

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

# THE AMERICAN

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

## NATION'S CAPITAL IS SWEEPED BY CYCLONE

### Death and Ruin Follow in Wake of Terrific Wind, Hail and Rain Storm Precipitated by Intense Heat--Score of Structures Damaged and One Totally Wrecked

### THREE MEN KILLED IN THE COLLAPSE OF BUILDING

#### Street Car and Telephone Systems Paralyzed as well as All Business

Washington, July 30.—Like a giant flail, a cyclonic storm of wind, rain and hail whipped back and forth across the nation's capital today, leaving death and ruin in its wake. Three dead, scores injured, and hundreds and thousands of dollars worth of property destroyed was the toll recorded in the hurried canvass made, when the city aroused itself from half an hour of helplessness in the grasp of the elements.

Out of a blazing sky, under which the city was sweltering with the temperature at 100 degrees, came the storm, roaring from the north, driving a mass of clouds that cast a mantle of darkness over the city. The gale, reaching a velocity of almost seventy miles an hour, swept the streets clear, unroofed houses, tore detached small structures from their foundations, wrecked one office building, overturned wagons and carriages in the streets, and swept Washington's hundred parks, tearing huge branches from trees, even uprooting sturdy elms, landmarks of a century.

Tonight Washington's well kept streets, with their wealth of trees were littered with broken foliage, roofs, debris and dead birds.

As the wind wreaked its havoc, the rain came, and in five minutes the temperature dropped from the 100 mark to between sixty and seventy. Then the rain turned to hail, and hailstones battered on roofs and crashed through sky lights and windows.

For half an hour the city, covered, paralyzed under the beating of the storm, every activity suspended; trolley cars, street traffic and telephone communication was halted and government departments suspended operations. The wind wrecked a three story brick office building, occupied by the B. S. Sauls Company, real estate dealers, and fifteen persons were carried down in the crash. W. E. Hilton, vice-president of the real estate company; Thomas B. Feally, fifty-five years old, a clerk, and an unidentified man, who entered the building to try to rescue those caught in the wreckage were taken from the ruins dead. Half a dozen were taken to hospitals seriously injured, and half a dozen men were treated for slight injuries. Tonight the police still were digging in the ruins, fearing other bodies might be recovered.

The neatly kept lawns of the White House were devastated. Three huge elms uprooted by the wind were thrown bodily across the lawn and up to the very portion of the building, blocking the drives. President Wilson was seated in the executive offices when the wind crashed through several windows in the White House proper. Secretary Tumulty hurried the President and Representative Korbly, of Indiana, with whom he was conferring, to a sheltered inner room, away from the searching lightning flashes.

The capitol, set high above the city, caught the brunt of the wind, rain, hail and lightning. The Senate was in session when the hail swept down with a deafening roar, beating on the glass roof of the chamber. The tumult made further business impossible, and hurrying to the vice-president's desk, Senator Kern megaphoned with his hands a motion to recess. The motion was put, and although the senators could hear nothing, the senate quit work for fifteen minutes in confusion.

While the excitement in the bureau of printing and engraving was at its height, the wind caught a bundle of 1,000 one dollar bills, half finished, and swept it through a broken window. The bundle was ripped to pieces and the bills scattered far and wide.

Director Ralph hurried out a force of scouts, and after combing Potomac park and the grounds of the Washington monument for miles, and fishing in the tidal basin nearby, all but \$75 worth of the bills were recovered.

Another panic was threatened at the pension office, where the lightning ripped a corner off the roof and crashed in scores of windows. Another lightning bolt tore a hole in the roof of the post office building and ripped open one face of the big clock in the tower. The wind ripped fifteen heavy panels from the floor of the historic old acqueduct bridge, and a horse and wagon crossing the structure were blown into the river. The driver escaped.

For a circle of about four miles about

the city, the countryside was devastated, truck farms swept and crops ruined, suburban residences wrecked and trolley lines damaged.

**Fine Jack Will Be Exhibited.**

Mr. Y. J. Tilley, who lives about four miles southwest of Marion, is the owner of a very fine jack that he will enter at the approaching exhibition of the Smyth County Fair Association. The jack was three years old the 27th of this month, is of the Missouri Mammoth strain, weighs 820 pounds and is 15 1-2 hands high. The animal will be hard to beat.

### WEST VIRGINIA MAY CEDE COUNTIES TO MEET DEBT

#### Sentiment in Panhandle is Strong to Come Back Into Old Dominion.

Martinsburg, W. Va., July 29.—Leading residents of the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia, embracing the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan, have within the past few days become aware that the proposition for West Virginia to "square" the old Virginia debt case by ceding to the mother State several of the eastern border counties, is being seriously considered by certain interests in this State, and discussion of the "deal" is rapidly coming to the seething point throughout this section.

It is reported that two separate propositions of the same character are being considered—one involving the counties of Greenbrier, in which is located the White Sulphur Springs resort, owned by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company; Monroe, Summers and Mercer, and the other proposition involving the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire and Hardy.

It was further stated that the former proposition had its inception with high officials of the fixing West Virginia's liability at \$7,150,000. The question of interest was left to a mutual agreement between the States. This interest, running for fifty years, would bring West Virginia's indebtedness to the mother State to approximately \$20,000,000 at the present time. It has been suggested that this amount, with interest at 4 per cent, be paid off in thirty years, and this would mean that West Virginia would be compelled to pay to the holders of the old bonds the staggering sum of more than \$30,000,000, principal and interest. Heavy taxpayers among the individuals, firms and corporations of the State do not view this prospect with any degree of complacency, and if this vast debt could be discharged without any cost to them it would be a most desirable arrangement as they see it.

But nowhere is the proposition meeting with more hearty support than among the residents of the counties that would be directly affected by the "deal." It is a well-known fact that a number of the eastern border counties of this State would rather be, by every argument of geographical location, tradition and sympathy, a part of the old Commonwealth than remain in West Virginia. This sentiment is particularly pronounced in the counties of Jefferson, Hampshire, Hardy and Greenbrier, and exists in a lesser degree in Berkeley county. The majority of the people of Morgan county would be unalterably opposed to any proposition involving her transfer to Virginia.

But it is urged by many residents of this section that the Eastern Panhandle and the adjacent counties have never been more than political nonentities, ever sitting below the salt at the political feasts of the State, and long years of this treatment has served to breed rancor, disappointment and resentment among the people of this section. It is declared that were such a proposition left to the people of the counties mentioned, it would be ratified by an overwhelming majority; and it is also believed that if the "deal" should ever come to a vote of the people of the whole State, it would likewise be ratified—such an election serving the double purpose of discharging a staggering debt and of getting rid of several counties that have the disconcerting habit of returning heavy Democratic majorities at political elections.

There are also many opponents of the proposition, however—men who admit their sympathy for the mother State, but who declare that while it might have been a grave political mistake when the affected counties cast their lot with the new Commonwealth, it would

### MEXICAN GUNBOAT IS SUNK BY AIR SHELL

#### Rebel Aviator Drops Bomb and Destroys a Federal Warship.

Nogales, Ariz., July 28.—The Mexican Federal gunboat Tampico was destroyed today by a bomb dropped from an aeroplane over Guaymas harbor, declares an official insurgent message. It was said that Aviator Didier Masson made three flights over the harbor before he succeeded in hitting the boat.

While it was reported during the Italian-Turkish war that a war vessel was sunk by a bomb dropped from an aeroplane, the report was never confirmed. There is said to be no other report of a similar feat on record, although many bombs have been dropped in military camps during the Balkan war. Masson has made various attempts to damage the forts and ships of the Mexican army and navy at Guaymas, but has met with indifferent success.

Governor Ignacio Pesquer received word of the reported insurgent victory while he was on the way north from Hermosillo. He was met at Nogales, Sonora, by Jose Maytorena, the Sonora Governor, who has been at Tucson, Ariz., leaving the affairs of State with Pesqueria. It was said the two would confer regarding either elections or turning over the government to Maytorena.

### TO LAY CORNER STONE FOR STATE NORMAL

#### Program Arranged for Dedication Exercises of Administration Building at Radford.

Radford, Va., July 26.—The dedication exercises of the beautiful administration building of the Normal and Industrial school for women at Radford, Saturday, August 1, will be held on the campus in East Radford, on the above date.

His excellency, Hon. William Hodges Mann, Governor of Virginia; the Hon. Richard Evelyn Byrd, speaker of House of Delegates of Virginia, and other distinguished Virginians, will be present, and deliver addresses on this occasion.

The corner stone will be laid by the Masonic fraternity, the Grand Lodge of Masons of Virginia, assembling here, under the direction of Hon. W. A. Andrews, Grand Master. All of the adjacent lodges of Masons are requested to attend and participate in these ceremonies, and all other benevolent orders are especially invited to be present.

There will be two bands of music, Montague's orchestra, forty pieces; Radford Glee Club, and the Radford Music Club; two games of base ball, one in the morning, and one in the afternoon. The people from the surrounding county are most cordially invited to come and enjoy these exercises.

Twenty acres of the campus has been set aside for the accommodation of horses, vehicles and automobiles.

The speaking will be held in the beautiful grove surrounding the administration building, but in case of rain, it will be in the administration building. All who come are requested to bring their lunch baskets and deliver them at the front entrance of the administration building, where they will be received and cared for and checks given for same. The committee in charge of arrangements are as follows: Dr. J. P. McConnell, W. T. Baldwin, R. J. Noell, Judge G. E. Cassell.

**Salvador Accepts Bryan's Peace Plan.**

Washington, July 29.—Although twenty-four other nations have accepted Secretary Bryan's international peace plan in principle and have offered to enter further negotiations regarding it, the little Central American republic of Salvador is the first to accept the proposal definitely on the basis of Secretary Bryan's amplification of the original statement of the proposal made by President Wilson.

Minister Heimke in San Salvador today notified the State department that Salvadoran Minister Mejia had been instructed to accept the proposal for his country.

Costa Rica today became the twenty-fifth nation to endorse the principal of the proposition, which originally was made to the representatives of thirty-nine other nations, comprising all of the diplomatic corps here, excepting the Mexican ambassador.

It is declared by those who have looked into the matter that, of the two propositions, the second one, involving Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire and Hardy counties, has appealed more strongly to Virginia than the proposition put forward to cede Greenbrier and adjoining counties. A vigorous fight, having several corners, is confidently expected when the time is ripe for the formal proposition to be brought forth.

Miss Margarite Wassum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wassum, is visiting relatives in Grayson county.

### BELIEVE JAPANESE SATISFIED WITH U. S. NOTE

#### Think Complete Understanding on California Anti-Land Bill is in Sight.

Washington, July 28.—Administration officials here are disposed to take an optimistic view of the negotiations with Japan, arising from her protest against the California anti-alien law and believe that a complete understanding is almost in sight.

While there may be another interchange of notes, administration officials feel that the diplomatic correspondence so far has established the friendliness of the United States government for Japan and the absence of intent upon its part to discriminate against Japan. While there has been no specific solution of the question arising, it is said a frank understanding of the purposes of the two nations has arisen from the negotiations.

Though nearly two weeks has passed since the delivery to Ambassador Chinda, of the American reply to the last Japanese note, no intimation has reached Washington of a purpose on the part of the Japanese foreign office to continue correspondence.

The administration is resting in the hope that its last pronouncement on the subject has satisfied the Japanese government of two facts of importance, (Continued on page four.)

### REMINISCENCES OF THE CIVIL WAR

#### Are Developed by Interview With Ladies Who Are Summering at Marion.

Two very interesting ladies, Misses Sarah G. and Lucy M. Ansley, are visitors in Marion as summer boarders. They are located at the home of Mr. E. H. Buchanan, and are residents of the historic city of Augusta, Ga. That city was laid out and established by order of General Oglethorpe in 1736.

It was the very great pleasure of the editor of THE AMERICAN to meet the Misses Ansley a few days ago and gather from them, incidentally, many interesting incidents in connection with the history of the beautiful city where they have lived since childhood. The Misses Ansley are intensely Southern, and among other things took especial pleasure in relating events that came under their observation while young girls during the Civil War. During the conversation we had with them, it was recalled that the powder mill which was the chief source from which the Confederate armies got their powder was located at Augusta. It was also recalled that a United States arsenal was located at Augusta for many years before the war, where arms and all kinds of government ordinance were kept, and where a company, or more, of Federal soldiers was regularly stationed. Of course this arsenal, with the arms and munitions of war contained therein, fell into the hands of the Confederates when Georgia seceded from the Union.

The powder mill was built under the guidance of General Geo. W. Raines, of Tennessee, who was chief of ordinance and had charge of the arsenal after it was taken in possession by the Confederates. It was erected at or near the place where the great Sibbey cotton mills now stand; and nothing remains of the powder mill but the stack, which has been preserved as a splendid piece of architecture and as a memorial by the people of Augusta. A bronze tablet, with appropriate commemorative inscription, has been placed on the stack.

During the last years of the war, when the services of men could not be procured, because they were all at the front, the loyal mothers and daughters of Augusta would go to the arsenal and perform volunteer service in making and packing cartridges for the Confederate armies. The Misses Ansley were among the number who performed this loyal service.

We heard from these ladies an unwritten incident connected with General Sherman's march through Georgia. At the time, and even after the war was over, it was thought strange that General Sherman did not send a force to Augusta to destroy the arsenal, powder mill and army supplies at that place.

It seems that some years prior to the war, when General Sherman was a young man and a captain in the United States army, he had been stationed with a company at the arsenal and in command thereof. He then mingled with and was very popular in the society of Augusta.

It was the remembrance of these pleasant associations and his great regard for the friends, both women and men, then living in Augusta, that caused him to pass around and not lay his hand of destruction upon the city. We are told by the Misses Ansley that he actually wrote an old Southern friend in Augusta, while on the march, that he would not take his army there. So we, who have been taught that he was a stern and unfeeling man, can see that General Sherman had in him a vein of chivalry and tender sentiment.

The fact was also developed during our call upon the ladies, that a very (Continued on page four.)

### MR. HENRY TOLD ANOTHER SIDE OF CASE

#### In Roanoke, Says He Did Not Start Trouble at Gettysburg Reunion.

Roanoke, Va., July 29.—Major R. R. Henry, of Tazewell, and his son, W. Byrd Henry, of Philadelphia, spent a few hours here a day or two ago on their way to Tazewell from Gettysburg, and in an interview with a reporter the former stated that he was very well satisfied with the status of his son's case as developed at the hearing Wednesday of the charges against him.

This hearing was in no sense a preliminary, as the term is construed in this State, but rather in the nature of a grand jury investigation as such proceedings are known here. Primarily, the hearing was for the purpose of perpetuating testimony of State's witnesses, and Mr. Henry had no part whatever in the hearing. He and his father merely were there as spectators to glean any information that may aid in the defense in the trial next month.

Mr. Henry says that so far as he knows, it was not necessary that he be present at Gettysburg Wednesday, as defendants are not permitted to offer any evidence in such hearings. Mr. Henry was under bond to appear at the August term of court, and the new (Continued on page four.)

### ANOTHER JAP NOTE ON WAY TO U. S.

#### Bryan Thought Tokio Satisfied Until Courts Could Act—Spring Surprise

Washington, July 29.—Still another note from Japan in connection with the California alien land law is on its way to Washington. This is a reply to the last American communication which administration officials here believed would close negotiations, at least until the California law became operative and a test case could be carried to the courts.

Secretary Bryan said today he had learned that the note was coming, but had no idea of what it might contain.

Japan's contention that the California law violates treaty obligations, as well as infringes on the rights of Japanese under broad principles of international law, was replied to at length in the last American note and State department officials hoped that the Mikado's government had been convinced that nothing further could be done until occasion arose for a test of the law in the courts.

**Death of Young Man.**

A letter was received by Mrs. Wm. C. Pendleton on Tuesday announcing the death of her nephew, George Holland Cromer, which occurred at Newberry, S. C. on Sunday, shortly after twelve o'clock, noon. He had been critically ill for several weeks with typhoid fever, and his death was not unexpected. His father is Dr. Geo. B. Cromer, who was for a number of years president of Newberry College, and who is now one of the most prominent lawyers of that section of South Carolina. His mother was Miss Hattie Bittle, who will be well remembered by many persons in Marion, as she spent several years here with her sister, Mrs. Pendleton. She died during the Christmas holidays of 1911, leaving two sons, George and Beale.

The deceased was twenty-one years old and was a most lovable young man. His death has brought great sorrow to his family and relatives.

**Bristolites Rejoice.**

Bristol, Va., July 29.—Virginians in Bristol were rejoiced at the news in private telegrams from Washington this evening announcing that Postmaster General Burleson had suspended for 60 days his order to close the Bristol, Va., postoffice and ordered a new inspection. It was persistently charged by the Virginians that the inspector's report, upon which the new office was ordered discontinued, was extremely biased and opposed to the views of the Virginians. The office was to have closed Thursday under an order from the department.

Although existing as a fourth-class office it has had receipts averaging \$1,300 per month above expenses.

**Sunday School Class Entertained.**

Miss Elizabeth Schuler entertained her Sunday School class and invited guests with a delightful porch party last Monday evening. Old fashioned games were enjoyed. In the contest in which animals were moulded from gum, the prize was won by Miss Rose Greer; after which dainty refreshments were served.

Miss Schuler's guests were Thelma Richardson, Nell Estes, Flora, Eva and Rose Greer, Nellie Repass, Lucy Venable, Julia Higginbotham, Hallie Robinson; Grady Greer, Roy Repass, Frank Miller, Robert Workman, Cameron King, Willis Sprinkle, Kenneth Killinger and Preston Copenhaver.

The Southwestern Real Estate Company, of Abingdon, Va., has purchased from Dr. J. C. King his twenty-five acre boundary of land near old Royal Oak, one mile east of Marion. The land is now being laid off in town lots by W. L. Gollehon, and we learn the lots are to be offered for sale privately by a novel scheme.

### ANOTHER PARTY OF AUTO TOURISTS

#### Pass Through Marion—They Were Abingdon and Wytheville People.

On Monday afternoon a party of five ladies traveling in a touring car through Marion made a brief stop here and were interviewed by a reporter of THE AMERICAN. The party consisted of Mrs. L. P. Summers and daughter and Miss Gildersleeve, of Abingdon, Va., Miss Lucy Williams, of Wytheville, Va., and Miss Louise Williams, of Richmond, Va., the latter two daughters of Attorney General Sam'l W. Williams. They were traveling in the touring car of Mrs. Summers. She, with her daughter and Miss Gildersleeve, left Abingdon last Tuesday for Mountain Lake, in Giles county, reaching that popular resort on Friday. On Saturday Mrs. Summers motored over to her former home at White Gate, in Giles county, where she spent Sunday with her many relatives at that place. Sunday afternoon the party went to Pulaski Alum Springs and spent the night there. On yesterday they took lunch at Wytheville, where they were joined by the Misses Williams. The party arrived in Marion at about 6:30 p. m., and after a brief stop resumed their journey to Abingdon.

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

### SUFFRAGETTES ANGRY WITH HEFLIN

#### Alabama Congressman Pokes Fun at Childless, Idle, Excitement-Craving Women.

Washington, July 28.—Headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association seethed with indignation today when officers and members learned that Representative J. Thomas Heflin, of Alabama, their most bitter opponent in congress, had fired another broadside into their camp last night from the pulpit of a local church. In addition to criticizing the "cause" in vigorous terms, Mr. Heflin also gave his definition of suffragists and their male supporters. Here it is:

"Suffragettes—Unmarried female fanatics.

"Suffragettes—Unhappy, discontented married women.

"Suffragettes—Male suffragette. A feeble-minded, suffrotescent creature."

Mr. Heflin explained today that the word "suffrotescent" was his own coinage. After some thought he said he believed that "wooden-headed" could be substituted for it without any loss in meaning.

**Miss Nellie Buchanan Entertains**

Nellie Buchanan gave a pleasant little party Tuesday evening at half past seven o'clock at her home on Strother street, in honor of the basket ball team and porch were prettily decorated with colored electric lights. The merry crowd of young folks enjoyed games, guessing contests and other diversions until a late hour. Miss May Scherer was the special guest of the occasion, and the enjoyment of the evening was due in large measure to her presence. She is gifted as an entertainer, not only of her own circle of friends, but children as well.

At eleven o'clock the hostess, assisted by Evelyn Sprinkle and Lucie Sheffey, served refreshments consisting of ice cream, cake and candy.

Those enjoying the evening pleasure were Nellie and Pauline Staley, Josephine Anderson, Jean Copenhaver, Thelma Richardson, Nellie Estes, Nellie Repass, Alexina Lincoln, Elizabeth Copenhaver, Elizabeth Greer, Ruth Brisco, Margaret DeVault, Rose and Eva Greer, Julia Higginbotham, Preston Copenhaver, Garland Alexander, Randolph Copenhaver, Carroll Lee Richardson, Carmen King, Willard Copenhaver, Love Rouse, Robert Workman, Jennings Mitchell, Frank Miller.

**Grandfather Clocks**

The first of the year C. C. Colley, our next door neighbor, became interested in the manufacture of grandfather clocks. Being an expert worker in both wood and metals, he has made quite a number of beautiful clocks of the grandfather model that was so popular a hundred or more years ago. With one exception Mr. Colley procured the movements for his clocks from manufacturers. The one exception was a clock that gives the phases of the moon and is known as the "Moon Clock". He made the works or movements of this clock and placed them in a very handsome case of his own manufacture. M. M. Seaver now owns it.

The cases of the clocks are all made by Mr. Colley with painstaking care and are given either an oak or mahogany finish. This makes the cases both strong and artistic. They are eight day clocks and are about as reliable timekeepers as the usual regulators.

Mr. Colley has found ready sale for every clock he has made and has several orders ahead. His prices are very reasonable.

### A PARTY OF DISTINGUISHED TOURISTS

#### From Ohio Passes Through Marion in a Splendid Touring Car.

On last Friday afternoon a party of tourists, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Morris and Mr. Ray Segrist, all of Columbus, Ohio, passed through Marion in a touring car. Messrs. Booth and Morris are very prominent citizens of the Ohio town; and the editor of THE AMERICAN in a brief interview found the entire party to be elegant, cultured people. Mr. Booth has at times taken a part in the politics of his State, and told us it had been his pleasure, as a member of the legislature, to vote for George H. Pendleton for United States Senator.

The party left Columbus on the 6th inst., and traveled south by way of Portsmouth, Ohio. From there they motored to Maysville, Kentucky, thence traveling through and visiting all the principle points of interest in the blue-grass regions of Kentucky. From Kentucky they motored on to Nashville, Tenn., where a few days were spent with very great pleasure by the sight-seeing party at that very beautiful Southern city.

From Nashville they journeyed to Chattanooga, where two or three interesting days were passed viewing the great battle fields and other points of interest about that historic city.

Knoxville was the next objective point, where one day was spent. From there the tourists motored on in regular stages until their arrival at Marion. They said their whole trip since leaving their home had been delightful; and that their itinerary had been made through wonderfully beautiful sections of the country; but they were especially enthusiastic in praise of what they had seen of Virginia, declaring that it had surpassed in beauty anything they had looked upon—what they had seen between Bristol and Marion.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth were very proud of the fact that she was born in Virginia, having been born near Manassas, in this State. They also informed us that two of their daughters had been educated at Hollins Institute.

Mr. Booth told us that his next objective point after leaving Marion, would be Roanoke, where the party would remain a week, and then begin their return trip to Columbus.

The car in which the party traveled was a splendid one.

**Transforming Back Yards.**

In the last issue of THE AMERICAN we reproduced from the Savannah News an article suggesting and urging that the unsightly back yards of that city be transformed and beautified. The idea of the Savannah paper was, that the transformation could be best accomplished by turning the ugly back yards into rose gardens. In a climate as moderate as that in which Savannah is situated, where rose bushes will grow and bloom nearly every month in the year, such a plan would be entirely feasible, and ought to be carried out.

Here, in Marion, where climatic conditions are not as good and the temperature not as even as in Savannah, other means for keeping back yards sightly and sanitary will have to be worked out and used. Nature has done much to make our immediate section one of the most beautiful in the world during spring, summer and autumn; but in the severe winter months no gorgeous foliage is seen nor verdant hills are here to please our vision. The very barrenness and bleakness of the country may make people in a town like Marion care less about looking after their back yards and premises. And this carelessness may cause both unsightliness and uncleanness.

There is no doubt but that a great many of the back yards in Marion are both ugly to the sight and unpleasant to the nostrils—both unsightly and unsanitary. There are other reasons besides climatic for these conditions. The country is elevated, the natural drainage is splendid and the water is fresh and pure. So nature is relied upon to keep our town clean, and the fresh air and pure water are expected to preserve the health of the people, no matter how many persons keep their premises foul and unpleasantly odorous. Some day the town will be rudely awakened from its false security by an epidemic of typhoid, diphtheria, scarlet fever or other deadly scourge, if more perfect sanitation of back yards and premises is not required of its citizens.

The Sanitary Committee should look carefully after the cleanliness of the town and the Civic League should take care of its beautifying.

**"Uncle Joe" Cannon in Auto Accident.**

Danville, Ill., July 29.—Former Speaker Joseph G. Cannon's automobile plunged down a steep bank and alighted right side up in a small lake in Spring Hill cemetery this evening. "Uncle Joe" was out riding with his daughter, Mrs. E. X. Lesur. At a sharp bend in the roadway along the lake bank his chauffeur missed the brake with his foot and the car leaped off the ten foot bank. The water was shallow and the passengers easily waded to the shore. Neither Mr. Cannon nor his daughter suffered any injury.

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THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1913.

ONCE FOUND THE MACHINE

The Roanoke Times is actually becoming rapid in its defense of machine rule in Virginia. In an endeavor to prove that the politics of the State is not machine-ruled, our Roanoke contemporary has grown so dull and obscure as to excite the commiseration of many who once admired its brilliancy of thought and clearness of expression.

In an editorial headed "Ring Ruled?" published in The Times of the 25th inst., a weak attempt is made to refute the assertions of the Richmond Times-Dispatch and of John Garland Pollard that Virginia is machine or ring-ruled.

The first statement made by our Roanoke contemporary to negative the averments of the Times-Dispatch is so far-fetched that it is really absurd. For the enlightenment of those who might, possibly, be confused and misled by the utterances of its Richmond contemporary, the Roanoke Times assumes the role of analyst and by giving the usual definition of the simple word "only," seems to think it has disproved what The Times-Dispatch and Mr. Pollard have declared as a verity. The Times says:

"For the instruction of our correspondents and to prevent them from being perverted by pernicious example, we remind them that the word 'only' applies properly to one alone. A glance at the construction of the word shows that it is derived from 'one.' It can not be applied properly to any plural."

Then, The Times, with the purpose of proving that, by the improper use of the word "only," The Times-Dispatch has forfeited its claim to credibility, proceeds to quote from the Richmond paper as follows:

"We can point out only a few of the differences. The Richmond man hit the nail on the head when he said that Virginia wants representative government that represents the people, and not a clique or faction. That is what we want all along the line. That sounds the keynote of the whole situation. We want no more thwarting of the public will, such as was the ring-directed action of the Norfolk convention in denying the indorsement of Woodrow Wilson. The people wanted Wilson. Everybody knows that. What did they get from the reactionary school of representatives favored by Mr. Cumming?"

This language was used by The Times-Dispatch in its comments upon the Cumming-Pollard joint debate at Lynchburg. The Roanoke Times says of the above quoted paragraph:

"This is not only pernicious misuse of the English language, but fallacious in theory and false in statement. It follows Mr. John Garland Pollard; and Mr. John Garland Pollard is not a trustworthy guide concerning matters of fact."

A very profound argument is this made by our Roanoke contemporary for disproving the claims of Mr. Pollard and The Times-Dispatch that we do not have representative government in Virginia. A most satisfactory denial of the charge that the endorsement of Woodrow Wilson by the Norfolk convention was thwarted by "ring directed action." At least The Times seems to think it has made satisfactory denial when it exultingly proclaims:

"A few political dudes, like The Times-Dispatch and Mr. John Garland Pollard, may have wanted to tie the State delegation hand and foot to Mr. Wilson."

"The Times-Dispatch is talking foolishness in saying that the Norfolk State convention of last year was 'ring-directed.' What ring directed it? Who is the ring and where is it? We have asked these questions several times and nobody has answered. There is no answer for the plain reason that the persons, Ginter Park statesmen and newspapers, talking of rings can show no 'ring' and prove none."

"Recently we have done a good deal of challenging. We intend to continue to do it while flipdoodle and falsehood are obtruded on the people as facts. The Roanoke Times is a respectable newspaper and has a position in Virginia which nobody can ignore."

suggest that The Times call itself as a witness. But for fear it will not do so, we will introduce it as a witness, and see if it will listen to, and be convinced by its own testimony.

Just after Senator John W. Daniel died in July, 1910, the anti-machine newspapers were protesting against the appointment of Claude A. Swanson as his successor. The machine was also reported to be opposed to Henry C. Stuart for Congress. The Times, which was wildly supporting Mr. Stuart, was very resentful of the attitude of the machine, and was anxious to reconcile it to Mr. Stuart. This is the way it talked about the senatorial matter, then so prominent in Virginia politics:

"Governor Montague would make an admirable senator. He is one of the best and ablest men we have in the State and would do us credit any where. He has as much chance of being appointed senator by Governor Mann as the editor-in-chief of the Roanoke Times, who we see is suggested for the position by a most generous contemporary in Indiana. The editor of The Times could not get the appointment if he went on his knees from here to Richmond and presented himself in that position before the governor, backed by a petition long enough to stretch between the two cities. On the other hand if Governor Mann should crawl from Richmond to Roanoke, and present his appointment here, it would be declined for a variety of reasons, one being that the editor would not care to be under any obligations to Governor William Hodges Mann. We surmise that Governor Montague is in much the same position. He couldn't get the appointment if he wanted it and he would not accept it if it were offered him."

Thus did The Times in July, 1910, express its profound contempt for "The Machine" and the machine-made governor. The editor-in-chief of The Times was not then doing the splendid double journalistic service in behalf of the machine as he is now doing. If he had then been so engaged, that senatorship might have been presented to him on a silver waiter and been received by him with dignified joy. But The Times climaxed its knowledge of the existence of a machine in July, 1910, by declaring:

"When the next machine and anti-machine fight comes the Roanoke Times probably will have something to say and it is likely to be against the machine."

The Times was then anxiously working to get a union of the machine and anti-machine forces in support of Mr. Stuart for Congress. The machine adroitly responded to the invitation, got a grip on The Times and has ever since controlled it, body and mind. If The Times had written in July, 1910, "and is likely to be FOR the machine," "what a true prophet it would have been. The Times cannot longer deny the existence of a machine in Virginia without impeaching its own self as a witness.

MR. POLLARD'S MISTAKE.

Mr. John Garland Pollard is, no doubt, a good man and has started out bravely as a political reformer. As a proof of the sincerity of his intentions he has made open public confession of the grievous mistakes of his party in the making of the present election laws. His declaration that "the first and most fundamental need of the State is a thorough purification of her general and primary election laws," and that "a mere casual examination of our election laws will show that they invite fraud," is an honest confession of personal and party dereliction. If he had added to the words "the most fundamental need," the other words "absolutely essential need," he would have placed his declaration beyond the point of successful contradiction.

Political reformers in Virginia may continue to cry aloud for reforms in tax laws and in the various departments of the State government, but there can and will be no reformation of a substantial and permanent nature until and unless our suffrage and elections are purified. Why will not the Richmond Times-Dispatch, the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot and the other strong papers of Virginia advocating reforms speak out courageously on this line, as Mr. Pollard has done?

It is unfortunate that most reformers are possessed by some mental or moral weakness that retards them in the exercise of that measure of moral and physical courage necessary to win for them the distinction of true reformers and crown their undertakings with success. We fear that Mr. Pollard is enthralled by such a weakness, and that it will seriously impede him in the worthy work in which he is engaged. His weakness was developed and exposed when he permitted Mr. Cumming, in their joint debate at Lynchburg, to frighten him into a fruitless effort to defend his vote for proclaiming the constitution. That vote of his, and the vote of all the members of the convention who voted for proclamation, is indefensible.

Proclamation of the constitution was an usurpation of the sovereignty which Mr. Pollard now contends is absolutely

vested in the people, a sovereignty that cannot be delegated by the people to their representatives by any other method than direct expression at the ballot box. That this is true was admitted by Mr. Pollard when he made the admission that the proclamation of the constitution was a matter of policy rather than of principle—that it was proclaimed to prevent its submission to 100,000 negro voters in the State.

Why not confess, Mr. Pollard, that you and your colleagues were afraid to submit it to the 250,000 white men who were then qualified to vote and had been voting in Virginia? Why not admit that the very vices of the suffrage and election laws, and other unpopular provisions of the constitution, you are demanding shall be reformed, were the actual causes that impelled proclamation? Why not admit that proclamation was a violation of the precedents of the fathers, of the teaching of Thomas Jefferson and of the fundamental principles underlying the making of all constitutions, as the Hon. Andrew Jackson Montague has done? Why not admit, as Senator John W. Daniel, ex-Governor Wm. C. Cameron, Hon. Jos. C. Wyser, and other distinguished members of the constitutional convention admitted, that proclamation was an act of party perfidy?

The only way, Mr. Pollard, you can purge yourself of this great outrage upon the sovereignty of the people is to confess that the act was wrong. You cannot be effective as a reformer by renouncing the lesser and holding fast to the greater sin against popular government.

But, Mr. Pollard has started on a noble mission. May he continue to travel the road of reform; and may the God of truth and justice be with him as he journeys.

ANOTHER MACHINE PAPER.

The machine has fastened its tentacles about another Virginia daily newspaper. The Richmond Evening Journal is the recent acquisition to the already able and brilliant array of newspapers standing by and with the machine. Four years ago the Evening Journal was the bitter opponent of Judge Mann, the machine candidate for governor. And until recently the Journal has been severely critical of machine rule of the several departments of the State government, especially the Department of Education. We are at a loss to understand this course of the Journal, unless it is because the Times-Dispatch and the News-Leader are against the machine. There is great rivalry between the two evening papers, and it would not be good business for rivals to be on the same side in such an important political battle as is now going on between the machine and anti-machine forces.

The Journal has thrown its flag to the breeze with the following ticket, to be voted for at the primary next Tuesday, inscribed thereon:

- "For Governor—Henry C. Stuart. For Lieutenant Governor—J. Taylor Ellyson. For Attorney General—Samuel W. Williams. For Commissioner of Agriculture—George W. Koener."

How will the anti-machine forces relish seeing their big man lined up with and heading the machine candidates in a machine paper?

It was had enough two years ago to have Mr. Stuart support Swanson, one of the Big Four, instead of Glass, and to have his county go for Martin, the head of the machine, by a very large majority over Stuart's former anti-machine associate, William A. Jones.

This parading of Mr. Stuart as the head of their ticket by the machine men is very likely to make the anti-machine fellows inquire of him, "where are you at?" But Mr. Stuart can now with safety say that he is with neither faction, and is the chosen candidate of the Democratic party for governor. After he is elected and becomes governor he can take his stand and show whether he is a reformer or not. The people out here expect him to take his stand on the side of reform. His future popularity will depend upon how he takes that stand.

PRESIDENT WILSON APPOINTS NEGRO.

President Wilson has greatly dissatisfied Senator Vardaman of Mississippi, and, perhaps, other Southern senators, by appointing Adam E. Patterson, a negro from Oklahoma, Register of the Treasury. The appointment was made upon the recommendation of Senator Gore, who made the recommendation because of the great service of Patterson in securing the negro vote in Oklahoma for Wilson last year.

Senator Vardaman bases his opposition to the appointment solely upon the ground that Patterson is a negro; and he says that every Southern Senator he approached on the subject expressed his intention of opposing confirmation. The Mississippi Senator says: I don't think much of the policy that pays party obligations at the expense of the purity of the greatest race on

the globe." President Wilson and many other good people will wonder how it is possible for the appointment of a negro to a Federal office to lead to social equality, and that social equality will lead to amalgamation of the races as is claimed by Senator Vardaman. We suppose President Wilson has concluded that, if a negro is good enough to be solicited as a voter and to be called upon to assist as a campaigner that he is good enough to fill a position which has been held by negroes for more than forty years.

NOT A JELLYFISH.

Hon. John Garland Pollard is a cruel reformer. Our friend Major A. B. Williams, of the Roanoke Times and the Richmond Virginian, has been saying some pretty sharp things about Mr. Pollard, whom he sneers at as "the Ginter Park statesman." But we protest against Mr. Pollard calling Major Williams a jellyfish, without opinions, as he did in a speech at Richmond last Friday night.

If there is anything the Major is fertile in and prolific of it is opinions. His opinions are so numerous, so endless in variety and so subject to sudden change that his devoted readers must find it impossible to keep up with him, if his opinions should happen to be sound. He has, however, a wonderful capacity for remembering and holding fast to an unsound opinion—taking great pride to so embellish the flaws as to conceal all defects and deformities. On this line he is a most accomplished word artist.

For a long time the Major was regarded as a whale in the sea of Virginia journalism, because of his ready disposition to pound to death with leviathan blows any small fish that dared to offer an adverse opinion within the boundaries of his preempted ocean of political thought.

And then, at times, he might have been likened unto the cuttlefish, because of his aptness for hiding in inky, vapory language the false opinions from which he was being driven by a pursuing adversary.

It cannot be that the once leviathan, the sometimes cuttlefish of Virginia journalism has evolved into a jellyfish, without opinions.

The good women of the United States who are working for woman suffrage have just cause for indignation at the coarse assaults Congressman Heflin, of Alabama, is making on their cause. His allusions to the women who favor female suffrage are vulgar and disgusting; and his definition of a man who believes in woman suffrage shows that Heflin is one of the fools who thinks he is smart. The opposition of such vulgarians as Heflin will serve to advance the cause of woman suffrage.

President Wilson has refused to give recognition to the government set up in Mexico by Huerta, the assassin of President Madero. Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson, who had been summoned to Washington for a conference, recommended the recognition of the Huerta government, purely from a diplomatic standpoint. President Wilson refused to adopt the suggestion of Ambassador Wilson. The president was right.

The New Departure.

(Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.) The pending treaty with Nicaragua, aside from the practical directorship which it provides that the United States shall exercise over the political and financial administration of that turbulent country, confers upon this government for the sum of three millions of dollars and other minor considerations the exclusive right in perpetuity to construct an inter-oceanic canal through Nicaraguan territory,—this in addition to ceding to this country when the treaty shall have been mutually ratified of a number of naval and coaling stations whose prospective value is inestimable, whether from a military or commercial point of view. So far Mr. Bryan's diplomacy promises a distinct gain for us and one very cheaply obtained; nor is the acquisition of sole canal rights to be lightly regarded although the benefits to be derived from it are better stated in negative than positive terms. The day is so far distant in the future that the prospect is negligible when either military or commercial reasons would justify the paralleling through Nicaragua of the water-way which at so heavy a cost we have cut through the Isthmus of Panama. That stupendous work will, so far as human foresight can project the future, serve all our purposes of peace or war through generations yet to come. Even should the trade developments of the near future be such as to overtax the facilities of the Panama canal, it would be much less costly to seek adequate relief by enlarging that channel of commerce than by undertaking to connect the Atlantic and Pacific by another artificial conduit. Also such enlargement could be effected in a comparatively short time and need be limited only by the necessities of the case. So the idea may be dismissed that the United States will ever utilize the Nicaraguan grant to supplement the cut through Panama. Nor is it within the bounds of reasonable conjecture that any foreign nation would find it profit-

able to rival that undertaking for purely commercial objects. Still one of more of them might be led to consider favorably a project which would give their ships of war passage through the continental barrier between the oceans without encountering the fire of Uncle Sam's land batteries at any stage of the voyage. Therefore, the heading off of such a possibility, remote though it may be, at the comparatively nominal expenditure of a few millions of money, is to be justly estimated as a clever stroke of diplomacy, the driving of a good bargain at a trifling outlay when all the contingent eventualities are taken into account.

This, however, is only one phase of the important questions opened up by Secretary Bryan's scheme for renovating and revolutionizing our relations with Nicaragua. Other aspects of the case are not to be so easily classified as wise or the contrary. The subject calls for more study than it has yet received, for the new treaty as a whole involves the proclamation of a far reaching national policy, differing in material respects from that heretofore pursued, towards the States of Central and South American Republics. The occasion is one where the Senate can well afford to vindicate its title as the deliberative branch of the government. It is a time to make haste slowly and to be sure what the end will be before taking the decisive step which cannot be recalled.

Hoodoo King Adorns Image.

(From the New York World.)

At last the unlucky ring which has been the cause of so much superstition in the court of Spain has been placed by Queen Maria Christina in what she considers safe keeping, where the "evil eye" will have no more power over it. Attached to a golden chain, this valuable ring, composed of brilliants and pearls, can be seen hanging to the neck of the image of the virgin of the Almudena in the crypt for the future cathedral, where the remains of the first wife of her late husband, Alfonso XII, will shortly be transferred from the Escorial.

Alfonso XII bought the ring in Paris as a birthday gift for Queen Mercedes, his bride of five months. She was delighted with it and wore it above her wedding ring. Scarcely a month later she died at the early age of eighteen, leaving her young husband plunged in grief for his first and only love.

Soon afterward the king gave the ring to his second sister, the beautiful Princess Maria del Pilar. A few days later she died suddenly while taking the mineral cure in the Basque Provinces. The ring was taken off the finger of the dead princess and handed back to the king.

Alfonso next gave the ring to old Queen Christina of Bourbon. Three months later she died, and the unlucky ring came back to Spain once more. This was in 1884.

Alfonso XII put the ring in the case in which he kept his favorite cravat pins, studs, etc. A year later, in 1885, as every one knows, he died, leaving two little girls, Princess Mercedes and Infanta Maria Teresa, whose sad deaths in the prime of life moved many a heart, and the prospect of another child, the present King of Spain.

Queen Maria Christina, widow of Alfonso XII, had heard from the king himself how unlucky the ring was, and when she found it among his jewels she decided that no one should wear it; and when the cathedral showed signs of being the future cathedral of Madrid, she decided to put an end to the legend of the unlucky ring by hanging it to the Virgin's neck.

Perhaps if the unlucky ring had been given to the present Queen of Spain she would wear it. She does not believe in the "evil eye," and she adores jewels. She is never seen, even in the most simple attire, without earrings, pearl chain, etc., quite a contrast to her grandmother, Queen Victoria, who went more simply attired except on great occasions.

Kaiser's Thousands of Uniforms.

(From Tit-Bits.)

The German Emperor has more uniforms than any other sovereign, so great are the number of military, naval and other titles he owns in his own and other countries.

His uniforms, which have been computed at nearly 3,000 in all, are in charge of his head valet, who has twelve other valets working under him. The valet requires to be an expert on military uniforms, for it is no light task to remember the accessories in the way of swords, epaulets, helmets, etc., to go with nearly 3,000 uniforms, for each detail must be exact, and a mistake in regard to this would cost him his place.

It is, perhaps, on the occasion of his royal master's visits to foreign countries that the resources of the head valet are taxed to their utmost. The Kaiser insists on always dressing the part correctly. On his visits to this country much astonishment has been expressed at his skill as a quick-change artist.

On one occasion, when his yacht, the Hohenzollern, was off the British coast, the officials stationed at Port Victoria to receive him sighted him through marine glasses standing on the bridge in the uniform of a German general. Great was their astonishment when, on landing barely ten minutes later, he greeted them dressed as an English admiral. He was escorted to his special train wherein he disappeared for a few moments, walking into the saloon in the uniform of the First Royal Dragoons. Finally, upon arriving in London, he stepped off the train in the conventional frock-coat and top-hat of an English gentleman.

The keeping of such an extensive wardrobe is somewhat a task. It is said that for the four palaces in and round Berlin eighty boxes of naphthaline moth balls and thirty of camphor and cedar shavings are required to resist the dep-

redations of the moth. When it is remembered that the Kaiser has nearly fifty other palaces besides, in various parts of his kingdom, in all of which full sets of uniforms are kept, it can be imagined that the money spent on little destroyers must run into a tidy little sum every year.

Woman Suffrage Coming

MR. EDITOR:—Please reprint these two clippings from the Richmond Times-Dispatch. The Lynchburg News of recent date commented editorially in gleeful strain on the fact of Messrs. Pollard and Cumming being opposed to equal suffrage. Mr. Cumming's remarks are ably answered by Mrs. Taylor, of Richmond, in one clipping; and the hearty endorsement of suffrage by an up-to-date and intellectual man like Secretary of Navy Daniels, will help the suffragists of Virginia bear the withering (?) views of the Lynchburg News. I see in the not distant future the News taking to the woods, for suffrage is coming, and the editor might as well be pleasant about it. M. B. R.

Mr. Cumming On a Low Plane.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—In your issue of this morning you quote Mr. S. Gordon Cumming as saying, "I had rather go down in defeat than to take woman from the high pedestal on which God placed her and reduce her to the plane you and I occupy." What he means by this is not altogether clear (a fault that has also characterized some other utterances from the same source), but it seems to imply some low and degraded state in which he lives, moves and has his being. I had taken Mr. Cumming to be an honorable gentleman, but since he claims to be on a plane lower than woman I, as a woman, protest against his aspiring to the position of Attorney General of Virginia, and deny his fitness to govern those who, according to his asseveration, are above him. ALICE OVERBEY TAYLOR. July 23rd, 1913.

WOMEN SURE TO VOTE.

Secretary Daniels Foresees Nation-Wide Suffrage. San Francisco, Cal., July 25.—Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels told the women of the San Francisco Civil League tonight that whatever the opinion of individuals about the wisdom of woman suffrage, "we may as well get ready for the inevitable, for women are going to vote." "Only last month," he continued,

"Illinois gave them the ballot for all except constitutional offices, and the present generation will witness complete woman suffrage in every State in the Union. And, when it comes, the constitution will not be broken and the home will not be dethroned."

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

Examination of Teachers.

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

Respectfully, Div. Supt. of Schools.

County School Board Meeting.

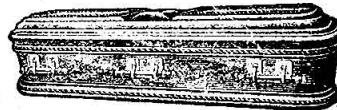
The annual meeting of the County School Board will be held in Marion on Saturday, August 2nd. At this meeting the settlement with the county treasurer will be made, and other important business transacted. All the members of the board are urged to attend. Respectfully, B. E. COPENHAVER, Chairman.

When You Buy a Wagon

You Want the Best The Look & Lincoln is the best Wagon made for the money. We could make them cheaper but prefer to make them better. When ready to buy a wagon see a Look & Lincoln or write for price list.

Look & Lincoln

SEAVER & MORRIS Undertakers and Funeral Directors



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

The New York Racket Store

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

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

J. L. THORNTON & COMPANY

Geo. W. Seaver M. M. Seaver

W. C. Seaver & Sons

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

FURNITURE

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

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The American

## CHURCH DIRECTORY

**Methodist Church**  
Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.  
T. C. SCHULER, D. D., Pastor.  
Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.  
H. B. STALEY, Supt.  
Junior League every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.  
MRS. MAUD THOMAS, Supt.  
Senior League every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.  
MRS. ERNEST STEINER, Pres.  
The public is cordially invited to all these services.

**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 7:30 o'clock.  
The Boys' Junior Missionary Society meets every first Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.  
The Girls' Missionary Society meets every second Sunday immediately after the Sunday School service.  
You are cordially invited to attend all the services.  
RUFUS E. KERN, Pastor.

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

## SECRET ORDERS

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

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

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

## COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Hon. F. B. Hutton, Judge Circuit Court.  
S. W. Kent, Clerk.  
Geo. F. Cook, Commonwealth's Atty.  
J. L. C. Anderson, Treasurer.  
M. D. Cassell, Sheriff.  
Term: The 1st Monday in January, March, May, September and November.

B. E. Copenhaver, Division Superintendent of Schools.

## BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

J. M. Gass, Chairman, Broad Ford, Va.  
George F. Pierce, Seven Mile Ford, Va.  
James A. Groeclose, Marion, Va.  
Meets 1st Monday of each month.

## GEORGE FRED COOK

Lawyer

Marion, - Virginia

Office in Court House—Up Stairs

**All in the Scheme.**  
Very, very busy was the editor. Wild was his hair and clammy was his brow. He could hardly be seen for the litter of papers confronting him, and his temper was distinctly ruffled.

The door opened and a seedy, unkempt person insinuated himself into the room.

"I should like to know," he began, pompously and airily, "if there is an opening here?"

The editor laid aside his pen and sat back in his chair, eyeing the stranger with a devouring glance.

"Sir," came the grim reply, "if I may mention the matter, an ingenious and able journeyman carpenter and joiner, probably foreseeing your visit, welcome or otherwise, has provided an excellent and well-finished opening. Turn about and the opening faces you."

"By gyrating the knob to the right you may avail yourself of that opening, but kindly do not trip over the mat!"

Then, gathering up his pen anew, the editor began work again.—Harrisburg Star.

"Celestial" as Applied to China.

Everyone knows the epithet "Celestial" applied to China, but few know its origin. According to a very old legend, Thibet is a fragment of a planet, once peopled by a yellow race, which in some way became detached and fell on the earth. The dazed inhabitants of the fragment were uninjured, and cold and hungry, they made their way toward China, which they peopled. This origin of the Chinese race led to their calling themselves "Celestials," and it is for this reason that the emperor calls himself Son of Heaven. Such, at least, is the legend.

## Slate Production.

The slate production of the United States is practically confined to the northeastern part of the country. Although scattered deposits, more or less developed, occur elsewhere, the eastern slate is shipped to supply markets on the western coast as well as in the central and southern parts of the country. Pennsylvania is the greatest producer.

## GIRL IN A RED COAT

By D. M. HENDERSON, JR.

The dainty missive Reggie found among his mail was unexpected. "Nan's decided to be reasonable!" he sighed, relievedly, but when he opened it his self-complacency vanished. His fiancée wrote only to announce that she was leaving the city. She had not written her destination nor when she meant to return.

Mystified, and brimming with entreaties, Reggie sprang to the telephone and called up the Beresford residence, but the maid who answered his call told him that Nan had already departed. Thereupon, her parents being away, he asked for her brother, but his whereabouts were beyond the maid's knowledge.

Van Alstyne, from the club window, where he sat scanning the papers for automobile items, threw Reggie an invitation to accompany him to Ormond for the races.

On the day of their arrival at Ormond, Reggie, on the spur of the moment, entered with the Imp, the new high power touring car he had brought with him, a race arranged by some amateur autists gathered there. He soothed his conscience by the thought that since for Nan's sake he had decided to relinquish the sport and had made arrangements to have the Imp placed on sale, this last race should not be counted against him.

He won, but after that exciting moment when he forgot everything but the Imp and victory, his apprehension increased. Van Alstyne showed him, in a New York paper which had a representative at Ormond, a graphic account of his victory. Thenceforth Reggie wore his laurels heavily, devoutly wishing that Nan, beyond the city, was beyond newspapers also.

But she was not. He found among his mail a day later a letter from her. "I have read of your reckless career, followed in defiance of my wish and at the expense of my happiness. I have today sent the ring to your apartments."

In deep gloom, but determined, Reggie, boarded, an hour later, a north-bound train. When he reached his native city he lost no time in setting out in the Imp to seek Nan at Ravenswood.

As he emerged from a wood near his destination, he saw, some distance ahead of him, a countryman driving a bull. The beast lumbered past the gate through which the countryman tried to drive him, then set off across an open stretch of pasture. Reggie, paying little heed to the beast and his pursuer, was speeding toward a mansion he espied before him, when a shout behind him made him slacken speed and look back.

He saw before him an impending tragedy. A girl was in the pasture into which the bull had turned. The brute, inflamed at the sight of the red golf coat she wore, was making toward her. He turned the Imp swiftly, as he wheeled the girl, seeing her danger, started to run.

Back over the road and across the pasture he set the Imp flying at its utmost speed, heedless of the bushes and rough ground. He gained upon the bull at every yard, yet when he at last overtook the beast there was left but a few seconds in which to accomplish the rescue.

Though the girl's back was toward him, a sudden fear gripped Reggie as he drew nearer, and as at his anxious cry, aware only then of a rescuer's presence, she turned with a gasp of relief, his fear was confirmed. He beheld Nan, and releasing for the moment the steering wheel, reached out for her. But in her eagerness she stumbled, and as he shot by was whirled beyond the grasp of his arms. On turning the Imp he saw that Nan's danger had been stayed long enough to allow him to act by the pause made when the Imp came between the red and him.

Reggie saw that the bull, the garment again flaring before him, was about to start forward again. Under a sudden inspiration, desperately resolving that this attempt should not fail, he sent the Imp at full speed toward him. The car with a shiver struck the brute squarely. Its front shot under the brute's breast, throwing his lunging horns upward. Then Reggie, who had shut off speed at the moment of contact, by deft manipulation extricated the Imp and turned it, little the worse for the encounter, to where Nan trembled, too dazed by horror to realize her escape. A moment later Reggie's kisses were bringing the color back to her face.

When he reluctantly bade Nan adieu late that evening at the Hablisons', and turned the Imp cityward, in the exuberance of his joy he mentally addressed the car:

"Good news for you, too, Imp! She says I'm not to sell you—that you've redeemed yourself. I've promised there won't be no more racing, though! We'll not mind that sacrifice, Imp—for her!"  
(Copyright, by Dally Story Pub. Co.)

**Effect of Salting Curd.**  
Salt is added to curd mainly to flavor the cheese. In addition, however, it aids in removing the whey, hardens and contracts the curd, checks the formation of lactic acid, and also checks undesirable forms of ferment. Unsalted cheese cures more rapidly, but is apt to develop a bitter flavor.

**Bowel Trouble Preventive.**  
A teaspoonful of Venetian red in a gallon of drinking water is a good bowel trouble preventative.

## INTELLIGENCE OF THE ANT

Insect Gathers Seed and Makes Bread and Biscuit—Saliva Acts as Yeast.

The extraordinary habits of the harvester ant have long been known to naturalists, says the Independent. Certain species not only harvest and store in granaries the seeds upon which they feed, but actually plant and cultivate an annual crop of their food seeds. Still more remarkable stories are told of an ant that is common in Dalmatia, the Messor barbarus. According to Dr. Neger of the Dresden forestry school, this ant not only cuts leaves and gathers seeds, but actually makes bread or biscuit! The seeds are first sprouted, then carried into the sun and dried, then taken back to the underground chambers, where they are chewed into a dough. The dough is then finally made into thin cakes, which are baked in the sun, then carefully stored for future use.

From these observations it would appear that the art of cookery is not confined to the human race. All the cooking is done by the sun, whether in the ripening of the fruit or in the baking of bread in a stove. The heat obtained from fuel is simply stored up sunlight set free. The Arab and the native Mexican speak of ripe fruit as fruit which has been cooked in the sun. The ant has somehow learned the art of sun cookery, the saliva with which it moistens the grain taking the place of yeast and sweetening through changes set up by its influence upon starch.

## TWINS HELD CRYING MATCH

Boys Adopted Race Whereby They Sought to Compel Parents to Give Them Their Gifts.

The editor of a publication devoted to humor once told an interviewer that the best sort of "funny stuff" was the spontaneous utterance of a child—a remark with which all fond parents will coincide. Made by man, humor is prone to be machine-made, but the humor of children is unintentional. All of which leads up to an incident chronicled by a father recently.

There are two children in the family—two boys. They are twins. Every year they have received sweets on their birthday. This year the wait for the goodies was seemingly longer than ever before, and each pleaded that the favor be handed out on the night before their birthday.

The father, believing that sufficient unto the day is the good as well as the evil thereof, declined to deliver the trophies before the sun arose. And just as earnestly as he refused, just as earnestly did the boys plead. Finally, in desperation, he sent them to bed.

Mother had tenderly tucked the covers around them, turned down the light, and rejoined father, when a great crying sounded from the bedroom, to which no attention was paid. This crying continued for some time, and then came a lull, in which the parents heard the crying boy remark to his brother:

"Come on now, Ray, you cry some; I'm all tired out!"

## Backhander.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, en route for the suffrage congress at Budapest, said on the Minneapolis:

"I see that a number of influential women have appeared as anti-suffragists before the senate committee. I'm sorry for this.

"These women declare that they wish their sex well, but it is hard to understand their attitude. To me they seem to be striking a back-handed blow at progress. They are like the spiteful woman who said to an old friend:

"You don't show your age at all, darling."

"Oh, don't I?" cried the old friend, delighted.

"No," said the other. "I was looking for it in the sitting-room. When did you scratch it out of the family Bible?"

## Fresh and Storage Eggs.

Recent experiments by the government experts have shown that fresh-laid eggs, when promptly stored and held at freezing point under ideal conditions, are perfectly good up to three months. After that they come to have a peculiar odor which is characteristic of stored eggs. When seven months have passed, there is difficulty in separating the yolk from the white, and the latter becomes thin and watery. At nineteen months, when the egg is cooked, the white is pink, and the yolk is much darker. Eggs stored for one year lose 10 per cent of their weight, through evaporation. Fresh eggs when boiled lose weight; storage eggs gain.

## Health.

There was a bank clerk who saw the men of his own age losing health year by year through overwork, indoor sedentary life and lack of daily exercise. He saw them growing yellow and flabby and unfit, and the spectacle didn't attract him. He decided that success had better come late, or even not at all, rather than at the price of a ruined body. Health became to him the choicest of the mercies, the best of life's comrades. Up and away the person-in health can dash—to another job, to another clime, master of his fate. Ill health is a chain that ties to the dreariness of what is nearest at hand. After a youth of weakness and fatigue, the man was happy in finding that an hour of exercise a day changed the aspect of the outer world, and removed him for all time from the ranks of the unfit.—Collier's Weekly.

## The Efficiency Expert.

"James," said the efficiency expert, annoyed by the cheerful habit which his chauffeur had of whistling while at his work, "you should remember that the greatest fortunes nowadays are made from the by-products of waste. Hereafter when you whistle, whistle in the tires and save me the expense of a pump."—Harper's Weekly.

## DOVE-PIE AND HONEY

By ROB MCHEYNE.

"But I'll tell you one thing, young man; you'll find dove-pie and mesquite honey a mighty monotonous diet after the honey-moon."

They were the words with which old Henry P. had closed the interview that had resulted in his giving his daughter to the handsome young westerner who had won her love. That was more than a year ago; now the big, brown-faced ranchman sat in the door of his little shack, watching a duststorm drift over the face of the setting sun, and thinking of what the hard-headed old financier had said back there in his luxurious home in various New York.

A slim figure in a blue dress came slowly up the lane of umbrella trees. It was Jim's wife. There was a tired stoop to her shoulders that was all too plain in spite of the poise of her chin. She had old Henry P.'s chin.

"Supper'll be ready in a minute, Jim," she said.

"What you goin' to have?"

"I found some partridge eggs," she said, holding out the blue sun-bonnet; "I'm going to make an omelet. Then, there's dove-pie and mesquite honey."

Jim burst out laughing.

"Why, Jim," cried the little woman, terribly hurt, "I thought you liked partridge eggs."

"Come here, little girl!" He held out two great brown arms and she plumped into them regardless of eggs and independence alike.

"What was it, Jim?" she asked, when he had kissed away the tear.

"Oh, nothing, little innit; it was the—the dove-pie and the mesquite honey."

"But we haven't had them for ever so long. I thought you'd—" She had to bite hard on her lower lip to keep her chin steady.

"How would my Sallie O like to see little old New York?"

"O, Jim, Jim, you dear old thing!" Her arms were about his neck.

"Really? Don't tell me it isn't so. When?"

"Tomorrow."

"How perfectly do— Not tomorrow? What'll I—?"

"Wear what you've got till you get to Chicago, and then get something fit to steal into Broadway in, after dark. You couldn't get anything here but a string of beads and a Navajo ring, if you're to wait a year. Tomorrow you're off at daybreak."

"But you're coming, too?"

"Why, little gray goose, I couldn't get away on a bet."

They were rather silent as they drove into the little railroad town the next evening. There were plenty of things to be thought of.

The big fellow stood on the platform and watched the train pull out, and the little figure in the gray gown and turban left its impress on his heart rather than his mind.

After all, there's a feeling of freedom comes with this sort of thing, Jim walked up the street with a light step. There was a hum of congeniality about the open doors of the saloons, billiard balls clicked in secret merriment behind curtained windows, while from the subterranean depths of some basement near by came the long roll and cataclysmic clash of the bowling alley.

"Hullo, Jim!" He was greeted on all sides. No one dared ask him to have a drink, and he stood talking with the proprietor. A game of faro was on at one side of the room; the roulette wheel was thronged with players; Mexicans, Indians and white men mingled amid a perfect babel, above which rose the song of a rather corpulent half-breed girl and the stringy tones of an outworn piano.

"Hullo, Jeem!" said the singer, making her way toward him. "You no spin em any more, no? You use play—you use spen' lot o' da money! Hei! You 'membah dese?" She held up a finger, displaying a flashy ring.

"Nita," said Jim, slowly, "I'll buy that ring."

"You geev eet to me; I no sell."

Appealing to an instinct that he knew to be strong in her, he stepped to the roulette table, where he placed a coin on one of the large numbers, and continued to play until he had won. Then he turned to Nita:

"Take it; give me the ring." She slowly drew it off and laid it in his hand. As he rode home under the stars, Jim took the bit of jewelry from his pocket and threw it off into the sage brush.

The next morning things at La Ranch Bonita had a desolate air. "She's about to Albuquerque now," said Jim, and he drew a solitary chair to the table. A step sounded on the threshold.

"I'm back!" said a cheery voice.

"You?"

"Jim, I just couldn't do it, and when the conductor told me I could redeem my ticket, I turned around."

"Now, look here, young lady—"

"No, Jim, it wasn't on account of you. You know how tired I was of everything when I left New York? Well, I haven't been away long enough yet. I thought I was homesick, but when the waiter brought in my dinner, and I saw all those horrid silver covers over the fish and things—well, Jim, it just reminded me of the restaurants on Broadway. Honestly, it was all I could do to keep from throwing them out of the window, and I just couldn't wait to get back here to breakfast. What you goin' to have, honey?"

"That's it," said Jim; "that and dove pie."

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## Poor Place to Graze.

Appropos of the ravages that time has made in the faces and forms of the veterans of the Civil war, Walter S. Morton, president general of the Union society, said at a dinner in New York: "A veteran, talking to his great-grandson, a little lad of eight or nine years, remarked: 'Nearly a generation and a half ago my head was grazed by a bullet at the battle of Chickamauga.' The little boy looked at the old man's head thoughtfully and said: 'There isn't much grazing there now, is there, sir?'"

## VALUE OF BREAD AS FOOD

Yolks of Eggs Added to Oatmeal Increase Its Nutritive Worth, Says Health and Longevity.

No other foodstuff used by man is more satisfying than bread when taken with other articles of diet, and many of the latter gain thereby in nutritive value and power of assimilation, as, for instance, milk. By simply drying the slices of bread, thus making "toast," bread can be more readily digested. It is also more easily masticated, and for this reason somewhat stale bread is to be preferred to that freshly baked.

Of the various flours made of cereals, wheat flour is the most used. The finer the flour is ground, especially wheat flour, the more of the nutritive substances are lost, and wheat bread is poorly absorbed. Rye flour, when it contains bran, is very badly assimilated. Oats are even more poorly taken up. When oats are to be used it is best to eat the products manufactured especially with a view to the digestibility. In my estimation, says a writer in Health and Longevity, puree of oatmeal with two yolks forms a very healthful food, in which the eggs not only greatly improve the taste, but also increase the nutritive value. Very valuable preparations for children's use can be made with oatmeal when taken with milk.

## GOLD FORMERLY WAS FATAL

Natives Who Inhabited Arabian Deserts Centuries Ago Perished When North Winds Swept Over Them.

It seems cold in the head were a lot worse in the olden times than they think of being nowadays. In fact they were epidemics then, and used to sweep across the deserts, killing off the natives by the hundreds.

Those peoples in the Arabian deserts seem to have been the worst sufferers, and their cause was due chiefly to the influence of frightful winds from the north. The country was not built up in those days as it is now, and nature had her way, and her ravages were felt in all lands and by all nations.

Indeed, the accents all described this pest as due to the wind, and the symptoms appear to have been essentially catarrhal. Even the animals are recorded to be the victims of these same dreadful colds, which started in the head and went through the entire body, resulting in dreadful pains and shortly in death.

So the next time that you feel as though the end of the earth were about to come for you, just remember if you were living 3,000 years ago you would be in a lot worse fix.

## An Obedient Maid.

The mistress came downstairs and tried the door of the sitting room, only to find it locked against her, while the key, which was usually in the lock, was missing.

"Bridget, I can't get into the sitting room," she cried.

"Shure it's meself knows that; an' ye won't, for I hev the kay in me pocket."

"Will ye go in if I do?"

"Certainly I will."

"Then ye won't get the kay."

"Open the door, I say. What do you mean?"

"Shure, it's by your own orders. Just yesterday ye said: 'Don't let me come downstairs in the morning an' see any dust on the sitting room furniture.' So I just puts the kay in me

pocket an', says I, 'then she shan't'—London Weekly Telegraph.

## An Oregon Volcano.

Where once towered the highest peak in this country is now, only a part of the shell, and within it lies wonderful Crater lake, in Oregon. This is the view taken by geologists. This was Mount Mazama, a great volcano, which, probably before the dawn of life upon earth, towered high above any mountain now within the boundaries of the United States. Thousands of years ago it disappeared into the bowels of the earth. Crater lake, six miles in diameter, is 2,000 feet deep in places, and parts of the walls rise perpendicularly another 2,000 feet.—The Argonaut.

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All work neatly and promptly done.  
Ladies' and children's shoes a specialty.  
Shop at rear of Scott Bros.  
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MARION, VIRGINIA

# TOWN LOTS

## FOR SALE

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

# These Lots Are Large

## With Good Street Frontage Fine Drainage

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

## EASY TERMS

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

# WM. C. PENDLETON

## MARION, VIRGINIA

# Say, You, Mr.

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

## MARION FAIR

August 27, 28, 29

You can't afford to miss seeing the **FLYING MACHINE**

The man says he will fly or bust. And this wont cost you anything extra. We will do our best to give you a good time and make you feel at home. Something will be doing all the time. Music will be in the air, good Carnival Show on the War Path, finished cattle, fancy horses, fast drivers, fleet runners, fox race on the track.

## TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS

The town council will hold a regular meeting tomorrow.

Mr. Nelson Greever, of Chilhowie, was a business visitor to Marion last Saturday.

Mrs. J. C. Jones and her son, Charles spent Thursday in Glade Springs visiting relatives.

Miss Sallie Rice is spending the week with the family of Mr. P. J. Snively at Groseclose.

Mrs. C. H. Shannon, of Saltville, is in town visiting her brother, Judge Geo. W. Richardson.

Mrs. J. H. Hawkins, of Morristown, Tenn., is in Marion visiting her father, Mr. L. C. Wright.

The home of Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Phipps was gladdened last night by the birth of a daughter.

Miss Margaret Middleton, of Emmetsburg, Iowa, is at Marion visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Goolsby.

W. E. Thomas has moved from the west end to the Thomas Stephenson property on Pendleton street.

J. Sanders Aker, a prominent farmer and citizen of the Sulphur Spring neighborhood, near Chilhowie, was in town yesterday.

Mrs. M. L. Patterson and her son, C. B. Patterson, of China Grove, N. C., are visiting Mrs. Patterson's daughter, Mrs. Henderson Miller at Marion.

Mr. W. W. Hawkins spent Sunday visiting relatives at Dublin, Va. He took his family, which is summing at Rural Retreat, with him to Dublin.

Mr. B. F. Buchanan, of the local bar, is at Hot Springs, Va., attending the annual meeting of the Virginia Bar Association now in session at that place.

Mr. B. F. Sisco, bookkeeper of the Spruce Lumber Co., who had been spending his vacation at Norfolk and Richmond, has gotten to his post of duty.

Walter and Roger Greer, sons of Mr. W. E. Greer, have gone to Grassy Creek, N. C., where they will make an extended visit to their grandfather Greer.

Mr. James C. Franklin and grandson, Mr. Clifton Martin, left Thursday morning to visit relatives at Glade Spring. From there they returned to their home in Baltimore.

Mrs. W. B. Spratt, of Richlands and her daughter, Mrs. Charles Baker, of Chicago, are here today as the guests of Mrs. Spratt's brother, Mr. Lee Richardson. Mr. Baker is also here.

R. W. Hutton, after a long sickness with spinal trouble, died at his home, three miles east of Marion this morning. He was fifty-four years old, and is survived by his wife, four sons and two daughters.

Edward Davis, the thirteen-year-old son of W. E. Davis, who has been sick with typhoid fever for more than two weeks, remains in a favorable condition. Unless complications arise his recovery is confidently expected.

Coroner J. V. Richardson issued a warrant last week for the arrest of Geo. W. Cox, the engineer in charge of the engine that killed Miss Hagy at the crossing just east of the passenger station. W. E. Greer, town sergeant, went to Bristol last Friday and brought Mr. Cox to Marion. He was taken before E. F. Groseclose, justice of the peace, and was granted bail in the sum of \$2,000. The bail was given promptly and Mr. Cox returned to Bristol.

Miss Emma Showalter is on a visit to relatives at Radford.

Mrs. Geo. A. Wright, of Chilhowie, was visiting friends in Marion last Monday.

Mr. Sylvester Robinson, of Pennsylvania, is on a visit to his brother, Mr. L. A. Amsler.

Mrs. D. F. Parker and children, Julia and Donald, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Parker at Danville, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Marco Davis, of Rural Retreat, were in Marion Saturday as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Wassum.

J. Early Sayers, who has been in ill health for some time, left for Roanoke yesterday, where he will enter the Shenandoah Hospital for treatment.

Peter Curran and his son, Walter, of Vernon, Texas, are in the county visiting their many friends and relatives. Peter was an old friend of the editor of THE AMERICAN and we were glad to meet and greet him a few days ago.

J. W. Crabtree, one of the venerable citizens of Smyth county, died at his home at Broadford yesterday morning at 4 o'clock. He is survived by his wife and five sons and one daughter. The burial took place this morning at Broadford.

Rev. Henderson N. Miller returned Tuesday from a trip through Rich Valley, this county, Bland and Tazewell counties, in the interest of Marion Female College. He is very much encouraged with the prospect for a large opening this fall.

Dr. T. E. Caudill, dentist, from Troutdale, Va., spent Monday and Tuesday at Marion. He came here to have his motorcycle overhauled, and C. C. Colley did the work. Dr. Caudill called at THE AMERICAN office and became a subscriber for the paper.

Thomas Hudson Brugh, a patient at Southwestern State Hospital, died on Tuesday afternoon. His brother, Geo. A. Brugh, had come here to see him, and had the remains sent to Montvale, Va., for burial. Seaver & Morris, undertakers, supplied the casket.

Dr. J. H. Wilson has returned from Tennessee, where he made a canvass of Sullivan, Washington and Green Counties in the interest of Marion Female College. He is greatly encouraged with the outlook for patronage from that section for the college.

Mrs. J. N. Hull and Mrs. Moorman went to Wytheville yesterday to attend a conference of the Missionary Societies of the Wytheville district. We hear that a number of the lady members of the church here will go to Wytheville today for the same purpose.

F. G. Davis, Esq., of Groseclose, was a visitor to Marion last Saturday, and was accompanied by his son, Harold. Mr. Davis owns and lives upon a beautiful landed estate that has been in the Davis family for nearly a hundred years. His son is a sub-professor at Roanoke College.

The farmers of this section who planted cabbage in a considerable acreage this year are happy and smiling. They possess a veritable gold mine, as prices continue to rule high. Shipments that have already been made indicate, from prices received, that good cabbage will realize for the planter anywhere from five hundred to seven hundred dollars per acre.

Miss Nellie Jones Miller, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Henderson N. Miller, while riding a bicycle last Saturday, fell and suffered a broken arm.

Dr. J. C. King, who has been residing for some time in the Miller property on Cherry street, moved yesterday to the handsome home which has been built for him on the grounds of the Southwestern State Hospital, of which institution he is superintendent.

Mr. William Neal, of Graham, Tazewell county, Va., came to Marion last Friday to join Mrs. Neal and their children who were here visiting Mrs. Neal's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Sheffey, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Neal and family returned to their home on Tuesday.

Miss Elizabeth Florence Young, the accomplished daughter of Dr. R. P. Young, of Fairwood, came over to Marion yesterday on a shopping expedition. She was accompanied by her brother, I. T. Young. They returned to Fairwood this morning. Miss Young will teach domestic science and art at Troutdale the coming year in connection with the high school at that place, and she is thoroughly equipped for the work.

Major A. D. Reynolds, of Bristol, Tenn., and E. P. Ross, of Johnson City, Tenn., came to Marion on Monday evening. On Tuesday morning they went on the Marion & Rye Valley train to Troutdale. From there we learn it was their intention to go to Ashe county, N. C., where Major Reynolds owns some valuable iron ore property. Mr. Ross is superintendent or manager of the Cranberry Iron Furnace at Johnson City.

### NORTH HOLSTON NEWS

Miss Nettie Walker delightfully entertained the last meeting of the Neighborhood Club at her pleasant country home. Miss Walker was assisted by her sister, Mrs. Sanders. After the long drive on a hot afternoon the guests were refreshed by lemonade, ice cream and cake. The time was spent in hand work and discussion of future plans of the club. The members present were Mrs. Lee Callahan, Mrs. Hettie Littrel, Mrs. H. B. Snider, Mrs. A. G. Judkins, Mrs. W. E. Repass, Mrs. E. T. Archer, Mrs. Alice Rector, Mrs. A. W. Ristine, Mrs. F. A. Wilder, Miss Walker. Mrs. Sanders was the guest of the day. Mrs. Ristine expects to be the next hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Roberts, Mr. Bassett Roberts, Miss Amy Roberts and Master Allison Roberts, of Washington, D. C., arrived in North Holston week before last to spend the remainder of the summer. They are occupying Gyppo Inn, the handsome new house which will, after their departure, be used as a boarding place and home for the office force and salesmen of the Southern Gypsum Co. Mr. Roberts was called to Washington last night on official business, but will return in a few days for his vacation.

Great interest is evinced in the weekly ball games between Saltville and North Holston. There was enthusiastic rejoicing yesterday when North Holston won by a score of six to two, after having been defeated the previous week.

Mr. Alfred K. Welles, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Nancy Welles, has gone on a short jaunt to Norfolk and Richmond.

Mr. Zollmon, of Lexington, Va., has become a resident of North Holston, having accepted a position here.

Mrs. Foster Brown Kinder and Mrs. Hettie Littrel chaperoned a dancing party given at the Gyppo Inn Tuesday night. A number of Valley young people and some from the immediate neighborhood were in attendance and report a good time.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank A. Wilder have been entertaining a home party during the last week. Their guests were Mrs. Warren Garst, Miss Garst and Warren Garst, Jr., of Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Nancy Welles, of Minneapolis; Mr. Charles Hull Emery, of Chicago, and Mr. Charles B. Smeltzer, of Ft. Dodge, Ia.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston, of Meadowview, were guests of 'Squire S. E. Clark last Saturday.

Dr. G. W. Summers, of Sullins College, has been visiting Mr. T. E. George at Broadford. Dr. Summers came in the interest of the college.

Rev. and Mrs. Mort, of Union, entertained Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cunningham, of Abingdon, last week. Mr. Cunningham is a brother of Mrs. Mort.

The school house was crowded Monday and Tuesday nights to hear lectures by Messrs. J. L. Wood and son, R. L. Hunter and Homer Hunter, of Bristol, on fruit growing.

### Stop Slaughter of Calves

Peachontas, Va., July 28.  
Editor The Roanoke Times:  
Some months ago Mr. LaBaume, of the Norfolk & Western, took the position that we must stop killing our veal calves, if we intended to keep up our stock supply.

Should we not ask the incoming legislature to pass a law prohibiting the slaughter and sale of the calves until such time as the stock supply is replenished?

I would like to hear from the stockmen of Virginia their views in regard to this question.

JAMES S. BROWNING.

The stockmen of Smyth county, as far as we have been able to learn, are in favor of the suggestion of Col. Browning, that the killing of calves be prohibited by statute. There are twenty-one million calves slaughtered for sale annually in the United States, and possibly a hundred million heifers three years old and under. The number of cows should be increased in the country, and this can only be accomplished by preventing the wholesale slaughter of heifers as well as calves. Whoever may represent Smyth county in the next General Assembly ought to be instructed by the people to support a bill which will prohibit the slaughtering of calves and young heifers.

## SAD ECHO OF GETTYSBURG FETE

Pittsburgher Sends Picture to Veteran and Learns That He is Dead.

"In the recent fiftieth anniversary celebration of the battle of Gettysburg two veterans of the great conflict—one in blue and the other in gray—met and shook hands and pledged a renewal of their friendship across a grim old cannon which stands on High Water Mark, directly in front of the spot where Gen. W. S. Hancock was wounded.

Thomas C. McMahon, a member of the Pittsburgh Board of City Assessors, whose office is 724 Henry W. Oliver Building, "snapped these veterans in the midst of their handshake, and on his return from the celebration mailed a picture to each of them as a happy reminder of the event.

The soldier who fought with the Union forces was C. D. Byer, of New Woodstock, Madeira county, New York, and the veteran of the Southland was A. H. Gibboney of Wytheville, Va., a clerk on Gen. Harry Heth's staff in the campaign of the Confederacy.

Now enters tragedy. A letter, full of pathos and human tenderness has been received by Mr. McMahon announcing the death of Mr. Byer. Portions of the letter, which was mailed by a daughter, Miss Carrie A. Byer, are as follows:

The picture which you sent came this morning, but papa never saw it. He was taken sick on the train July 4, soon after leaving Gettysburg for home and when he reached Allentown stopped off and stayed till the next morning. He reached home Saturday evening and died Tuesday, July 8. He was so well when he left and had talked all summer of the reunion.

Do you know the soldier in gray in the picture with papa?

Mr. Byer was well preserved for his 75 years, and was singled out by Mr. McMahon as one of the most rugged types at the celebration. Mr. McMahon "snapped" scores of veterans during his stay on the battlefield and wherever possible mailed copies of his prints to Union and Confederate alike.

The above article is taken from The Gazette Times of Pittsburgh of the 25th inst. Mr. A. H. Gibboney, the Confederate veteran mentioned in the article, is steward at the Southwestern State Hospital at Marion, which position he has held for a number of years. He is a member of Gibson-McCreedy Camp of Confederate Veterans at this place.

The Gazette Times illustrates its article with an excellent double column half-tone picture of the veterans. They are seen standing in front of an old-fashioned field gun mounted on a carriage, with their hands extended and meeting in friendly grasp beneath the mouth of the gun. Under the cannon is seen a pile of old-fashioned shot and shell. Beneath the picture is printed the following descriptive words:

"Upper picture—figure on left is that of C. D. Byer of New Woodstock, N. Y., who died a few days after Gettysburg celebration; figure on right is A. H. Gibboney of Wytheville, Va., who fought with Confederate forces. Bottom picture—Thomas C. McMahon of Pittsburgh, who "snapped" veterans on battlefield."

The first intelligence of the death of Mr. Byer was received by Mr. Gibboney through the columns of The Gazette Times, a copy of which was sent him by a friend in North Carolina. He deeply regretted to hear of the death of his old-time enemy but newly made friend.

## BELIEVE JAPANESE

(Continued from page one.)

that there has actually been no violation of the treaty rights of the Japanese by the alien land legislation and that recourse must be had to the courts to determine the question of the effect of the Webb law upon such broad rights and privileges of the Japanese as are granted by international law and comity.

It is believed here that the entire attention of the Japanese foreign office is at present absorbed by the critical condition in near-by China, which might influence the Japanese government to at

least suspend the negotiations with the United States until a test case can be tried to a conclusion in California some time after August 10, when the anti-alien land act becomes effective.

## MR. HENRY TOLD

(Continued from page one.)  
bond furnished was something entirely aside from the hearing.

W. B. Henry gave an entirely new version of the Gettysburg affray. In the first place Mr. Henry says he knew no one in the room where the fight occurred except Malcolm Griffin, of Bedford. These two gentlemen were seated at a table when the veteran in the case entered. The old gentleman, evidently drinking, took a seat and soon afterwards began telling the other diners that he was "a bad man from the West," and detailing many hair-raising episodes in his career. Mr. Henry and Mr. Griffin, realizing his condition, treated him courteously and rather enjoyed his recitals.

Not a witness who testified at the hearing Wednesday said Mr. Henry uttered one word that would offend any one prior to the attack on him. He and Mr. Griffin were preparing to leave the dining room. Both were standing and Mr. Henry reached for his coat—the weather was very warm and half the diners were in shirt sleeves—when he turned he found two or three men blocking his way. One of them immediately attacked him. This, Mr. Henry says, was the first intimation he had that there was anything wrong. Naturally he defended himself.

Mr. Henry says positively that the men who attacked him and who had occupied seats at a table behind him, had no reason to believe that he entertained any other than an amused feeling of friendship toward the veteran. It is believed by many that the men responsible for the attack were either drinking and acted under a misapprehension as to what was transpiring at the table where Mr. Henry sat, or that they had ulterior motives, possibly for the purpose of picking pockets in a scramble. All the attacking party were young men.

Mr. Henry says if the veteran attempted to strike him with anything, as was reported in first dispatches detailing the trouble, it was done while the young man was reaching for his coat and hat or after the trouble was over.

## REMINISCENCES OF CIVIL

(Continued from page one.)

considerable part of the nitrate of potash, commonly known as saltpetre, used in the manufacture of powder at the Augusta mill was procured from this county, Smyth county, Va.

In 1862 Prof. Jno. L. Buchanan, of Emory and Henry College, discovered heavy deposits of nitrate of potash in the dirt in a large cave in Rich Valley, near the home of his father, Patrick Buchanan. The cave was on the farm of the late Thompson Buchanan, and until recently was owned by his son, E. H. Buchanan, now a resident of Marion. Prof. Buchanan, now Dr. Jno. L. Buchanan, was directed by the Confederate Government to make saltpetre from this and other caves in the valley, and did manufacture large quantities for the use of the government.

The cavern is a very large one. A rude stairway of about 40 feet was built to get to the first floor of the cave. There is a considerable stream of water, large enough to be called a creek, that passes in a westerly course, winding through what is called the "Big Room" of the cave. The creek is 264 yards from the entrance to the cave, and is about 300 feet below the surface of the earth. There are many curious formations of stalactite and stone, among them is as perfectly formed pulpit as may be seen in many of the ordinary churches.

In manufacturing the saltpetre Dr. Buchanan used large wooden hoppers. The nitrate laden earth was put in these hoppers, water was then poured on the dirt, the saltpetre was leached out in troughs, and from liquid brought to crystallized form by evaporation. The wooden hoppers were some twenty or thirty feet in size. They have all rotted away, but we are told that the dirt last used in some of them still stands in the perfect shape of the hopper.

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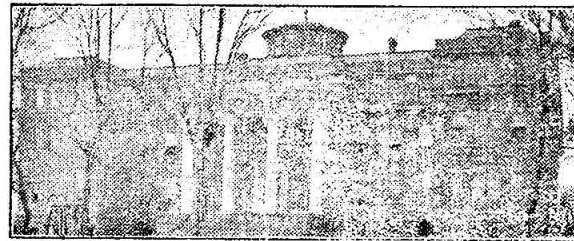
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