obtained they have wrought confusion and harm. Where the initiative and referendum have been applied to the amendment of constitutions, they have made these solemn and organic charters liquid as water, and volatile as oil. They will do the same to the Federal Constitution. All three are revolutionary, but not progressive. They are weapons of the bad oftener than they are the defense of good.

"In my judgment, nothing could be fraught with greater peril to state and national prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors than the application of these three principles to the state and national governments. * *

Agriculture.

"Grave abuses have grown up through speculative trading in 'options,' or 'futures,' in grain and other commodities, wherein the products bargained for are neither received nor delivered, but settlement had without delivery by the payment of 'margins,' or 'differences,' and in connection with the interstate shipment of both grain and cotton at terminal stations, and in the matter of inspection.

"These abuses result in constant and substantial injury to the agricultural interests of the country.

"Honesty and fair dealing demand that they should cease. The remedies suggested by you in your platform seem to be both just and adequate. I favor their adoption.

Civil Service.

"There is in your pronouncement in regard to the civil service, no declaration which I do not accept and which I am not prepared to defend. Of this my record as a public official is a guarantee. In the four years of my administration as the governor of a great commonwealth, no man was removed from office for partisan reasons. Though no civil service law was enacted, incumbents in all the State's institutions were retained throughout the administration wherever they were honest and efficient. These—honesty and efficiency—were the sole requirements.

"The extension of the merit system to cover all postmasters, collectors of revenue, marshals and other public officials, whose duties are purely administrative, would remove many grave and flagrant abuses from the field of politics and insure a higher and more permanent condition of efficiency.

Governmental Efficiency.

"Duplication of departmental work and responsibility; antiquated and inefficient systems of accounting, and questionable methods of legislation, have joined to create a waste in the administration of the national government amounting to millions of dollars every year—a waste which would not be tolerated or countenanced in the administration of any efficient or well-ordered private institution or corporation in the land.

"The whole administrative machinery of the government should be revised by a board of non-partisan experts to the end that departmental duplication of work and responsibility may be minimized and an adequate and efficient system of supervision and accounting installed.

"The suggestion in the platform that the budget system should be adopted and that the president should be given power to veto any item in the appropriation bill meets with my full approval.

"There should be an end to the extravagant and shameful misuse of public money in river and harbor and public building appropriations, by executive veto if necessary.

Tariff and Reciprocity.

"No inconsiderable portion of the income of the National Government is now derived—and must continue to be derived—from import duties.

"In the levying of this revenue and in the making of schedules, knowledge—special, expert and accurate—based upon scientific investigation and ascertainment, and not on partisan advantage, or the enhancement of the interests of great and powerful corporations and combinations, should be the basis of all tariff action.

"With this knowledge in mind duties should be so laid and adjusted as to secure to American labor and American manufacturers such degree of protection as to equalize the difference in wages between the labor entering into any American commodity and the labor entering into any foreign commodity with which such American commodity is compelled to compete.

"Somewhere between the extortionate duties demanded by the ultra-protectionists and those advocated by the revenue-only advocates, lies a safe and sane middle ground, just to both producer and consumer,

"This ground can only be ascertained by a tariff commission free from partisan control and bias, composed of specialists, with substantial tenure for its members, and adequate and permanent provision for its maintenance, and clothed with power to obtain information concerning any and every schedule, to be laid before Congress and the country with such recommendations as in its judgment will conduce to the welfare of American industries and labor without imposing unfair burdens upon the people. * * *

"For forty years you have favored woman suffrage. Your attitude in regard to it has been neither born of fear nor forced upon you by party expediency. To you woman's enfranchisement has been and is a measure of simple justice—a thing she has a right to claim. On this I stand four-square with you, and if given power we will not be satisfied to 'recommend the extension of the franchise to her by States,' or to 'recognize the right of each State to settle the question for itself,' but will by constitutional amendment forbid any State to deny or abridge her right to vote because of her sex. The enfranchisement of the black man was established by an amendment to the Federal Constitution. We will not be content with a less solemn guarantee to the women of the nation.

"The good faith and moral integrity of a political party that declares in National Convention for woman's enfranchisement by State action, and then in State Convention refuses to declare therefor, and by Sate legislative action refuses to bestow the ballot upon her, may well be doubted. And such parties will have no just cause of complaint, if the women, in the States where they are enfranchised, refuse to reward their perfidy with support at the polls. * * *

Labor—Social Justice—Humanities.

"The complexity of social fabric, the extent and magnitude of industrial and commercial enterprise, the consideration of vast industrial and commercial interests unprecedented in style and character, the increase of our population and its segragation into gigantic and congested centers, make necessary both State and Federal action in behalf of the social welfare, that justice may be done to humanity, its rights protected, its safety guaranteed, and its development assured. I accept the program in this behalf announced in your platform.

"There should be a living wage for all who toil; a working day not to exceed eight hours, with one day of rest in seven; compensation for industrial accidents, minimum wage laws; prohibition of child labor; adoption of safety appliances, establishment of sanitary conditions of labor; decency, comfort and health in the employment of superannuated and disabled employes of the civil service; arbitration of the differences between capital and labor; just division of the wealth which labor and capital jointly produce; conservation of the natural resources of the country, and an efficient social policy based on the welfare of the nation as a whole. * * *

CROP FORECAST IS MADE PUBLIC

Estimates Given As to Production of Corn, Wheat, Tobacco and Cotton.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The forecast of crop production this year; based on conditions of August 1 canvass and announced today, follows:

Winter wheat, 445 million bushels; spring wheat, 199 million bushels; all wheat, 654 milloin bushels.

Corn, 2,777,000 bushels; oats, 12,274,000 bushels.

Condition of spring wheat, 63.4 per cent; corn, 75.3 per cent.

Tobacco, 1,197,000,000 pounds; cotton, 12,900,000 bales.

DROWNED AT GUILFORD BATTLE GROUND

Greensboro, Aug. 9.—James H. Cook, a prominent insurance agent and in the last municipal election contender for the mayoralty of Greensboro, died in Wilfong pond, at the Battle Ground, late yesterday afternooon. Whether the death was from drowning or other cases was doubtful, the opinion prevailing that he was a victim of a weak heart, and never took enough water into his lungs to really cause drowning. Color was lent to this theory by the fact that the body apparently never sank and only a comparatively small amount of water was pumped from the lungs after the body was removed from the lake.

There was a desperate, persistent effort made to revive Mr. Cook with the pulmotor, hurried to the Battle Ground by employes of the North Carolina Public Service company, which owns the instrument. Three tanks of oxygen were used to pump into his lungs but the heart had stopped and long before those engaged in the application of the pulmotor ceased their work, Dr. F. C. Hyatt pronounced Mr. Cook dead and beyond hope of resuscitation. It was stated that the professional opinion held to the theory that the heart had failed before drowning had happened, and therefore the pulmotor, which might have proved effective in an ordinary drowning case, could not serve to bring life back in this. The death occurred about 5:30.

WAR ODDITIES.

London, August 9.—A letter from the late Lord iKtchener, excoriating slackers, is to be sold at auction for the benefit of one of the war funds. The letter never has been published.

London, Aug. 9.—Trench rats, the abomination of Tommies, sometimes prove valuable when the Germans are shooting poison gases at the allied trenches, a soldier on furlough said. The rats become uneasy and can be relied on to warn of the approaching gas.

Stars and Stripes and American Nurs[es] Found In Heart of the Bible L[and]

(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Petrograd, July 9—(By Mail)—The Stars and Stripes today flap in breezes wafted across fields famous in the United States as the land of the Holy Bible. The flag flies free over the door of an American hospital where pretty American girls and able American doctors care for Russian sick and wounded.

The hospital is at Khoy, 46 miles south of Julfa on the frontier between Russia and Persia. To the northwest of Khoy the icy dome of Mount Ararat stands lined against the skyline, 17,000 feet high, or nearly 2,000 feet higher than Mount Blanc. Here Noah's Ark is supposed to have rested after the flood.

To the southwest of Khoy lie the slopes where Abraham and Isaac tended their flocks. There too is the scene of the most famous of all famous crimes, the murder of Abel by his brother Cain.

There is no railroad from Julfa to Khoy and the dirt road is very bad. It takes four horses to pull a carriage At first the way lies in a desert with barren mountains on both sides but gradually, as one approaches Khoy, the terrain smoothes itself out and richer soil, aided by irrigation, gives vegetation a chance, and here one still sees droves of sheep grazing just as they did in the days when Abraham begat Isaac.

In a valley of orchards and gardens lies Khoy, surrounded by its mud walls. Low mud houses along narrow, crooked streets surrounding gayly decorated and colorful bazaars which form the center of the place, compose the city, while just outside is the conspicuous building of the Russian Consul. Opposite this is the American hospital with its Yankee flag flying, a building long, broad and squat.

The hospital staff, including Dr. Hazlett, Dr. Dickey, Dr. McClintic and several American nurses, originally was at Kiev, but when the Russian retirement from Galicia began all hospitals were evacuated to points further east. At first the Americans tended wounded at a temporary hospital near the Kiev railway station, but upon being assigned to the Army of the Caucasus they moved to Tiflis. From Tiflis they went to Khoy to be nearer the Russian front then operating in the region of Erzereum.

At first there were many contagious cases. And the beds were crowded with sick refugees from Armenia, Syria and other districts. There were many children too, to be looked after, many of them in the most pitiful condition. One Syrian girl mentioned by the American Commercial Attache Baker who visited the hospital, had been found by the wayside in a dying condition, her legs below the knees frozen, vermin filling her hair, and covering her body. She was scarcely more than a skeleton, in rags and starving. She was the last of [illegible] the victims of Turkish massa[illegible] she had escaped only by se[illegible] fuge in the mountains. Both [illegible] amputated above the knees [illegible] life was saved.

Conditions rapidly got [illegible] Khoy and vicinity, the contag[illegible] ease being practically stamp[illegible] Doctors Dickey and McClin[illegible] Nurse Miss Lee were tran[illegible] a field hospital at Karvin [illegible] to Hammedan, Central Pers[illegible] Hazlett remained in charge [illegible]

Russian and American [illegible] now nursing the sick and [illegible] side by side at Khoy, Russ[illegible] American surgeons in charg[illegible] the roof the starry banner [illegible] Sam and the white, blue an[illegible] color of the Little White F[illegible] rippling side by side. And [illegible] his appreciation of their w[illegible] Grand Duke Nicholas has [illegible] order for imperial decora[illegible] each American doctor and [illegible]

GOOD ROADS MEETI[illegible] HELD IN WILK[illegible]

North Wilkesboro, Aug. [illegible] good roads meeting in the c[illegible] at Wilkesboro yesterday [illegible] committee of twelve men [illegible] committees of two from e[illegible] ship were selected to atte[illegible] affairs of the road bond ele[illegible] to be held in the county. [illegible] bers of the central commit[illegible] follows: J. L. Hemphill, F. C[illegible] ter, R. N. Hackett, Thoma[illegible] bard, F. B. Hendren, D. J. B[illegible] E. M. Blackburn, E. B. Ber[illegible] Norris, C. H. Cowles, J. H. [illegible] and A. G. Hendren. The co[illegible] ers have not yet ordered the [illegible] but are expected to do so [illegible] time. The required number [illegible] have been secured to auth[illegible] calling of the election.

Mr. A. G. Hendren, coun[illegible] tural agent, is appealing to [illegible] ers of the flood stricken di[illegible] to leave their farms and [illegible] stock, but to sow German [illegible] other quick maturing feed[illegible] urges the growing of [illegible] which he says will matur[illegible] season. He is also urging [illegible] of something to make early [illegible] spring, such as oats and w[illegible] ter wheat, etc.

Court is in session at W[illegible] this week with Judge Lan[illegible] ville, in the chair. No [illegible] cases are on the docket for [illegible]

Several boys have rec[illegible] Wilkes county for Camp [illegible] join the state militia and [illegible] the "war fever". It is [illegible] that a permanent recruiti[illegible] will be established in N[illegible] boro in the near future.

It is announced that [illegible] Biltmore are about normal [illegible] erything having been [illegible] put in sanitary condition.