

Virginia Bill of Rights: "All power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the people; Magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them."

THE AMERICAN

Lincoln said: "This is a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

SEGREGATION OF TAXES PLANNED

C. Lee Moore Auditor of Public Accounts Outlines Method of Separation.

On the 16th inst., C. Lee Moore, Auditor of Public Accounts for Virginia, gave out for publication his long-heralded plan for separating between the State and counties the various subjects of taxation in the State.

"To avoid this I have, in my estimate of expenditures, made provision for \$100,000 to be set aside annually as an emergency fund, the accumulation of which can, from time to time, be used by the General Assembly to meet worthy and urgent appeals for extraordinary appropriations."

Table with columns for ANNUAL EXPENDITURES and RECEIPTS UNDER MOORE PLAN. Includes items like Public Free Schools, Teachers' pensions, and various taxes.

WILLIAMS GIVES POLLARD A CALL

Demands Explanation of Statements Made in Wytheville Speech.

Lynchburg, Va., July 23.—The following was received by Mr. John Garland Pollard here today, from Attorney General Williams:

"I have just read in the public press that at Wytheville you made the following statement: 'If elected to the office of attorney general, I will allow no personal, party or private consideration to weigh in the balance or induce me to barter away the best interests of the children of the State.'

U. S. DECLINES ARMS FOR HUERTA FORCES

Will Treat Both Mexican Factions Alike as to Munitions of War.

Washington, July 23.—President Wilson has determined that no faction in the present Mexican revolution shall obtain arms or ammunition from the United States and that neutrality must be observed in its strictest sense.

Mexico City, July 23.—Thousands of students, bearing Japanese flags greeted the new Japanese minister, Mineichiro Adachi, on his arrival yesterday afternoon, in spite of the suggestion of the Japanese legation that a demonstration be prohibited.

GOOD ROADS COMING IN SIGHT

Contracts Let for Certain Roads in Marion and St. Clair Districts.

We have some favorable news to report to the advocates of good roads in Marion and St. Clair districts. The Board of Supervisors have succeeded in placing \$90,000 of the bonds for building roads in these two districts.

An exceedingly pleasant social function occurred last Thursday night when Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Goolsby entertained in honor of their niece, Miss Goolsby of Kaufman, Tex., and Mr. and Mrs. John P. Sheffey, of Marion.

MARION COLLEGE LETTER TO THE PEOPLE OF MARION AND SMYTH COUNTY:

The president of Marion College wishes to communicate some things to the people of Marion and Smyth county, and makes use of this opportunity to do so.

The first thing that makes an educational institution is the faculty. A college could exist without a building, but not without a faculty. So, we call attention, in the first place, to the teaching force of Marion College.

SMYTH COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION

Third Annual Exhibition Will Have Great Number of Attractive Features.

The Smyth County Fair Association was organized and gave its first exhibition in 1911, and it was a most creditable affair. Its second exhibition, given last year, was much better than the first and was pronounced by many persons competent to speak, the best county fair held in this section of Virginia.

By mail, postage paid, one year \$1.00
By mail, postage paid, six months .50

Entered at the postoffice at Marion, Va., as second class mail matter.

WHY WAIT OR FALTER?

A short while ago our esteemed contemporary, The Richmond Times-Dispatch, was calling for martyrs to lead the fight in Virginia for clean politics and economical and efficient government. Previously, when the Hon. John Garland Pollard announced his candidacy for attorney general The Times-Dispatch had called upon the people to rally to his support. Our Richmond contemporary not only made conspicuous mention of his high qualifications as a lawyer, but gave endorsement to him because of his known support of the "New Virginia Spirit." The other newspapers in the State that are called anti-organization papers joined with The Times-Dispatch in commending the candidacy of Mr. Pollard.

On the 14th inst. Mr. Pollard opened his campaign with a speech at Louisa Courthouse. In this speech he bravely took his stand for needed reforms in the State. The first reform advocated by Mr. Pollard, and which he pronounced of supreme importance, is a thorough revision of our election laws. This we take it means a revision also of the suffrage and registration laws of the State. Mr. Pollard declared:

"I consider the first and most fundamental need of the State to be a thorough purification of her general and primary election laws. The good of the State and the preservation of the party demand that our election laws be put above suspicion.

"It is true that no election law, however strong, can ever prevent occasional fraud, but a mere casual examination of our election laws will show that they invite fraud. These laws, though changed in recent years, are in their essence relics of reconstruction days, and now that the negro is eliminated from politics we, to put it mildly, have simply forgotten to change the character of our election laws. It is not fair that the men who exposed these conditions should be called malcontents, nor that they should be charged with advertising the shortcomings of their State. THE REAL ENEMIES OF VIRGINIA are those who supinely rest under such conditions and seek to cast slurs on those who dare protest.

"In my opinion there is no graver crime against the State than the violation of the sanctity of the ballot. I class the crime along with treason. It is essentially felonious in its nature and it is nothing short of farcical that under the present laws it is classed as a misdemeanor and may be punished by a fine of two dollars and a half and one day in jail."

Since making his speech at Louisa Courthouse, Mr. Pollard has added thereto by his reply to a challenge for a joint debate with S. Gordon Cummings, who is also a candidate for the attorney generalship and is opposed to the reforms Mr. Pollard stands for. In his reply to the challenge, Mr. Pollard says:

"I believe in a thorough revision of our election laws and in making fraud in elections a felony."

No one in Virginia is better qualified to pass upon the character and interpret the spirit of our suffrage and election laws than is Mr. Pollard. He was a member of the convention that made all the provisions on suffrage and elections written in the present constitution of the State. And he has codified all the statutory election laws made by the General Assembly since the constitution went into effect. "Pollard's Code" is recognized as the official code of Virginia laws. This is why he is peculiarly qualified for analyzing and correctly interpreting the suffrage and election laws of the State.

Mr. Pollard has courageously admitted the defects that exist in the laws he and his party have made; and has thus proven himself a sincere friend of reform—willing to endure the frowns of those who still desire to have Virginia put to shame by her unfair and unwise election laws.

There is an old, revered saying: "An honest confession is good for the soul." There are many thousands of good men in Virginia who believe as does Mr. Pollard, but who are afraid to make public confession as he has done. The "new spirit," which is merely a return to the old spirit, that is now working for the redemption of Virginia, will not permit these wrongs to endure much longer. Why, then, should men or newspapers that are being awakened and entreated by this "new spirit" wait

or falter in the performance of duty? The Times-Dispatch has not, nor have any of the newspapers advocating reforms in Virginia, given one word of editorial approval to the manly stand taken by Mr. Pollard. Are they afraid to agree with him and declare, as THE AMERICAN has repeatedly said in its brief career: "I consider the first and most fundamental need of the State to be a thorough purification of her general and primary election laws."

Will The Times-Dispatch continue to impudently good men in Virginia to offer themselves as martyrs for the advancement of the "new spirit," or will it weakly decline to take for itself any risk of martyrdom?

STILL ON WRONG TRACK.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch continues to grope in the dark, endeavoring to find the cause of the poor government we have in Virginia. In a recent editorial headed, "Why You Get Poor Government," our Richmond contemporary gets on the wrong track again. It ascribes existing political conditions to the seemingly inert and listless electorate, but does not perceive and expose the real cause of the inertia. It discovers the effect without being able or willing to see the true cause of the lethargy.

The Times-Dispatch uses the vote of recent primaries held in Alexandria county and city for the selection of candidates for the legislature to show that we have poor government in Virginia, because the voters do not care how it is governed. In Alexandria county, with a possible vote of 1,600, and with 1,100 of these registered, only 380 voted in the primary; and in Alexandria city, with a registered vote of 1,900, only 1,120 voted.

Our Richmond contemporary also refers to the fact that in Rockbridge county, where there are 4,000 possible voters, only 1,981 have paid their poll taxes and qualified for voting in November. Commenting on these facts The Times-Dispatch says:

"People of Virginia, this is what is the matter with your State. You do not care how it is governed. Blinded by the petty selfishness of your private concerns, you forget and neglect the vital self-interest that should make you eager to say what laws shall govern every act of your lives. Your personal fortunes, your family welfare and your community happiness depend on what the men you choose to represent you do. They are your servants, but by indolence and ignorance you have made them your masters."

"Richmond is no better than the rest of the State. We are asleep. Yet we give forth this gleam of hope."

And what is the gleam of hope The Times-Dispatch is offering? It is the arousing of the electorate by "personal work, from man to man work?" This means the organization of young men into leagues, who will be sent out to hunt for what our contemporary calls the slumbering voters. These must be compelled, first to pay their poll taxes, then to go and register and last to go to the polls and vote. Three visitations from the league worker, to procure the one necessary act—the depositing of a voter's ballot. Three visits to compel or persuade a man to perform what ought to be a right and duty of citizenship.

To such a state has the electorate of Virginia been brought. The relief that might come from the league plan, as suggested by The Times-Dispatch, would be insignificant and temporary.

The voters of Virginia are not slumbering. The electorate is not sleeping, it is dead. There are three hundred thousand white men of voting age in the State, and only one hundred and thirty-five thousand voted in the presidential election last year—less than one-half. The electorate does not need awakening but resurrecting. You cannot make suffrage a commodity to be purchased from the State, a privilege to be bestowed by organized society, and still have it regarded and treated as a sacred right to be dutifully exercised.

If The Times-Dispatch and the other reformers in Virginia want a pure and live electorate, they should demand and secure fair suffrage and election laws. This is the first essential to securing honest and efficient administration of the government. Our suffrage and election laws "are in their essence relics of reconstruction days," as was publicly proclaimed a few days ago by one of the most distinguished lawyers in Virginia—one who, as a member of the constitutional convention, helped to make these laws. This same gentleman declared:

"It is not fair that the men who expose these conditions should be called malcontents, nor that they should be charged with advertising the shortcomings of their State. The real enemies of Virginia are those who supinely rest under such conditions and seek to cast slurs on those who dare protest."

The Times-Dispatch is trying to travel to the right point, but it has gotten on the wrong track. We can't have clean and capable government in Virginia as long as we have unclean and unfair suffrage and election laws.

MR. POLLARD'S PLATFORM.

Before starting publication of THE AMERICAN the editor and publisher sent out an announcement in which he stated his plans and purposes. He said in part:

"While the paper is not to be, and shall not be, the organ of any party or any man, when occasion requires I shall give expression to my convictions on economic and political questions as they relate to our State and Nation."

"I shall advocate the doctrine that the people are the source of all power, that this is a government of the people, by the people and for the people. Along with this fundamental principle of popular government naturally will go economical and efficient government, fair election laws honestly administered, and a priceless and unpurchasable ballot."

We cannot feel otherwise than gratified to have these declarations of the plans and purposes of THE AMERICAN substantially subscribed to by the Hon. John Garland Pollard, who is now a candidate for attorney general of Virginia. He has endorsed them in his platform of principles telegraphed to a rival candidate who was seeking joint debates with him.

His platform is a good one. He could strengthen it by advocating a more economical administration of the State government; and by recognizing the truth that a proper revision of the tax laws will embrace both equalization and proper expenditure.

He could also greatly strengthen his platform by pronouncing in favor of a just and constitutional apportionment of the legislative and congressional districts.

These apportionments as now made in Virginia are disgraceful, and are violative both of the constitution and the equal representation that is a fundamental principle of a government of the people.

Transforming Back Yards.

(From Savannah News.)

While the fame of Savannah's beauty has traveled around the world nobody else knows as well as Savannah people that there is plenty of room for improvement in her appearance. The city can easily be made more beautiful with very little expense. There are many homes that attract the attention of all who see them merely because of the rose bushes and vines that adorn them. Why could it not be a good thing to start a rose-planting movement in Savannah? Our climate permits roses to blossom in the open air in seasons when the only roses many other cities have are those grown under glass. And it is a blessing of which every possible advantage should be taken.

There are hundreds of unsightly back yards in Savannah that could be turned into rose gardens with practically no expense. Many of them are shut in from the street by blank brick walls that are far from attractive. It is time to tear away those old barriers that have stood in some instances for a half century and improve the areas they conceal from public view. This ought to be a city of flower gardens. No other city has any advantage over Savannah in possibilities along that line. Two years ago a movement was started in Baltimore to tear down the fences enclosing the back yards and convert the space behind the houses and extending the length of the block into little parks with trees and grass and flowers. The movement has not yet accomplished all that it was intended to do, but the results obtained have added considerably to the city's appearance.

In the matter of climate Baltimore is not in the class with Savannah. What has been done there in the beautifying of back yards ought to be done here with even greater ease. Open spaces, the green of trees and shrubs and grass and the coloring and perfume of flowers should take the places of walls and sand. But it is not altogether in the interest of the passerby that the change is desirable. The occupants of houses in the rear of which are sandy, treeless yards, too easily made the dumping ground for tin cans, old boxes and other refuse, would be benefited greatly by the substitution of roses for the cans, shrubs for the boxes and grass for the refuse. No doubt such substitutions would mean healthier conditions for the neighborhood and so for the whole city.

The back window view ought to be as pleasing as the front window view. It would be if more persons would take a greater interest in the back yards of their homes. It is well to cover up and conceal unsightly places that must continue to be unsightly, and other places where privacy is desirable, but such places are not numerous. How to make Savannah even more beautiful is a question that householders may answer themselves. One way is certainly to improve the back yards.

Yast Land Holdings in Mexico.

(Metropolitan Magazine.)

Land holdings are concentrated to a greater degree in Mexico today than they were in France in 1789. Seven thousand families hold practically all the arable land. If the distribution were proportionately the same as it is in the United States, 1,000,000 Mexican families would be in possession of titles to landed property. In the State of Morelos, the center of the Zapatist revolt, twelve proprietors own nine-tenths of the farming property. In Chihuahua, the center of the agrarian revolution in the north, the Terrazas family holds nearly 20,000,000 acres, which comprise nearly all the tillable soil of that State. The greater portion of the State of Yucatan is held by thirty men,

kings of sisal hemp. The territory of Quintana Roo, which is double the size of Massachusetts, is divided among eight companies. When I visited Madero on January 27th, he unrolled a map of lower California showing the land gifts of General Diaz. That territory, equal in area to Alabama, had been sold in five vast tracts for about three-fifths of a cent an acre.

In the United States the farmer is a humble person; in Mexico he is a king of millionaires. The typical farm in Mexico is not of a 100 acres, nor yet of 1,000,000. The Madero holdings in Coahuila run into the millions of acres. No where in the world, not in India, nor Egypt, nor any country, are found the vast cotton plantations that are discovered in the State of Durango.

In a news dispatch regarding the operations of the rebels, which recently appeared in the Mexican papers, it was casually mentioned that on one farm in the State of Puebla, the Atencingo, the rebels had burned 2,000,000 pesos' worth of sugar cane. If the crop standing in the fields was worth 2,000,000 pesos' how much might the farm itself be worth?

Instead of showing a tendency to break up, this system has been steadily growing stronger. Always, since the rule of Spain was fastened upon Mexico, land has been held in huge tracts, and there have been feudal lords and serfs. But in Spanish times and later, after the independence, a considerable proportion of the common people had farms of their own, which insured them a fair measure of freedom.

Cleaning The Army's Teeth.

(From the Kansas City Star.)

Soldiers have better teeth than civilians, according to Dr. Alden Carpenter, an army dental surgeon, stationed at West Point, who is in the city to attend the dentists' convention.

"There are two reasons for this," Doctor Carpenter explained today. "A man must have good teeth before he can enter the army and after he has enlisted he must follow the strict rules now in force regarding the care of the teeth."

"It is a proven fact that good teeth increase a soldier's efficiency to a marked degree. Since the strict rules for the care of teeth have been enforced in the Philippines and other tropical countries where our men are stationed there has been a great decrease in tropical diseases."

"Every soldier is required to carry a toothbrush and a box of tooth powder. He must brush his teeth at least once a day. Once a week the army surgeon at the post gives each man a physical examination which includes a careful inspection of the teeth. Any defect found in a man's mouth is immediately reported. At intervals commissioned army dental surgeons visit the various posts and fix up every soldier's teeth. On these occasions a dentist will sometimes attend a thousand men in one week."

"As soon as a man's teeth become too defective or he reaches the point where he has less than eight molars he is pensioned, so it is up to the dentists to keep down the pension list. At present there are twenty-eight commissioned dentists in the army."

Recall in Early Greece.

(Christian Herald.)

In the palmy days of the Greek Republics, many centuries ago, as historians tell us, when a man rose to such a height of power and affluence that he became a possible menace to the State, the citizens took a vote on his case as an "undesirable." This was sent to the Senate, and, if the vote was sufficiently large and representative, that body passed a resolution in which the too distinguished citizen was invited, in polite diplomatic terms, to take a few years of retirement abroad—in other words, he was officially exiled for the good of the State. This as "ostracism," so called from the fact, it is explained, that the voting citizens wrote their names on oyster shells, and it was instituted as a measure of security to the Commonwealth. Any citizen of great wealth or influence, or who had a large personal following which might, in an emergency, be used to the detriment of the State, was liable to receive this distinguished mark of public consideration. It was a kind of primitive "recall," which had the advantage of being equally applicable to "ins" and "outs." Those early Greeks were wonderful fellows, and knew how to deal with the knotty problems of their days, which doubtless included grafting and other human peculiarities not unknown in our own time. If an election did not suit them, or if man swelled too far above his fellows, there was always the leveling oyster as a wholesome corrective in reserve.

Catty Woman.

Over in Brooklyn there's a woman who does quite a business in cats. She makes considerable pin money out of them. Her husband owns several apartment houses. A few weeks after arrival a new tenant is presented with a cat—not a fussed up cat with a yard of pedigree, just an ordinary cat picked off the street or any place. Maybe the tenant doesn't care for cats, or that particular kind of cat. But the tenant thinks "What a nice landlady, what a kind landlady," and takes the cat, for the landlady has a very nice way with her, is very pretty and makes quite an impression. The landlady has several exclusive cats. They are Persians and most beautiful. Pretty soon she goes to the tenant and suggests mating. "How nice of the landlady," thinks the tenant. Little kittens come along and then the nice landlady says she'll take 'em all and not give the tenant so much trouble. In a little while they are sold for \$5 apiece. Once in so often thoroughbreds are produced, which fetch \$20 to \$30, but in-between times the mixed bring her quite a sum.

CANCER CAN BE PREVENTED

Consult Physician Whenever Growth Appears Upon Breast—Many Fatalities Can Be Averted.

In women there are two chief kinds of cancer, one of which has been mentioned, namely, of the internal organs. The other is located in the bosom. If a woman notices a lump in her breast, she should consult her family physician immediately. It may be only a fibrous little scar-like bunch of tissue and thus not dangerous. Then, again, it may be a cancer. In the latter case it should be removed at once.

Internal cancer is recognized by hemorrhage. If the patient has a hemorrhage that cannot be clearly explained, she should report immediately to her physician. He will tell her whether her ailment is a simple one or a cancer. If there is evidence of a growth, an operation should be performed forthwith.

This is the news to be disseminated throughout the length and breadth of the land; to be carried to every mother, wife and sister. The United States is blessed with many well-equipped hospitals, and with many capable physicians and surgeons. Women suffering with cancer will not have to travel far from home to obtain the necessary medical advice or surgical treatment.

Just as soon as the women of the land are as fully educated as doctors about the first signs of cancer and about the danger of delay, and will report promptly to their physicians, just as soon from 20 to 30 per cent. of them, at least, will be rescued from this insidious disease. Until a few years ago cancer was considered absolutely hopeless; ignorance might have made it remain so, but knowledge will free you from its dangers.

MOSAIC LAWS FAR ADVANCED

Peculiar Distinction of Permitted and Forbidden Foods Has Been Vindicated at Last.

There has been gathered a collection of facts to prove that the sanitary laws of Moses were not only on a line with the modern rules of hygiene, but in some cases in advance of them, says Harper's Weekly.

The Jew thousands of years before Christ, settling in a semi-tropical country, was forbidden to eat pork or shell-fish, and milk was designated, as a source of contagion. In the Talmud a method of slaughtering animals was prescribed which is acknowledged today in our markets as the most sanitary.

Five thousand years before Koch gave to the world the results of his researches in bacteriology, the Mosaic law pointed out the danger to man from tuberculosis in cattle, but did not forbid infected poultry as food. It was only a few years ago that German specialists discovered that fowl tuberculosis was harmless to man.

The Mosaic law also enforced the isolation of patients with contagious diseases and the burial of the dead outside all cities. These hints the Gentile world did not fully accept until a century or two ago.

The wise lawgiver prescribed not only fasting at certain periods of the year, but the removal of whole families in summer out to camps, where for a time they could live close to nature. Many of the laws of Moses were prescriptions intended for the health of both mind and body.

TO HONOR FATHER AT LAST

Movement Under Way to Place Neglected Parent on Pedestal and Strew Roses at His Feet.

At last poor old father is to have his day. For these many moons we have been singing the praises of mother—and deservedly—and telling of what a dreary world it would be without her, and all the while father has been standing around as unnoticed and as neglected as the bridegroom at the wedding. He has been looked upon, or rather tolerated, as a necessary evil. Indeed, he has been spoken of, in some quarters at least, in terms of reproach and derision. We all remember the beautiful ballad which blatantly called attention to the fact that everybody tolled but poor old dad. The refrain of that song was taken up everywhere, and the enthusiasm with which it was sung by all sorts and conditions of people would lead one to suspect that the author had made a remarkable discovery, which he was only too glad to share with the world.

Now all this is to be changed and dad is to be placed on a pedestal and flowers laid at his unworthy feet and verses recited in his honor. The red rose has been selected as an appropriate emblem for father, and on one day in the year everybody—or nearly everybody—is to wear that flower in order to let the world know that, in spite of all his faults, they dearly love the old man. This just and proper recognition has been a long while in coming, but now that it is at hand there seems to be a disposition to do it with a whole-heartedness that will atone for past neglect. The only one who will not quite understand it will be dear old dad himself. He will do as he is told, of course, but we venture to say that the movement is going to make father scratch his head in wonder, if not in delight.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY IS NEXT

Manufacturers Have But Lately Used Waste Products and Housewife Will Adopt Plan Soon.

An important factor in the industrial prosperity of the world is the utilization of waste products. It has not been long, as time goes, since packers learned that they would use all of the pig except his squeal. Sawdust, which was formerly thrown away, is now the chief fuel of many lumber mills, or from it great quantities of wood alcohol are manufactured. The industrial world has learned to take its profits from what yesterday were waste products. There's a fortune left every morning in American coffee cups. It is estimated that the average person uses at least a fifth more sugar than the

liquid into which it is put absorbs. Smokers habitually throw away a third of every cigar or cigarette lighted. Gas ranges are kept burning because they "will be needed in a few minutes." Electric meters hum merrily because people feel that it is hardly worth while to put out the lights when they will be needed again in an hour or so. Food which might readily be prepared for another meal is thrown away. Possibly a fourth of the cost of upkeep of every American home is unnecessary cost, which could be avoided by frugality and the employment of common sense.

The elimination of waste has not become a general object in house-keeping. We have learned the value of economy in manufacturing, but we have not applied economic principles to the administration of the household.

Americans and the Rich.

The United States is perhaps the only country in the world in which money, in itself, carries no public honor or with it, and in which even the most lavish leaving of coins to the rabble goes unrewarded. An English Carnegie would have had a seat in the house of lords twenty years ago; a French Rockefeller would have sported the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor before he ever sported a toupee; a German Morgan could never have escaped the Red Eagle and privy council. But in the United States a great fortune is the most effective of all bars to public dignity and preferment, and even to private respect. Our Ryans and Harrimans are not idols, but targets; the one sure way to make a stir in politics is to attack them successfully.—H. L. Mencken in Smart Set.

German Postal Automobiles.

A system has been established in Germany by which the postal automobiles are made use of to bring relief from the larger cities to smaller ones threatened by fire. Only the larger cities of Germany are supplied with fire-fighting apparatus, and in the event of fire or a serious conflagration happening in one of them located at a distance of more than ten miles from an established fire department, the apparatus will be secured to a postal automobile and drawn to the scene of the fire. The system was recently availed of and valuable assistance rendered to the village of Walsdorf, which would have been wiped out but for the help thus secured.

We pay top prices for your butter, eggs, poultry and farm produce, cash or trade. We carry a complete line of staple groceries. Prices reasonable; quality best. MARION FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.

Bring your wool to The D. H. Mitchell Co. They will pay the highest market price on day of delivery.

Examination of Teachers. The Summer Examination for public school teachers for the year 1913 will be held in the office of the division superintendent of schools on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, July, 30, 31 and August 1st.

Respectfully, Div. Supt. of Schools.

County School Board Meeting.

The annual meeting of the County School Board will be held in Marion on Saturday, August 2nd. At this meeting the settlement with the county treasurer will be made, and other important business transacted.

All the members of the board are urged to attend. Respectfully, B. E. COPENHAVER, Chairman.

When You Buy a Wagon

You Want the Best

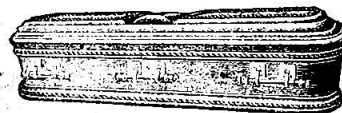
The Look & Lincoln is the best Wagon made for the money. We could make them cheaper but prefer to make them better.

When ready to buy a wagon see a Look & Lincoln or write for price list.

Look & Lincoln

SEAVER & MORRIS

Undertakers and Funeral Directors



We have just received the largest stock of Screen Doors and Windows we have ever brought to Marion. We can put them up on short notice.

The New York Racket Store

WE want the public to know that we send in orders every two weeks for Novelties and up-to-date goods in all the lines we carry. This gives our customers fresh, clean, new goods. If we haven't what you want when you call for it, rest assured we will have it in a few days.

The greatest bargains are always to be found at our store.

J. L. THORNTON & COMPANY

Geo. W. Seaver M. M. Seaver

W. C. Seaver & Sons

We are now showing in our large warerooms the handsomest assortment of

FURNITURE

that has ever been seen in the town. We have a very fine line of Druggets, Carpets, China and Japanese Mattings. If you want a range in your kitchen, we are sole representatives here for the Majestic—the best in the world.

With modern equipment, including the newest and most fashionable type faces, with labor-saving devices, and with skilled workmen, we are in position to do

JOB PRINTING

Of the Better Class

and to deliver promptly, at reasonable prices.

For Catalogues, Briefs, Commercial and Office Stationery, Circulars, Dodgers, Etc., try

The American

Say, You, Mr.

THE winter was open; the spring and summer have been in. You have worked and struggled every day this year, except Sunday, and you have worried and fretted a good deal on that good day. Now don't you believe you owe yourself, wife and children a few days off. When did you ever take your wife anywhere? That good woman who bakes your bread, boils your beans, and meets you at the door with a sweet smile. Lock up the door, turn the calves in with the cows, give the hogs an extra feed, and let's go to the

MARION FAIR

August 27, 28, 29

You can't afford to miss seeing the FLYING MACHINE

The man says he will fly or bust. And this won't cost you anything extra. We will do our best to give you a good time and make you feel at home. Something will be doing all the time. Music will be in the air, good Carnival Show on the War Path, finished cattle, fancy horses, fast drivers, fleet runners, fox race on the track.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Ellis spent last Thursday in Bristol.

Mrs. O. L. Wagner and son, of Bristol, are visiting relatives in town.

Miss Lucille Warwick, of Rural Retreat, is visiting Mrs. B. H. Eller.

Mrs. S. M. Dutton and sons, of Savannah, Ga., arrived this morning to visit homefolks at Marion.

Mr. George Dillon, of Roanoke, spent Sunday in Marion as the guest of his cousin, B. O. Johnston.

Mrs. H. B. Sprinkle and her daughter, Miss Ira, are now on a visit to relatives in Lexington, Va.

Miss Virginia Buchanan has gone to Bath county to visit and attend a house party given by friends near Hot Springs.

Mrs. C. C. Lincoln and Mrs. H. B. Jeffrey and her daughter have gone to Atlantic City for a brief pleasure visit.

Mrs. W. A. Gaffney and two children, of Charlotte, N. C., and Misses India and Jennie Lou Kent, of Saltville, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Kent.

Mr. James Franklin and his grandson, Mr. Clifton Martin, of Baltimore, have been visiting Mr. Franklin's niece, Mrs. J. C. Jones, and other relatives, in Marion.

Miss Mollie Eller, sister of Mr. B. H. Eller, and his niece, Miss Mary Eller, of North Wilkesboro, N. C., are at Marion visiting their relatives here and in the county.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. St. Clair and their two little daughters, Julia and Rosalind, arrived at Marion last night to visit Mrs. St. Clair's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Pendleton.

Mr. L. L. Kegley, of Troutdale, Va., spent Saturday and Sunday with his family at Marion. Mr. Kegley called to see us and says THE AMERICAN is very highly esteemed in Grayson county.

Mrs. W. H. T. Squires and her son and daughter, David and Emily, of Norfolk, Va., arrived at Marion last week. They will spend several weeks here visiting Mrs. Squires' parents, Captain and Mrs. D. D. Hull.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Staley and their daughters, Misses Pauline and Nellie, who had been at Atlantic City for pleasure and vacation, got back home on last Saturday night. They report having a delightful and interesting trip.

Mr. C. C. Lincoln left on Sunday night for New York to look after some business matters of the Virginia Table Company. He will go from New York to Atlantic City, where he will remain a week or ten days for the benefit of his health.

Mr. R. M. Buchanan, one of the leading graziers of lower Rich Valley, was at Marion yesterday. He called at THE AMERICAN office to get a catalogue of the Smyth County Fair Association, which has recently been turned out by our presses. Of course he had his name entered as a subscriber for THE AMERICAN.

All members are reminded that Sunday, the 27th, is the regular semi-monthly meeting day at both South Fork and Middle Fork Baptist churches,—at the former point at the eleven o'clock hour, at the latter, three-thirty in the afternoon. At these services delegates will be appointed and other business connected with the closing of our associational year attended to. You are expected to be present with your envelopes.

A. B. Brooks, Pastor.

Miss Bessie Hull has returned to Washington Springs where she will remain until September.

Mr. L. P. Collins, who had been on a business and social visit to Roanoke and Lynchburg, Va., is back home again.

Mr. J. S. Morris, of Chilhowie, was a business visitor in Marion yesterday. He reports things all right at his enterprising town.

Gordon Hull and his two children, who had been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Hull, have returned to their home in Richmond.

Mrs. John Preston Buchanan and infant daughter, who had been on a visit to relatives and friends at Salem and Roanoke, Va., returned last night to their home here.

Miss Katherine Rhodes, of Big Stone Gap, is visiting her father, Mr. B. E. Rhodes, who is in charge of the road being constructed in this county under the supervision of the State Highway Commission.

The raisers of early cabbage in this vicinity have had a good thing so far. Shipments made to Atlanta last week turned out fine, as the market was up a half cent and the shippers got three cents a pound for their cabbage.

Mr. Jno. S. Hubble, of Chatham Hill, is in town today attending the taking of depositions in the suit which has been brought to establish the will of the late Mrs. W. C. Seaver. Mr. Hubble is the chief beneficiary of her will, Mrs. Seaver being his sister.

Mrs. R. P. Holland, of Newberry, S. C., accompanied by her nephew, Beale Cromer, arrived at Marion on last Friday for a visit to Mrs. Holland's sister, Mrs. Wm. C. Pendleton. Mrs. Holland received letters on Monday that caused her to start back to Newberry without delay. Another nephew, George Cromer, is very sick with typhoid fever, but news came yesterday that his condition is improved, and hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Mr. H. C. Dutton, one of the substantial farmers of the Adwölfe neighborhood, was in town on Monday, and gave us great pleasure by speaking words of praise about THE AMERICAN. He was accompanied by his son, Charles F., who is in the government service as a post-office inspector and stationed in Arizona. He is another of the Smyth county boys who is making good, and is a bright, handsome young man.

Judge Geo. W. Richardson, who had been on a pleasure and health-seeking trip of three weeks, got back home last Friday. On his trip he visited Richmond, Va., Savannah, Ga., New York, Atlantic City, Niagara, Buffalo, N. Y., and wound up by visiting relatives at Lima, Ohio. He made the trip from Savannah to New York on a steamer and greatly enjoyed traveling on the ocean. The trip has greatly benefited his health.

Two Deaths From Typhoid in Rich Valley.

On last Tuesday two citizens of Rich Valley died from typhoid fever. The first victim was Lindsey Bolling, son of Lindsey C. Bolling. He was an excellent young man about twenty-four years old, and died at his father's home at Chatham Hill.

The second to die was Edward Thomas, who died about midnight on Tuesday. He was a married man and his wife was critically ill at the time of his death, she also having the fever. Mr. Thomas we hear was a good citizen, and left a family of five children.

Need of Reform.

(World News of July 3rd, 1913.)

The announcement of Mr. Garland Pollard's candidacy for the office of attorney general seems to have excited considerable commotion in the ranks of other candidates, and caused the withdrawal of Mr. King from the field. Virginia, politically, has been moving in old ruts for many years, content to permit a few third or fourth rate politicians to control her affairs, which they have done effectually in their own interest and against the welfare of the masses. Our next governor will be a man of progressive policies, and we need to surround him with men of similar views. We need reform in our system of taxation, under which every county and city as well as every individual will be compelled, under our improved method of assessment and taxation to bear its or his due proportion of the burden of taxation. With such a system in Virginia, the rate of taxation can be reduced while her revenues are increased, and the State can increase the school fund and the appropriations to public roads. Who can estimate the value to Virginia of a thorough system of good roads over the entire State, or of an enlarged public school system, working in perfect harmony and affording opportunity to every child in the State to secure a liberal education.

We need a salaried compensation for all public officials. The fee system has been a continuing and increasing iniquity as well as an increasing burden upon the people. But through years these public officials have maintained a powerful lobby at every session of our general assembly and the fossilized members of that body have not had the good sense or courage to abolish the iniquitous system and thus relieve the people. Let us get these reforms, with others of almost equal importance, incorporated into our statutes and Virginia will begin and maintain a period of growth and prosperity unparalleled in her past history.

Where Pollard Stands.

(Richmond Journal.)

In accepting S. Gordon Cumming's challenge for a joint debate, John Garland Pollard sent the Hampton candidate the following telegram today:

"Your challenge just received. Joint debates presuppose a difference of opinion. As you have not seen fit to tell the public where you stand on the issues of the day, I do not know but that you and I stand together.

"I believe in a thorough revision of our election laws and in making fraud in elections a felony.

"I believe in a preferential presidential primary, under which the people of Virginia may express their preference for president, so that our State can never again be misrepresented as she was in the Norfolk and Baltimore conventions.

"I believe that the people of Virginia are sovereign, and have a right to decide whether they will deal with the liquor question through local option or State-wide prohibition.

"I believe in a complete change of the system under which your friend, Trehy, of Norfolk, and other fee officers receive for their public services four or five times as much as the governor of the State.

"I believe in a thorough revision of the tax laws to the end that the burdens of the State may be more equally borne.

"I believe in a complete divorcement of public schools from politics.

"Please wire me this morning your position on each of these propositions. If your reply develops sufficient difference of opinion to justify joint debate, I shall then be glad to take up with you the arrangements for a meeting, which I hope will be at an early date.

(Signed)

"JOHN GARLAND POLLARD."

A Silver Tea.

The church fund society of the Lutheran church will give a silver tea this evening, July 24th, on the lawn of Mr. M. M. Seaver. The proceeds will be made a part of the organ fund now being raised to purchase a new organ for the church. Ice cream and cake will be served and a program of instrumental and vocal music will be rendered. A cordial invitation is extended to everybody to attend.

Marion Choral Society.

The Marion Choral Society was organized in the music room of Marion College last Friday evening, with a membership of about forty, the majority of whom are members of the various church choirs of Marion. The society will meet each Tuesday evening, at Marion College during the summer, and elsewhere later.

With Rev. R. E. Kern, director, and Miss Edna Brown, pianist, the success of the organization is assured.

Where Divorce is Easy.

As to easy divorce neither Australia nor America leads the way, if we admit uncivilized tribes into the competition. Among some Siberian tribes, for instance, a man need only uncover his wife's head and walk away, and the Eskimo has only to leave his house and stop away in pretended anger for a day or two.

In Nepal a woman can divorce her husband at any time by simply placing a betel nut under his pillow and taking her departure. And two chopsticks broken in the presence of a witness are sufficient to divorce a couple in Cochín China.

Reading Up.

"Got a copy of Nietzsche?" Inquired the first lawyer. "What do you want with Nietzsche?" Inquired the party of the second part. "Want to post up a little. A client of mine from Boston contemplates getting a highbrow divorce."

GOOD AS INSECTICIDE

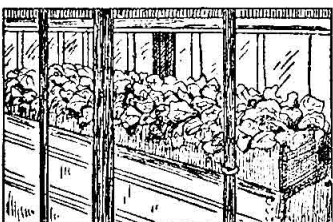
Tobacco Is Excellent for Use Against Insect Pests.

May Be Used Indoors and in the Open Air With Profitable Results—For Plant Lice It Has Proved Very Effective.

(By H. GARMAN.)

It is not generally recognized as it should be that we have in tobacco a splendid insecticide for use against some of the most troublesome soft-bodied insect pests. For plant lice it has proved very effective, and being harmless to plants, can often be employed where poisons are out of the question.

A pound and a half of tobacco stems in a wooden bucket with boiling water poured over them and left



A Bench of Lettuce Grown in a Conservatory Watered by Under-Drainage to Prevent rot, and Fumigated With Tobacco Extract—Completely Free From Both Rot and Aphides.

over night, make a good preparation for use about the house on flowers and other ornamentals infested with aphides.

Manufactured tobacco extracts with a known percentage of nicotine are on the market, and are more certain in their effect because of the possibility of making up each time a definite solution. One such extract which contains about three per cent. of nicotine has proved effective as a spray for aphides when used one part in seventy of water. This may be employed instead of the stems against the Grape Phylloxera on the roots of vines, and the wooly aphid on the trunks and roots of apple trees.

Concentrated extracts (40 per cent.) of tobacco have proved especially good for the writer for the destruction of aphides in the conservatory. At times when the whole house was occupied with plants, some of them very tender and others under experiment, such as to preclude the use of a spray, concentrated tobacco extract fumes have proved most satisfactory in clearing all plants of the insects. The dose used by us recently for a section of a house containing 2,296 cubic feet is four fluid ounces of nice-fume and eight ounces of water. Pieces of iron are heated red-hot and with tongs are dropped into the fluid in a large pan or kettle. The door is closed and the fumes left over night.

A smudge made by burning tobacco stems is often employed by florists as a means of ridding hothouses of plant lice, but has not proved as effective in my hands as the vapor. The smoke leaves a recognizable tobacco odor on rose petals which is a further objection to it.

Sheets of paper which have been saturated with strong extracts are sold for use in fumigating hothouses, and are more convenient and certain than the stems, if properly prepared.

WHITEWASH FOR HEN-HOUSES

Formula Given by Poultry Manager of Central Experiment Station at Ottawa, Canada.

A. G. Gilbert, poultry manager of the Central Experiment Station at Ottawa, Canada, says a durable and lasting whitewash may be made as follows: Put into a water-tight, clean barrel half a bushel of unslaked lime. Shake the lime to a depth of five inches. Stir briskly until slaked. Add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and two pounds of salt dissolved in hot water.

These ingredients will prevent the wash from cracking or peeling off. It is better to apply the whitewash while hot. It to be used for inside of poultry-house, colony houses or coops, add half an ounce of carbolic acid. To color the whitewash, add yellow ochre, venetian red or any other desired color.

Fine Land for Trucking

No. 98. 42 1/2 acres of fine land, dwelling and outbuildings, located 1/2 mile from Marion. For sale at the price of \$4,650.00. This is an ideal piece of property for trucking and general farming. Situated on a splendid road and convenient to the freight depot and to the city market. Come and see about this property at once.

No. 99. 96 acres of land, crops, stock and all personal property, except specifically reserved; splendid dwelling, large yards and beautiful trees, barns, stables and outbuildings of every description; located on a wide rock road; in calling distance of schools and churches and within 1/2 mile of the N. & W. depot, six miles from Marion, Va.; all for even \$12,000.00. Terms to suit purchaser. This is a golden opportunity to get a fine piece of land with proper location, in a most prosperous community where land is bought and paid for in a few years from the annual yield of crops. Write us or come to see us now.

GOOLSBY REALTY COMPANY

Office in Court House, MARION, VIRGINIA

WEDDING FLOWERS

Wedding Bouquets, plain or showered, of Lilly of Valley or White Killarney Roses, made right, packed right, and shipped promptly 25,000 Killarney Rose Plants to cut from. Don't experiment with your order for wedding flowers.

D. M. SMITH DRUG COMPANY

Agent for FALLON, Florist

ROANOKE, VA.

BEEES OUT OF SUPERS

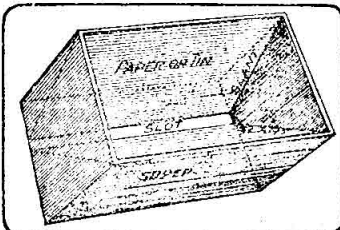
Device Shown Which Does Not Demoralize Insects.

V-Shaped Arrangement With Narrow Slot at Bottom Is Attached to Frame and Whole Thing Placed Near the Hive.

Last season I used a simple device in taking off one and a half tons of honey for clearing supers of bees quickly, which does not demoralize the bees in the hives, but leaves them in fine condition to defend themselves.

The drawing makes the plan clear. I used a ten-frame full-depth super, and on the under side, three-quarter-inch apart, I nailed two square sticks in the center. Then I cut two thick pieces of wrapping paper, eight inches long, which I tacked to the upper side of the super; then I brought the lower edge down and tacked it to the parallel square sticks, thus making a V-shaped arrangement with a narrow slot at the bottom.

I set this prepared super on an eight-frame super, and cleared both ends, which made it ready for use. When I am ready to take off honey I set the whole thing near the hive, remove a super and set it on the cleaner, placing a rubber-cloth over the hive if necessary. As I use loose hanging frames without spacing devices I loosen all of them with a screw-



Prevents Escape of Bees.

driver and slide them over toward the opposite side of the hive. Then with a head of broom corn I begin brushing the bees down without taking any frames out of the hive, pulling them over toward me as I get them clean of bees. When the bees strike the incline below they slide down and out of the slot into the eight-frame super before they can take wing, and most of them will be clustered below. There are cleats across the end of the super to furnish a grip for the hands, and I empty the bees out by lifting the super and giving it a sudden jar on the ground in front of the hive after all of the supers have been cleared of bees.

Of course I use some smoke at the time when I begin brushing. As soon as the nearest side of the first comb is free from bees I pull it over toward me, then brush the bees from the opposite side; then go to the next one, etc.

Silage Too Bulky for Swine.

Swine raisers are advised against feeding young swine extensively on silage, in a recent bulletin from the Iowa station. It is too fibrous and low in digestible nutrients to prove satisfactory for growing and fattening swine. The hog has a digestive apparatus suited largely to concentrated feeds. Old sows will eat some silage; however, if fed to them it should constitute only a small portion of their ration.

Plan Work Ahead.

Everything on the farm cannot be run with the precision of clock work, but the bulk of the work should be planned in advance, making allowance for changes which may become necessary. Keep your ideas ahead of your work. Make the brain help the muscle.

Starting With Day-Old Chicks.

One way to start, and that is becoming very popular, is to purchase day-old chicks, and brood them, either by the hen and natural method, or artificially, by the use of houses constructed for the purpose, with full instructions as to their operation.

Bowel Trouble in Chicks.

Chills, wet food and lack of sunshine are the main causes of bowel trouble in chicks.

D. D. HULL, President E. H. COPENHAVER, Vice-President

JAS. WHITE SHEPPEY, Cashier

The Bank of Marion

Incorporated 1874

Capital \$61,650.00

Surplus and Undivided Profits, more than 70,000.00

MARION, VIRGINIA

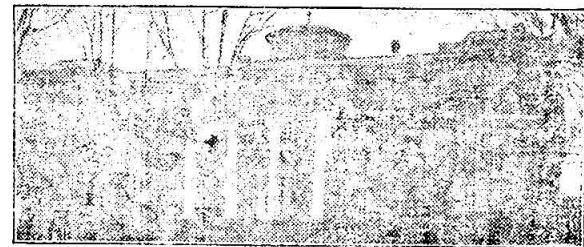
UNTIL AUGUST 14TH,

You can buy Spring Goods at your own price

See SANDOW

at

THE W. E. HODGES COMPANY, INC.



MARION COLLEGE

And Conservatory of Music

MARION, VIRGINIA

For Young Ladies

Noted for attractive home life and development of beautiful Christian character. President's family lives in college building. Established reputation for thorough work in class-room. Able faculty of college and university training. New building and equipment. Steam heat, electric lights, and sanitary plumbing. Preparatory and college courses. Music, art, expression, physical culture, domestic science, with practice kitchen. New physical and chemical laboratory. Pipe organ. \$175 pays board and tuition for school year; \$200 with music or art. Low cost made possible through gifts from church and friends of Christian education. Students received from any part of the United States for permanent care, during school year and vacation. Next session begins September 18th, 1913.

For catalogue, or other information, address REV. HENDERSON N. MILLER, A. M., Ph. D., President, or MISS MAY SCHERER, Secretary, Marion, Virginia.

Service-Giving Rugs

At Much Less than Worth

A special sale that is sure to interest every housekeeper who has need of new Floor Covering.

The spring house cleaning has, more than likely, revealed worn places in the carpets now in use. Some of these may be covered with new, small rugs; in other rooms you may desire new room-size rugs. This week's sale will prove most opportune, in that you may secure exactly what you desire, and at a considerable saving in price.

Rug Rugs—pretty colorings, serviceable quality: 25x50 inches, reduced to 75c; 30x60 inches, reduced to \$1; 36x72 inches, reduced to \$1.50; 4x7 feet, reduced to \$2.50; 6x9 feet, reduced to \$3.75; 8x10 feet, reduced to \$6. 9x12 feet Fine Rugs, reduced to \$10.75. 9x12 feet Tapestry Brussels Rugs, reduced to \$8.25. 9x12 feet Axminster Rugs, reduced to \$19.50. 9x12 feet Axminster Rugs, reduced to \$17.75. 9x12 feet Wilton Velvet Rugs, reduced to \$34.25. 9x12 feet Wilton Rugs, one-piece, reduced to \$36.75.

THURMAN & BOONE CO., Inc.

"The Big Store" ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Every dollar's worth of Royal Fence on a farm increases its selling value many-fold



What is being done today in thousands of cases? Run down farms are being bought up, fenced, fertilized and otherwise improved and worked or sold at handsome profit.

Of all farm improvements, woven wire fence costs the least and enhances value most

Royal Fence is made of heavy, hard, stiff steel wire, the strongest and best possible to produce for fencing purposes. The stay or upright wires are continuous from top to bottom of the fence, and secured to the horizontal wires by the Royal loop. Being wrapped around the horizontal wires entirely within the tension curves, the stays are rigidly held in place and side slipping prevented. The whole forms a fabric of the greatest strength and flexibility, the best of the continuous stay fences.

STALEY-GREEVER HARDWARE CO.

MARION, VIRGINIA