

# THE AMERICAN

MARION, VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1913.

Virginia Bill of Rights: "All tested in, and consequently, the people; Magistrates and their trustees and servants at all times amenable"

## SMYTH COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION

Spacious and Excellent Exhibits in All Departments

The Third Annual Exhibition of the Smyth County Fair Association was held yesterday under most favorable auspices. Weather conditions were propitious and most of the departments showed up well in the way of entries. This was especially so in the cattle and horse departments. Major John T. Cowan, of Montgomery county, the Nestor of shorthorn cattle breeders in Southwest Virginia, was on hand with a large number of his celebrated shorthorn cattle. His entries are as follows: Broadhorns Best, 4 year old bull, No. 323148, 2005 pounds. Bred by F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis.

Gwendolin 31st, 6 year old cow, with heifer calf, one week old at side, weight 1500 pounds. Gwendolin 47th, cow 2 years old, full sister of young bull, Governor Stuart. Josephine 69th, cow 2 years old. Josephine, fat heifer 3 years old. Gwendolin 57th, 1 year old heifer, 790 pounds. Seamaid 14th, 1 year old heifer, 800 pounds. Seamaid 16th and Seamaid 17th, heifer calves, six and five months old, respectively.

Governor Stuart, red bull 7 months old, 585 pounds. Judge Buchanan, roan bull 6 months old, 470 pounds. Gwendolin 27th, cow 8 years old, dam of Governor Stuart. Seamaid 6th, cow 7 years old. All these are splendid specimens of the shorthorn cattle that have made Major Cowan's herds famous.

Mr. H. T. D. Wills, of Shouns, Tenn., has entered the following: Ben Hooper, 2 year old white shorthorn bull, weight 1600 pounds. Teddy Roosevelt, red shorthorn bull, 1 year old, weight 1200 pounds. Alice Dale, roan cow, 7 years old with bull calf, six months old, at side, weight of cow 1350 pounds, weight of calf 600 pounds.

Two year old red heifer, with 2 months old calf sired by Ben Hooper. Roan heifer calf 10 months old. All these shown by Mr. Wills are registered thoroughbreds and of the finest quality. J. R. and T. E. George, of Broadford, this county, are showing the following shorthorns:

Herd bull, Cambridge Archer, five years old, 2000 pounds, sired by the great show bull Homer Archer. Rose of Maplewood 6th, No. 19369, 7 years old, with bull calf at side. This cow traces to the great imported Rose of Sharon, owned by Abram Renick, the famous Kentucky breeder, and from her he founded the most noted herd of shorthorns in the United States.

Red Archer, 1 year old bull, sired by Cambridge Archer, and has for his dam Maplewood 6th, with 750 pounds. Archers Lad, yearling bull, weight 800 pounds, sired by Cambridge Archer, out of daughter of Gwendolin Cub. The Messrs. George are also showing their saddle stallion, Bourbon V., sired by Bourbon King, dam Kate Cantrell, and purchased from Wm. Cantrell, Cynthia, Ky.

Marvin Sanders, of Chilhowie is exhibiting two fine young shorthorns bred by Major Cowan and purchased from him by Mr. Sanders. They are: Josephine 72nd, fifteen months old. Jim Vance, calf of Seamaid 8th by Broadhook's Best, 13 months old. Porterfield & Co., of Saltville, Va., are showing:

Bow Victor 5th, splendid red bull, 5 years old, weight 2655 pounds. Dale Archer, 1 year old bull, 1200 pounds. James M. Cassell, of Wythe county, has a fine herd, ten head, of Angus cattle entered. The Southwestern Hospital is showing three fine Holstein cows.

T. B. Ward, of Chatham Hill, has the following Duroc-Jersey Swine on exhibition: Dan, registered boar, 4 years old, weight 600 pounds. Duroc-Jersey sow, 1 year old, with 2 pigs, boar and gil, 2 months old. A three months old boar, Verd, just purchased from State Normal College at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

The Domestic Art, Needlework and Agricultural products Departments have very attractive displays. The races on yesterday went as scheduled as follows: Result of Races—2:40 trot. Entries: Roy Greene, Fickle Irene, Belle Bradley. First money, Roy Greene; 2nd money, Fickle Irene; 3rd money, Belle Bradley. Time, 2:41. 2:27 trot. Entries: Kathrine D., Storm Scud, Super Man. Three straight heats and race won by Kathrine D., a registered "Show Ring" mare owned by Dr. Geo. A. Wright. Time, 2:29. Running race, half mile dash, best 2 in 3, won by Maid of Mist, owned by Messrs. Hayter & Clark, of Abingdon. Time, 51 seconds.

Miss Virginia Brown, of Scottsboro, Ala., who has been taking a summer course at Columbia College, N. Y., has been spending a few days at Marion with Miss Alice Lincoln, who was a classmate of Miss Brown at Hollis.

## JAPANESE SEND ANOTHER NOTE

Tokio Writes U. S. Again About Alien Land Act.

Washington, Aug. 26.—Ambassador Chinda late today delivered to Secretary Bryan Japan's latest note in the California anti-alien land controversy. Secretary Bryan and Ambassador Chinda agreed to continue their understanding of making public nothing contained in the diplomatic exchanges on the question and upon that all information that is contained in the Japanese government's last communication was withheld from publication.

It may be said, however, that the latest Japanese note contains nothing in the nature of an ultimatum or which might bring the negotiations to a finality. On the other hand, it is couched in a vein to carry the negotiations along and preserve the issue without making any determination of the contentions of either government. Its general tone is said to indicate that the negotiations may continue for months. Secretary Bryan soon will prepare a reply.

W. P. Kent Returns From China Post. Staunton, Va., Aug. 26.—Hon. W. P. Kent, for the last three years Consul General to Nuchang, accompanied by his wife and children, arrived home today. His wife was formerly Miss Annie Patrick, a daughter of the late William Patrick, at one time one of the most prominent attorneys in Staunton.

## CAPT. W. T. BALDWIN DIES AT RADFORD

Chairman of Board of Trustees of Normal School and President of City Council.

East Radford, Va., August 24.—Captain W. T. Baldwin, chairman of the board of trustees of the Radford Normal School, died this morning. He was in his sixty-ninth year. Death was due to heart failure. He had been failing in health for some time from a stomach trouble, but never had been busier than of late. Deeply interested in the normal school, he had personally done a great deal of work to insure the success of the school and its opening on time.

He made all the arrangements for the recent successful dedicatory exercises. He was also president of the City Council, and his death, therefore, creates two vacancies in official positions. William Thomas Baldwin, was born in Christiansburg, and lived the early part of his life in Wytheville and in Tazewell. He was but a boy when he went with the Wythe Grays, which were ordered to Harpers Ferry at the time of the John Brown episode. He served in the war with the Wythe Grays, Fourth Virginia infantry, Stonewall Brigade. He was for some time on the staff of General Breckinridge, and later on that of General McCausland, who had been his guest here in late years. Towards the end of the war the captain formed a company of his own.

Captain Baldwin married Miss Alice Cummings Fields, of Abingdon, who, with the following children, survives him: Mrs. J. M. Krager, of Abingdon; Dr. H. H. Baldwin, of Peoria, Ill.; W. T. Baldwin, East Radford, and J. Fields Bandwin, of Peoria.

Captain D. B. Baldwin, of Bluefield, W. Va., is his only surviving brother. The family has lived here fourteen years, where he and one son conducted a milling business. Captain Baldwin was a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and was vice-president of the orphans' home maintained by the Odd Fellows of Lynchburg.

The children are all expected here for the funeral. Services will be held at the house on Tuesday morning by Rev. J. W. Rader, of the Methodist church, to which denomination he had belonged since he was twenty-five years old. The body will be taken to Abingdon the same morning for burial. Services there will be conducted by the Masons, Odd Fellows and veterans.

Immense Steer on Exhibition. Wednesday of last week W. B. Porterfield, Secretary of the Smyth County Fair Association, was called from Marion to Saltville to meet H. T. Einstein, export cattle buyer for Armour & Co. While at Saltville, Mr. Porterfield sold the export cattle of Porterfield & Co., leases of the lands of the Mathieson Alkali Works, to Mr. Einstein. Mr. Porterfield reports that the sale was made at a fine price. Among the exports was an immense steer which weighed 2,020 pounds. For this steer Mr. Einstein paid 10 cents a pound, the steer realizing to the sellers \$202.00. This steer is now being exhibited at the grounds of the Smyth County Fair Association.

The Band Mill of the Spruce Lumber Company shut down yesterday for the purpose of giving its employes an opportunity to visit the Fair now in progress at the grounds of the Smyth County Fair Association. The mill will resume work on Monday morning.

## SALTVILLE AS IT NOW IS SEEN

Twenty Years Have Made Wonderful Changes in the Historic Spot.

About two months ago the editor of THE AMERICAN made a brief visit to Saltville. It has ever since been our purpose to give our readers a concise sketch of what we saw there, but various urgent duties have heretofore prevented us from performing that pleasant task; and we were reluctant to write until we could do so carefully and accurately.

Nearly twenty years had passed since we had been at the historic and interesting place now known as Saltville, but first known to us as The Preston-King Salt Works. Twenty years had so transformed the scene that greeted our eyes when we landed at the railroad station that it would have been difficult for us to recognize the place but for the beautiful, everlasting hills that surround the basin in which the old Salt Works was established more than one hundred years ago. These hills, having once grown familiar to the intelligent eye, would never afterwards fail of recognition by one who loves to look upon the gorgeous beauties of nature as they come from the hand of Nature's God.

The scene of activity had been moved about one mile northeastward, near the end of the basin and on the edge of the North Fork of Holston River. There we found the splendid plant of the Mathieson Alkali Works located—wonderful in its proportions and supreme in its importance among the industrial enterprises of this section of Virginia; and possibly the most unique in the State, for its operations have been practically continuous ever since its establishment.

The Mathieson Alkali Works was chartered and established in 1893, then taking over the valuable property of the Holston Salt and Plaster Company. This property consisted of twelve thousand acres of land of great agricultural value and abounding in mineral wealth.

The company was formed for the purpose of manufacturing salt, soda, soda ash, caustic soda, bicarbonate of soda and bleaching powder. All these chemicals are now being manufactured, except salt and bleaching powder. The latter chemical is manufactured by a subsidiary company, the Castner Electrolytic Company, located at Niagara Falls.

The annual output of the works—consisting of soda ash, bicarbonate of soda and caustic soda—has reached the enormous proportions of 80,000 tons, most of the output being consumed in the United States.

When the company was organized in 1893, E. E. Arnold became its first president, and served in that capacity, with great efficiency, for ten years. Previous to 1893 he had been one of the largest importers of alkalis from foreign countries for consumption in the United States.

The present officers of the company are: James N. Edwards, president, New York, N. Y.; E. E. Arnold, vice-president, Providence, R. I.; J. R. Gladding, secretary and treasurer, Providence, R. I.; J. S. Goetchius, assistant treasurer, Saltville, Va.; W. D. Mount, general superintendent, Saltville, Va. The latter two gentlemen, Messrs. Mount and Goetchius, treated us with great kindness and courtesy during our brief stay at Saltville; and are two of the busiest men we ever saw. The position of superintendent of such an enterprise as the Mathieson Alkali Works requires a man of strong will, great energy, active mind and abundant moral and physical courage. And the business or financial end demands intelligent skill and unwhimpered industry. Messrs. Mount and Goetchius seem to possess all the essential qualities for filling acceptably the positions of trust they now occupy. But to return to the operations of the works.

We were hastily shown through some of the most interesting departments of the works by our old friend Joseph H. Gollehon, who placed himself at our disposal when we went upon the ground. The coopers department is of immense proportions, with a capacity of 800 barrels or 1,300 kegs per day. One thousand tons of bicarbonate of soda were shipped in the month of June, 1913, and other chemicals in proportion. The chemicals are made from salt brine, which is pumped from the ground, coming from the lake that is supposed to underlie the basin just above where the works are located. And 350,000 gallons of this brine are used daily. Large quantities of limestone are needed in the manufacture of the chemicals. To supply this, the company operates its own quarry, which is three miles from the works. There the stone is quarried and crushed, and is conveyed thence by an aerial tramway to the works. Five hundred tons of limestone are consumed each day.

About 100 yards east of the railway station the company has a very large company store or commissary, a two-story building, the upper floor being used for offices. While the company owns the store it does not require its employes to purchase their goods there, but they are left free to buy where they please; and all the employes are free to exercise their own religious con-

## VIRGINIA FAMILY ARE HOMELESS IN MEXICO

Mrs. Shannon, of Farmville Begs Congressman Watson to Aid Father.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 26.—The State Department has been called to rescue a family of distressed and homeless Virginians in Mexico, who are at the mercy of the rebels.

Mrs. J. S. Shannon, of Farmville, Va., today wired Congressman Watson that her father, A. C. Kies, a prominent ranch owner near Durango, Mex., and his family, consisting of his wife and two grandchildren, have been driven from their ranch by the rebels and their property destroyed. She fears they have been left destitute and may be wandering without protection.

Mrs. Shannon has been unable to communicate with them for over two weeks and there seems to be no official person in Durango with whom she can secure information regarding American citizens. The telegraph companies refuse Mrs. Shannon's messages, saying they are unable to get through to Durango. Congressman Watson placed the matter before Secretary Bryan today and efforts are being made by the State Department to learn the whereabouts of Kies and his family and effect their rescue.

Major J. T. Cowan, of Whitethorne, Va., and Mr. T. E. George, of Broadford, Va., who had come here to attend the Fair, went to Abingdon on Tuesday afternoon to be present at the burial of Capt. W. T. Baldwin who was buried at that place on that evening.

## INDORSE BUCHANAN FOR STATE SENATE

Democrats of Washington County Instruct For Marion Man.

Abingdon, Va., Aug. 25.—The Democratic mass meeting for this county met here today and selected seventy-two delegates to the State Senatorial Convention, which meets in Bristol August 30. The delegates were unanimously instructed to vote for Hon. B. F. Buchanan of Marion as the candidate, which insures his nomination.

Legislative delegates for this county to the convention which meets here September 6th were also selected, but no motion expressing the wish of the mass meeting was offered. The names of A. D. Huff and J. L. C. Smith are most frequently mentioned for this position. Two hundred people attended the mass meeting.

victions and political opinions. No liquor is sold secretly or openly on the property of the company, as it exercises the most rigid prohibition against the traffic, and will not employ a man who is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors.

At the beginning of operations in 1893 the company employed about five hundred men. Now about six hundred and fifty men on an average are required when the plant is in full operation. When the property was acquired by the Mathieson Alkali Company there were perhaps five hundred persons living in the town of Saltville. At the present time there are two thousand souls within the corporate limits, and counting the residents on the outside and adjacent to the town the number will be, perhaps, three thousand. The moral tone of the community is of the highest order, and for a place that has such a large manufacturing industry it is the quietest and most orderly community we have ever visited.

It is our purpose in the near future to write a historical sketch of Saltville from a period dating back more than one hundred years, which, with the approval of the Mathieson Alkali Company, we will publish in an Industrial Edition of THE AMERICAN we have in contemplation.

As If From the Dead. On last Thursday, the 21st inst., John N. Hull received a letter from an old schoolmate and soldier comrade, John Hogsten, now living at Grayson, Ky. He was a member of the "Smyth Blues," and of the immortal "Stonewall Brigade."

Mr. Hogsten had not been heard from by any of his comrades here for many years, and they had placed him among the dead, at the reunions they have been holding. We make the following extracts from Mr. Hogsten's letter: "Dear Schoolmate and Comrade: 'As I haven't seen nor heard from you for about forty years I thought I would write and try to wake you up. Let me know how you are getting along, as it would give me a great deal of pleasure to hear from you. 'I will not try to write a long letter this time, but if you answer, I will write you a historical letter of myself since I have been in Kentucky. 'Give my kindest regards to all my old comrades left about Marion. Let me know if you ever heard what became of William Barber and Frank Bates. Answer soon. Your comrade, JOHN HOGSTEN.' It is needless to say that Mr. Hull answered the letter promptly, giving his old comrade in arms the information desired.

## HOOKWORM KILLING MANY ASSERT DOCTORS

Great Number of Victims Reported to Convention of Educators

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 25.—Scientists and educators from all parts of world assembled here today for the fourth international congress on school hygiene. The delegates numbered about 2,000. Welcome was extended by distinguished representatives of the Nation, State and city.

"Those who engage in the work of human uplift," Secretary William B. Wilson, of the Department of Labor, told the delegates on behalf of President Wilson and Congress, "are frequently looked upon as dreamers, but the dreamers of today are the practical men of tomorrow. You have your dreams and out of those dreams will come a more perfect manhood and womanhood for future generations. School hygiene is one of the great problems of mankind."

School buildings and their equipment was the general topic of the sectional meetings and addresses were made by the representatives of four nations. Dr. John A. Ferrill, of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, of Washington, in a paper on the spread of intestinal diseases, through the rural school, declared that the work done in the South in connection with the hookworm disease indicated that its prevalence had made it a real world problem.

In three and one-half years the Rockefeller commission and health boards in eleven Southern States had made 661,581 microscopic examinations for parasitic ova, he said. Of this number of persons, 329,578 were found to have hookworm. As an indirect cause of death, Dr. Ferrill said, the hookworm probably has no equal.

At a general public meeting tonight addresses were made by Dr. Charles W. Elliott, president emeritus of Harvard University, and Sir James Grant, president of the National Canadian organizing committee.

Masked Ball Giv. A ball masque was given on last Friday night by Misses Lillian and Marguerite Thomas in honor of their visitor, Miss Elizabeth Pritchett, of Danville, Va. The dance took place in the Lewis and Lindsey hall, formerly the Parrott store room.

A large number of the young people of the town were invited and attended the ball, and all were dressed in costumes and wore masks. The following were the characters represented: Kate Broseus—Zu Zu, Kate Fudge—Japanese, Hulah Fudge—Red Cross Nurse, Ruth Campbell—Dutch girl, Josephine Buchanan—Colonial, Virginia Buchanan—Folly, Miss Goolby—Sunbonnet Baby, Helen Scherer—Red Riding Hood, Alice Lincoln—Bo Peep, Ruby Dickinson—Butterfly, Mary Miles—Indian, Ruth Pendleton—Shepherdess, Sallie Pendleton—Gypsy, Elizabeth Pritchett—Night, Marguerite Thomas—Miss Muffett, Lillian Thomas—Puritan, Miss Middleton—Mary Jane, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Thomas—Betty and Jack, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. P. Buchanan—(Mrs. Buchanan—Flower girl), Marvin Anderson—Girl, Walton Thomas—Policeman, Dr. Thompson—Mutt, Frank Copenhaver—Negro Preacher, George Miles—Chinaman, Herbert Thomas—George Washington, Ewald—Uncle Sam, Pat Collins—Clown, Will Birchfield—Sailor, Harry Apperson—Cream of Wheat man, John Broseus—Indian, George Cook—Buster Brown, Robert Campbell—Jeff, Mr. Crenshaw—Cow boy, Jack Pendleton—Clown, Kyle Eller—Sailor, Sidney Sprinkle—Chinaman, Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Matson, Mrs. C. F. Thomas, chaperons.

The dancing hall was decorated with Japanese lanterns, jessamine, ferns and potted plants. Punch was served throughout the evening, and refreshments, consisting of sandwiches, coffee, pickles and olives at midnight. The cards were decorated with cupids and hearts and were painted by Miss Lillian Thomas. The whole affair was a most enjoyable one, and the dancing was continued until two o'clock in the morning.

Death of Thomas J. Seabolt. Mr. Thomas J. Seabolt, a citizen of the east end of the county, and at one time a constable for Smyth county, died at his home, near the overhead bridge, on the 25th inst. The funeral and burial service was held in Pleasant Hill church, conducted by Rev. J. B. Greiner, on Tuesday evening. He was twice married. To his first wife were born eleven children, seven of whom are still living; and to the second wife two children were born, both now living. The deceased became a member of the Lutheran church when quite a young man, and he died in the full faith of a Christian.

Mr. E. B. Hoover, first foreman of the Spruce Lumber Company, will leave today for points in the east for his vacation. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Hoover and their children. After spending two or three days at Mt. Vernon, Va., where Mr. Hoover has a brother living, and visiting Washington, D. C., they will go to Olean, N. Y. This is Mr. Hoover's former home, where they will spend the remainder of his vacation.

## SULZER TURNS UPON OLD FRIENDS

Demands Indictment of Murphy, Levy and Frawley on Charge of Conspiracy.

New York, Aug. 25.—The indictment of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall; Aaron J. Levy, leader of the Democratic majority in the assembly, and Senator James J. Frawley, chairman of the committee which investigated Governor Sulzer's campaign contributions, has been requested of the district attorneys of New York and Albany counties by Lynn J. Arnold, of Albany, a supporter of Governor Sulzer.

The indictment of the three leaders is asked on statements of many persons, presented by Judge Arnold to the district attorneys regarding an alleged conspiracy to put Sulzer out of the governor's chair. In so announcing, Judge Arnold repeated his declaration that money had been freely used to accomplish this result.

New York, Aug. 25.—Five East Side lads, ranging in ages from thirteen to fifteen years, have started on a walk to Albany with a letter expressing sympathy for Governor Sulzer, impeached by the State assembly. The heralds are members of the East Side Protective Association, an organization of 5,000 school boys.

The little band is dressed in khaki uniform, with knapsacks. Meals will be cooked over campfires and beds made in the open air. The boys hope to reach Albany by Thursday to present their message to Governor Sulzer.

## MASS MEETING SMYTH COUNTY DEMOCRATS

Delegates Elected to Senatorial and House of Delegates Conventions.

On last Saturday, the 23rd inst., the Democrats of Smyth county assembled in mass meeting at the Court House. The object of the meeting was to elect delegates to a convention to be held at Bristol, Va., on the 30th inst.; and also to select delegates to a convention to be held at Marion on the 1st of September to nominate a candidate to represent the county in the next House of Delegates. Judge G. H. Fudge was made chairman of the meeting and C. H. Carper and J. G. Stephenson, secretaries. The following were selected as delegates to the Bristol convention:

DELEGATES TO SENATORIAL CONVENTION  
Atkins—C. P. Atkins and J. H. Kegley.  
Groselock—Geo. S. Davis.  
South Marion—W. E. Daniel, Dr. J. C. King, R. M. Copenhaver, J. W. Helton, Judge G. H. Fudge and E. K. Coyner.

North Marion—H. P. Copenhaver, G. W. Richardson, Jno. P. Sheffer, R. G. Goolby, W. A. Scott and W. E. Copenhaver.  
Seven Mile Ford—T. B. Rector and Stephen Meek. Alternates—C. E. Anderson and G. L. Gardner.  
Bonhams—J. M. Lovelace, J. S. Aker, W. L. Hawthorne and F. L. Sanders.  
Olympia—W. M. Crismond and James H. Buchanan.  
Chatham Hill—D. J. Buchanan and R. C. Gwyn.  
Ellendale—J. M. McCarty, W. W. Buchanan and Chas. E. Pratt.  
Broadford—T. T. Taylor and Jno. R. George.

Saltville—W. D. Mount, P. F. St. Clair, A. H. Finks, R. K. Sanders, J. R. Perfater and W. B. Porterfield.  
Blue Springs—Maurice Hale. Alternate—W. P. Horne.  
Williams—F. J. Ham. Alternate—Stephen Meek.  
Holstein Mills—Edward Dutton. Alternate—M. P. Henritze.  
St. Clair Bottom—W. J. Daly. Alternate—T. C. Sherrill.

The following were selected as delegates to the convention which meets at Marion on the 1st of September:

DELEGATES TO HOUSE OF DELEGATES CONVENTION.  
Atkins—M. D. Cassell, V. D. Hoofnagle, W. R. G. Atkins and H. A. Musser. Precinct committeeman, M. D. Cassell.  
Groselock—Jno. H. Buchanan and Albert Heldreth. Precinct committeeman, W. A. White.  
South Marion—The delegates to Senatorial convention and: W. G. Lewis, E. H. Buchanan, G. C. Umbarger, G. G. Killinger, C. H. Carper and Wise Wheeler. Precinct committeeman, G. G. Killinger.  
North Marion—Dr. S. W. Dickinson, Jno. P. Buchanan, M. H. Richardson, James A. Groselock, W. W. Meek, C. S. Wassum, together with delegates to Senatorial convention. Precinct committeeman, Jno. P. Buchanan.  
Seven Mile Ford—J. Coeburn Copenhaver, H. L. Tison, H. L. Morgan and J. A. Pierce. Precinct committeeman, H. L. Tison.  
Bonhams—J. D. Tate, Q. A. Eller, J. T. Frazier, Jr., R. W. Scott, J. H. Copenhaver, Jno. L. Gollehon, W. H. Copenhaver and Geo. C. Umbarger. Precinct committeeman, Dr. G. A. Wright.  
Olympia—J. M. Hubble, R. J. Hays, C. W. Fogleong and W. J. Smith. Precinct committeeman, J. H. Buch-

## Result of Held

In connection with the High School contest, June three boys and competitive examinations offered by a number of high schools from the class of 1913 were eligible. The subjects covered in the examination were mathematics, history and English. The questions were made out by high school teachers from counties not represented by the contestants and the papers were graded by specialists unacquainted with the contestants and the high schools represented.

For the boys, the highest average grade was made by Mr. Paul Nickell, of Glade Spring; for the girls, Miss Elizabeth Arnett, of Bethel High School, Washington county. The other contestants were Herbert Stone, Wytheville; Mercer Williams, Rural Retreat; Ora Hand, Damascus; Mabel Barclay, Wallace.

Mr. Nickell and Miss Arnett have the privilege of deciding whether they will take advantage of the scholarships offered by the colleges. If they cannot avail themselves of this opportunity the prizes rightfully fall to Mr. Stone and Miss Hand, as the next in succession. The grades for both the boys and girls were very close.

This contest has stimulated interest in High School work and, if continued, it will tend to standardize the course of study and the character of work done in the different schools of the district. It will reflect honor for every school to have representatives in the next contests.

The following colleges agreed to arrange scholarships for the winners, provided they can meet the entrance requirements fixed for all students: University of Virginia, William and Mary, Randolph-Macon, Richmond College, Hampden Sydney, Washington and Lee, Roanoke, Emory and Henry, King College, Hollins, Roanoke Woman's College, Virginia Intermont College, Sulina, Martha Washington, Stonewall Jackson Institute, Harrisonburg State Normal, Radford Normal, Marion Female College.

Chatham Hill—J. S. Catron, G. S. Waddle, N. B. Totten and T. B. Ward. Precinct committeeman, D. J. Buchanan.  
Ellendale—J. R. Maloy, R. B. Mitchell, L. D. Buchanan, W. R. Buchanan and Samuel Lamie. Precinct committeeman, L. D. Buchanan.  
Broadford—T. B. Porterfield, J. S. Roberts, J. P. Parker and R. F. Clear. Precinct committeeman, J. S. Roberts.  
Saltville—J. S. Goetchius, C. M. Shannon, Clifford Shreeves, J. T. Fry, Chas. E. Wiley, Chas. Cahli, H. A. Miller, S. T. Buchanan, George Coleman, Rush Taylor, Dr. J. L. Early and Geo. F. Atkins. Precinct committeeman, J. R. Perfater.  
Blue Springs—Adam Cullop, and Emory Keesling. Precinct committeeman, Maurice Hale.  
Williams—Samuel Cox and G. L. Pugh. Present committeeman, Stephen Meek.  
Holstein Mills—M. P. Henritze and W. G. Alexander. Precinct committeeman, M. P. Henritze.  
St. Clair Bottom—M. Houston and H. C. Cole. Precinct committeeman, W. J. Daly.  
G. H. FUDGE, Chairman.  
C. H. CARPER, J. G. STEPHENSON, Secretaries.

Back Home From Delightful Visit. Mrs. S. W. Dickinson and her daughter, Miss Lucy, who had been absent for a month's outing, got back home on Saturday morning. When they left Marion they went first to Washington, D. C. After spending one day at the Capital City they traveled to Wyoming, N. Y., and there spent a few days as the guests of Dr. Elroy Avery, who is a distinguished man of letters and a cousin of Mrs. Dickinson. From Wyoming Mrs. Dickinson and daughter journeyed to Fort Oswego, N. Y., where Mrs. Dickinson's son, Lieutenant Ralph Dickinson, of the U. S. Army, is stationed. There they spent more than two weeks, and during their stay at that place made a delightful visit to "Thousand Islands", one of the most interesting attractions of this country for travelers and sight-seers. From Fort Oswego they went to New York City, via Albany and down the Hudson River. From New York they came by boat to Norfolk; thence home, reaching here, as before stated, Saturday morning.

Marion Boy Exhibitor. Among those who are exhibiting at the Fair is A. E. Colley, of Richmond, Va. He is the son of C. C. Colley, of Marion, and grandson of the late I. C. Wolfe, so well known in the days of old as a citizen of this community. Mr. Colley is showing a gasoline engine of his own design, containing improvements originated by himself and the best features of modern inventors, making it an up-to-date machine.

to be a thorough general and asserted: "For What Do Virginia Democrats Stand?" Our contemporary... the Virginia Democracy now has no written party faith, thereby indirectly admitting that the State is controlled by a political oligarchy. The Times-Dispatch says: "Yet this does not mean that we are a party without principles, or that there are no policies for which we should stand. It means that we have taken ourselves and the voters for granted, and have let it go at that. There are principles for which Virginia Democrats should stand—principles that merit the support of every man who wants effective government and honest administration."

The Times-Dispatch then proceeds to give an outline of the principles "for which the Virginia Democrats should stand," but for which the dominant faction evidently has not stood during the past eight years, either through written declaration or practical application. This fact is conceded by the Times-Dispatch, when it uses the words: "For which Virginia Democrats should stand," and by the intimation that we have not been having "effective government and honest administration" in Virginia.

Our Richmond contemporary could have given a sounder platform, one more fundamentally correct, and one for which all the good men of every political creed in Virginia "should stand" if it had adopted certain principles from the Virginia Bill of Rights. Here are some of them: "1. That all men are by nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity, namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety."

"2. That all power is vested in, and consequently derived from the people; that Magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them."

"6. That all elections ought to be free; and that all men, having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with, and attachment to the community, have the right of suffrage, and cannot be taxed or deprived of their property for public uses, without their own consent, or that of their representatives so elected, nor bound by any law to which they have not, in like manner, assented, for the public good."

"15. That no free government, or the blessings of liberty, can be preserved to any people, but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles."

These declarations from the great Bill of Rights are the soundest and clearest that have ever been conceived, written or promulgated by statesmen and patriots who were striving to give their countrymen a Democratic or Republican form of government that would be just and that will endure. Acquiescence in the rude violation of these principles, which embody the essentials of a pure form of popular government, has provoked the lazy indifference of the present Virginia electorate. The Times-Dispatch tries to account for this condition by suggesting that it is caused by the overwhelming majority of the Democratic party.

If our Richmond contemporary will only make earnest investigation it will be forced to conclude that the real cause for the indifferent or dead electorate of the State is our suffrage and election laws.

The Hon. John Garland Pollard, in his recent canvass, said, "a mere casual examination of our election laws will show that they invite fraud." The progressive Democrats sustained this brave and honest confession of Mr. Pollard by nominating him for Attorney General. These laws not only invite fraud, but furnish ample means for its concealment. They have destroyed in a large measure the vitality, mental, courage and integrity of the electorate. No large measure of reform can be secured in the affairs of our State until we have suffrage and election laws that conform to the fundamental principles set forth in our Bill of Rights. Mr. Pollard declared: "I consider the first and most funda-

ing of the conduct of the Republican senators, says: "The Republican senators who, led by Senator Sutherland, rebuked their colleague, Penrose, for introducing his jingoistic Mexican resolution, by expressing confidence in the president and declaring the purpose of the minority to stand by Mr. Wilson in his Mexican policy, deserve the thanks of the country irrespective of party. They rose to the height of the argument of patriotism and timeliness involved."

Senator Bacon, Democrat, chairman of the foreign relations committee, did the graceful and proper thing in thanking the minority for the sentiment they had expressed; and in his thanks he spoke for the overwhelming majority of the nation."

The grateful appreciation that is being shown by the Administration, by Democratic leaders and by the press should be very pleasing to Republican Senators and Representatives. It should be particularly gratifying when they remember how the Democrats in Congress acted toward President McKinley in 1898, when, with a similar crisis confronting him, he was striving to avert war with Spain. The Democratic hot-heads then sought to plunge our country into war with Spain while we were in a fearful state of unpreparedness, and when President McKinley, the great and good man, was laboring to accomplish the freedom of Cuba by peaceful diplomacy rather than by costly, bloody strife.

It will also be remembered that Hon. Champ Clark, now Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives, afterwards boasted that: "We (meaning the Democrats) had to take them by the scruff of the neck and make them declare war against Spain." He was referring to President McKinley and the Republicans in Congress.

The Republicans can truly be proud of their conduct in this crisis, when comparing it with the record of the Democrats made in a similar crisis in 1898. And the Democrats can and should profit by the experience they have gained.

CLASS OF VIRGINIA

The Washington correspondents of the great metropolitan dailies, with one accord, ascribe to the recent speech of Representative Glass on currency reform a comprehensive grasp of his subject and a mastership of parliamentary eloquence which would well stand comparison with the best efforts of the most noted Congressional orators of this generation. That the powers of Mr. Glass in this respect should come as a surprise to most of his colleagues is not to be wondered at, for since his advent to the House he has avoided rather than sought participation in general discussion, and it is only now, when opportunity and responsibility for legislation have fallen to his lot, that his constructive ability as well as his remarkable forensic talent have found a proper field for display. In this State competent judges have not had to wait until now to discover in Mr. Glass, in remarkable degree, many of the highest qualifications for a brilliant public career. His course in the last Constitutional Convention presaged the success which is crowning his Congressional career with applause, and we look for him to become a conspicuous figure among the group of actors in the national arena who deserve to rank as statesmen and orators.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Possibly, Mr. Glass has acquired "a mastership of parliamentary eloquence" and he may become noted as a Congressional orator. It may be that "His course in the last Constitutional Convention presaged the success which is crowning his Congressional career with applause." But we cannot, for the life of us, see how the esteemed Virginian-Pilot can lend approval to his course as a member of the late Constitutional Convention. His most noted, we might truly say notorious, performance in that convention was his persistent effort to induce the members thereof to violate the solemn pledge made by his party to submit the new Constitution to the people for ratification or rejection. This conduct of Mr. Glass is made more obnoxious when it is recalled that he wrote into the platform adopted by his party at the Norfolk convention, in 1900, the promise to submit the new Constitution, when made, to the people. His unfaithful course as a leader and representative of the people is emphasized when it is recalled that, a few days after the Norfolk convention, he wrote in the editorial columns of his paper, the Lynchburg News, a construction of the promise, and declared it was an unqualified pledge to submit the Constitution to the popular vote. He further declared in that editorial that the making of this pledge removed the most serious objection to the calling and holding of a Constitutional Convention and the making of a new Constitution.

It may be that remembrance of the unfaithful conduct of Mr. Glass in connection with the making of the Constitution was the cause of his humiliating defeat at the senatorial primary two years ago. He deserved that defeat, and will not be entitled to the confidence of the people, until he has made due confession of his sin and made proper atonement therefor. We wonder what President Wilson or Secretary Bryan would say of Mr. Glass, if they could have his record in this matter brought to their attention?

WHY FLY TO THEIR DEFENSE?

One of the men who helped in the rescue of Thaw is quoted as having said to the landlord of the hotel at which he stayed: "I am one of those fellows who never likes to see anybody in trouble; I don't care what he has done. When I see a fellow in trouble I am sorry for him and will try to help him out." This expresses a feeling wonderfully prevalent in this country among all classes and is very hard for thinking people to understand. Why should anyone desire to see a criminal who has violated the law of God and man and of civilized society escape punishment? Sympathy is well enough; but sympathy is a very different thing from desire or tendency to see the law successfully defied and evaded. The best way to consider this matter is to suppose that everybody felt the wish that all criminals go unpunished. The obvious and inevitable result would be the failure and abolition of all law by successive defeats and a condition of lawlessness and chaos, in which nobody's life or property would be safe. Criminals naturally sympathize with crime and are eager to see their fellow-criminals avoid the consequences of their violations of law; but why should law-abiding people, whose safety depends on the enforcement and success of the law, share the feeling?

But do law-abiding people, whose safety depends on the enforcement and success of the law, share the feeling of the fellow who helped Thaw escape, or exhibit a similar sympathy for other men who are violators of law? If the "political brigands" who have violated the law so grossly at elections in Virginia, and many of whom are still in charge of the election machinery, are not recipients of the tender sympathy of the Roanoke Times, why does it fly to their defense whenever they are threatened with trouble?

A Flyless Town.

(Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.)

The recent announcement of Boston's Health Commissioner that that city is practically free of flies has been made the subject of wide comment, but what is there even approximating the miraculous in a flyless town? In many of the European cities, particularly those of Bavaria, the fly, we are told, has long been a comparative rarity and for the simple reason that extreme caution is exercised against the obtaining of breeding places. What has been accomplished there can also be effected in this country by the adoption of similar means. The fly has its origin in stables, garbage cans and filth of all kinds. If and when the authorities and the individual citizens of any community shall co-operate to eliminate all such breeding places, the fly in that community will soon become conspicuous chiefly by its absence. Unless and until co-operation is put into effective practice, no community can hope to rid itself of a pest which is a menace alike to the public health and the public comfort, no matter how vigorous, extensive and persistent the "swatting" campaign that may be waged. "Swat the fly" may be a good enough slogan in its way, but the essential thing is to see to it that any and all conditions are put an end to which are calculated to breed the pest. It is thus that we fight the mosquito. Why not also the fly?

BUILDINGS ALWAYS IN MOTION.

Sway Back and Forth With The Regularity of a Pendulum.

By day or night a modern city is never wholly at rest. A hundred disturbing factors are constantly setting up curious vibrations which travel in every direction. The tracing out of these vibrations and their accurate measurement is a new problem among builders. This problem of feeling the pulse of buildings is not limited to great cities, but often arises in comparatively small towns throughout the country. Let a train rush past the foundations of a high building, or even a low one, or a powerful wind-storm beat against its walls and the entire structure may vibrate like a giant tuning fork. Incidentally, the problem is so well understood that accidents from excessive vibration are practically unheard of. The cradle may rock, but it never falls.

The measurement of the pulse-like vibrations is made much the same as those of an earthquake and almost as accurately. The marvelously delicate instruments which are depended upon for these records trace curious pulsing lines which show at a glance just how wide an arc the building swings through and how regular is the recurrence of the movement. These readings are accepted in court as absolutely conclusive and it is not uncommon for damages suits involving immense sums of money to be decided by these delicate tracings.

It is a surprise to many that the most violent vibrations are not felt in the extremely high buildings as is commonly supposed, but in the comparatively low office buildings, and as a rule those of solid construction. A vibration of 3-16ths of an inch is extremely violent, for a movement of one-hundredth of an inch is readily noticeable. As the records show, there is a peculiar method of rhythm in these movements, the building swaying back and forth through a given arc with the regularity of a pendulum.

A Clock That Talks.

(From Pathfinder.)

"Six-thirty, six-thirty, six-thirty; time to get up; get up, can't you; get up, get up, miserable lazybone; get up before I souse you with a wet washrag; get up, get up, GET UP!!!" That's the way the new patent French phonographic alarm clock roars you out in the morning. No more pestiferous ding-a-linging of a measly little tin alarm clock, but a call in a human voice, in plain words, more or less polite, does the business.

Of course even this new device does not make you get up; and all it can do is to tell you the time and apply a few appropriate remarks to you, and then if you prefer to stick to your couch and waste the beautiful hours of the morning in the slothful vice of lying abed, you may do so. The clock will do its part, but not yours. So don't buy one with the idea that it will do impossibilities.

Phonographic alarm clocks are not a new thing. It is simple enough matter to apply the talking machine principle to a clock.

The mechanism is ingenious but simple. It provides for the calling of the time every quarter hour day and night. If you wake up in the night and are curious to know what time it is, all you have to do is to press a button by your bedside and the clock will promptly tell you the nearest quarter-hour—for example, "two-fifteen."

The phonographic record is made in the form of an endless belt or band. The tiny grooves which cause the voice vibrations run parallel, lengthwise round this belt, and there are forty-eight of these grooves side by side—namely one for each quarter hour of the twelve hours. A reproducing needle follows the grooves, just as in an ordinary talking machine.

As each groove runs clear around the band, the clock will continue to call the time, or anything else that is recorded, until fifteen minutes have elapsed or until you shut it up by touching a button. The clock talks at present thirty-five languages and is learning more—all that is necessary to make it talk another lingo being to substitute the corresponding belt. When a belt is worn out a new one can be inserted or if you get tired being dalled in your own language you can choose a variety of others. All that is needed to make the scheme perfect would be an attachment which after calling you a reasonable number of times would either let the bed down and dump you out or which would reach out and seize bodily and dress you.

Curious Well Has Tide Water.

(From Wide World Magazine.)

Two miles out from Settle, on the main road between that town and Ingelton, Yorkshire, England, there is to be found one of the most curious of natural phenomena in the shape of the famous ebbing and flowing well of Giggleswick.

A small, unpretentious little structure, scarcely to be distinguished from the ordinary trough of water to be seen on many of our country roads, it is yet one of the most quaint and fascinating spectacles one could hope to see. As the name implies, the well has the nature of a tide; it ebbs and flows continually, though by no means with regularity.

Sometimes the privileged traveler will see the oblong stone basin filled with clear water; then, even as he gazes into its pellucid depths, the water gradually sinks until the trough is half empty, or it may be more. There is barely time to wonder at this strange thing ere, with a rush and a whirl, the trough is again full. The ebb and flow continues with more or less marked effect, and the water is never at the same level for two consecutive minutes. Sometimes the out-flow has scarcely begun before the basin again fills, but at other times the trough is almost emptied.

For What Do Virginia Democrats Stand? (Richmond Times-Dispatch.)

A correspondent writes us to inquire for what principles the Democrats of Virginia stand, and what they will advocate when they go before the people of the Commonwealth next November and ask that their nominees be elevated to office.

We wish we could refer our correspondent to a written platform expounding our faith. But we must confess to him that we have grown lazy in Virginia, and, with our overwhelming majority, we have not thought it worth while to declare our principles. We have left voters to draw their own conclusions, strong in the belief that they would not vote for Republicans even if they did not vote for our nominees. We have elected two Governors since we have had a regular party convention to frame a platform, and we have little reason to believe we shall present Henry C. Stuart to the suffrage of the people on any platform other than that he chooses personally to adopt.

Yet this does not mean that we are a party without principles, or that there are not policies for which we should stand. It rather means that we have taken ourselves and the voters for granted, and have let it go at that. There are principles for which Virginia Democrats should stand—principles that merit the support of every man who wants effective government and honest administration. Here are some of them:

1. Virginia Democrats believe that the duty of government is to do for all the State those things which individual citizens and separate communities are not able to do for themselves, and to do these things economically, wisely and constructively.

Virginia Democrats believe that every election should be conducted in a manner above reproach, and that in the primary, not less than in the general election, every voter should have the assurance of law that his vote will be correctly counted and returned by responsible men, whose acts may be reviewed by the courts.

3. Virginia Democrats believe that tax laws framed for a different industrial era need reformation which will guarantee that every community, every citizen and every class of property pay their just tribute to the support of government with the least hardship to any citizen and any legitimate business.

4. Virginia Democrats believe that every public servant should be judged by his efficiency and work, and that his compensation should be fixed specifically, rather than by a scale of fees which was introduced in a day of financial distress.

5. Virginia Democrats believe that government owes to posterity the best possible system of schools, fitted to the needs and the probable after-life of those who are taught, and that manual training, a nine-months' school session and tuition in agriculture should be available for the children of every county and city.

6. Virginia Democrats believe that the functions of government is to help rather than to hinder, to reform rather than to punish, and that the delinquents of the State, be they children or adults, should be given that treatment best calculated to restore them to society or to protect society from them.

7. Virginia Democrats believe in constructive expenditures, and stand pledged to devote to the public welfare the money paid in taxes, health, promoting agriculture, mining, fisheries and all industrial pursuits.

8. Virginia Democrats believe in honesty and publicity in the public administration, and will neither countenance nor condone anything that keeps from any taxpayer complete knowledge of the manner in which the party discharges its public trust.

Our Fallible Judiciary.

(From the Metropolitan Magazine.)

Out of seventy-seven consecutive decisions rendered by the United States Supreme Court, twenty-nine were given by a vote of five to four, and forty-six by a vote of six to three; in only two instances did as many as seven out of the nine justices agree. This is the statement made by Mr. John R. Dos Passos in an address before the New York County Lawyers' Association. He added that a long period in the New York State Supreme Court showed 50 per cent. of reversals in cases appealed.

Such a record of uncertainty and disagreement in the highest courts ought to be enough to upset the reverence for the judicial function so long cherished by the American people.

Judges are men like the rest of us—each with his own temperament, his pet prejudices, his fixed opinions, his desires and even his interests, personal or social, which influence his interpretation of evidence and of legal texts. Dressing a man in a black gown and setting him on an elevated bench does not free him from bias.

It is late in the day to argue the absurdity of permitting any five out of nine dignified old gentlemen in Washington to overrule the acts of Congress and permanently to thwart the will of the great majority of the people, unless that majority happens to be so geographically distributed as to control three-fourths of the State legislatures.

Like most superstitions, the worship of the judiciary does not readily yield to reason. But it is now pretty rapidly being undermined by practical experience. The time cannot be far off when we shall have a change in Article V of the Federal constitution and an amendment to the judiciary act that will take away from the Supreme Court its power of absolute veto.

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### Methodist Church

Worship every Sunday at 11 a. m. Prayers meeting every Monday evening at 8 o'clock.  
 F. C. SCHULER, D. D., Pastor.  
 Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.  
 Junior League every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.  
 MRS. MAUD THOMAS, Supt.  
 Senior League every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.  
 MRS. ERNEST STEINER, Pres.  
 The public is cordially invited to all these services.

### Presbyterian Church

Worship every Sunday at 11 o'clock, and third Sunday in the morning, 9:30 o'clock, and very second, fourth and fifth Sunday in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.  
 Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30 a. m.  
 PROF. B. E. COPENHAVER, Supt.  
 Services every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.  
 The Boys' Junior Missionary Society meets every first Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.  
 The Girls' Missionary Society meets every second Sunday immediately after the Sunday School service.  
 You are cordially invited to attend all the services.  
 RUFUS E. KERN, Pastor.

### Baptist Church

Worship every Sunday morning and night, except first Sunday.  
 Bible School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.  
 L. P. COLLINS, Supt.  
 Prayer Meeting every Wednesday night.  
 The B. Y. P. U. meets every Sunday afternoon at 7:00 o'clock.  
 REV. E. M. HARRIS, Pastor.

### Presbyterian Church

Worship every first, second and fourth Sunday in each month—by supply.  
 Sunday School each Sunday morning at 9:30 a. m.  
 JAS. WHITE SHEFFEY, Supt.  
 Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30.

## SECRET ORDERS

Lynn Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar  
 Meets second Friday night in each month.  
 R. K. SANDERS, E. C.  
 JNO. A. GROSECLOSE, Recorder.

Marion Royal Arch Chapter, No. 54  
 Meets first Monday in each month.  
 H. A. MILLER, H. P.  
 L. P. COLLINS, Secretary.

Masonic Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M.  
 Meets third Monday in each month.  
 S. J. CARSON, W. M.  
 J. SHEFFEY PENDLETON, Secretary.

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 S. W. Kent, Clerk.  
 Geo. F. Cook, Commonwealth's Att'y.  
 J. L. C. Anderson, Treasurer.  
 M. D. Cassell, Sheriff.  
 Term: The 1st Monday in January, March, May, September and November.

B. E. Copenhaver, Division Superintendent of Schools.

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### DANGER OF THE BEDBUG.

May Injure a Home and Confound Neatest Housekeeper.  
 (Journal of the American Medical Association.)

The alleged humor of which the bedbug, or to give him his dignified Latin name, Cimex lectularius, has been the object should not obscure the serious play by the bug in common with fly, the mosquito, the flea and the tick as a conveyor of infection. Relapsing fever, bubonic plague, kala-azar, small pox and typhoid fever have been transmitted by various species of the bedbug, and possibly the investigator might find here the explanation of otherwise inexplicable epidemics in uncleanly neighborhoods. Epidemics of smallpox have been disseminated in cheap lodging-houses by this pest among insects, and were not for the frequent vaccinations compelled by the health departments, such epidemics would very likely be more frequent than they now are. The bedbug hides during the day and sometimes hibernates during the winter. When it lacks animal food, it feeds on the juices of decayed wood or on the dust in floor cracks, and can go without food for a long time. It may continue its existence under adverse circumstances from season to season, in lumber camps, in summer houses, empty apartments and the like.

The housewife is greatly mortified by the creature's presence under her roof, but she is by no means always blame-worthy. It may get into the traveler's trunk or satchel from an uncleanly hotel or sleeping car or invade the home in the laundry or on the clothing; thus Manning witnessed the migration of a bedbug across the aisle of a car from a sick man to the skirts of a party of women. Or it may migrate through walls from one house to another, sometimes in a continuous pilgrimage, especially when the dwellers of an infested house move away, thus cutting off the commissariat of the parasite. It may then escape through windows as well as walls, along water pipes or gutters to new pastures. Thus the tidiest housewife may be victimized. Apart from ordinary dwellings, log cabins easily become infested; ships

also entertain the bedbug in considerable degree. Poultry houses, dove cotes and the hiding places of bats may easily become infested with the bedbug or nearly related species, and sparrows' and swallows' nests under eaves, which are often alive with vermin, may be their portal of entry into houses.  
 A thorough extermination of the bedbug would result also in the extermination of other dangerous insects infesting houses. The local application of boiling water will kill a few bugs and drive others away, but serious efforts at extermination require fumigation. To be thorough, this should be done systematically by the municipality. Manning has called attention to bedbug extermination as one of the measures to be employed in the prevention of all diseases whose virus is present in the blood of the patient during the acute stage of the disease. Of all methods Manning says that there is none which would exceed in effectiveness the annual compulsory fumigation of all habitations of man.

### THIS ARTIFICIAL AGE.

#### Chemistry Has Made Possible Many Clever Imitations.

One wonders how much genuineness is left in this world after reading a brief article in a recent number of the independent by Harry N. Holmes, professor of chemistry, of Earlham College, in which he tells of the many clever imitations that are nowadays made with nitro-cellulose products.  
 The chemistry of the substance with which so many wares are being wrought is very simple. Cellulose in the form of cotton or wood pulp is treated with nitric acid and sulphuric acid so as to form nitro derivatives. The most highly nitrated product is the powerful explosive gun cotton, but there is a less nitrated product which is not explosive. This is called pyroxylin or soluble gun cotton. One treatment of it forms ordinary collodion, used for burns, in photography and for many useful purposes. Dissolved in camphor, it is known as celluloid. But the pyroxylin lacquers are at the bottom of most of the clever imitation products.  
 By use of one of these lacquers the artificial leather industry has grown to an output of 50,000 yards in the United States alone. A cloth back is treated with the lacquer to which has been added a little castor oil and some coloring matter. It may be stamped to give any kind of surface, and is rather strong. Artificial feathers are among the latest pyroxylin triumphs. Most ostrich feathers now are protected with a little pyroxylin, which makes them impervious to water and, therefore, washable and capable of much longer wear. By use of pyroxylin in the fur industry furs are made to resemble the costly silver fox, the muskrat or raccoon is made to look like bearskin and a dozen other tricks are performed. A very little aluminum bronze contributes the silver fox effect. Brussels carpet is now imitated by sprinkling pyroxylin on burlap, sifting cotton waste on it and rolling. A silken luster is given to shirting and hosiery is made to pass for silk by certain pyroxylin applications. The best known of pyroxylin imitations is artificial silk. Nitro-cellulose in solution is forced through a fine hole and on evaporation of the solvent a thread results. This is denitrated and spun into fabrics closely resembling silk, but more brittle, less durable and with a higher luster.

### Is It "Can Not" or "Will Not?"

(Norfolk Virginian Pilot.)

There is none so blind as he who will not see. That is the case with the Roanoke Times when it persists in shutting its eyes to the fact that there is an inner ring within the organization of the democratic party in Virginia which devotes itself to "promotion of certain interests and advancement of the political fortunes of certain men." The guiding spirit of the Times was not always so oblivious of the notorious fact that the "organization" designed to simply administer the affairs of the party as a whole has become the mouthpiece and executive agency of the leaders of a syndicate of officeholders. The existence of such a combination is too patent to be denied even by acknowledged organs of the persons who most conspicuously compose it; and during the Primary campaign just ended these organs did not hesitate to bear witness to that existence by disclaiming the responsibility of the organization for this or that candidate, and later by attributing Pollard's nomination to the number of "organization" votes drawn off by Cumming from Williams. Indeed, if we mistake not, The Times itself offered substantially that explanation of the defeat of Williams.

A few days ago The Times found occasion to refer to some features of the gubernatorial contest of 1909 and particularly to "The extraordinary spectacle of the Rev. James Cannon and his co-laborers of the League, and the Baron von Rosenegk, president of the Rosenegk Brewing Company, of Richmond, and titular head of the liquor organization of the State, working together in sweet accord for Mann and against the double crossed and much mistreated Tucker." Continuing, The Times (just the other day), had this to say:

"To some of us the alliance did not seem exactly holy or natural. Therefore we lifted our voice for Tucker, a square deal, and the cards on the table. The combination was too strong, however. It was preached and proclaimed from one end of the State to the other that Tucker was the sinner and the unclean thing, that the congregation of the saints must rally to Judge Mann. Mann was elected decisively and Mr. Tucker apparently went into the political discard."

Knowing so much of that past transaction, which Mr. John Garland Pollard has characterized as "The dirtiest deal in the history of Virginia politics," is it possible that The Times is ignorant or

has forgotten by whom it was engineered and carried to successful consummation? Was not the "organization" then behind Mann? Were they not chiefs and members of the "organization" tribe who went about the State, from one end to the other, preaching and proclaiming that "Tucker was the sinner" and that "the congregation of the saints must rally to Mann?" And was it not then the "We," now so resentful that anybody should hint at the existence of a political machine or bossism in Virginia, that asked through another editorial medium than The Times—"Where did Senator Martin pick up this creature Mann, anyhow?"

It would seem, therefore, that there are still moments when the directing genius of The Times regains the clearness of vision which once distinguished its political optics; and in these lucid intervals there is lapse into reminiscences not consistent with the unseeing eyes of Today. When Paul was journeying from Jerusalem to Damascus there suddenly shined around him a light from heaven, any the scales which had blinded his sight fell off; and things that were before hidden to him became manifest. But the case of a distinguished journalist traveling from Richmond to Roanoke appears to have been exactly the opposite: for whereas aforesaid he saw and understood, at present he walks in darkness and marvels and is wroth that others still possess and exercise the faculties he has lost or holds in abeyance. But the recent article from which excerpts have been made above justifies the hope that the malady is not permanent, only a temporary infirmity brought about by too sudden change of climate, diet and environment. Meantime The Virginian-Pilot extends its condolences and good wishes. May the brilliant orb now in partial eclipse soon recover their olden power and range of penetration beneath the surface of events!

### Electric Appliances for the Traveler.

The summer tourist who travels on a train or steamer supplied with electric current, or who stops at a hotel which furnishes electric light to its guests, may take along a great variety of appliances for comfort and convenience.

For the woman traveling there is the electric curling iron, the electro-therm, or heating pad for cold feet, neuralgia,

tired muscles, etc.; the small electric flatiron for smoothing out rumpled shirt waists and other garments; the little electric tea kettle, for an afternoon cup of tea; a little disc stove, weighing only a few ounces, for heating food for the baby, toasting bread or performing any other small cooking operations.

For the man there is a handy little instrument, hardly larger than a fountain pen, for heating shaving water; a small light bracket, attachable to the wall by suction, so that he shall always have a good light for shaving or reading in bed; a small stick to iron a silk hat.

All the traveler provided with one of these appliances has to do is to unscrew an electric lamp, connect his own appliance and go ahead. The electric current does the rest.

### The Motions of Plants.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

One of the chief distinctions between vegetable and animal life is that animals have power of choice and of voluntary motion, while vegetables and plants grow only mechanically by natural law. But the microscope seems to show that many vegetable forms can move as easily as can animals.

There is a plant called Volvox globator, so minute that millions of it could be put in a wine glass, which is seen to whirl like a top across the field of the microscope. Some plants found in our ponds, which are still more minute, move habitually, as with an apparent purpose.

Darwin, who gave closer study than any other naturalist to climbing plants, stated that these seemed to exercise the liberty of choice. Their tendrils in climbing over pieces of wood with holes, will try one hole after another until they find one that pleases them. He saw one tendril withdraw itself after having located itself in a hole for thirty-six hours.

Other plants will run a long way over the ground, refusing to climb the trees in their path, until they come to a peculiar species of tree, to which they at once cling.

### The All-Conquering Smile.

(New York Tribune.)

According to the surgeons of Johns Hopkins the persons who insist on going

through life with a frozen face hurt not only the spectators but do themselves grievous injury. Many cases of internal complaints, including the ever-present appendicitis, can be traced to worry and general grouching they aver.

"Loosen the muscles of your face into a grin," they recommend "and you'll never even scrape a speaking acquaintance with a high priced surgeon."

The cult of optimism and the urge of the booster are abroad in the land. They'd make it if they could, one vast substantial smile, like Mrs. Pezziwig. Even the telephone companies pray for "the voice with the smile," while a western railroad recently ordered its employes to collect a stock of funny stories and acquire the smile that won't come off. There may be a great deal more than nonsense in the contention of the medical men that laughter lubricates the human works and keeps them running as smoothly as it does the wheels of business. At any rate, it's good doctrine to preach for the benefit of humanity at large. Nobody loves a grouch.

Mrs. J. Sheffey Pendleton, her daughter, Elizabeth, and son, Granville, left last Saturday for Roanoke, Va., where they will visit relatives for a week or more. Then they will go on to Victoria, Va., where they will make a visit to Mrs. Pendleton's sisters, Mrs. Sale and Mrs. Lewis.

## For Sale

1 Duroc-Jersey Boar

1 Duroc-Jersey Gilt

—these each two months old.

1 Duroc-Jersey Sow

—twelve months old. Can be seen on Smyth County Fair Association grounds during fair week.

Pedigrees guaranteed. Will sell privately after being judged.

## T. B. WARD

Chatham Hill, Virginia

## 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

## THE BANNER FARM

Of the Shenandoah Valley

This farm is located 2-1/2 miles from Stuart's Draft, on N. & W. Railroad, in Shenandoah Valley, every foot limestone land of the best quality, located immediately on public highway, the land lays exceedingly well (none steep), every field has running water, fenced with wire and rails, contains 137 1-2 acres, 125 cleared, balance in timber, 50 acres in old blue grass sod, 7 acres in orchard 10 years old. A conservative estimate of crops would be 2 tons of hay, 50 to 60 bushels of corn, and 20 to 25 bushels of wheat, running water in every field.

### Improvements

10 room stone house, splendid condition, new metal roof, fine basement, large yard, well fenced, lovely shade of locust and walnut, spring near house, price on good, easy terms, \$12,500. This farm would be cheap at \$15,000. Photographs (not kodak pictures), sent on application. We have 100 farms photographed and will send them out to prospective purchasers. Write for further information.

## F. W. CRAIG & COMPANY

Bear Building,

ROANOKE, VA.

## 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.

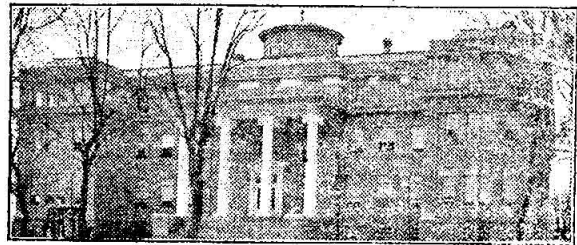
The spring house cleaning has, more than likely, revealed worn places in the carpets now in use. Some of these may be covered with new, small rugs; in other rooms you may desire new room-size rugs. This week's sale will prove most opportune, in that you may secure exactly what you desire, and at a considerable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

Rug Rugs—pretty colorings, serviceable quality: 25x50 inches, reduced to 75c.; 30x60 inches, reduced to \$1.; 36x72 inches, reduced to \$1.30; 43x7 feet, reduced to \$2.50; 6x9 feet, reduced to \$3.75; 8x10 feet, reduced to \$6.  
 9x12 feet Fibre 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



## MARION COLLEGE

And School 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. \$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.

## FU

A nice, mo... corner of Strother street, in lot, good fruit... rieties, and all... new. Property will... cheap.  
 For further informa... address  
 Box 238, Marion, Va.

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will cor... portanc... the i... thoroughly coveri... news of Smyth Coun... News of the State and Nation will be given in condensed form.  
 The subscription price of The American is

One Year \$1.00  
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Leave your subscriptions at The American office.

## Have You a Little Money Now and Then?

Do you keep it in an absolutely safe place? Or do you spend it as fast as it comes—perhaps a little faster?

### A SUGGESTION

Deposit your income as received in this bank: pay all your bills by checks, contract only such obligations as will enable you to get ahead and keep ahead; enjoy the supreme satisfaction of seeing your balance grow.

That is the way to your success, and it leads you into the door of

### THE MARION NATIONAL BANK

MARION, VA.

Capital \$40,000.00 Surplus \$25,000.00

W. L. Lincoln, Pres.

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T. E. King, Cashier.

Jno. A. Groseclose, Assistant Cashier

## Are You Coming To the Fair?

Call at

## PICKLE'S

and you will find in our store the best line of Groceries in Marion. Everything new and fresh.

We make a specialty of Tobaccos, Cigars and Fruits.

Buy your produce. We pay the highest market price.

## TOWN LOTS

FOR SALE

I have just finished laying off a number of town lots at the west end of Marion, adjoining and immediately south of the Sexton Addition.

## These Lots Are Large

With Good Street Frontage

Fine Drainage

and will have convenient and ample access from Main and Cherry Streets. I have placed reasonable prices on the lots, and will sell them on

## EASY TERMS

Will take pleasure in showing them to prospective buyers. Map can be seen at my office.

## WM. C. PENDLETON

MARION, VIRGINIA

## MUST GET CLOSE TO FARMER, SAYS LANE

Secretary of Interior Addresses Governors Conference on Rural District Situation.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Aug. 26.—Closely co-operation between the government and settlers in the reclamation of many sections of the arid west was the keynote of an address this afternoon by Secretary of the Interior Frank K. Lane before the fifth annual conference of Governors which opened here today.

Mr. Lane's speech was taken as an announcement of the new policy adopted by the Interior Department gained from a tour of the West during the last few weeks, where the Secretary has inspected dozens of irrigation projects with a view of gaining information that will enable the Wilson administration to do the most for the farmer and stock man.

The visiting Governors and their wives were guests of Governor and Mrs. Elias M. Ammons, of Colorado, tonight at a reception and ball.

Farmers of the United States must come to an understanding of the organization and union of forces in producing and selling farm crops and in the financing of agricultural operations in this country to keep pace with the developments of European nations was the message from the American commission on rural credit in a report given by Senator Duncan Fletcher, of Florida, read before the conference today by Gordon James, of Colorado.

This was the first general report of the extensive investigations made in Europe by the American commission under joint authority of Congress, the governments of twenty-nine States and the Southern Commercial Congress, with a view of extension of rural credits, and co-operative farming enterprises.

## HAVE A SENSE OF MEMORY

Experiments Prove That Horses Are Capable of Remembering Either Pleasure or Pain.

The horse is generally considered a stupid animal, and so he is about many things. But he certainly has a mind of a kind. A correspondent in the Glasgow, Scotland, News, tells of an animal which conveys his majesty's mails from the postoffice to the station, and he is actually capable of calculating particular runs.

It is the practice of his driver to lunch previous to taking away the sixth load of mail and, being rather deficient in molaris himself, his horse falls heir to the crusts of his master's "piece." Occasionally, for the delectation of the staff, he endeavors to depart with the sixth load without eating the lunch or handling over the crusts; but his calculating horse cannot be induced, even with chastisement, to leave until the customary feed has been forthcoming.

The same animal on another run enjoys a delicacy in the form of banana skins at the station, and should the supply of skins ever run out, letters would be delayed.

Some horses show by their manners that they don't forget when they have suffered pain from operations, such as firing and docking.

## Way of the World.

The poor man, penniless, friendless, was starving.

Rather than that, he cast himself in the river to drown.

A passerby, seeing the poor man in the water drowning, plunged in, swam to him, and brought him, almost in his last gasp, ashore.

There waiting hands labored with the poor man and at last brought him back to life.

Then they congratulated the poor man on there having been help at hand to save him from a watery grave.

And making up a purse for the brave fellow who had thus gone to the poor man's rescue, he and they went their ways.

And the poor man starved.—Browning's Magazine.

## Modern Salome.

Queen Victoria, who was very fond of step dancing, one night at Balmoral asked her maid, who she knew had been taking lessons of an eminent dancing mistress, for a little exhibition of her art. Princess Henry of Battenberg, chief musician on the piano, at her mother's court struck up a tune on the piano, and Miss Lambforth forthwith began her dance. The queen, delighted, asked her at its close to name something she would like for a reward. Now the maid of honor was conservative in the extreme. "I should like," she said, "the head of Mr. Labouchere on a charger."

## Emily Bronte's Poems Sold.

One can imagine the sardonic smile with which Emily Bronte might receive the tidings that five of her unpublished poems have been sold for \$195. For, when the three sisters, heedless of "repeated warnings of various respectable publishers"—as Charlotte records—"committed the rash act of printing a volume of poems," the receipts cannot have totaled much more than 39 pence. In the space of a year the publisher disposed of just two copies! The rest of the edition was distributed gratis to friends or old as waste paper.

## Aged Hare.

About 500 years ago there lived in Aghshell, a little town in Asia Minor, an imam, or village parson, the Khoja Naar-ed-Din Effendi. Harry Charles Lukach says that one day a camel passed along the street in which the Khoja lived, and one of the Khoja's neighbors who had never seen a camel before ran to ask him what this strange beast might be.

"Don't you know what this is?" said the Khoja, who also had never seen a camel, but would not betray his ignorance. "That is a hare a thousand years old."

## NORTH HOLSTON NEWS.

North Holston is looking very fresh and prosperous in its new coat of paint. The houses of all the workmen have been painted, which makes the hamlet look like another place. Among the large houses, those which are especially remarked by visitors as greatly improved, are the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Callahan and Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Archer.

Mr. Alfred K. Welles, with the help of a local carpenter, has recently completed a fine row boat. It is named the Nancy for his younger daughter, who was a guest at Laurel Wild until a week ago. The boat was not finished in time to have the contemplated launching before Miss Welles departed for the West. The immediate neighbors gathered by the riverside on Thursday night of last week to witness the event. Everyone was in high spirits. Miss Kirkup, of Washington, D. C., delivered the following poem with great gusto and dramatic effect:

Glide over the water smooth and still  
While the rowers row with a will  
Oh boat that is new and strong!  
Cut the waves as they dart and break,  
Though the muscles creak and the shoulders ache  
Oh boat that is wide and long!

Little folks will guide thee well  
And lovers may float to some shady dell  
While the hours go by in song,  
Praise to thy maker, the gallant tar,  
Who has set thee well without a jar  
To him shall our praise belong!

We give thee a name that belongs to a Welles,  
In the sister city thy namesake dwells,  
And she is fair and long,  
Nancy! we now baptize, Oh boat!  
The newest, greenest boat afloat,  
Our Nancy! taut and stroug.

Miss Kirkup's effort was followed by another burst of rhyme given by Mr. Welles, running as follows:

In hours of leisure  
We've found it a pleasure  
To design and construct a boat.  
And it struck our fancy  
To call it Nancy  
And see her launched and afloat.

Now what could we do  
With no wine in view,  
For someone must have forgot,  
So we'll just make our bow  
And christen her now  
By breaking a bottle of pop.

The bottle of pop was then broken over the bow of the boat by little Miss Virginia Welles Wilder, and the craft was then launched by Mr. Albert Welles Rist. amid great applause from the onlookers. A pleasant boating party followed in which the new boat and the two canoes filled with North Holston gallants and fair ladies presented a pleasing picture.

The party at Gypco Inn was postponed last Wednesday night on account of the illness of Mrs. Robert E. Hughes and the loss of Dr. and Mrs. Hughes of their newly born infant daughter. The beautiful little baby was taken to Chatham Hill for burial in the family lot. The sincerest sympathy of our entire community has been extended to our good doctor and his charming lady over their loss and disappointed hopes.

A hay ride party of young people drove to Washington Springs Saturday evening followed by the chaperones in a less exciting conveyance. The party consisted of Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Amy Roberts, Miss Sallie Corkell, Miss Louise Caskerby, Mr. Gust Wallinger, Mr. Pafford, Mr. Zollman, Mr. David C. Williams and Mr. Ronald Archer.

The North Holston young people were joined by some of their Valley friends. They were Miss Susie Beck Barnes, Miss Ida Barnes, Miss Mary Bird Taylor, Mr. Robert Taylor, Mr. James Wilson Buchanan and Mr. Wright. The party was accompanied by Mrs. Wilder, Miss Kirkup and Mr. Ristine.

Mrs. Ada Judkins was the gracious hostess Tuesday of last week of the Neighborhood Club. A number of the regular members were out of town that day, but a number of visiting guests were most cordially welcomed in their places and the afternoon was a most enjoyable one.

Hon. Geo. E. Roberts and Dr. Frank

A. Wilder returned on Monday morning from a week's outing at Linville, N. C. They were charmed with the falls and the scenery about Linville and Cranberry. Mr. Roberts and Dr. Wilder both leave tonight for Washington, D. C., the former to return to his official duties after his vacation, and the latter to meet Herr Prof. Dr. Beck, of Freiberg, Germany. Dr. Beck came to America some weeks ago to attend the Geological Congress in Canada. He is the head of the oldest mining school in Europe, which is located at Freiberg in Saxony. Dr. Wilder was a student there some twelve years ago and is looking forward with pleasurable anticipation to entertaining his old professor.

Dr. Wilder will return from Washington on Friday morning accompanied by Prof. Beck, who will spend a week or ten days as his guest. During his stay Dr. Watson of the Geological Department of the State University and Mr. Stose of the U. S. Survey will make a short visit here to accompany Mr. Wilder and his distinguished guest upon some short geological expeditions.

On the ninth of September a great dinner is to be given in New York City in honor of Dr. Beck by all the old Freiberg students in the United States.

Mrs. H. B. Snider is expected home the last of the week from Bristol, where she has been some time because of her mother's illness.

Mrs. Birney Keffinger is at home again from Garbers, Tenn. Her many friends are glad to welcome her back. During her visit to her parents Mrs. Keffinger was very ill with typhoid fever, which occasioned much anxiety among her friends here.

Miss Kinder and her friend of Rural Retreat, who have been the guests of her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Foster Brown Kinder, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Ristine went to Wytheville Tuesday to attend the reception given that night by Mr. and Mrs. E. Lee Trinkle.

Miss Mary Price will go to Pleasant Grove next week to visit her mother and to spend part of her vacation there, while Rev. and Mrs. Bittenger, her sister and her husband are away on a business trip to West Virginia.

Mr. Lawrence Warren, one of the salesmen of the Southern Gypsum Company, was a visitor here this week. Mr. Warren is just in from his two weeks vacation, part of which he spent at Hot Springs. Mr. Warren has charge of the Atlanta office and his territory includes Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

Mrs. Jesse Hughes of Chatham Hill was a guest a day or two last week of Dr. and Mrs. Hughes. She was accompanied home by Master Malcolm Wilder and was escorted down by her son Jessie Hughes, Jr.

Mrs. Joseph E. Mount, Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Coverston of Saltville, Mrs. Kemper Finks, Miss Mary and Susie Sanders of Cedar Branch were callers upon North Holston ladies during the week.

## Found His Titles Costly.

The Duke of Wellington was Prince of Waterloo, though he never called himself so, and had many other titles, for which he once had to pay dear. He told a man to order dinner for him at a particular hotel, and the man did so, mentioning all the duke's titles. Presently the duke came and waited a long time. "Is the dinner not coming?" he asked; "why don't you bring the dinner?" "We are waiting," replied the waiter, "for the rest of the party." They had pre-

## Music Class.

Miss Edna Brown's music pupils are requested to meet at her studio Monday morning, September first. Piano, \$22.50 per session, as heretofore. In addition to instruction on piano there will be classes in Harmony and Elementary and Voice Training, each \$10.00 per session. Piano and one extra \$30.00, piano and two extras \$37.50.

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

D. D. HULL, President E. H. COPENHAVER, Vice-President  
JAS. WHITE SHEFFEY, Cashier

# The Bank of Marion

Incorporated 1874

Capital \$61,650.00  
Surplus and Undivided Profits, more than 70,000.00

MARION, VIRGINIA

# FAIR WEEK

## THE W. E. HODGES COMPANY, INC.

will have the largest and best showing in town

### Admission Free

# NEW TAILORED SUITS AND NEW FALL COATS

Are Now on Display and Being Sold Every Day

—AT—

## Collins Bros' Dept. Store

Make Your Selection Now

## Fine Land for Trucking

No. 98. 42½ acres of fine land, dwelling and outbuildings, located ½ 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 ½ 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

# BARGAINS

—IN—

## BUGGIES AND SURRIES

ON account of the large demand for automobiles, The Babcock Company, as well as other buggy manufacturers, found themselves overstocked on a number of standard styles of buggies and surries.

To work off this surplus stock, The Babcock Company and The Durant Dort Carriage Company, both of whose lines we have sold for years, offered us such unusual inducements that we have just put in

### TWO MORE CARS

and now have the nicest and fullest lines of buggies and surries we have ever carried.

We are giving our customers the benefit of all the reduction in price, and if you need anything in this line we will sell you if you look at our stock.

We also carry a very fine line of BUGGY HARNESS. We are exclusive agents for STUDEBAKER Automobiles in Smyth, Washington and western part of Wythe counties.

Studebaker 25, \$ 885.00  
Studebaker 35, \$1290.00

Completely Equipped. Both Models in Stock

## Jas. L. Vance & Company, Inc.

CHILHOWIE, VA.

### Vance-Eller Corporation

Marion, Va.

# FAIR VISITORS

You are not going to lose anything by buying

## Buggies, Surries, Harness, Horse Blankets, Lap Robes, Sash, Doors, Paints, Oils, Varnish Dynamite, Window Glass Ice Cream Freezers, Screen Doors, Hammocks, Brass Kettles, &c.

from us. We have other good things besides Hardware; for instance:

Reo Automobiles, Thomas Hay Rakes, Mowers, Harrows, Drills, Lime Spreaders, Hay Tedders, Plows.

We believe it pays to sell good Farming Implements. We have to give and keep giving our patrons Honest, Satisfying Hardware, that our days may be long in the land as prosperous hardware sellers. Why?

Because it is HONORABLE AND RIGHT and because it pays

We mean just what we say. We are in the business of selling the best kind of hardware we know how, for the least possible profit. Come and see us. You are welcome.

## Marion Hardware Co.

"The House for Quality"

MARION, VIRGINIA

this comment: name the Welsh; so far as I could at Galenes either, but Welshmen. I remonstrated for this misinterpretation for thus misinterpreting the poor inoffensive Welshmen, did not understand me and re- in amazement. "But, senior, are Galenes. That settled it; I could not argue against him."

Having established as fact that the Spanish make errors in the simplest matter of English he is generous enough to establish the corollary.

He had spent a fortnight at Chubut, and the landlady of his inn had made him comfortable. When his engagements called him further afield he went into the kitchen to bid her goodby and was proud to do it in her mother tongue. "Vamos a Madryn manana." The senora, he continued, "looked astonished and perturbed." The wonder is that the good woman did not bash him over the head with the skillet.

Knowing that his intentions had been of the most cordial and unable to comprehend why they met with such scant recognition, he laid the matter before his interpreter and discovered that by misusing his Spanish grammar he had proposed to the landlady to elope with him in the morning. He comments, "the Spanish language is peculiar, its verbs are perplexing."

Yet we wonder how it is that the Germans are capturing the trade of all the Americans where English is not spoken.

Europe's Honeymoon Village.

The little village of Dezenacker, in Bavaria, may well claim to be the honeymoon village in all Europe. In the last 150 years there has not been a single case of theft recorded in it and on the strength of that remarkable record the villagers are endeavoring to persuade the Bavarian authorities that a night watchman, who has been foisted upon them, is not needed.

As it is an isolated village, and has only 150 inhabitants, it is impossible to give it the services of the rural police force, and accordingly it has been required by the authorities to provide an amateur night watch. At present this regulation is complied with, but the young men selected for this honorary office find it rather irksome to patrol the district night after night without the slightest call ever being made on them to do anything for the preservation of the peace. This may seem an unusual complaint for policemen to make, but one must remember that these are amateur and unpaid public guardians. The petition for the abolition of the night watch is published far and wide, and it may defeat its own object, for rogues and lawbreakers might hear of it and come to the conclusion that Dezenacker would be a desirable place to visit from time to time.

Advice to Consumptives.

The only safe course for a person suffering from consumption is to select a good physician, and be guided in all things by that physician's advice.

If a new cure is discovered during your illness your doctor will know it. If the cure is genuine he will know that and be the first to insist on applying the new remedy to your case. If the so-called cure is a fake his caution will save you from wasting valuable time and strength pursuing will-o'-the-wisps.

Meantime, while waiting on new discoveries, he will keep you on the commonplace, but effective prescription of rests, plentiful diet, and all the fresh air there is. This regime has cured tens of thousands of cases of tuberculosis, and will cure hundreds of thousands more.

Jenny Lind's California Debut.

At Monterey, Cal., formerly a part of Mexico, and ceded to the United States during the Mexican war, is the first public building built in California and now a broken-down, weather-racked ruin of adobe, relates the Health Magazine. In this building Jenny Lind made her first California debut, and when the gold the enthusiastic miners had thrown upon the stage after her performance was gathered up it was found to fill two five-gallon oil cans—about twenty pounds of gold, and equal in value to about \$5,000. Another curious building is a police station which is built within the braces of an oil derrick, and for unique buildings certainly establishes a record.

Abducted In Her School Days.

The mistress was a leading member of the village woman's club, and was particularly interested in the courses of reading and literary criticism, which were the subjects of written essays.

One day she had occasion to remind her maid-of-all-work of some shortcoming. This led to a week's notice from the latter, accompanied by the remark: "Sure, and I won't take that from the likes of you, who hasn't finished her eddycation yet."—New York Evening Post.

Rural Solomon.

"The court has taken your case into consideration, Mr. Slithers," said the judge, at Slithers's trial for violating the motor ordinances at Crickett's Corners, "and, in view of what ye've said, and with some trowth, about the badness of our roads hereabouts in your sworn testimony, I've decided not to fine ye \$50, as the law permits."

"That's very square of you, judge," said Slithers.

"We try to be square, Mr. Slithers," said the judge, "and, instead of the \$50 fine, we're goin' to sentence ye to work on them roads for ten days, in the hope that your sooperior wisdom as a road expert will make 'em considerably better."

Sheep's Eyes at The Argentine.

(New York Sun.)

In 1911 President Taft commissioned Joseph E. Wing, of Ohio, to visit the Argentine as a special representative to study the flocks and fleece of the great republic of the River Plate. Hogs and tups, ewes and rams, he saw them all from Punta Arenas to Corrientes, Rambouillet and Merino and Shropshire, pedigree stock and cross bred, wool sheep and mutton sheep, all came under his notice and all are carefully reported for the information of the American flockmaster. Incidentally, Mr. Wing includes in his report an unconscious criticism upon the manner in which we pick our technical ambassadors to foreign parts.

One of the first things which impressed Mr. Wing was that in the Argentine everybody spoke Spanish and very few used English. He comments that Spanish must be an easy language; he observed children of two and three years who had attained to a perfect mastery of it without an hour spent with Ollendorff. For himself it was quite another matter, not in the ten months of his survey could he acquire the tongue.

Mannerly the people of Argentina were found to be, but obstinate in some of their linguistic delusions. Mr. Wing visited half a dozen of the Welsh colonies