

HUERTA TROOPS GATHER NEAR AMERICAN LINES

Vera Cruz Outposts Advanced and Strengthened to Protect the City

REBELS PUSHING TO MEXICO CITY

Three Converging Campaigns in Operation Within Three Hundred Miles of Capital

Washington, May 6.—That the Federal Mexican soldiers are concentrating about twenty miles west of Vera Cruz, have trained their field artillery upon the pumping station at Vera Cruz and are guarding railroad tracks leading to Mexico City evidently in anticipation of a forward march by American soldiers, today was indicated in a message from General Funston to the War Department.

General Funston reported that under the authority given him by Secretary of War Garrison to extend his lines to the west of Vera Cruz as far as necessary, he has advanced his outposts about a mile beyond the pumping station.

He has thrown up breastworks of sandbags and taken other precautionary measures.

"Funston has discretionary powers to protect his position, and will take every precaution to ensure the safety of the American forces at Vera Cruz," said Secretary Garrison.

In view of the alarming situation that has developed through the concentration of troops under General Maas army officials believe that Secretary of War Garrison will within a few days take steps to greatly reinforce the troops now at Vera Cruz.

Washington, May 6.—While the Mexican situation was outwardly calm today, pending the formal opening of the conference of South American mediators at Niagara Falls, Canada, on May 18, there continued an active under current of discussion and preparation for the peace plans and at the same time definite reports reached the Constitutionalists headquarters here of sweeping victories of their forces near San Luis Potosi and other points far south of Saltillo, where it is thought their next big battle will occur.

The news of Constitutionalists successes reached here in dispatches from General Carranza to Raphael Zeubaran, minister of the interior in the Constitutional cabinet. These messages showed that three converging campaigns were in active operation, each within 300 miles of Mexico city.

Shenandoah Life Insurance Company.

The business men of Roanoke have concluded that too much money is being sent out from Virginia to pay for life and fire insurance. So they have determined to organize a life insurance company to be known as the Shenandoah Life Insurance Company. The authorized capital will be \$500,000.00. Mr. R. C. Shultz, an experienced life insurance man, is now in Marion trying to interest our business men in the undertaking. It is a worthy enterprise and we hope the Roanokers will make it a success.

Dr. F. P. Repass, Walter S. Kent, Miss Mattie Kent, Mrs. H. L. Kent and Mrs. W. J. Atkins went to Broadford, Va., today to attend the funeral and burial of Mrs. J. M. Gass, which takes place at 2 p. m.

MARION COLLEGE NOTES

In the new catalogue now being printed the enrollment will show 117.

The faculty for next year will be increased in numbers so as to meet standard college requirements in the giving of proper time to each subject. Announcement will be made at commencement relative to the new members of the teaching force.

Included in the commencement program will be the alumnae exercises Monday morning. Invitations have been sent to all the graduates to return for reunion.

The graduating recital of Misses Ruth Buck and Beatrice Steffy will be given on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The public will be cordially welcome.

On Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, May 9th, President Miller will give an illustrated lecture on the Panama Canal, at the college. No admission fee will be charged, but a silver collection will be taken for the benefit of the college parlor fund. The people of Marion will be glad to have the college parlor furnished by commencement time, in addition to hearing about and seeing the wonderful things in connection with this greatest engineering enterprise of modern times. The public is cordially invited to the lecture.

The story-tellers of Miss Catherine Walter's class in expression gave their annual recital on Saturday evening, May 2, before a large, representative and appreciative audience. The program was of some length and quite varied, and its rendition reflected credit on the head of that department.

Death of Paul E. Templeton.

A telegram was received by Mr. John S. Copenhaver on last Friday morning, the 1st inst., announcing the death of his son-in-law, Mr. Paul E. Templeton, at Knoxville, Tenn. The previous night Mr. Copenhaver had gotten a telegram which stated that Mr. Templeton was hopelessly ill, but the news of his death was a great shock to his friends in this community. About three years ago he was married to Miss Kate Copenhaver, daughter of Mr. Jno. S. Copenhaver, of Marion. He was a prominent citizen and lawyer of Knoxville.

From the Knoxville Journal and Tribune we take the following: "Paul E. Templeton, a prominent young lawyer of this city, died at a local hospital Friday morning. The deceased was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Templeton, and was associated with his father in the practice of law. He was born in Knoxville and was well known and liked by all who knew him. Mr. Templeton received his education at the University of Tennessee, and was a leader in college activities there. He was also a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity, and was a member of several other college organizations. He is survived by a widow, his parents, one brother, Clarence, of Campbell county, and one sister, Miss Lucile Templeton. Funeral services were conducted from the residence of his father on Kingston pike, Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, in the presence of a large gathering of friends. Rev. George R. Stuart conducted the services. Interment was in Old Gray cemetery. The members of the Knox County Bar Association attended the funeral in a body, and the pall-bearers were selected from among Mr. Templeton's associates at the bar. The floral designs were beautiful, and attested the popularity of the deceased. "In honor of Mr. Templeton, chancery court was adjourned."

Death of the Troops.

(Baltimore American.)

Having taken counsel from the scandals that arose in connection with the commissary department of the army at the time of the Spanish-American war, it is likely that this important department of the army service in the movement and use of troops, either in mobilization or in the fields of service, will be properly cared for. There is no other department of the army that calls for such skill and carefulness, and the country does not desire a repetition of the conditions for criticism that humiliated it in its last war.

The sanitation and hygiene of army service have been greatly advanced since the Spanish-American war. Vaccination for typhoid fever is but one of these advances. The low death rate from disease that marked the operations of the Japanese in their war with Russia will furnish a mark for the emulation of the American medical service.

Independently of this object lesson, the American medical authorities have raised the service to the highest point. With such supreme illustrations of American wisdom in sanitation as Cuba, Panama and the Philippines, there should be little disposition to doubt the ability of the army medical man to keep in check the diseases that afflict unaccustomed troops in a new country.

HEAPING INSULTS ON HATED YANKEES

No Epithet Too Vile or Acts Too Frenzied to Show Mexican Contempt

(Special Correspondence to Richmond Times-Dispatch.)

Mexico City, May 4 (by courier to Vera Cruz, and dispatch boat to Galveston).—Whether or not Washington considers that war is on with Mexico is a question for the diplomats to decide, but the people of this capital have decided it for themselves without the shadow of a doubt. The United States may not be at war with Mexico, but Mexico is certainly at war with the United States, and, according to the newspapers, is organizing an invading army to march through Texas and capture a large portion of hated Yankee-land.

Ever since the news came here that the United States marines had landed in Vera Cruz and taken the city by the sea, the people have been in a frenzy of excitement, and their patriotic fervor has been wrought up to the highest pitch by the local press. Stories have been published of how the Yankee swine have wantonly slaughtered women and children in Vera Cruz until the streets ran red.

The killing of some cadets of the naval school at the seaport has been characterized as murder, most foul and damnable, of the "child heroes", as the naval cadets are called. The fact that the infantile martyrs were blazing away at the marines with Mauser rifles is considered no excuse whatever for the marines shooting at them.

Ever since Tuesday, April 22, great mobs have been tramping through the streets of the capital yelling "Death to the Yankees"; "Death to the Gringos". The mobs have formed early in the morning and kept it up far into the night, stoning American places of business, looting American stores, assaulting Americans caught unaware, dragging the Stars and Stripes through the streets, putting the American flag down on the muddy asphalt and trampling over it, while the national hymn of Mexico was sung, insulting women, and doing everything they could think of to show their hatred of the "vile pigs of the northern republic".

The parading and shouting of the mobs began late Tuesday afternoon and continued until after midnight. That night they attacked the American Club and broke all the windows of Porter's Hotel; they entered and looted a curio store owned by an American, and committed other minor outrages.

About 10 o'clock Wednesday morning the mobs formed again and amused themselves by tearing up all the American flags they could get and dragging larger ones through the mud.

That night they stoned the office of American Consul-General Shanklin, and tore the United States coat of arms from the doorway. They again assaulted the American club and gained admittance, partly wrecking the clubhouse and driving out and maltreating the club servants.

General Agramente and Major Yeager, president and manager, respectively, of the club, were arrested and thrown into prison for no other reason than that they were officers of the organization.

General Agramente has lived in Mexico thirty-five years, is eighty-four years old and has always been on the most friendly terms with the Mexicans. He is a veteran of the Civil War.

Major Yeager also is an old resident of Mexico and a Civil War veteran.

That same night mobs stoned the Mexico City Bank Building and Eman Beck, president of the bank, and Mr. Ramsey, the bank's auditor, for having arms in their possession. Sanborn's American drug stores were entered and sacked; the American grocery store was burned after being sacked. The Tampico News Company's stores, an immense department store owned by two Russians, was looted, and nearly every American-owned place of business was attacked and the windows broken.

On the same night the great bronze statue of George Washington was dragged from its pedestal in Colona Roma and pulled through the streets by automobiles to the Benito Juarez monument, in the Alameda, where it was left lying at the feet of the Mexican hero, face downward. The mob which accomplished this was led by a son of President Huerta, and his automobile helped drag Washington's statue through the streets.

The police did not attempt to interfere with any demonstrations. I personally saw them stand quietly by and watch four men break the windows in Porter's store.

Some of the mobs were led by government regimental bands playing the national hymn.

Frank Maury's Big Show will present tonight David Bellasco's celebrated drama, "The Man of the West;" Friday night the celebrated four act drama, "The Belle of Richmond," dealing with the high-class society of Virginia's capital city, just after the Spanish-American War. On Saturday night a play with the famous outlaw Jesse James as the leading character.

GENERAL VELASCO QUILTS HUERTA SERVICE

May Start Another Revolt in Mexico—Not Supported at Torreon, He Says.

Vera Cruz, May 4.—The outbreak of another military revolt in Mexico, headed by General Jose Refugio Velasco, who recently was driven out of Torreon by Francisco Villa, would not cause any great surprise in the Federal capital, according to conservative observers among the refugees who arrived here today.

General Velasco is said to be discontented because of the failure of the government in Mexico City to support him properly in the defense of Torreon, and he is declared to have said that he would never again lead a column of troops against the rebels. The fall of Torreon, and the subsequent disaster to the Federal troops, are asserted by General Velasco to have been entirely due to the failure of the War Department to heed his request for small arms and ammunition. It is asserted that there is much plotting among the Federal army officers, many of whom are declared to be dissatisfied with General Huerta and his conduct of military affairs.

General Javier De Moure and General Carlos Garcia Hidalgo, who were sent to the relief of General Velasco, at Torreon, are reported to have been found by General Velasco, hiding under freight cars during the heavy fighting at San Pedro De Las Colonias, after the fall of Torreon. Another officer who reported that his station had been captured was shot dead by General Velasco when the position had been abandoned without sufficient cause.

In spite of his other difficulties, General Velasco declared he could have won the battle at Torreon if the War Department had not failed to keep him supplied with ammunition. Of the 6,000 troops with which he started out General Velasco succeeded in reaching Saltillo with 1,200. Many had deserted, but his casualties had been great. Altogether, he says, he witnessed six attacks.

General Nevevo de Lao, the most important of Emaline Zapata's officers, has, according to refugees, cast in his lot with General Huerta. With 1,000 of his men, he has taken up quarters in the Federal barracks at Cuernavaca, Zapata, himself, is believed to be holding out until General Villa's forces capture Tampico.

WORK OF CIVIC COMMITTEE OF WOMAN'S CLUB

The Woman's Club held their last business meeting last Friday afternoon and will adjourn until the first Friday in September, but the different committees will keep up their work through the summer.

Last Friday night several ladies of the Woman's Club, with Miss Haller, Fell chairman of the civic work, appeared before the town council and entered a protest against the low order of some of the tent shows that have been coming to Marion recently. These shows are carrying many games of chance which have a fascination for the poorer people of our town, who are heavy losers, and the ladies asked that the license be raised so high that it will keep most of the shows from coming to town. They also ask that anyone selling or giving cigarettes to boys be heavily fined. That the town use oil instead of water in sprinkling the streets; and that business men and others be prohibited from emptying or burning trash on Main or any other residential street.

The civic committee has been working for a concrete sidewalk to the cemetery and report they will be ready with the money when it is needed. They hope very soon to furnish the town with a number of substantial covered cans to be placed before the stores and public places to receive trash.

This committee is working earnestly for the moral, sanitary and beautiful condition of the town, and are receiving the praise and co-operation of the people.

MR. ROOSEVELT THANKS THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT

Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, May 2.—Theodore Roosevelt has sent a dispatch from Manaus to Dr. Lauro Muller, the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, thanking him and the Brazilian government for its solicitude during his stay in South America. Mr. Roosevelt reached Manaus yesterday on the steamer Dinistan on his way down the Amazon river.

Mr. Roosevelt in his telegram to the foreign minister says: "Our journey was one of hardship and at times dangerous, but it was very successful. For forty-five days we struggled with the rapids of the river; for forty-eight days we were out of sight of human habitations. We followed the course of the river for over 900 miles."

Mr. Roosevelt will go down to Para, at the mouth of the Amazon, on the Dinistan. At Para he will transfer to the steamer Pancrans for Barbadoes.

Mr. James White Sheffey moved his family yesterday to his country residence at Seven Mile Ford.

SLEMP WILL RETIRE; NOEL TO OPPOSE IRVINE

Former State Senator Declares That He Will Make Race for Congress

(Richmond Virginian.)

"Congressman Slemple will not be a candidate for the nomination to succeed himself in Congress this year. That is what I happen to know, for I have been in Washington for several days. I came down here to spend the Sunday with friends."

This was the declaration of former Senator John C. Noel, of Lee county, who arrived here this afternoon. He was on his way to the capitol, where the Equal Suffrage league rally was in progress.

"Yes, you can state it as coming from me," he repeated, "that Mr. Slemple will not offer for Congress."

"Well, that makes a change in the general situation," suggested the reporter, who has known the senator for some years. "Who will make the race for Congress in the Ninth against Mr. Irvine? This may be the time when the people of your district will ask you to make the race."

"Well, when I get back home, which I shall do along about the end of next week, I will formally announce my candidacy for Congress. That is what I have determined, and there are a great many persons in every part of the district who have assured me of their support."

"I do not apprehend that I shall have to make a very great effort to get the nomination, and when that has been decided by the convention, which is soon to be held in Bristol, I will start out on the campaign, and expect to make the mountains of that section ring. It will be a hard campaign, for Mr. Irvine has been going well for the last month or more, and he is making a great campaign. But I can and will make the race, and after I get the nomination the fight will be on in earnest."

"And, let me tell you this: The next Congress will have a very much larger number of Republicans than there are to be found there today. Mark that prediction, and govern yourself accordingly. We are coming again into our own, and I will be there to have a hand in the enactment of laws."

Senator Noel has several law cases in the Supreme Court, and will be there for two or three days.

CHATHAM HILL NOTES.

The school at Chatham Hill closed on Monday, April 27th. The commencement exercises were on Saturday night. Four prizes were awarded in the high school. The title of the play was, "The Victory of Tom Everett." Ice cream, cake and candy were served. About \$25 was made, which will be used to paint the school house.

Mr. Harry C. Eversole, who has been teaching at Chatham Hill, returned to his home at Wytheville Tuesday.

We are glad to announce that Mr. Jno. S. Hubble is able to be up and about the house again.

Mrs. Emmett Sexton, who is with her father, Mr. Jno. S. Hubble, will return to her home in Nebraska the last of the week.

Mr. N. B. Totten has moved back to his old home for the summer. He and his family spent the winter in the village of Chatham Hill.

Miss Kathleen Slusher, who has been in Marion for a few days, has returned to her home near Chatham Hill.

Misses Mae and Kathleen Mitchell entertained a party of young folks at their home Saturday night. Among those present were: Misses Mabel Sexton, Mae Campbell, Ida Sparks, and Mesdames George Burnop, L. Lane, Garvin Slusher, Jim Sexton. Cake and lemonade were served. The folks all report a very enjoyable time.

Mrs. Emmett Sexton spent Saturday with Mrs. John Mitchell.

Misses Mabel Sexton, Mae Campbell, Mae Mitchell, Kathleen Mitchell and Jeanne Heninger, and Mesdames Harry C. Eversole, Ed. Holmes and Jason Mitchell attended church at Spratt's Creek Sunday.

Mr. Jim Sexton called to see his uncle, Mr. Bert Buchanan, who is very sick Friday.

Miss Mae Mitchell left for Roanoke Sunday, where she will attend the Business College during the summer. We extend to her our many good wishes.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT DISCOVERS TRIBE OF SAVAGES

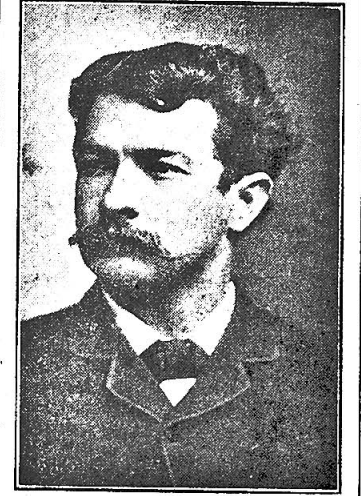
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, April 27.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, on his journey through unexplored regions of Brazil, discovered a tribe of savages hitherto unknown. The tribesmen, who were named Pauhates, were naked. Captain Amilcar Magalhaes, chief of the Brazilian mission accompanying Colonel Roosevelt, who relates this discovery to the Gazette de Noticias today, says the party met stirring adventures. Colonel Roosevelt himself killed two large tiger cats. The expedition traced the course of river Gypirana, a tributary of the Mederia.

The Captain declares that in the accident on the Gypirana, March 13th, when one boat capsized, only the baggage was lost. The total bag collected is about 2,000 specimens.

A DEPLORABLE TRAGEDY ENACTED IN MARION

Sergeant W. E. Greer Fatally Shoots James L. Thornton.

Our town was startled from its usual peaceful condition last Saturday afternoon by the most deplorable tragedy that has ever occurred in the community. Swiftly the intelligence spread over the town that Sergeant W. E. Greer had shot and killed James L. Thornton in the store room of J. L. Thornton & Co. The streets were crowded at the time with people, and soon a large throng had gathered in front of the store, anxiously inquiring as to the cause of the difficulty and expressing deep regret over the unfortunate affair.



J. L. THORNTON

It seems that Sergeant Greer had gone to the place to collect the license tax of J. L. Thornton & Co., which had become due on the first day of the month. Mr. Thornton was not in the store at the time of the sergeant's entrance, but came in a short time thereafter, and an altercation arose, which resulted in the shooting and killing. Various reports have been given out as to the manner in which the difficulty arose and who was most at fault. For these reasons, and as a matter of sound newspaper discretion, we shall not give any of the details of the transaction, but let them be told by the witnesses who saw and heard what transpired.

James L. Thornton was born in the State of Georgia and was reared to manhood at Mt. Airy, N. C. In 1881 he came to Marion, and since that time has continuously engaged in business here, since 1883 in the mercantile business. In the year 1906 he established the Marion Bottling Works, to which he gave his active attention, the store being conducted by Mrs. Thornton. He was an impulsive man, strong in his friendships and an implacable foe, with many generous impulses. That he had many friends among the plain people was testified to by the large gathering at his funeral on Sunday afternoon.

He is survived by his wife, who was previous to her marriage with Mr. Thornton, Miss Ovella Henegar, daughter of A. M. Henegar, of Chatham Hill; and by one son, B. B. Thornton.

On Sunday afternoon at four o'clock funeral services were held at the Methodist church. Rev. Frank Jackson, pastor of that church, conducted the services and was assisted by Rev. E. M. Harris, pastor of the Baptist church. The large church was filled with sympathetic friends and neighbors and the service was very solemn and impressive. Following the church service the body was conveyed to Round Hill Cemetery for burial.

Walter E. Greer was born and raised at Grassy Creek, N. C., a short distance south of the Grayson county, Va., line. He came to Marion and took up residence here some seven years ago; and has since been actively engaged in business in the town. Two years ago he was elected a member of the town council; and last summer was elected town sergeant, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. B. Richardson. Mr. Greer has an interesting family, consisting of his wife and three daughters and two sons.

On Monday morning the regular May term of the Circuit Court for Smyth county convened, with Judge Campbell presiding. A special grand jury was impaneled and an indictment for murder was returned by the jury against W. E. Greer. Thereupon counsel for Mr. Greer made application for bail, which was granted by the court, a bond for ten thousand dollars being required. The bond was given, and trial of the case of the Commonwealth vs. Greer was fixed for next Monday. The accused has for his counsel B. F. Buchanan, Judge G. H. Fudge and Judge F. B. Hutton. The prosecution will be conducted by Geo. F. Cook, Commonwealth's attorney.

Mrs. Blanche M. Brown, of Roanoke, Va., stopped off last night at Marion and spent the night as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Pendleton. Mrs. Brown has for the past six years been the private secretary of the United States District Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, and is a highly efficient official. She will return to Roanoke this afternoon.

PULASKI MAN DIES OF WOUNDS AT VERA CRUZ

Injuries in Recent Battle Prove Fatal. Father Notified by Daniels.

Pulaski, Va., May 5.—George W. Pulliam, of this place, was notified today of the death of his son, Henry Pulliam, of the United States navy, as the result of wounds received in the taking of Vera Cruz. Secretary Daniels concludes a most sympathetic telegram to the bereaved father in these words: "I extend to you my deepest sympathy in the loss of your son. His heroic courage gives him a place among our country's patriotic defenders. Telegraph if you wish his remains sent."

Pulliam was married and leaves a widow, a son, and a daughter. His remains will be brought here for interment.

T. R. TELLS OF HIS RAMBLES IN THE JUNGLES

Bara, Brazil, May 5.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in an interview with the Associated Press today on board the steamer Dunstan on which he had just arrived from Manaus, gave many interesting details of his exploring trip through the wilds of Brazil. He said: "The expedition has proved a signal success. It was undertaken originally for the American Museum of Natural History."

"During our trip George K. Cherry and Leo C. Miller, the naturalists, collected more than 2,100 birds and mammals, reptiles and barchtricians and fish, chiefly from regions not hitherto traversed by any collector and many representing species hitherto unknown to science."

"The most important part of our trip was geographical. In the exploration of an unknown river, we have put on the map a river nearly 1,000 miles long, the existence of which is not hinted at on published maps. The upper part of its course was utterly unknown to anybody except the wild Indians along its banks, while the lower part was known to a few rubber men only."

"The river takes its rise in the high uplands of the western part of the State of Matto Grosso, just north of the thirteenth parallel of south latitude and between longitude 69 and 60 west of Greenwich."

"We embarked in latitude twelve degrees, twenty-five minutes. The river ran with many doublings and twistings, almost due north into the river Madeira, where its entrance was at about five degrees, thirty minutes south latitude."

"We were sixty days in canoes. In latitude seven degrees south, we passed the last rapids and reached the steamer when we were but thirty-six hours from Manaus."

"In latitude ten degrees, fifty-eight minutes south, we struck the mouth of a big affluent, flowing from the right and latitude nine degrees, forty-nine minutes south, we came to the mouth of another big affluent, flowing from the left."

"The Duvida river, in point of volume, is like the Rhone, the Elbe, or the Hudson, but is too much broken up by rapids to be navigable, except in the lower parts. In about seven degrees, thirty minutes south latitude, it joins another river, practically the same size flowing from the right."

"From about eleven degrees, forty-eight minutes to ten degrees forty-eight minutes south latitude the course of the Duvida is almost an unbroken series of rapids, there being no clear day's run without rapids. This was the hard part of our journey."

"Two sets of rapids were at the bottom of canyons where the river clove its way through mountain chains."

"Of the seven canoes with which we started, five were lost in the rapids. One of our men was drowned and two others, including Kermit, narrowly escaped death by drowning."

"Under the strain one man went mad. He finally murdered one of his comrades and fled into the wilderness."

"We saw no Indians, but twice heard them. While Colonel Rondon, the chief of the Brazilian mission, was out alone hunting his dog was killed by arrows. The dog's death probably saved Colonel Rondon's life."

"We had a severe bout of fever, and while working around a canoe in the rapids bruised my leg, which developed into a bad abscess, but I am now practically all right."

Circuit Court Convenes.

The regular May term of the Circuit Court for Smyth county began on last Monday morning, with Judge Preston W. Campbell presiding. This was the first sitting of Judge Campbell at this place since his appointment to succeed Judge Hutton.

A special grand jury was summoned and impaneled. W. N. Chapman qualified as deputy commissioner of revenue for Rich Valley district; and J. G. Burch was appointed overseer of the poor for the same district, in place of R. B. Mitchell, who resigned.

Frank Williams, who had been indicted for burglary, for breaking into a dwelling house at Chilhowie in the night time, was brought into court and pleaded guilty. The court sentenced him to confinement in the penitentiary for a term of seven years.

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## WHAT WILL COME OF IT?

The most peculiar conditions that have ever prevailed in disputes between modern nations have attended the quarrel between Mexico and the United States. The first strange thing to happen was the refusal of our government to recognize Huerta as the de facto president of Mexico, and President Wilson's demand that Huerta should abdicate. Then followed Huerta's refusal to quit; and in succession came the withdrawal of the ambassador of the United States, the sending of John Lind as a special agent or representative to treat with the Mexican dictator, and the "watchful waiting" policy of President Wilson.

Outrages upon Americans and citizens of other foreign countries of the most violent nature were committed by both the Mexican Federals and Constitutionals. Then came the arrest of sailors belonging to the American navy and the insult to the "Stars and Stripes." This was too much for the United States to bear; and President Wilson demanded from Huerta apology and reparation. This the assassin dictator refused to do in any form but such as he should choose. Then the situation became tense and developments moved rapidly. Our war vessels were sent to Vera Cruz; sailors and marines were landed; the custom house was taken by the Americans; fighting in the streets occurred with a number of our men killed and wounded and the Mexicans suffering much heavier losses. General Maas, the Federal commander, was driven out of the city and it was taken in charge by the Americans. This seemed to mean war. But a surprise came when three South American republics, Argentine, Brazil and Chile, offered to become mediators for a peaceful settlement of the differences between the United States and Mexico. The proffer was accepted by President Wilson and afterwards accepted by Huerta. But the matter has become complicated by the refusal of General Carranza, the Constitutionalist leader, to agree to an armistice with General Huerta. Carranza declares he cannot consent to mediation on any other terms than that the United States shall recognize him as the constitutionally chosen leader in Mexico; and that complaints should have been made to him about the insult at Tampico and the other offenses that led to the landing of United States troops at Vera Cruz and the placing of our flag upon Mexican property. The Roanoke Times of the 5th inst. says:

"Apparently the Mexican situation is beyond all human control or forecast. The 'watchful waiting' policy is just where it was eight months ago."

Our Roanoke contemporary then says that the country is now behind the administration in its treatment of the situation. This is true. There were many who did not believe in the waiting policy of the administration; and many who believed that intervention would be the wisest and most humane policy to pursue. We believe that intervention has already come, and that it will have to be pushed to completion.

HAVE TO MAKE THE BEST OF IT.

Announcement is made that the Canadian Pacific Railway is preparing to establish a direct steamship service between Vancouver and the Philippines which will reduce the time between Manila and the American continent by ten days or more. The results will, of course, be to deflect to the British Columbian port trade which naturally belongs to our own Pacific coast ports and to give to the Canadian railroad business that would otherwise be handled by our own transcontinental railway systems.

In both instances there is substantial cause for regret, but what is to be done about it? Trade between the Philippines and American ports is classed under the law as coastwise trade, and in the coastwise trade no bottom not of American registry is permitted to engage. This means, of course, that trade between the Philippines and our Pacific coast ports must be handled by ships flying the American flag, or not handled at all. And how can ships flying the American flag be reasonably expected to compete successfully with Canadian Pacific steamers, when, under our navigation laws as they now stand, the cost of operation to the American shipowner is something like thirty per cent. greater than

the cost of operation to the British shipowner. Nor does there seem to be any way of eliminating this disadvantage except at the price of subordinating humanity to the dollar, by putting the American sailor on a plane of absolute equality with the sailors of other nations in respect to food, sleeping accommodations and general treatment. This price we cannot afford to pay, nor would the American public ever consent to its payment. The situation is exceedingly regrettable, it is true, but there appears to be nothing we can do except to make the best of it.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

And these are the first fruits that are coming from the promised repeal of the tolls exemption clause of the Panama Canal act. Our esteemed Norfolk contemporary has been an earnest advocate of the repeal of the toll exemptions clause, upon the theory that free passage of American coastwise vessels through the canal inflected the antiquated anti-subsidy fad doctrine of the Democratic party. We refer our Norfolk contemporary to Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, and Hon. Oscar Underwood, of Alabama, gentlemen who, respectively, in the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives, claimed that the repeal was being urged for the benefit of transcontinental Canadian railroads and British and Canadian ships.

## EQUAL SUFFRAGE EDITION.

The Richmond News Leader on the 2nd inst. published a sixteen page special edition for The Equal Suffrage League of Virginia. The front page shows fine portraits of Miss Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Association of America, and Miss Jane Addams, Vice-President of the National Association. A full length half-tone portrait of Mrs. B. B. Valentine, president of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia, occupies a central position, between the portraits of Misses Shaw and Addams.

On the first page there is a fine article written by Carter Wormeley, "Women of Virginia Have Right to Vote in 'Wet' and 'Dry' Elections." There is also on the same page an article contributed by Miss Mary Johnston, the novelist, under the head: "The Woman Movement; Main Roads Along Which Change Is Now Radiating." Mr. Wormeley is a strong and brilliant writer and has for some time been a distinguished member of the Richmond press.

The editorial page contains, "A Message from Our National President," an article: "Evolution of Woman," by Setty Nelson Robins, and one: "The Peoples Business," by Kate Langley Boshier. The official staff that had charge of the work in getting out the splendid edition is as follows:

Mrs. Sally Nelson Robins, editor.  
Miss Cally Ryland, city editor.  
Mrs. Archer Jones, managing editor.  
Mrs. H. A. Sampson, chairman advertising committee.  
Mrs. Milton Marcuse, Mrs. M. E. Block and Mrs. Roy K. Flannagan, joint managers advertising committee.  
Mrs. G. Harvey Clarke, chairman publicity committee.  
Mrs. Kate Langley Boshier, literary editor.  
Mrs. J. J. Pollard, society editor.  
Mrs. John Munce, humorous editor.  
Mrs. C. V. Meredith, treasurer.  
Mrs. C. E. Meade, fashion editor.  
Mrs. John Hart, query column.  
Mrs. A. O. Taylor, assistant treasurer.  
Mrs. F. L. Jobson, circulation manager.

These gifted women of Virginia have certainly made a strong presentation of the equal suffrage cause, and the politicians may as well realize that woman suffrage is surely coming in Virginia.

## JOCKEYING FOR TIME.

The resolution introduced by Senator Borah providing for the postponement of action on the repeal of the tolls exemption clause until after the November election is nothing more than a play for time. With knowledge of defeat forced upon them, the enemies of the administration and the scorners of treaty pledges wish delay in the hope that something may turn up. It is well-nigh inconceivable that anything should turn up, but there is no reason for postponement. The administration has the votes and, having given already more than reasonable opportunity for consideration and debate, should force the question to an issue at the earliest possible moment. Borah's claptrap about a referendum should not fool United States Senators. It doesn't fool children.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The tolls exemption clause was referred to the people by the platforms of the Democratic and Progressive parties in the presidential election of 1912. And it was virtually referred to them by the Republican platform, in that Mr. Taft had signed the bill which gave the tolls exemption. Is there anything unreasonable in Senator Borah's proposition to refer the matter back to the people and ascertain if they want the exemption clause repealed? President Wilson and Mr. Bryan and all progressive Democrats profess to believe in the referendum doctrine. Here is an opportunity to test their faith in that doctrine. Are they afraid of the test? Are they afraid to trust the settlement of the matter to the people? They were not afraid in 1912.

One of the saddest and most repulsive commentaries on the present suffrage system in Virginia is the recent constant appeals of the State press to voters to pay their poll taxes and preserve their suffrage. The payment of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting is an iniquity that has destroyed the moral tone and the vital force of the Virginia electorate. It was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity.

The Richmond Virginian has not yet recovered from the shock given it by the pronouncement of President Wilson for local option as against prohibition. Is the Cannon of the Virginian afraid to shoot at the President? And what about the leaders of the Anti-Saloon League? Are they afraid to take issue with Woodrow?

## A War Every Three Years.

(From Kansas City Star.)

In spite of the progress of civilization, man remains a fighting animal. Peace societies begin to think they are making progress toward taming his instincts, and they are confronted by another war. Here is a partial list of the wars of the northern hemisphere in the last sixty years, exclusive of the minor revolts in northern South Africa, in Central America, and the West Indies, and in Africa:

- Crimean war, 1854-56.
- Sepoy mutiny, 1857.
- Italy and France against Austria, 1859.
- Civil war in America, 1860-65.
- Mexico invaded by Austria and allies, 1861-67.
- Prussia and Austria against Denmark, 1864.
- Seven weeks war, Austro-Prussian, 1866.
- Franco-Prussian, 1870.
- Russo-Turkish, 1877-78.
- Servo-Bulgarian, 1885.
- Japanese-Chinese, 1894-95.
- Greco-Turkish, 1897.
- Spanish-American, 1898.
- Filipino-American, 1899.
- China against the allies, 1900.
- Boer war, 1899-1902.
- Russo-Japanese, 1904.
- Balkan States against Turkey, 1912.
- Balkan States against Bulgaria, 1913.
- Mexican war, 1914.

This, as has been said, is only a partial list. England has had several small wars, including the important conquest of the Soudan, which are not included, and there have been numerous minor disturbances of one sort and another. But the list includes twenty fair-sized wars, or one every three years.

There has been no falling off in recent years. Take the last two decades, for instance, and there have been ten wars, or one every two years.

Perhaps there is some encouraging lesson for the peace societies to be drawn from this fairly bloody record. Perhaps it means that wars are vanishing from the earth. But it would take a pretty incorrigible optimist to read this prediction in the history of the last half century.

Apparently the world isn't going to be able to get on for some time or so without fighting.

## The Immensity of Russia.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

Merely by way of supplementing the regular appropriations for the Russian army the Czar's government has added \$60,000,000 to the usual estimates for that great engine of war. Europe is gravely discussing extensive changes and improvements in the equipment and organization of the Russian artillery, especially, and Germany and Austria-Hungary are carefully noting the reports of the massing of Russian troops near their frontiers.

All such incidents direct attention to the huge bulk of the Russian empire. It is by far the greatest connected territory under any flag. The only empire more extensive is that of Great Britain, which lies in widely separated parts of the earth. The population of Russia's vast realm is much greater than that of any other country inhabited by people chiefly of European blood or origin.

The Russian standing army is by far the largest in the world. The Russian revenues are also greater than those of any other nation, though not larger than those of all parts of the British empire taken together. Russia grows the biggest wheat crop in the world and the largest rye crop.

## Honor Roll of Seven Mile Ford School.

Following is the list of those attaining a grade for the month of April entitling them to honorable mention:

High School—Rachel Rector, Annie Phipps, Dorothy Tilson, Hubert Blessing, Dester Pulliam.

Grammar Grades—Geo. Brooks, Louis Pulliam, Frank Booth, Mamie Cullop, Lois Stump, Gladys Snavely, Jane Tyler, Sarah Morgan, Foster Hale, Mary Dungan, Stella Tilson, Lenah Stump, Paul Wolfe, Thelma Gollehon, Otis McGhee, Ray Rector, Chas. Rice, Mildred Tilson, Eugene Rector.

Primary Grades—William Newsom, George Newsom, Mildred Rector, Carrie Hale, Bertha Hale, Gladys Tuell, Porter Rice, Carl Rice, Graham McCormack, Paul Groseclose, Emmet Hutton, Chas. Lovelace, J. C. Lovelace, Arnold Speers.

On Friday, the 25th, the literary societies of Chilhowie and Seven Mile Ford high schools debated the following question: "Resolved, That Virginia should enforce a law compelling all children between 7 and 13 years of age to attend school at least 16 weeks." Chilhowie, negative; Seven Mile Ford, affirmative. The affirmative won.

WANTED—We will pay 5c. cash per pound for old brass.  
MARION PLUMBING & HEATING CO.

# GOVERNOR GLYNN SIGNS MEASURE

## Women Watchers' Bill Wins in New York.

Convention to Be Called.

(Woman's Journal.)

Governor Glynn, of New York, signed the Foley bill to permit women watchers at the polls when the suffrage amendment goes to the voters.

At the recent election in New York it was decided to hold a Constitutional Convention. Governor Glynn, in urging this convention at the meeting of the Democratic State Committee in Albany, said:

"The question of equal suffrage for men and women has reached a point where it deserves a sincere and thoughtful determination in New York. Various States in the Union have adopted equal suffrage. There has been a demand for it in this State. Woman suffrage has won to an open day in court. Any question that receives 44 out of 69 votes in the U. S. Senate for a proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution is entitled to serious and early consideration in a Constitutional Convention of this State."

The long list of women chosen as tax-collectors at the recent Illinois elections will come as a surprise to many persons. It is probably due to a belief in women's honesty and diligence. In the suffrage States, with the exception of educational positions, the office of city treasurer is the post to which women are often elected, and it is said that no woman treasurer has ever betrayed her trust. In the small country towns of Illinois, the collectorship demands not only integrity but much patient plodding work. The men evidently think the women can fill the bill.

## Economy in Brick Roads.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

In a recent message to the New York legislature on the road question, Governor Glynn made a telling argument in favor of the construction of brick roads.

Governor Glynn shows that the direct cost of building New York's system of roads will be \$130,000,000; the annual cost of maintenance will be \$12,000,000, "so that at the end of ten years from the date of completion of the roads the State will have sunk a quarter of a billion of dollars into its roads, with most of them worn out before that time and needing new appropriations of some \$6,000 a mile to rebuild the 12,000 miles."

The governor proceeds to point out that in the following generation the taxpayers of New York will have to provide a million dollars a month for the maintenance of those roads, nearly half a million dollars a month interest charges on the bonds and another \$2,500,000 a year for the sinking fund to redeem those bonds.

"That will be a tax of \$20,000,000 a year not for building roads, but for maintaining roads that have been built."

By the State making its own brick by means of convict labor the governor believes brick roads can be constructed at a cost of \$15,000 a mile. On this basis he figures that the total cost of a mile of brick road for twenty years of maintenance at \$50 a year. The total cost of a macadam road for the same period, he says, is \$36,000 a mile. There are 7,300 miles of highway yet to be built in the State and the total saving by adopting the brick road system would amount to \$146,000,000 in the twenty years after completion, "or more than the total cost of constructing the entire system of highways."

In the improvement of roads some attention should be paid to the probable cost of maintenance. Good primary construction is necessary if a road is to give good service. With the ordinary gravel or rock road there needs to be almost continuous repair work. Money is saved by making repairs promptly, for if they are delayed the expense is much greater, and if neglected too long there has to be reconstruction.

When a State is spending millions of dollars for new roads as is being done in New York, the question of maintenance deserves consideration. Brick roads cost heavily, but they last well

and require only an insignificant expenditure for repairs. It seems altogether probable that Governor Glynn is right in believing they would be economical in the long run.

Size of Battles.  
(Boston Transcript.)

Mexico having neither the military organization, resources or capacity of the Southern Confederacy, we may expect that if we do not have a "military promenade" we shall escape very heavy losses. The time may have gone by when such exploits as Scott's march from Vera Cruz to the capital are possible. Scott started with only 12,000 effective, and by the time he had reached his goal the necessity of guarding communications and the wear and tear of campaigning had reduced the fighting force available to the neighborhood of 9,000. These were pitted against four times their number, yet they fought their way into the "Halls of the Montezumas." Scott's losses, killed and wounded, during his operations around the Mexican capital aggregated 2,703, proportionately a heavy price to pay for the victory. There are more people in Mexico than there were in 1847, but whether the Mexican soldiers are better than they were then is open to question. We, too, have grown in population and in knowledge of war, and it is to be expected that should the worst come our government would employ forces powerful enough to bear down opposition and so minimize bloodshed.

Of course, all great battles have not been attended with long casualty lists. Battles may be gauged according to their effect as well as according to the forces engaged. In the Spanish-American war, which changed the world's history, the total number of deaths on our side during the entire contest was but 2,910, of whom only 306 were to be credited to battle. Nine of our soldiers died of disease where one fell at the hands of the enemy. The navy lost in all its engagements only a very few officers and men.

## The Curse of Mexico.

(Leslie's.)

Mexico has few patriots, but many politicians. The struggle that is turning this rich and fruitful land into a waste is political in its inception and prosecution. In the United States self-seeking demagogues appeal to the people with false arguments and specious plea, and get themselves voted into power. Here the corresponding element organize a revolution to gain power by force of arms. The Mexican way is more practical. The agitator gets a certain amount of power and a lot of loot while he is fighting, and in addition a chance at the public crib if he wins.

Millions of good people in the United States doubtless believe that questions of liberty and human rights are involved in the present struggle. Nothing could be further from the truth. It can be stated without possibility of denial that there is but one immediate problem in Mexico, and that is the restoration of peace. Peace means the protection of property, the protection of life, the resumption of industry and commerce, the expenditure of public revenues in useful improvements rather than in military destruction and waste. After peace is restored the question of the social and moral uplift of the people will be up for consideration, and it must be met and met squarely if Mexico is to take her rightful place among the nations of the world.

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## TO THE VOTERS OF MARION:

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Sergeant and Collector, and will appreciate the support of my fellow citizens. Election 9th of June, 1914.

Respectfully,  
C. B. MCCREADY.

## TO THE VOTERS OF MARION:

I wish to announce myself a candidate for Sergeant and Collector of the town at the election to be held June 9th, 1914; and I will be very glad to receive your support.

Respectfully,  
J. O. STEPHENSON.

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

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# Farm and Town Property For Sale

No. 1,001. A number one farm, 72 acres, with good dwelling and outbuildings, all for \$4,250. This is a special bargain.

Nice 9-room house, good brick office, lot 100 feet on Cherry St. and 165 feet on Park St. Price \$4,600, \$2,500 cash, balance 1 and 2 years. Special bargain. See us quick.

10 room dwelling just outside corporate limits, with wood and coal house. Price \$1,800, \$700 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months.

One 7-room house, on Pendleton Street, with barn and outbuildings, lot 100 feet front. Price \$2,500, \$800 cash, balance one and two years.

200 acres. This elegant farm lies in Washington county, in the Rich Valley district, on two public roads, one running with the valley and the other across the country, six miles northeast of Abingdon, the county seat of Washington county, and within three miles of Meadow View, a station on the N. & W. Railway. There are 185 acres cleared, in grass and cultivation. About 90 acres of this land is in bluegrass sod 40 years old—considered the best grazing land in this section. It grazes 50 steers and 10 horses. The cultivation land lays well, produces well the best of crops, and is in a good state of cultivation, and can all be farmed with machinery. The grass land is hilly but not steep; no stones. The improvements consist of two residences, one 7 room, 2 stories high, the other a 5 room cottage, both new; three large barns and other outbuildings, all in good condition; good tenant houses. There is a good store building on the property and a fine location for country store; near churches and schools, within 3 miles of E. & H. College. Price \$15,000, one-third cash, balance one and two years. Come and see us about this at once, as this must be sold before March 1.

193 acres, 3 miles from Emory & Henry and 3 miles from Meadow View, Va. 125 acres just a little rolling; 40 or 50 acres in timber. Part of this is almost level, balance just a little hilly. The buildings consist of 6-room brick house, good barn, tenant house and other outbuildings. Good large orchard. This is an ideal farm; and for quick sale, price \$15,000.00.

164 acres, 2 1/2 miles from Meadow View, Va.; 1 1/2 mile, to walk and go across field. About 125 acres almost level; 25 acres in timber, balance little hilly; good fences and new 8-room house; new barn; two orchards. This is special bargain for \$14,800.00. See us quick.

75 acres, 4 miles north of Marion, with good 6-room house, barn and other outbuildings. 10 acres in wheat, 6 in rye. Store house and stock of goods. Will sell goods at cost. Price of farm \$3,700.00, for quick sale in 10 days.

40 acres, 4 miles north of Marion; 12 acres in timber; rest in grass. Good spring and orchard, 6-room house, barn and other outbuildings. Price, for quick sale in 10 days, \$2,300.00.

Nice cottage on Depot street with 5 rooms; good big hall, good porch and good neighborhood. Price, for quick sale in 10 days, \$1,600.

60 or 70 acres, 3 miles north of Marion; about 40 acres cleared, balance in timber. Buildings consist of 3-room house, stable and other outbuildings. Price, for quick sale, \$2,500.00.

60 acres, on Rich Valley road; 40 acres cleared and balance in timber; good 4-room cottage, stable and other outbuildings. Price \$2,600.

100 acres on Bear Creek at old mill site. All land drains east. Dwelling, 5 rooms. Most all in timber. Price, for quick sale, \$1,000.

Valuable farms, mills and other properties, not mentioned above, in other parts of the State, in our hands for sale.

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### Methodist Church

Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.  
FRANK JACKSON, Pastor.  
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. H. B. STALEY, Supt.  
Junior League every Sunday afternoon at 3 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.

### Lutheran Church

Preaching every first and third Sunday in the morning at 11 o'clock, and every 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 7 o'clock.  
The Boys' Junior Missionary Society meets every first Sunday evening at 7:30 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

Preaching 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

Services every Sunday, morning and evening.  
Sunday School each Sunday morning at 9:30.  
JAS. WHITE SHEFFEY, Supt.  
Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30.  
REV. J. M. SEDGWICK, Pastor.

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Lyon Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar  
Meets second Friday night in each month.  
H. B. STALEY, E. C. JNO. A. GROSECLOSE, Recorder.

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

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

Marion Nest, No. 1899, Order of Owls  
Meets in Odd Fellows Hall 2nd and 4th Thursdays in each month.  
E. E. COPENHAVER, Prest. M. C. MORRIS, Sec.

## COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Hon. F. B. Hutton, Judge Circuit Court.  
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.

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6:58 p. m. daily for Norfolk, Pullman Sleeper to Norfolk and Roanoke to Richmond.  
1:50 p. m. daily for all points east. Sleeper E. Radford to Philadelphia. Cafe Car to Shenandoah connection at Walton 5:50 p. m. with St. Louis Express for all points West and Northwest. Pullman Sleepers. Cafe Car.  
NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION  
7:55 a. m. daily and 7:00 p. m. except Sunday for Ivanhoe, Galax and Fries.  
WEST BOUND  
7:55 a. m. for Bristol and intermediate points. Pullman Sleeper.  
1:17 p. m. for Bristol and intermediate points.  
8:23 p. m. daily for Bristol and intermediate stations. Parlor Car.  
For further information apply to agent, Marion.  
W. C. Saunders, Gen'l. Passenger Agt.  
W. B. Beville, Passenger Traffic Mgr.

## HER BIT OF SILLINESS

By KATE CLEVES.

The big yellow car started up the long incline to Quaker Ridge just as the little red car stopped on the summit and glided slowly down the well-oiled road.

The occupant of the big car was a big young man whose strongly marked features looked very forbidding unless one could see behind the concealing goggles; then the kindness of the gray eyes discounted the sternness of the lips.

"Oh," breathed Dulcie Whitmore from her seat in the little car; "it's Elmer Chesbro's car—gruff old thing! Shall I ever forget what Bert Chesbro repeated to me? Never! He said I was a cute little kid! Cuts, am I? H'm! He always blinks his eyes and looks so surprised when he sees me—just as if he couldn't remember his sister's dearest friend and college chum! Three years ago—and I haven't forgotten. Well, Mr. Man, its your turn to be foolish now!"

Whereupon Dulcie's little car suddenly began to act in the most eccentric manner. It wobbled uncertainly from one side of the road to the other until the big car came to a stand still half way up the hill and it's occupant leaped to the ground.

"Head me off, will you?" chuckled Dulcie at the very moment that the little red car twisted around and ran up a slight embankment at the side of the road. It backed into the ditch where it gently rolled over to one side.

When Elmer Chesbro reached the scene he found Dulcie's graceful little form in a huddled heap beside the car. A little blue motor bonnet framed her pale, exclusive face from which the color had fled, and the white lids covered her brown eyes.

Chesbro snatched the girl into his arms and carried her to his own car, where he tenderly placed her in the tonneau; then he brought out a pocket flask and poured some of the contents between Dulcie's tightly closed lips.

Whereupon Dulcie promptly choked, and sneezed, and opened her brown eyes dreamily and inquired what had happened.

"You ran your car into the ditch," explained Chesbro. "Do you feel pain anywhere?"

Dulcie shook her head.  
"No—only so dreadfully—dreadfully!" Her eyes closed and to all appearances Miss Whitmore had lost consciousness again.

"There's only one thing to do," said Chesbro to himself; "and that is to take her to the nearest house and summons a physician."  
Bracing her about with cushions, Chesbro sprang to his steering wheel and started his car gently up to the summit of Quaker Ridge. The first open gate led into the grounds surrounding a red gabled cottage, and in five minutes Elmer Chesbro was carrying the limp little form up the stairs of the cottage and into a chintz-hung chamber.

The two little old ladies who had admitted him had screamed at once at sight of his unconscious burden.

"Why, it's Dulcie," shrieked the gray-haired one. "Telephone for Doctor Vann at once, Sarah!"

"Then, you know Miss Whitmore?" asked Chesbro curiously as he turned away.

"She is our grandniece—I knew she would come to some harm with that wicked little red car! Tell me how it happened—Biddy, bring me another basin of cracked ice!"

Chesbro related the astonishing accident—how the red car had been coming smoothly down hill when it suddenly began to wobble and fro and finally ran up the embankment, throwing Miss Whitmore to the ground. He thought the steering gear must have broken—he would go back and investigate, if there was nothing more he could do now.

Miss Hannah thanked him and shook her head, and so Chesbro went back to the little red car which he managed to right with the help of a passing farmer, and presently the big yellow car was towing the little red car up to the cottage where he had learned that Dulcie was visiting her aunts.

Miss Hannah Lees met him in the veranda.  
"The doctor says there isn't a bone broken—nor even a bruise. She seems to be suffering from shock! Oh, dear, why will girls attempt to do such reckless things! In my day—we wouldn't dream of running a—wheelbarrow!"

"I am glad Miss Whitmore is not injured," said Chesbro heartily, then he removed his goggles and looked down at the little splinter.

"Was Miss Whitmore a skilful driver?"

"She is considered so—I have been told that she is very careful but something happened last week—that made me change my mind."

"And that was?"

"She took young Enderby Dawson for a spin (as she called it) in the car. For some reason Dulcie does not appear to like Enderby, although he is a most proper young man and has a perfect horror of automobiles, but she persuaded Enderby to go, and when he returned he said that his nerves were shattered!"

"What happened?" asked Chesbro, with interest.

"I don't know all that happened, but it seems that the wicked child made a wager with Enderby that she could drive the car up the embankment by the butternut tree—"

"By the butternut tree?" interrupted Chesbro quickly.

"Yes—up the embankment and down again without accident. Of course he protested against such a reckless risk of life and limb, but Dulcie did it safely; but when they returned Enderby declared he would never ride with her again and he has gone back to town, although we all knew that he came purposely to—er—well he has been devoted to Dulcie and he belongs to a remarkably rich family," sighed Miss Hannah.

Elmer Chesbro had met Enderby.

Dawson and he felt some sympathy for Dulcie, but instantly his heart hardened when he remembered the cruel trick she had played upon him for no reason whatever. He had found the little car in perfect condition—the steering gear was faultless in action. Then—when he had stood there in the chintz-hung chamber talking to Miss Hannah he had faced a mirror that reflected the four-post bed and he had seen Dulcie's lovely eyes open for an instant.

"Trickery!" he had muttered to himself and now he had proof of it in Miss Hannah's statement that Dulcie was an expert driver and given to reckless practical jokes.

"I will make inquiries tomorrow," he said as he left the house. "I trust Miss Whitmore may continue to improve."

Dulcie, lying meekly in the chamber, heard his parting words and she read something beneath their polite exterior. He had surprised her glance in the mirror—he knew.

She covered her burning face with her hands and cried, because she realized how cheap and shallow had been her actions. What could she do to set herself right with him?

Her aunts made her remain in bed for several days after that, for they declared that Dulcie looked feverish, so Dulcie had many hours in which to repent of her silliness.

"A lady to see you, Mr. Chesbro," said a clerk, appearing at the door of Elmer Chesbro's private office.

Elmer Chesbro glanced at the card. "Miss Whitmore." He frowned and a red flush came under his eyes.

"Snow her in, Jones," he said.

Dulcie Whitmore came in, looking very pale and subdued in golden brown velvet and furs.

Chesbro looked down at her with unfriendly eyes, but he greeted her with formal politeness and brought her a low wicker chair which he reserved for women clients.

Dulcie found it difficult to begin. She felt very mean and small in this grave office so obviously given over to the transaction of weighty business matters. She felt a vague sense of gratitude that he had consented to see her at all.

"Mr. Chesbro, I am so sorry—but—there is something I must tell you—"

stammered Dulcie.

"The—er—accident. Ah, yes."

"Then you knew it wasn't an accident?" blurted forth Dulcie.

"I guessed after awhile—I've wondered ever since why you did it," said Chesbro gently.

Dulcie pressed a handkerchief to her wet eyes. She had promised herself that she would tell it all to Elmer Chesbro—it would be humiliating, but it would do her good, she told herself.

So in halting words she confessed to Elmer Chesbro—how she had resented his criticism of her as "a little kid" and how she had just twisted the little red car around to scare him and make him feel foolish—and now she was the only one that felt foolish—she was a perfect idiot—so there!

Chesbro had turned away his head and was looking out of the window so that Dulcie could not see his face. She fancied it was very grim and stern and she admitted to herself that she cared more for his good opinion than for anything else in the world.

"I've been in love with him all this time—that's why it hurt me so when he called me that!" she thought with sudden horror.

"I—hope—you'll forgive me, Mr. Chesbro," she quavered, as she arose to go.

He turned swiftly and came to her, taking her little gloved hands in his own.

"I have an explanation to make," he said in a curiously repressed tone. "I have never forgotten the moment I met you first—I fell in love with you then and there, but when Beth teased me for an opinion—why, well, you know big brothers don't like to tell their heart secrets to little sisters, so I just said that you 'were a cute little kid' in an off-hand way—never dreaming that that mischievous Beth would repeat it to you."

"And I've never lost sight of you during the years—I've been frightfully jealous of many fellows and I saw you the day you took Enderby Dawson to the bank by the butternut tree! I was passing in my car and heard you laughing at him. Oh, I'm a very jealous sort of fellow where the girl I love is concerned and, because I was too diffident to woo you myself, I was jealous of every chap that came near you—well, Miss Dulcie Whitmore, I've made my confession, too—so we're quits!" He looked down at her ruefully and there was pain in his kind eyes.

Dulcie had listened with downcast eyes and flushing cheek.

"Is that all?" she whispered at last, her eyes lowered.

"You want to hear the rest?" he cried, leaning down to look in her eyes.

"Yes—there might as well be a happy ending!" confessed Dulcie as she felt his arms about her.

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**Food and the Wild Birds.**  
The Audubon society has issued an appeal to the people of suburban and rural communities in Ohio to feed the wild birds when sleet and snow cover the ground and trees this winter. This request deserves favorable consideration from all the people of Ohio who live in the open country. In the suburbs of the big cities wild birds can get along even in the most severe weather. Out in the open country, however, another story is apt to be told. There snow and ice have things their own way; a cold spell, following a thaw, is apt to make the whole country one great glare of ice and to put an effectual lock on the food stores of the wild birds. All winters are more or less hard on the wild birds. It is in periods of deep snow—particularly when there is a crust on it—that they are in the greatest danger of starvation. At such times men and women ought to be glad to come to the rescue with food, both for humanitarian reasons and because the wild birds are a great asset to any community, with their songs and their very valuable services in getting rid of insects that prey on plant life.

Checkmate Times-Sign.

## WOULD BE PRICELESS

### ARCHAEOLOGISTS HOPE TO FIND LIBRARY OF RUSSIAN CZAR.

Possibility That the Wonderful Collection Made by Ivan the Terrible May Not Have Been Destroyed in the Great Fire of 1812.

A short time ago a professor of theology in the university at St. Petersburg, Russia, purchased at a shop in Moscow a manuscript copy of the Gospels dating from prior to A. D. 1000. On examination it was found to have belonged to the great library collected in his youth by Ivan the Terrible, when he believed that he had a divine mission. This library was supposed to have been burned in the great fire of Moscow of 1812.

On a subsequent visit to Moscow the professor traced his book to the family of a laborer, who said that he had found it with several similar volumes in a subterranean passage near the Kremlin.

The famous library of Ivan the Terrible is now supposed to be still hidden in some underground vault, which the efforts of generations have hitherto failed to discover. It was Ivan the Terrible—whose reputation as a great ruler has been obscured by the fascination of his extraordinary excesses—who established the printing press in Russia.

There is a wide field of conjecture as to what might not come to light in the event of this curious library one day being discovered. Ivan the Terrible was in close communication with all the rulers of our hemisphere, from London to Peking; one branch of knowledge is almost certain to be well represented in this lost library, and that is the science of black magic. It is equally likely that new codices of Holy Scripture may yet come to light, for Ivan the Terrible undertook to print the Scriptures in the vulgar tongue. Only one thing is certain, that such a library existed and has never been found, nor is it even known to have perished in any of the numerous fires that devastated Moscow.

References in the archives to its existence, as well as to the existence of the subterranean roadways, are sufficient to whet the keenest curiosity, but not enough to afford much practical assistance to the investigator.

Apart from changes of surface features in the Kremlin, the level of the soil is six or eight feet above what it was in the sixteenth century. It is no doubt the knowledge, an unpleasantly vague knowledge, of the existence of these underground passages which causes the police on every occasion of an imperial visit to Moscow to seal up with wire and a lead seal every single opening, cellar shoot, surface drainage grid, to be found anywhere over the area of the Kremlin, and frequently to inspect the integrity of these seals.

Legends of a labyrinth of underground passages have been current among the populace for centuries, but it is only within the last decade or so that the very extensive building enterprise on modern lines undertaken in Russia's "premier capital" has given substance to these ancient legends.

When the main drainage scheme had been in operation a few years the alteration of subsoil conditions caused a sinking of the foundations of many of the more massive public buildings, which had to be underpinned, while new erections required much deeper excavation in order that a secure foundation might be reached. It was in course of these operations that many underground passages came to light, and eventually the newly fledged societies interested in the preservation of monuments of antiquity attempted to deal with the matter from the historical standpoint.

**MUST LOOK TO THE FUTURE**  
New Law in Massachusetts Makes the Proper Planning of All Towns Compulsory.

The last legislature of Massachusetts, by two brief acts, made city planning compulsory for every town of more than 10,000 population and for every city. A large measure of home rule is provided by the law, since the local governing bodies—city councils, commissions or town meetings—will determine the number of members in each board, the rate of payment for services and expenses and other administrative details. State-wide unity will be given to the work by the supervision of the Massachusetts home-stead commission.

Under the law the first task given the local boards is to make a comprehensive study of the resources, possibilities and needs of the community. This provision means that in the course of a comparatively brief time each city and town affected by the law will make an adequate social survey.

City planning under the Massachusetts law is a very human thing. First emphasis is laid upon the ordering of the municipal activities, both public and private, so that the health and welfare of the individual will be conserved. All city planning, of course, has this human end for its ultimate aim. The Massachusetts law makes this human end not only ultimate but immediate.

**Hanging Garden in Minneapolis.**  
The work of the committee on hanging gardens of the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce association has been in evidence throughout the summer. As a result of the activity of this committee more than 1,500 feet of window boxes were installed by downtown business houses, and 105 of the ornamental lamp posts were decorated with vines and flowers, says Town Development.

The association attended to the watering of the lamp-post boxes, and the renewal of faded and dead plants.

Frequent comment upon this custom has come from summer visitors, and a large number of inquiries have been received from cities throughout the country with a view to the adoption of a similar plan in those cities. And, by the way, by the end of the present year Minneapolis will have had 120 conventions.

## Longevity Due to Onions.

"Onions are the cause of the good health and long life of the French people," remarked Oliver Holmes of New York, an American who has lived in Paris for many years, at the Shoreham. "I have tried to study the French people in the years I have lived among them, and I have come to the conclusion that the strong-smelling onion is the cause of their good health. The French live out of doors as much as they can. They take their meals on verandas and in the gardens whenever the weather is favorable, and always seek the fresh air in the daytime. At night they retire to their rooms, close their windows, and sleep in apartments where there is no air. It is contrary, of course, to the English and American idea, but no one can deny that the Frenchman ordinarily is a healthy person."

### Lost Benefactor.

Many years ago every Christmas eve, there came to the workhouse in Tazner street, Bermondsey, a rich woman. She drove up in her carriage to the workhouse, and the carriage was filled with Christmas gifts for the paupers. The woman came for five years; then a Christmas eve arrived and the inmates waited for her in vain.

The years passed, and then, when Christmas eve came around, the matron, who was distributing some small presents to the old women in one of the wards said: "Today some kind friend has sent these. But we still remember the good fairy who came for so many years on Christmas eve and so was generous to us. I wonder why she has given up coming. Perhaps she is dead."—The Referee.

**Human Purchase in Africa.**  
Lecturing on his African experiences, a traveler says he once saw a native sold as a slave for seven goats, which in open market fetched \$1.44 apiece. As values go in some parts of Africa, the price was high, for within a few hundred miles of the equator wives are transferred for less. Marriage, of course, is by barter, and the indemnity demanded by a father for the loss of a daughter used to be \$2.40 from the bridegroom. Today it has risen to about \$5, but the scale of values is shown by the fact that a native will gladly give his labor for a week in return for an empty medicine bottle with a metal screw stopper.

### TRESPASS NOTICE.

All persons are hereby warned not to trespass on my land, known as the Galt land, three miles south of Marion, by hunting on or passing over or through the same.  
W. G. LEWIS.

### SPECIALIST

**DR. THOMAS F. STALEY**  
EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT  
Bristol, Va.—Tenn.

Will be in Marion third Monday in February, April, June, August, October and December.

### H. T. WILLIAMS

Electric Boot and Shoe Repairer  
All work neatly and promptly done.  
Ladies' and children's shoes a specialty.  
Shop in Weaver Warehouse  
MARION, VA.

### JUST RECEIVED

A Large Assortment of  
**Beech Nut Goods**  
Beech Nut Bacon  
Peanut Butter, all sizes  
Date Nut Butter  
Jellies

### —AT—

## PICKLE'S

All Kinds of Fruits in Abundance

### —AT—

## PICKLE'S

All Kinds of Fruits in Abundance

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## PICKLE'S

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All Kinds of Fruits in Abundance

### —AT—

## PICKLE'S

## RADFORD SUMMER NORMAL

The Radford Summer Normal will offer all the courses usually offered in summer normals for Professional Certificates. Courses will also be offered in preparation for examinations for first, second and third grade certificates. Renewal of some forms of certificates is granted for attendance. Free tuition to all teachers. Regular Summer quarter of eleven weeks will also be offered with credit toward certificate. Expenses very moderate. Send for catalogue, 6-15  
J. P. McCONNELL, President, East Radford, Va.

## In This Age of Reciprocity

the business man prefers the bank which remembers and performs its obligations to the public from which it draws its support.  
Fully appreciating these obligations,

## The Marion National Bank

strives in legitimate ways to co-operate with the business interests, large and small, of Smyth County; extending all the facilities offered by a conservative and progressive institution.

### The Marion National Bank

MARION, VA.  
Capital \$40,000.00 Surplus \$30,000.00  
W. L. LINCOLN, President. H. B. STALEY, Vice-President.  
T. E. KING, Cashier. JNO. A. GROSECLOSE, Asst. Cashier.

## C. W. Brinkley & Co.

### Shoes! Shoes!

We have recently added to our stock a full line of Ladies', Children's and Men's Shoes. The line embraces the makes of some of the most widely known and most reliable manufacturers in America. Every shoe in our stock is new—not shelf-worn, dry and hard. Our line of

### Dry Goods and Notions

has been well selected, embracing as it does all the new summer fabrics, as well as staple articles in dry goods.

## FRESH MEAT

on hand at all times. A nice line of

## Groceries and Confectioneries

Call or phone 233. Goods delivered on short notice.

## C. W. BRINKLEY & CO.

## Ready-Made Underwear

For Ladies and Children—All New Numbers

We have just received a line of Ready-Made Underwear for Ladies and Children in all the new sizes. Small Boys' Wash Suits, Misses' and Children's—

## Trimmed Hats

just received, and at special prices.  
Not a few bargains, but all bargains.

## J. L. THORNTON & CO.

## Ready-Made Underwear

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# TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS

The wheat crop in Smyth county is as fine and promising as was ever seen in this section.

Judge and Mrs. W. E. Fulton, of Wytheville, were visitors in Marion on Saturday.

Mrs. C. F. Tines and three children are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Pendleton.

Miss Lois Bradshaw, of Dublin, Va., is on a visit to Misses Edith and Hallie McGinnis, in Marion.

The Roanoke College Glee Club at Court Square Theatre, May 16. You can't afford to miss it.

Please call around and pay your subscription to THE AMERICAN for another year. The paper has entered upon its second year.

Miss Josephine Shaffey, who has been teaching school at Bradford, is visiting her brother, Mr. Jas. White Shaffey, at Seven Mile Ford.

Holston Chapter U. D. C. will hold their regular monthly meeting at their room in the court house Friday afternoon, May 15th, at 3 o'clock.

The Roanoke College Glee Club promises to be a rare treat for the people of Marion. Court Square Theatre, May 16.

Mr. C. T. Durman, of the Seven Mile Ford neighborhood, accompanied Mr. S. N. Copenhaver, on Tuesday to Nebraska. Mr. Durman has a son living in that State.

On last Sunday morning a daughter arrived at the home of Mrs. T. B. Ward, at Chatham Hill. Mr. Ward was in town on Monday and was all smiles over the happy event.

An old friend, Flave J. Buchanan, from Chatham Hill, was in town Monday and called at THE AMERICAN office. It had been nearly twenty years since he and the editor had met.

The splendid rain that came on Monday and Monday night, and continued Tuesday morning, brought relief to the farmers, who were becoming alarmed at the prospect of a May drouth.

Roanoke College has one of the best glee clubs of the State. You will hear it at Court Square Theatre May 16.

Dr. R. E. Hughes, of North Holston, was in Marion on Monday. He was returning from Roanoke, where Mrs. Hughes and her little daughter are visiting Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Jefferson Hughes.

Cecil A. Workman left yesterday for Greensboro, N. C. He went there to attend the commencement exercises of Oak Ridge Institute, near Greensboro, and to play some engagements with the Oak Ridge band and orchestra.

Mrs. J. R. Dunlap, who left Marion last October and has since been spending her time in Huntsville, Ala., and Hampton, Va., returned to Marion on Tuesday night, where she will pass the summer and fall, as is her usual custom. Mrs. Dunlap is delighted to be back in the town and community she so dearly loves, and her host of friends here are glad to meet and greet her again.

Mr. S. N. Copenhaver left on Tuesday for Nebraska, where he has four sons. Three of these, Thomas, Henry and George, live at or near Nebraska City. Another son, L. V., lives at Plattsmouth. Mr. Copenhaver, who had been with his sons in Nebraska, came back here about eighteen months ago, and for the most of the past eighteen months has been visiting his brother, Henry B. Copenhaver, at the old home place, four miles west of Marion.

On last Friday Jno. R. Mantz, with his wife and two children, Louise and Sexton, came over from Saltville in an automobile to visit the parents of Mrs. Mantz, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Lewis. Of course John was driving the car, and it was a splendid Carter car. The party left Saltville at 2:15 p. m. and arrived at Marion at 3:50 p. m. They came by way of the Lyon's Gap, and though the road was rough it was dry, and the trip was made without any delays. John knows how to handle an automobile.

Some person or persons scattered meat treated with strychnine throughout the town on Saturday evening or night, and a number of highly prized dogs were killed by the poison. The act, no matter who committed it, was very dangerous and lawless, and if the party could be found he should be severely punished. A hungry child might have picked up and eaten a piece of the poisoned meat, and the man who put it out would have been a murderer. We hope no such act will ever again be committed in Marion.

The Board of Supervisors held their regular monthly meeting on Monday. On account of the continued serious illness of his wife the president of the board, S. M. Gass, could not be present. The two other members, Jas. A. Groseclose and Geo. F. Pierce, held a meeting and audited such claims as were presented against the county. The date of holding the regular meetings of the board was changed from the first Monday in each month to the Saturday after the first Monday, except as to the January and July meetings. These two meetings are fixed by statute for the first Monday.



REO FIFTH

Mrs. Mattie M. Miles and Mrs. H. L. Morgan are visiting friends in Roanoke, Va.

The Smyth County Medical Society will meet in Marion on Thursday, May 14, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Mrs. T. M. Wolfe, of Johnson City, Tenn., was in Marion last Saturday visiting her relative, Mrs. M. C. Morris.

Mr. W. C. Greer, of Grassy Creek, N. C., and father of W. E. Greer, is in town, and called at THE AMERICAN office yesterday afternoon.

Frank Maury's Big Show has been giving each night this week under their water-proof tent entertainments of a very high class, including some of the highest royalty bills. Considering the weather they have been greeted each night with unusually large audiences. It is a theatrical company, and the players rank among the highest connected with the American stage.

## OBITUARY

Mrs. Josephine Gass, wife of Mr. J. M. Gass, died at her home at Bradford yesterday at noon. She was forty-two years old and had been seriously ill for four months with a complication of troubles that made her case hopeless. Mrs. Gass was the daughter of the late Capt. A. T. Starrett, who was for many years an honored citizen of Smyth county, first living at Saltville and afterwards at Bradford. The deceased was married about eighteen years ago to J. M. Gass, who is now president of the Board of Supervisors for Smyth county. She was a devout member of the Presbyterian church and a most excellent woman. Her husband and one son, Starrett, and two daughters, Minerva and Louise, survive her. She is also survived by two sisters, Mrs. S. W. Kent, of Marion, Va., and Mrs. H. L. Lang, of Staunton, Va.; and one brother, J. W. Starrett, who lives near Scottsville, in Albemarle county, Va. The funeral will take place this afternoon and the remains will be buried in the family graveyard at Bradford.

Mrs. Lee Rector died suddenly at her home at Saltville on last Sunday morning about ten o'clock. She had been in very ill health for several years, and at the time death came was in the bath room taking a bath. We have not heard the immediate cause of her death, but suppose it was heart failure. Funeral services were held at 3:30 p. m. on Monday at the residence of the deceased and the burial took place at Saltville cemetery. The deceased had for a number of years been a very highly esteemed resident of Saltville. She is survived by her husband and seven children, three sons and four daughters.

Lee A. Hagy, a farmer who lived near Atkins, died on yesterday from dropsy of the heart. He was born in Grayson county, Va., and was forty-one years old.

## LONDON TO HONOR FRANKLIN

Movement to Set Up Statue of Philosopher in Chapel Where He Worked as Printer.

Few London people would connect romance with the name of Benjamin Franklin, but there is a chance that he may be commemorated in the most romantic of England's few medieval churches, St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield.

Some one has discovered from the parish rate books that he once worked at the case in an office housed in his day in the Lady Chapel of the church.

Franklin records that he was employed on setting up the second edition of Woolston's "Religion of Nature" and in that book there is a quaint little engraving showing the top floor of the factory with the compositors' racks.

The posts of these racks were still there in 1885 before the Lady Chapel was cleared of its workaday fittings and prepared for worship again.

In the wall over the Lady Chapel altar (and in Franklin's day actually in the printing room) are five tall niches, probably filled with figures of saints before the Reformation. It is now proposed to commemorate Franklin by placing one or more "female saints" in these niches.

Poor, But Proud. A lady who is a district visitor became much interested in a very poor but apparently respectable Irish family named Curran living on the top floor of a great building in a slum district of her parish.

Every time she visited the Currans she was annoyed by the staring and the whispering of the other women living in the building. One day she said to Mrs. Curran:

"Your neighbors seem very curious to know who and what I am and the nature of my business with you."

"They do," acquiesced Mrs. Curran. "Do they ask you about it?"

"Indeed they do, ma'am."

"And do you tell them?"

"Faith, thin, O! do not."

"What do you tell them?"

"O! just tell them," was the calm reply, "that ye are me dressmaker, and let it go at that."—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

May Have Meant the Clown. State senators are placed in a new classification by an Italian who was desirous of becoming a citizen of the United States. He was being examined for admission before Justice Crane in the Queens county supreme court, at Long Island City. Justice Crane came to the question:

"What is a state senator?"

"I don't know," was the reply. "Did you ever see one?" asked Justice Crane.

"Oh, yes, I see them," said the applicant.

"Where?" asked Justice Crane.

After considerable thought the man replied: "They keep them in circuses, I see them there."

He was advised to devote further time to study.—New York Sun.

# SOCIAL

## IT WAS NOT FATE

By GEORGE ELMER COBB.

Ina Ringold stood gazing from the doorway of her home after the receding figure of Paul Newcombe with ardent longing eyes. Handsome, well dressed, erect and manly looking he would have made an impression on nine out of ten feminine admirers. To Ina he was a lost hope. She had reached the borders of womanhood and a spinster life seemed to menace her.

"A rising young man," spoke the unctuous voice of her father in her ear so unexpectedly that she started, blushed consciously and in some confusion evaded his keen insinuating eyes. "Is he rising to the occasion of matrimony, Ina?"

"How should I know?" fluttered the girl. "He comes here occasionally, but divides his attention with others."

"I have fancied that he rather favored you," proceeded Squire Ringold bluntly. "Ought to. As to money and position, he couldn't make a better match, eh, Ina?"

"Father," spoke Ina suddenly, placing a pleading hand on his arm "will you do something for me?"

"Why, surely—always," acceded Mr. Ringold, fairly surprised at her strange manner. "What is it?"

"The trustee school board are deciding on a new teacher."

"Why, yes, but that doesn't usually interest you much."

"It does this time," confessed Ina hurriedly. "I understand that the board have selected two to choose from—a Miss Zella Bertram of Fairview, and a Miss Lucy Dodge of Brocton."

"You're pretty well posted," said the Squire. "That's right."

"Mr. Newcombe favors Miss Dodge. It seems some friend of his recommends her. She is young and pretty, I learn."

"We usually give Newcombe his way," said the Squire.

"You mustn't this time," insisted Ina. "This Miss Bertram, I have heard, is a Vassar graduate. She must be old-fashioned."

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of Newcombe. He had never given her the least indication that he had any preference for her, but she was sure she led in the race, at least locally, as to position and wealth.

"Sort of queer about Newcombe," observed the Squire, when he came home two days later. "He's usually a quick, all around business man and ought to have got through with his business at Fairview in a few hours."

"Hasn't he written?" inquired Ina happily anxiously.

"Not a word."

The following evening, however, the Squire brought some fresh news. "Got word from Newcombe today," he said, and Ina looked curious and eager. "Says he has looked that Vassar girl up and found her more than capable and all that, but the deal's off."

"Why, what do you mean, father?" asked Ina vaguely.

"Miss Bertram won't come. Newcombe wrote that she had altered her plans. This leaves the other candidate the only one that passed the committee. I reckon they'll send for her. Newcombe sent his proxy to vote for her, so I guess it will be Miss Dodge."

"But when is Mr. Newcombe coming back?" inquired Ina, losing sight of her former fears and jealousy in dismay over the continued absence of the victim she had set her cap for.

"Why, he says he discovered some old friends in Fairview, needs a rest and will take a week's vacation."

At the end of a week Paul returned, but Ina did not see him. She tried to find every way she could devise, but her schemes did not succeed. Paul was away again on the train to Fairview the next morning. The Squire met him at the depot.

"We decided on Miss Dodge," he observed.

"Yes, so I heard."

"Going away again, I see. Say, Newcombe, what was the reason that Miss Bertram did not accept our offer?"

"Well," replied Paul, a faint smile about his lips, "because she accepted mine."

"Accepted yours?" stammered the Squire.

"Yes, I guess it was fate sent me to meet the most beautiful and cultured young lady I ever knew. I am going back to marry Miss Bertram."

"No," soliloquized the Squire, with a melancholy shake of the head as the train bore away the young man he had hoped to secure as a son-in-law, "it wasn't fate that sent young Newcombe to Fairview. It was Ina, and I wonder how she will take it when I tell her the news?"

Miss Ina Ringold took it so seriously that she went off into a violent fit of hysterics, when she learned that but for her arbitrary interference Paul Newcombe might still be a hope in the future.

Miss Dodge came to the village, modest, devoted only to her invalid mother. In no sense, Ina realized, could she have become a rival.

But when Miss Zella Bertram—Mrs. Paul Newcombe now—a brilliant bride, appeared, even Ina acknowledged secretly that she had been the means of bringing together as charmingly mated a couple as the world afforded.

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## SLUMBER LIKENED TO FROST

Really Poetic Idea in Comparison Between the "Sleepy Time" and the Ice King.

Looking at a white birch stick in the fire tonight I was struck by the likeness in the effect of fire and water. A line of flame crept slowly across the smooth white bark, driving up a little wrinkle before it, like one of the lines left on sea sand by the returning waves. Great is the indestructibility of logs. I sometimes recognize on the fire a stick which I cut a week, a month, or even a year before.

The approach of sleep is much like the freezing of water in pond or bowl. Faint spiculae dart from the sides, notes and dots, barely perceptible, swim in the midst. One might imagine the process not less grateful to the long unsheltered mere than to the merely longing brain; for as the one desires, for the time being, to be deflected from that thought which is its own component essence, so might the other seek a coat proof against the plunge of an icicle, formed of a like element. Slight agitation, applied with judgment, will help the matter on. The introduction of a finger will sometimes change a bowl of congealing water to a solid mass; a bit of ice slid in at the proper moment will help on the water's freezing, and so will thinking on your latest dream help to induce slumber.

Transparent and cold as are ice and sleep, nothing will keep brain and water safer and warmer; all glances from them, and naught stirs up mud or mood. The parallel holds to the last; for nothing can more resemble the rude awakening of a slumberer than the sudden breaking of ice, and nothing is more like a gradual and pleasant wakening than the melting thaw where beginning and end are alike indiscernible.

Ducal Pastime. Pointing out the vanity of titles to a group of debutantes at a tea in New York, Frederick Townsend Martin said:

"On a boat returning from Europe I once heard a pretty girl say enthusiastically to a young man: 'And so you met a duke—a real live duke!'"

"Yes," he answered, yawning. "Oh, tell me," said the girl, with a rapt look, "what was the duke doing?"

"He was engaged," said the young man, "in a high-kicking contest with a chorus lady."

Are You Alive? There is no way by which you can "probe" to another that you "are alive." It is a matter of consciousness, of your own consciousness, and he who doubts your existence must keep on doubting so far as any argument that you may be able to offer him is concerned. If he will not take your word on the matter, the whole controversy is forever settled.

Card of Thanks. We wish to express our deepest gratitude to all those who mingled their tears with ours and have given us the hand-clasp of sympathy or the written words of sweet consolation, and for the beautiful and fragrant floral offerings, all of which has helped us to bear the sorrow of the terrible tragedy which has robbed us of our beloved husband and father.

May all love and peace and happiness abide with you.

MRS. J. L. THORNTON, BERTRAM THORNTON.

The band and orchestra with Frank Maury's Big Show have been furnishing some very delightful music to the music lovers of Marion. The band has been giving each day at noon a concert in front of the Central Hotel, and the orchestra has furnished excellent music each night under the tent.

## DEPRESSED SPIRITS

Everyone Has It Within His Power to Be Happy

A celebrated French physician has said that "a man's liver is the barometer of his disposition."

Every man and every woman knows that the cheerful smile is a big factor in one's success.

Everyone should know that the disordered liver is cause of ninety per cent of human ills. Lazy overworked livers are the prime cause of headaches, indigestion, constipation and dozens of other ills.

But the inactive liver always warns by coated tongue, sour stomach, dull eyes and even laziness. Heed your warning and you insure happiness to yourself and reflect it upon your associates. Calomel used to do. Modern day science has found a better way in Carswell's Liver-Aid which is a pure vegetable remedy on sale under guarantee of money refund at 50 cents for large bottle. Ask The D. M. Smith Drug Co. about it.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to the firm of J. L. Thornton & Co. are requested to call and settle accounts at an early date. 5-7-3 MRS. J. L. THORNTON.

Wood's Improved Ponderosa Tomato Plants for sale. C. F. OLIVER.

Seaver & Morris have a large stock of screen doors, windows and wire to sell cheap. Doors and windows fitted on short notice.

WANTED—\$6,000.00 on good real estate for 5 years. Address D, care of THE AMERICAN.

WANTED—to borrow \$1,100.00 on farm for 5 years, worth \$4,000.00. Address C, care of THE AMERICAN.

WANTED—1,000,000 pounds of wool. D. H. Mitchell Co.

NOTICE TO ICE SUBSCRIBERS. I wish to announce to those who have contracted to buy ice from me during this season that I have a supply on hand ready to fill any orders that may be sent in. Phone No. 147 and your orders will be promptly filled. I will be pleased to supply persons in the country and those in town who have not already subscribed for ice during the season. Respectfully, R. L. KELLER.

DR. M. M. BROWN Veterinarian Phone No. 123 MARION, VIRGINIA

## PETE

Missouri Mammoth Jack 3 years old, 16 hands high, weight more than 1,000 pounds. Took premium at 1913 Smyth County Fair.

Call at my home, 5 miles southwest of Marion. Service fee \$10.00, with guarantee. Y. J. TILLEY

WELL, HERE I COME AND I'M HERE TO STAY YOU'LL WATCH FOR ME EACH WEEK, I WILL TELL YOU WHERE TO BUY HARDWARE

Do you know who I am? Well, if you don't just ask somebody. You will see me alright.

I'm the same boy; I've only changed my clothes—they are working clothes; and I'm going to work for the livest-wire Hardware Store in this town.

When you shovel out your good money to my Hardware Store you get good stuff.

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During their Golden Anniversary, until May 15th, the Kranich & Bach factory is allowing

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