

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."

Vol. I.

MARION, VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1913.

No. 16

M'ADOO TO SEE

LEADING BANKERS

Representative Financiers of 59 Large Cities Invited to Confer.

Aug. 4.—Representative fifty-nine large cities in the central regions of the south, mid-west and Pacific coast, were invited by Secretary McAdoo today to come to Washington to confer with the treasury department regarding the distribution of the \$50,000,000 of government funds about to be deposited in the national banks of those sections to facilitate the marketing and movement of the crops.

This unprecedented step, which will call to Washington bankers from the centers that will finance the handling of the great crops soon to be harvested, is designed to give the secretary first hand information and advice as to the specific and relative needs of each of the farming districts.

It has been tentatively decided to place the deposits in the fifty-nine cities to be represented at the conferences. Invitations were sent to the presidents of the clearing house associations in each of the cities, asking them to send representatives or committees to Washington to discuss arrangements for depositing the big sum.

The conference with the representatives from the southern cities will be at the treasury department on Thursday, August 7th, with those from the west Friday, August 8th, and with those from the Pacific coast Thursday, August 14th.

These cities have been invited to be represented: Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery, Ala.; Little Rock, Ark.; Los Angeles, San Francisco, Calif.; Denver, Colo.; Tampa, Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlanta, Savannah, Ga.; Chicago, Ill.; Evansville, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Indianapolis, Des Moines, Iowa; Kansas City, Wichita, Kan.; Louisville, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; Baltimore, Md.; Vicksburg, Meridian, Miss.; St. Louis, Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, St. Paul, Minn.; Detroit, Mich.; Charlotte, Wilmington, Raleigh, N. C.; Omaha, Neb.; Oklahoma City, Muskogee, Okla.; Portland, Ore.; Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Sparta, Tenn.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; San Antonio, Tex.; Roanoke, Va.; Milwaukee, Wis.

Secretary McAdoo announced that it was his intention to increase the number of cities to be represented by these representatives in the agricultural sections. Treasury officials declared that the entire \$50,000,000, which has been offered, will be deposited, if the situation demands it. It was explained that precautions will be taken to prevent any undue inflation of the circulating volume of money and that the government would deposit only what was needed to assist in moving the crops with this stipulation that it must be returned to the treasury as soon as that need shall have passed.

At the conference with the bankers Secretary McAdoo will discuss the amount needed and the dates to be named for the gradual return of the money to the government.

The treasury department expects to begin making the deposits before the close of August, and gradually to feed the money into the selected centers as the demand grows, through the crop moving period.

Lutheran Synod Meets Here.

The Lutheran Synod of Southwest Virginia will meet here, beginning at 9 a. m. on Wednesday, the 13th, and continuing through the week. Seventy-five delegates are expected. In addition to the ministers and lay delegates, a number of official visitors will be here. Among them will be Dr. R. C. Holland, secretary of the home mission board, Dr. A. G. Voigt, dean of the Theological Seminary; Dr. E. C. Cronk, secretary of the Layman's Movement, and Dr. J. A. Morehead, president of the United Synod of the South. The synod session will be preached Wednesday afternoon by Dr. T. O. Keister, of this city. The public is cordially invited to the regular sessions, which begin at 9 a. m. and continue throughout the week, and also to the evening meetings at 8 p. m. at which time addresses and lectures will be delivered by the various ministers.

On Tuesday evening before the meeting of Synod there will be a musical service, at which time the Marion Choral Society will assist in service and render some anthems and Rev. B. E. Petrea of Wytheville will preach the sermon. All are invited to this service.

Work Halted on Tazewell Court House.

Tazewell, Va., Aug. 4.—Work on the new court house has suddenly been suspended, the discovery having been made that the sand being used is worthless. A large part of the foundation, which has consumed several weeks in building, was made with the condemned sand. A sample of the work has been sent to Washington to be passed upon by the government chemists.

An adverse report from the chemists will likely result in the tearing out of the foundation and the work gone over again.

Real Estate Transfers.

List of deeds recorded by the Clerk of Smyth county during the month of July: W. D. Parks and wife to Horace Bennington, \$2,100; William H. Sharp and wife to J. E. Thomas, \$400; Willie B. Anderson to Carrie B. Gwyn, \$2,300; C. F. Carter and wife to James White Sheffey, \$11,000; James Cullop and wife to C. S. Cullop, \$200; Elbert Blevins and wife to R. A. Bonham and wife, \$550; Robert McClanahan and Martha Ross & children, partition; A. T. Lincoln, trustee, to T. K. Sayers, \$125; Geo. W. Seaver et al. to M. J. Kerley, \$500; Jas. A. Groseclose et al., trustee, to J. B. Moore, \$20; J. L. Robinson et al. to James F. McCready, \$100; Jas. A. Pierce and wife to James F. McCready, exchange; Maggie A. Buchanan and husband to M. I. and J. P. Kerley, exchange; Lee Turner and wife to James F. McCready, \$50; R. C. Gwyn and wife to R. L. Keller et al., \$12,465; B. F. Buchanan, trustee, to Herman Steinke, \$500; R. G. Goolsby et al. to Thompson Hendricks, \$375; H. B. Staley and wife to Fannie S. and J. C. King, \$5,936.50; C. B. Gullion and wife to Virginia Table Company, \$50; J. T. Hull to J. E. Thomas, \$150; J. H. Bonham and wife to A. R. Fishel, partition; A. R. Fishel and wife to J. H. Bonham, partition; Mrs. Fred E. Cushing to W. F. Pickle, \$350.

Supervisors Meeting.

The Board of Supervisors met in their room at the court house on last Monday and attended to the usual routine business. A resolution was passed by the board requesting the State Highway Commission to transfer, next spring, the convict force now working on the roads near Broad Ford to Marion district. The purpose of this movement is to have the convict force build the road from Seven Mile Ford to Marion, and it is a good plan as the force will complete its work in Rich Valley by spring.

Contracts were awarded for construction of roads in St. Clair District, as follows:

To F. L. Sanders—between E. C. Hughes' and River Bend school house, between Holstein Mills and Boatwright Britton's.

Catron & Pennington—between Holstein Mills and Elswicks, between Cedar Springs and Camp.

Previously a contract had been awarded to the Pendleton Construction Company for building the street from Staley's Creek bridge to the crossing east of station, also 4 1/2 miles road, beginning at the crossing and extending east.

The Pendleton Construction Company has already begun work and expects to complete the street from Staley's Creek to Foundry street before the Fair begins on the 27th inst.

F. L. Sanders and Catron & Pennington will begin work on their contracts at once.

Majority Verdicts.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

Minnesota follows Ohio's example in opening the way for majority jury verdicts in civil cases. By constitutional amendment last fall this State authorized the enactment of laws to permit a civil jury verdict by a three-quarter vote. The law was passed by the recent legislature. So far as recalled, however, the act has been taken advantage of but once.

The Minnesota law provides that a jury may return a five-sixths verdict after it has deliberated twelve hours. When the Ohio amendment was offered in the convention an effort was made to change the three-fourths to five-sixths, but friends of the more liberal proposal remained steadfast and won.

In all such legislation, of course, the object is to discourage jury "fixing." It prevents the "hanging" of a jury by one or two members. So far as a "hung" jury is evidence of undue or improper influence—if it is evidence at all—this reform tends to protect justice and insure fairness to jury trials. It is rather to be wondered at that the new law has not been oftener appealed to in Ohio.

Appointment of Public School Teachers.

The District School Boards will meet at the following places for the purpose of contracting with teachers:

First District Board at Marion, Aug. 13th. Second District Board at Long Hollow, Friday, Aug. 15. Third District Board at Valley View, Tuesday, August 12th.

Special attention of the teachers is called to this announcement, as the law requires that contracts with teachers must be signed at a regular meeting of the board.

Supplies for the year will be given the teachers at these meetings.

B. E. COPENHAVER, Div. Supt. by order of district boards.

Ice Cream Supper.

An ice cream and box supper will be given at Atkins on Saturday, the 16th inst. for the benefit of Davis Memorial Methodist Church. It will begin at 3 p. m. The public is cordially invited to attend, and a pleasant time may be expected.

Ice Cream Supper.

The ladies of Ebenezer Sunday School will give an Ice Cream supper on Saturday, August 9 from 4 to 8 p. m. for the benefit of the church. Everybody invited.

FEVER IS SPREAD

BY PREVENTIVE

Vaccine is Blamed for Outbreak of Typhoid in Bristol.

Bristol, Va., Aug. 3.—The impression has been gaining in the last few days that vaccine used to prevent typhoid fever in this city is at the bottom of a number of cases that have developed. Former Mayor Gammon used the vaccine on his children, and three of the four are now down with typhoid. Two developed the fever after they had received the third treatment, and a third developed the fever after receiving a second treatment.

"I cannot say positively that the vaccine is the cause of the fever cases in my family," said Dr. Gammon tonight, "but after talking with other physicians and observing the situation in my own family, I am strongly impressed that the fever is due to the vaccine."

It is known that other physicians take the same view as former Mayor Gammon, who is also a physician. At least one physician has recommended strongly against the use of the vaccine, expressing the view that it has not been sufficiently tested to determine whether or not it is a safe or effective remedy.

If the fever is due to the vaccine, it is likely to become epidemic here, as a number of families have used it.

Former Mayor Gammon said tonight that the rumor that 600 cases have developed in Bristol is absolutely without foundation. "There are," he said, "probably not more than twenty-five fever cases in Bristol at present."

Other physicians confirm the statement that the fever is not epidemic here.

War Cuts Rose Supply.

(From The New York Sun.)

"The war in the Balkans is likely to have a more intimate effect upon the women of America and Europe than one would believe at this time," remarked Henrik Scalgier, a rose grower of Boskoop, Holland, at the Raleigh. "Women must use perfumes and extracts from flowers for the toilet, and not a few men sometimes make use of toilet waters."

"Bulgaria has been for a number of years the chief producer of roses for commercial purposes. Trade roses have been grown in the acres about Kasanlik, Bulgaria and Grasse, France, for a great many years, and, while these two places have been among the chief sources of supply, there are many small villages in Holland which are the centres of vast districts devoted almost exclusively to the raising of roses and other flowers for commercial purposes."

"With the long-continued war in the Balkans and Bulgaria, faring perhaps, worse than all the other states of that region, the great rose industry of Kasanlik must necessarily suffer. The output of roses from Bulgaria this year probably will be so small that attar of roses and other perfumes will be exceedingly scarce, and the price, of course, must soar."

"Boskoop, in Holland, is known as the rose garden of that country. The supply from Boskoop and other villages in Holland doubtless will be used to make up the deficiency from Bulgaria, but it will not be enough."

An Argument For Matrimony.

"That married men live longer than bachelors is the conclusion reached by the Journal of the American Medical Association in a learned article in its most recent issue. The lower death rate among beneficiaries, the Journal points out, is due largely to the fact that married men live more regular lives than single men. Further, the Journal asserts that widowers "pipe away and die" at a speedier rate than the bachelors. Says the Journal: "This view is corroborated by statistics as to the mortality among married men who have lost their wives either by death or divorce. The mortality rate among widowers and the divorced is almost double that of married men of the same age."

The moral is obvious and presents a further strong reason for imposing a special tax on bachelors."

The above, taken from a Virginia daily paper, was sent us through the mails by a lady who failed to disclose her identity. We are at a loss to know whether she is married or single, but we take it for granted she is either a young girl or an old maid, and somewhat interested in the question of matrimony. The widowers and young men of the town might find it interesting to do a little detective work and ascertain who is the lady that sent us the clipping. We have a slight clue that Sherlock Holmes could use successfully.

Holston Chapter U. D. C.

The next meeting of Holston Chapter U. D. C. will be held the third Friday, Aug. 15, 3 p. m. Election of officers and payment of dues for the ensuing year will be in order, also delegates elected to the State Convention which meets in Richmond, Tuesday, October 7th, 1913.

J. B. Richardson, of Richmond, came out Monday to visit his family and be present at the primary on Tuesday. He returned to Richmond Wednesday morning.

EXPRESS RATES CUT

\$26,000,000 A YEAR

Reduction in Charges Ordered By Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Reductions in express rates which will cost the companies fully \$26,000,000 a year—approximately 16 per cent, of their gross revenue—were ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission today to become effective on or before October 15, 1913. Notable reforms in practices also were ordered.

The most important change prescribed by the order, is by way of modification of the present graduated scale of parcel rates. One hundred pound rates for short distances either have been left unchanged or slightly reduced; for longer distances they have been lowered; for fifty pounds or less all rates have been partially reduced. For packages more than four pounds going more than two hundred miles and less than two thousand, the new express rates are generally lower than the parcel post rates; for more than three thousand miles the rates are practically the same.

The report and order of the commission, prepared by Commissioner John M. Marble, are virtual affirmations of the findings of former Commissioner Franklin K. Lane, now secretary of the interior.

Airship for the Fair

The people of this section will have, beyond doubt, this coming fall, one of the greatest treats that this entire county can afford.

The directors of the Fair Association, have secured for their County Fair this fall, Capt. Baldwin's famous Red Devil Aeroplane, with Dare Devil Paoli, flying.

Mr. Paoli has a record throughout the entire world as being one of the nerviest and most sensational aviators. His skillful and daring manipulation of the Red Devil when in the air is beyond description.

Mr. Paoli is going to attempt to break the world's altitude record, as his agent who looked over the grounds claim it is an ideal spot for flying, barring severe weather conditions, sees no reason why the greatest flights ever presented before the public cannot be accomplished.

Mr. Paoli has invited many newspaper men from all parts of the country to the Fair grounds to witness his attempt at breaking the altitude record, and also to witness his daring stunts in the air, never heretofore attempted.

To miss this great demonstration of sensational flying by Paoli in Captain Baldwin's Red Devil Aeroplane would be missing the greatest sensation of the present time.

In addition to his wonderful exhibitions in this country he has flown in nearly all the principal cities of Europe, and even China has had several exhibitions of his complete control of the flying machine.

Mrs. Amsler Entertains.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee A. Amsler entertained at "42" on Tuesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Robinson, of Milwaukee. The guests were met at the door by Mrs. W. J. Matson. Those present and playing were: Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Staley, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Goolsby, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. King, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Sheffey, Dr. and Mrs. W. M. Schlater, Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Copenhaver, Mrs. E. H. Higginbotham, Mrs. J. C. King, Mrs. Mattie Miles, Mrs. Mamie Painter, Mrs. Engles, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. D. D. Staley, Mrs. H. B. Jeffrey, Mrs. Jas. D. Tate, Mrs. P. E. Templeton, Mrs. Apperson, Mrs. O. C. Sprinkle, Misses Lizzie Painter, Hallie Fell, Sue Fell and Okie Sprinkle, and Messrs. J. W. Sheffey and W. H. Tens. Delightful refreshments consisting of cold ham, chicken salad, hot rolls, tomatoes with Mayonnaise dressing, jello, ice tea, ice cream and cake were served by Mrs. J. P. Sheffey, Mrs. Campbell and Miss Lizzie Painter. Miss Nellie Buchanan "punched" the scores.

A. P. Gillespie Died Last Night.

Tazewell, Va., Aug. 5.—A. P. Gillespie, fifty-eight years old, a prominent and widely known lawyer, died at his home here tonight at 7 o'clock, after an illness of several months. Mr. Gillespie represented this county in the constitutional convention, and at one time was Commonwealth's attorney of Tazewell. When Judge McDowell was appointed judge of the United States court for the Western District of Virginia, Mr. Gillespie was spoken of prominently for the place.

He is survived by his widow and four children. The funeral arrangements will be made later.

Primary In Smyth County.

At the Democratic primary held in Smyth county on Tuesday, the 5th inst. the following was the result: For Lieutenant-Governor, Ellyson, 235, Machen, 42, Wedderburn, 2. For Attorney General, Williams, 216, Pollard, 136. For Commissioner of Agriculture, Koerner, 271, Brown 88.

EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

THROUGH SOUTHWEST VA.

Headed By Major R. R. Moton, Hampton Institute.

Under the auspices of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia, a great educational campaign is being conducted through Southwest Virginia. Major R. R. Moton, commandant of cadets at Hampton Institute and president of the Negro Organization Society, is the principle speaker.

Dr. W. D. Weatherford, a Southern white man, in "Present Forces in Negro Progress," says: "I have heard more than one Southern white man say that Major Moton was the sanest and strongest representative of the Negro race they had ever met. Others have said to me that he is the best speaker, white or black, they ever heard, and yet he does not claim to be a speaker at all. He has a clear head, a noble heart, and a manly bearing which at once convince you that he has a message worth while and he is not afraid to give it. If more of our Southern white people could see him, so calm, so unostentatious, so unpresuming and yet so efficient and thorough, they would never say again that the Negro race could not produce a pure blooded leader."

Dr. Booker Washington in his book, "My Larger Education," said, "It has been through contact with men like Major Moton that I have received a kind of education no books could impart."

On the night of the 5th inst. a meeting was held in the Court Square Auditorium and was addressed by Major Moton. The other speakers and members of the organization present were as follows:

Allen Washington, assistant commandant of Hampton Institute; treasurer of Negro Organization Society.

J. M. Gandy, professor of pedagogy of State Normal School for Colored Youth; executive secretary of Negro Organization Society.

Dr. A. A. Graham, pastor Zion Baptist church, Phoebus; secretary of General Virginia Baptist Association; moderator of Tidewater Baptist Association; chairman of executive committee of Negro Organization Society.

Dr. C. H. Johnson, pastor Lee Street Baptist church, Bristol; moderator of Schaefer Memorial Association.

Prof. E. A. Long, principal of Christiansburg Industrial School.

Prof. Frank W. Woodfin, principal of Bristol Normal Institute.

S. C. H. Stuart, merchant, Christiansburg.

In his address Major Moton said in part:

"It is with no desire to amuse or entertain you that I am before you, but it is with the hope that out of some serious reflections regarding the difficulties which you and I face, I may say something that may be suggestive."

Your education, your observation, your occupation, have brought you into close touch and into personal and vital relations with the fundamental problems of life. We may call it the trust problem, the labor problem, the Indian problem or perhaps the Negro problem. I like to call it the "Human Race Problem."

You and I belong to an undeveloped, backward race that is rarely for its own taken into account in the adjustment of man's relation to man, but is considered largely with reference to the impression which it makes upon the dominant Anglo-Saxon. The question that the American nation must face, and which the Negro as a part of the nation should soberly and dispassionately consider, is the mutual, social, civil and industrial adjustment upon a common ground of two races, differing widely in characteristics and diverse in physical peculiarities, but alike suspicious and alike jealous, and alike more or less biased and prejudiced each toward the other. Without doubt the physical peculiarities of the Negro, which are perhaps the most superficial of all the distinctions, are nevertheless the most difficult of adjustment. While I do not believe that a man's color is ever a disadvantage to him, he is very likely to find it an inconvenience sometimes, in some places. We might as well be perfectly frank and perfectly honest with ourselves; it is not an easy task to adjust the relations of ten millions of people, who while they may be mature in passion and perhaps in prejudice, are yet to a large extent children in judgment and in experience, to a race of people not only mature in civilization, but the principles of whose government were based upon more or less mature judgment and experience at the beginning of this nation; and when we take into account the wide difference in ethnic types of the two races that are here brought together, the problem becomes one of the gravest intricacy that has ever taxed human wisdom and human patience for solution. This situation makes it necessary for the Negro as a race to grasp firmly two or three fundamental elements.

The Negro must play essentially the primary part in the solution of this problem. Since his emancipation he has conclusively demonstrated to most people that he possesses the same faculties and susceptibilities as the rest of human mankind; this is the greatest victory the race has achieved during its years of freedom.

With a strong race consciousness and

reasonable prudence, a people, with a vacillating and uncertain moral ideal, may, for a time, be able to stem the tide of outraged virtue, but this is merely transitory. Ultimate destruction and ruin follow absolutely in the wake of moral degeneracy; this all history shows, this experience teaches.

Slavery taught the Negro many things for which he should be profoundly thankful,—the Christian religion, the English language, and, in a measure, civilization, which in many aspects may be crude in form, but these have placed him a thousand years ahead of his African ancestors. Slavery taught the Negro to work by rule and rote, but not by principle and method. It did not and, perhaps, could not teach him to love and respect labor, but left him on the contrary with the idea that manual industry was a thing to be despised and gotten rid of, if possible; that to work with one's hands was a badge of inferiority.

The primary sources of wealth are agriculture, mining, manufacturing and commerce. These are the lines along which the thoughtful energy of the black race must be directed. I mean by agriculture—farming—the raising of corn, cotton, peas and potatoes, pigs, chickens, horses and cows.

Whatever question there may be about the white man's part in this situation, there is no doubt about ours. Don't let us fool ourselves but keep in mind the fact that the man who owns his home and cultivates his land and lives a decent, self-respecting, useful and helpful life is no problem anywhere.

I want to say we should always keep our self-respect. Self-respect does not mean fawning, cringing or truckling. No one detests a fawning, truckling or cringing Negro more than the aristocratic Southern white man, and no one respects the honest, law-abiding, straight forward Negro more than the aristocratic Southern gentleman.

There is no reason why any Negro should become discouraged or morbid. We believe in God; his providence is mysterious and inscrutable; but his ways are just and righteous altogether. Suffering and disappointment have always found their place in Divine economy. It took 400 years of slavery in Egypt and a sifting process of forty years in the "Wilderness" to teach Israel to respect their race and to fit them for entrance into the "Promised Land."

There is not a white man in all America who has such a chance to mould, to fashion, to help, to lead his people as is given to us to lead our people. What a wonderful inspiration there is in being a part of a race of people who are struggling up from poverty and ignorance. I would rather be a Negro in the United States than any other being on earth."

One half of the Court Square Theater was filled by members of the negro race. The other half was sparsely occupied by white citizens. Those who failed to attend missed a most interesting occasion. The addresses of Major Moton and Dr. Graham were forceful, eloquent and of a character to produce great and permanent good.

Counterfeiters Shortighted.

(Chicago Journal)

One of the most conspicuous instances of shortsighted greed is furnished by the counterfeiter.

He sees that money is a matter of metal and paper, stamped in a peculiar way. He knows that not one per cent. of the millions who handle money daily can say with certainty whether a given bill or coin is bogus or good. He knows that the quality of the money offered is not questioned once in ten thousand times in business transactions. Wherefore, he reasons that counterfeiting is the safest and surest of illegal occupations, and begins work.

A very moderate range of vision would show the counterfeiter the odds against him in his evil game. Sooner or later every piece of money comes into the hands of an expert, who will raise the alarm if it is not good. A well equipped and carefully trained special service of the United States government is busy twenty-four hours in the day watching for makers of bad bills and coins.

Other circumstances, unnecessary to cite in detail, work for the government and against the "coiner." Probably no field of criminal endeavor is so sure of swift punishment as counterfeiting, yet every year a new set of ingenious fools try their hands at manufacturing money."

Misses Ruth and Grace Seaver, who have been visiting their grandfather, Dr. Slusher, and other relatives in Floyd county, are expected home tonight.

Mr. W. C. Blevins, of near St. Clair's Bottom was in town yesterday. He came here to bring the returns from the primary held on Tuesday at the St. Clair Bottom precinct.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Repass, of Abingdon, Va., spent Tuesday night at Marion as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Kent. They were on their way to Wytheville to visit relatives.

C. B. Rosenbaum and family, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Repass, went down to Pulaski Sunday to visit their aunt, Mrs. Ella Copenhaver; also to meet their cousin, Miss Lulu Bushong, of Staunton, Va.

With a strong race consciousness and

\$32,000 SPORTS FIELD

FOR UNIVERSITY SCHOOL

New Athletic Park Will Be Located on Jefferson Avenue.

Amateur athletics of Memphis, through the push and progressiveness of E. S. Werts and J. W. S. Rhea, of the Memphis University School, have scored a signal victory.

Arrangements have been completed by which the university school officials will lay out an athletic field and construct bleachers, club house, etc., in time for the opening of the fall season at an expenditure of approximately \$32,000.

The grounds, purchased from Col. W. F. Taylor some years ago at a cost of \$22,000, are located in the central section of the city, lying between Jefferson and Washington avenues, and within easy access of both the Poplar and Madison avenue car lines. The dimensions of the field are 499 by 515 feet, by far the largest athletic field in the city, with the exception of the professional baseball park, and possibly one of the largest in the State.

Work of grading and resodding the grounds was completed last spring, but it was not until this week that Messrs. Werts and Rhea decided definitely to open the field this fall. In every detail the field will be modern and up-to-date. At the beginning of the undertaking the school officials solicited the advice and suggestions of T. G. Scarbrough, one of the best informed sporting authorities in the country, and had their plans drawn up accordingly.

Within the boundaries of the quarter-mile circular track a football field, baseball diamond and several lawn tennis courts will be laid out. All of these will be of the regulation dimensions, which includes "forward-pass zones" at either end of football field. In addition a baseball diamond for the younger set will be laid out at the southeast of the field.

The stand will be erected on the Jefferson avenue side of the field and according to the present intentions of the officials will seat 2,500. The seating arrangement will be of wooden construction and of ample proportions to satisfy the most strenuous football fan who demands a zone for his feet and hands as well as his voice. Work will begin on the stand near the latter part of next month, and the builders are under contract to have it completed in time for the opening of fall practice, which will begin about the middle of September.

While the new athletic field will be the home and headquarters of the Memphis University School teams, it is the intention of the authorities to let the grounds to other local or alien teams, according to the dictates and demands of the Red and Blue schedule.

That the opening of a new athletic field will be a big boom for local athletics, particularly football and track, there is no doubt. Memphis, though the most modern city in the South, has always been sadly handicapped in that she has had no suitable place to offer for the holding of big gridiron tussles and representative track meets.

The Central High School came to the front last year with a spacious field, but the location, unfortunately, is not easy of access. More centrally located as it is, the University School field will undoubtedly serve as a means for attracting interstate and intercollegiate athletic contests here, and as a result amateur sports in general should flourish and prosper.

Announcement also was made yesterday of the appointment of Bob Ramsey as successor to Bob Denny as head coach of the 1913-1914 varsity eleven. Ramsey is a local celebrity. He is an alumnus of the University of Tennessee, and has had considerable experience in football, having acted as head coach of the Central High School varsity in 1910.

John Meyers, former Sewanee captain and one of the best football players ever produced by the University School, will assist Ramsey in an advisory capacity.

J. P. Dennison, late of the University of Wisconsin, will have charge of the track teams from this out, while the entire athletic arrangement will be under the direct supervision of Dr. A. T. Browne, recently named general director of the school's athletics.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

[The many friends in Marion of Prof. J. S. W. Rhea can see from the above what the splendid school, of which he is "joint principal", is accomplishing in Memphis. It is gratifying to know that he has been so successful in educational work.—Ed.]

Marriage Licenses Issued.

TAXATION ABSORBING QUESTION.

The tax question continues to be the most absorbing one in Virginia politics. Though it ought not to be a political question, politicians and political newspapers are striving to keep it so. They all agree that the present tax system is bad, but there is considerable difference of opinion expressed as to whether the rates of taxation are oppressive. The Roanoke Times contends that the rate would be trivial and the quantum insignificant if ninety per cent. of the one hundred per cent. of tax payers would make honest returns and pay their honest share of the taxes.

The idea of the Roanoke Times is that equalization of taxation on personal property is all that is needed to relieve the situation. On the other hand all the other advocates of equalization are contending that it can only be secured by systematic equalization covering all the subjects of taxation; and that the most essential need is the equalization of taxes on land.

And there are those who believe that the proper solution of the question is segregation, or the separation of the subjects of taxation, as suggested by the Auditor of Public Accounts, C. Lee Moore. But this plan is being strongly opposed by the daily newspapers and by many advocates of tax reform, because such a system would be greatly to the injury of some of the cities and to most of the counties of the State.

The most important feature of tax reform is being entirely overlooked by nearly all the newspapers and public men who are expressing their views on the question. They have become so absorbed in pursuing their schemes for equalizing the burdens of taxation that they are totally indifferent to the lightening of the burdens. They let the question of how to get revenue completely efface the question of how shall the revenue be expended. Section 188 of the Constitution provides:

"No other or greater amount of tax or revenue shall, at any time, be levied than may be required for the necessary expenses of the government, or to pay the indebtedness of the State."

Remembering on this provision of the Constitution the Auditor of Public Accounts, said:

"The State should exact from the tax payers no more revenue than will suffice to efficiently and beneficially administer her affairs; to levy more encourages extravagance and subjects the General Assembly to appeals from various sources, resulting frequently in disposing by appropriation of any surplus that may have accumulated, and frequently making appropriations beyond the annual resources of the State, thereby preventing that stability in the conduct of the finances of the State which will put them and keep them on a sound and safe basis."

The Auditor of Public Accounts pointed out a possible condition that had become an actual condition seven years ago and that has continued ever since.

In January, 1906, Governor Swanson and the General Assembly found an accumulated surplus in the State treasury of nearly a million dollars. Then began an era of extravagance and of reckless appropriations by the legislature which made the treasury bankrupt at the end of Swanson's term as governor; and that has made the treasury void ever since. Then began the period of wasteful expenditure which has caused, as stated by Judge William, of Giles county, an annual waste of half a million dollars of the State's revenue. Since 1906 the expenses of the State government have been doubled, making it the most extravagant State government in the South, and negating the promise of a more economical and less expensive government that was to be given under the new constitution.

The million dollar surplus turned over to Swanson by Montague was accumulated from an annual revenue of a little more than three million dollars. The annual revenue of the State has reached the sum of seven and a half million and it is found inadequate to meet the increasing demands of extravagant and reckless expenditures.

Don't you think, Mr. Taxpayer, that economy in expenditure is a more vital question than equalization of taxation? Don't you think the State is paying too much for the quantity and quality of service it is receiving?

If the cause of burdensome taxation is removed the burden will not only be lightened but will naturally adjust and equalize itself.

AN INDEPENDENT PRESS.

Before publication of THE AMERICAN was begun the editor published an announcement in which he declared that the paper would not be the organ of any party or man. The idea was to separate the paper entirely from partisan politics and to make it primarily a local newspaper. So far we have adhered to our announced purpose and we shall firmly continue to stand to it.

It is gratifying to know that men of all political opinions and party creeds who have become subscribers to THE AMERICAN have shown their appreciation of our course and have urged us to continue to follow it. We print in another column a communication from T. D. Frey, addressed to The Richmond Virginian, which closes with the following paragraph:

"Newspapers are supported by the public irrespective of politics or parties. The people have a right to look to the newspapers for instruction, guidance, and, above all, for full and accurate information upon public affairs. The office of editor is second to none on earth in importance and power. An able, clean and fearless editor is a potential force in moulding public opinion. What a magnificent audience he daily addresses! He reaches all classes and conditions of society, he can make and unmake cabinets, dethrone despots, change policies, reform parties, crush wrongs, raise the fallen, defend the oppressed, demonstrating daily to the world that great truth, 'The pen is mightier than the sword.'" But he can never fulfill this noble destiny if he allows his paper to be bound neck and heels to any political party or faction."

It was just such convictions as these that inspired us when founding THE AMERICAN to make it a newspaper independent of all parties and factions and the advocate of principles that tend to make this a permanent government of the people. We shall stand by our purposes and convictions, with the expectation of receiving the commendation and support of many, and the adverse criticism of all who are devoted to partisan and factional politics.

Locating The "Ring."

Editor of The Virginian: Sir,—In your leading editorial of July 19th the following questions are propounded, viz: What is a ring? And where is it? And wherefore and why? A ring (with all due apologies to the late Mr. Morgan) is a community of interests in politics. Where is it? Somewhere in Virginia, evidently; but, like a community of interests in business, its exact location and membership cannot always be clearly defined, and as its workings (like its distinguished prototype in business) are generally conceded to be nefarious, it is not always desirable to those concerned that such should be the case. Wherefore and why? For precisely the same reason as the business community of interests—to crush out all competition and exploit the public. Could any intelligent mind who has carefully studied the working of the so-called dominant party in this State, whose leaders have been rightly termed an office-holding trust, deny that this result has not already been attained by ring methods? Is it not a fact that in the State, possessing, as it does, so many men of ability, a certain number of gentlemen (not all of whom by any means stand in the front rank either of intelligence or integrity) have become chronic office-holders, often to the exclusion of other and abler men? Is it not also a fact that in more than one instance, when it became imperative through the pressure of public opinion to relieve any one of these gentlemen from office, or in case he desired something better, that a fat job was actually created for his benefit? Is it not also a fact that competent and faithful men not in accord with the office-holding trust have been deprived of positions in order to make room for those in power, thus adding nepotism to ring rule?

Do not such acts as these clearly indicate the existence of some power other than that of the people—distributing offices and honors without regard to their wishes or respect for their opinions? By what other means than that of skillfully and ably managed combination could less than 50,000 voters in this State absolutely control a population of over two millions? By what other means could a revised and garbled constitution, containing odious election laws loaded down with arbitrary restrictions that a blind fool could see were intended solely to prevent the masses from voting, either through neglect, forgetfulness or disgust) be rammed down the public throat without even being submitted for ratification at the polls to the handful of voters who had qualified by paying \$1.50 for the privilege twelve months in advance. This miserable little pocket-handkerchief full of voters, thinly scattered over a hundred counties in a great state, are usually referred to as the people. They are so few in number as to be known personally to the ring managers or their bondmen in every voting precinct. They are composed almost to a man of those interested in the ring's success at the polls, and its continued hold upon public office and public funds. To this crowd in comic opera elections from time to time are submitted some of the most vital questions affecting the welfare of two millions of people. And yet we are glibly informed by public

speakers and the public press that we live under a Democratic form of government. Democracy is the rule of the people—not a part of them, but all of them. Anything less is an oligarchy, a ring, a political community of interests, or a "malign influence," if you prefer that wording. For what less than some malign influence, some hidden power could have yoked together such opposing political elements as the Anti-Saloon league, the liquor interests, the preachers, the Democrats and prohibitionists in the election of our present governor? Now if you want names, you can start with his. You can continue your list with the name of our present lieutenant-governor (and chronic holder of that office as well as the chairmanship of the State committee, which latter party of gentleman when, upon being politely requested by members of the press—in the interest of the public—to formulate a platform for their guidance, were bluntly informed it was "none of their business.")

Senator Martin is usually credited with being the "boss" of the political community of interests in Virginia, and no one has ever heard him deny the "soft impeachment." Ex-Governor Swanson is an able understudy—but why go further? Simply follow the list of office-holders all the way down through county courthouses and city wards, and you will get a list of names sufficient to warrant an extra edition of your paper.

Now, just one word regarding your esteemed contemporary, the "Supreme in Virginia." It is at least making an effort to fulfill its destiny as a newspaper; credit it up with good intentions. Newspapers are supported by the public irrespective of politics or parties. The people have a right to look to the newspapers for instruction, guidance, and, above all, for full and accurate information upon public affairs. The office of editor is second to none on earth in importance and power. An able, clean and fearless editor is a potential force in moulding public opinion. What a magnificent audience he daily addresses! He reaches all classes and conditions of society, he can make and unmake cabinets, dethrone despots, change policies, reform parties, crush wrongs, raise the fallen, defend the oppressed, demonstrating daily to the world that great truth, "The pen is mightier than the sword." But he can never fulfill this noble destiny if he allows his paper to be bound neck and heels to any political party or faction.

T. D. FREY.

700 South Pine Street, Richmond, Va.

Better Election Laws Essential.

(Richmond Times Dispatch.) No matter who shall rise or fall in the impending primaries, local and general, The Times-Dispatch agrees with the Staunton Leader that "the appeal of John Garland Pollard for election laws that will give protection against fraud in elections and primaries should meet a sympathetic response from every man who wishes to see purity in governmental affairs. Our laws as they stand are full of loopholes, through which those who commit frauds in elections escape." Furthermore, the Leader draws a striking parallel to demonstrate that the punishment in some cases is ridiculously inadequate. Within the same week a man was convicted in Staunton of a violation of the election laws and sentenced to pay a fine of only a few dollars and serve only a few hours in prison, while for the commission of a like crime in New Jersey a man was sentenced to the penitentiary for six years.

One of the ablest lawyers in Virginia was asked last week what he would make the first and most important article in a program of constructive legislation in Virginia, and he replied at once: "The reform of the election statutes so that all primaries and elections shall be fair, honest and accurate in their registry of the people's will." The Times-Dispatch believes that such a sentiment is wide-spread in this Commonwealth, and should be heeded by the next General Assembly. A model for the structure of a better election system can easily be found in the plans employed in some of the more advanced States. The Leader charges "that bribery and the use of money in paying poll taxes are so common as to excite little comment." The people have not forgotten the cases of the bribers in the Southwest whom Judge Skeen brought to time. An effective bribery statute was drafted by the late Judge Archer A. Phlegar, and presented to the General Assembly of 1912, but received small consideration. If some new member of the new Legislature will revive it, he will render a public service in so doing.

A thorough revision of the whole system on broader lines is needed. If the General Assembly of 1914 can find time to reform the fee system, the election system and the tax system, it will have done a splendid sixty days' work sufficient to entitle it to rest in peace from its labors.

Animals and Music.

(From Tit-Bits.)

A unique musical experiment has been conducted recently in France. It was resolved to institute concerts for animals for the purpose of observing the effects of music upon them. The results of the observations made established the facts that disconnected tones on stringed instruments connected no effect upon horses beyond causing some of the animals to manifest signs of impatience, but when a melody was played the horses turned towards the players, pricked up their ears and showed plainly the pleasure they experienced.

An orchestral concert was given before the elephants in Le Jardin des Plantes. The animals became excited and impatient when passionate music was played, but calm when a sustained,

melodious and flowing style was adopted. Dogs were found to be partial to the various instruments according to breed, but the dog that will show affection or even respect for the bagpipes is not yet born. Dogs have marked musical likes and dislikes. Some have a liking for, others aversion to, the piano, violin and flute, but all became enraged when tunes were played at a very rapid rate. It was found also that dogs had frequently their favorite composers, and would prefer Handel to Beethoven, Mozart to Mendelssohn, Brahms to Schumann, Moscheles to Chopin, but none was discovered to show an appreciation for Wagner.

The late Rev. R. Eastcote of Exeter once told the story of five choristers who, one Sunday evening, were walking along the banks of the Mersey in Cheshire. After a time they sat down on the grass and began to sing an anthem. A hare passing with great swiftness towards the place where they were sitting stopped at about twenty yards' distance from them. She appeared to be highly delighted with the music, and as soon as the singing ceased returned slowly to the wood. When she had nearly reached the end of the field the choristers began to sing again. The hare stopped, turned round and came swiftly to the place, and remained listening in seeming rapture and delight until the singing ceased, when she returned to the wood.

Argentine's Financial Crisis.

(Letter in Springfield Republican.)

At present the Argentine appears to be on the eve of a great crisis. Money is extremely scarce, two small banks and several commercial houses have recently gone into liquidation, and there is prevalent a dread of what the future may bring. The cause is not difficult to determine. Like all new countries, the Argentine suffers from excessive expansion of business and credits, aided considerably by extravagance and lack of foresight by those wealthy families whose riches have come from the land.

For years the price of land has increased at a fabulous rate. At first the value probably increased accordingly, but of late years the increase in value has been far less than the increase in price—in other words, plain land value inflation. As a result mortgages based on the price rather than the true value shown by earning power have been excessive, and often for more than the total value of the land. This in turn has resulted in many cases in the impossibility of meeting interest payments.

The seriousness of this state of affairs has been accentuated by the character of the native Argentines, who own most of the land. In many cases they have increased their mortgages according to the supposed increase in the land value, and it is reported that not frequently the lenders of money have also been mistaken to the extent of taking mortgages considerably in excess of the value of the land as shown by its earning power. The money received from the increased mortgages based on these supposed increased values has often been spent lavishly in gay Paris life. The Argentine has now usurped the role of which our wealthy westerners formerly played in Paris.

Speaks Without a Larynx.

Without a larynx the voice usually is reduced to a whisper. But a person without a larynx can be taught to speak quite audibly in a new way, as is shown by Dr. E. W. Scripture of Columbia University, New York, in the Journal of the American Medical Association. He says:

"The patient came to me three months after his larynx had been removed for carcinoma. The passage from the mouth to the trachea was entirely closed. He breathed through a tracheal cannula. "To produce the explosive 'p' he was taught to close his lips and compress the air in his mouth and pharynx by tension on the cheeks and in the back of the throat. On opening the lips there was a puff or explosion of the air that produced a quite unusually audible 'p.'"

"For 't' he placed the point of the tongue against the palate and compressed the air in the mouth and pharynx. The moment the closure of the tongue was released he produced a 't' that was more distinct than one produced normally. Just this same 't' is taught in one system of elocution; the speaker shuts his glottis tightly and compresses the air in the mouth and pharynx. This form of enunciation can be heard very far away in a large hall where the ordinary 't' would be inaudible. For 'k' the back of the tongue is raised. Otherwise the mechanism is the same.

"For the fricatives 'f,' 's,' 'sh' (as in 'shoe') and 'th' (as in 'thin'), a narrow passage is formed between lips and teeth, tongue and palate, etc. For these sounds the air is furnished by the mouth and throat compressed just as far the explosives. All these sounds are made normally by pressure of air from the chest, but without any action of the larynx. They are called 'surds.'"

Soldiers of Fortune With Japan.

(From Oakland Inquirer.)

Col. Charles Kolb of Oakland and Los Angeles, who commanded a foreign legion in the Balkans for the Bulgarian army, is now an officer in the Japanese army and instructing the little brown men in the latest arts of warfare, according to friends of the man here who received a communication from him recently.

Kolb went into the Balkan war fresh from service under three flags in Mexico. He served with Madero against Diaz, with Diaz against Madero and later with Madero against Magon. Prior to the revolution in Mexico he fought with the French in Algiers and with the English against the Boers. Kolb also has participated in a revolution or two in South America, but in his letter to

Oakland friends states he expects to see the greatest conflict of them all in the Orient as Japan is now preparing for war with "some great power."

Kolb is well known in this State, where he made his money for many years between his periods of service under various flags. His friends know him as a cashiered officer from the Austrian army who has an income at his disposal which reaches him semi-annually. Kolb always keeps money on hand to go to the scene of the nearest war. He bears the scars of several wounds, but has always had the good fortune to live to see another fight.

The soldier of fortune's letter states that the island empire is eager to secure the service of all foreign soldiers who have had experience in a war or two and that the little brown men in view of the fact that they pay good fighting wages to foreigners would have the world's finest foreign legion in the world in case they cross blades with some country in warfare.

A Domestic Peacemaker.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

Queen Mary of England has displayed may strong traits of character since her elevation, but in nothing has she taken a firmer stand than against the unwholesome display of marital discord in the divorce courts. She may believe in divorces for particular reasons and under particular circumstances, although she has effectually discouraged them among the nobility.

Gay young scions of nobility may not hope flagrantly to disregard their domestic obligations and continue to enjoy the favor of the Queen. Divorcees, who have sought the publicity of the courts and poured forth their woes may no longer bask in the smiles of royalty, unless their cause is most unusual.

The Queen recently emphasized this when she commanded the Duke and Duchess of Westminster to appear together at a state dinner. The command, of course, brought the separated couple together and the Duke displayed the most considerate, even if frigid, attention to the Duchess. It was their first appearance together in public in three years, during which their separation has been publicly discussed.

Queen Mary, wife and mother, may well maintain the position she has taken. The shameless and wanton abuse of the privilege of the divorce court needs such a rebuke as that implied by England's Queen.

Laws and Laws.

(Chicago Tribune.)

There are gentlemen in Congress whose reliance upon the ability of a statute to repeal natural laws is incurable. Unhappily the greater part of them belong to the party now in power. Hitherto they have had no opportunity, thanks to the good sense of the majority of the American voters, to put their theories to the test.

If they are now given that opportunity the theories will be exploded, but not merely to their own destruction. The explosion will injure the country, and especially the "people" whom these theories are supposed to profit.

Why none of these legislators, observing the deplorable results of the law of gravitation when disregarded by some one of the plain people, has never proposed its repeal is a mystery of political oversight.

Many of the laws of physics are exceedingly cruel in their working out, and are sure to injure those who disobey them, no matter how estimable their victims may be as industrious, moral, economical and democratic individuals.

We recommend that a number of the members of Congress now coming forward with currency proposals of the kind repudiated at previous elections turn rather to a thorough revision of the harsh laws of physics. They will do considerable less damage to their constituents along this line.

The New Type.

(Detroit News.)

Without celebrating the downfall of President Mellen of the New Haven Railroad, and letting him slide gently into the past with a good many other undesirable conditions, one can rejoice with propriety on the elevation of a man like Howard Elliott, for ten years president of the Northern Pacific, to the uneasy seat at the head of the road that dominates Upper New England.

For some years it has been pretty clear to us that the railroad was a public servant, and that a railroad president's duty towards the public was quite as important as was his duty towards the investors. From time to time there have been framed in these columns and in the columns of other periodicals of like economic conceptions certain ideals that were recommended to railroads. Slowly the fruits fill and ripen. That ideal of public service has never been better expressed, or enunciated from a better vantage point than by President Elliott on taking hold of the New Haven.

"I am a quasi-public servant, and recognize a solemn duty to serve the people as well as the owners of the railroad stocks and bonds. The public has a right to know the head of a railroad and his ideas. The laws must be strictly obeyed. If these laws hamper the railroad's public service, the public will be taken into our confidence."

Sounds From a Rainbow.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

It seems incredible that a beam of light could be made to produce a sound, but such a thing can be done. A ray of sunlight is thrown through a lens on a glass vessel containing lamp-black, colored silk, or worsted, or any like substance. A disk having slits or openings cut in it, is made to revolve swiftly in this beam of light, so as to "cut-it-up,"

thus causing alternate flashes of light and shadow. When one places his ear to the glass vessel he hears strange sounds so long as the flashing beam falls upon the vessel.

A still more extraordinary effect is produced when the beam of sunlight is made to pass through a prism, so as to produce what is called the solar spectrum. The disk is turned and the colored light of the rainbow is made to break through it. Now, if the ear be placed to the vessel containing the silk or other materials, as the colored lights of the spectrum fall upon it, sounds will be given by the different parts of the spectrum, and there will be silence in other parts.

For example, if the vessel contains red worsted and the green light flashes upon it, loud sounds will be given out. Only feeble sounds will be heard when the red and the blue parts of the rainbow fall upon the vessel. Other colors produce no sounds at all.

Green silk gives out sound best in a red light. Every kind of material gives more or less sound in different colors and no sounds at all in others.

Cash-Register Statesmanship.

(From New York World.)

No wonder Wall street is peeved when legislators with earning capacity of ordinary clerks try to determine the financial destiny of the nation.—Wall Street Journal.

For that matter, Abraham Lincoln did not have earning capacity of an ordinary Wall street clerk, nor did Ulysses S. Grant, who lost all his money and some of his reputation in a brief Wall street career.

The most money Daniel Webster ever had at any one time in his life he borrowed, and he was none too prompt about paying it back. McKinley was such a wretched business man that his friends were compelled to pay his debts before he could become a candidate for President. Even Alexander Hamilton, the greatest of American financiers, left a small estate, and that badly involved, and Jefferson managed to pass from riches to poverty in the course of his long public career.

The notion that rich men are better legislators than poor men could originate only in Wall street, where business and government are regarded as synonymous.

Ups-its Backward.

(The London Mail.)

Walking upstairs backward is urged by a London physician as a useful practice in cases of heart weakness and as helping in a more equal distribution of muscular wear and tear.

"Firstly and most important," he says, "walking upstairs backward would prevent any tendency to hurry. No matter how inveterate a 'stair rush' a man might be, he would have to moderate his pace if going backward. This enforced deliberation would, of course, be of great value in heart disease. The second effect would be to relieve the strain from the ordinary walking and climbing muscles (those on the front of the thigh) and to press into service those on the back of the leg, which ordinarily do no work in climbing." The total result, therefore, saving in muscular wear and tear, a more economical distribution of this, of course, would also be of value in cases of heart weakness."

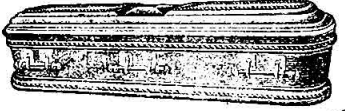
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 Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.
 T. C. SCHULER, D. D., Pastor.
 Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.
 H. B. STALEY, Supt.
 Junior League every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.
 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.

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

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 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.
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 Meets second Friday night in each month.
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 JNO. A. GROSECLOSE, Recorder.

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

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

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GEORGE FRED COOK
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SOURCE OF HER PATRIOTISM
 Young Woman Unconsciously Reveals Why She Wanted Her Pet Brother to Aid His Country.

Four years ago the pet brother had an opportunity to go to the Philippines, but the women of the family, being ardent anti-imperialists, protested so vehemently that he finally refused the offer and continued to peg along at the same old clerkship.
 A week or so ago the youngest sister changed her mind.
 "I wish," she said, "that you had gone to the Philippines, after all."
 The pet brother braided back pompously. He was not particularly glad to be told that his absence was desirable, but it was pleasant to know that his views had at last been embraced by one member of the family.
 "I knew," said he, "that you would come around to my way of thinking

because satisfaction was short-lived. Oh, I don't mean what you think!" his sister exclaimed. "If you were there you could send me such pretty oriental things to wear. Philippine relations are nice things to have. People who have them can be spotted by the clothes they wear. I know lots of women who, having hitherto suffered pangs of envy at sight of imported gowns worn by their friends, can now have revenge by sporting South Sea Island finery and lawns of unique design. These fabrics may not be on a par with European importations so far as fineness of texture and finish go, but they have a tone of their own, and women who can boast several such dresses and blouses are in luck."
 The pet brother slammed the door in disgust.
 "It may be true," he said, "that a man's bump of affection is in his stomach, but it is equally true that a woman's patriotism is on her back!"

One Good Point.
 "I wouldn't yawp so much about the law's delay. It is a good thing sometimes."
 "I'd like to know how."
 "People who foolishly apply for a divorce think better of it and make up."

HOLDEN PLANS TO PUT ALFALFA ON EVERY FARM

Plan to Unite All Interests in Nation-Wide Campaign for the General Growing of Alfalfa.

Extension Department to Aid Any Community Interested in Conducting Campaign to Encourage the Growing of Alfalfa—No More Difficult to Grow Than Clover and Gives Double the Yield.

Alfalfa Automobile Trains Important Feature of the Work—Schedules to Be Arranged and Meetings to Be Held at Farm Homes—Prominent Speakers to Accompany Each Alfalfa Train—Alfalfa Organizations Will Be Formed in Each Community to Promote the Work—Field Men Experienced in Alfalfa Growing Will Follow Up Preliminary Work Wherever Possible and Give Aid in Getting a Start—Prof. P. G. Holden, Director Extension Department, International Harvester Company, Chicago, Will Direct the Work.

The campaign will be conducted in co-operation with farmers' institutes, bankers, business men, farmers, commercial clubs, granges, live stock and dairy associations and other organizations in any community where the people are anxious to improve their agricultural conditions and are willing to give time and money to carry on the work.

County and city superintendents of schools, colleges, institute workers, Chautauqua lecturers, and others interested in the work will be assisted in obtaining alfalfa charts and lantern slides. Alfalfa literature and booklets will be given wide distribution throughout the country. Special alfalfa articles will be sent to farm journals and magazines, and plate and matrix pages to newspapers. Alfalfa editions of newspapers will be published where campaigns are conducted. Dates will be arranged for "Alfalfa Day" in the schools.

To Begin Campaign Work in East, West and South.
 Work to be started immediately in the cotton belt states and in the east and west. Thirty to forty meetings will be held in each county, the number depending on local conditions.

To accomplish the most in agricultural development, we must begin with the man behind the crop. Upon him depends the final working out of the principles of agriculture—the simple and practical things—which our schools, colleges and experiment stations are endeavoring to bring into general use.

Professor Holden proposes to carry these principles further even than the very effective work done on the agricultural trains, by using that most modern vehicle—the automobile—going directly to the people on their own farms where the meetings are to be held.

Alfalfa Greatest Soil-Enriching Crop.
 Agricultural development needs in addition to the work of our public institutions, the individual efforts of every merchant, banker, corporation, or laboring man, and this plan calls for their heartiest co-operation.

This plan for increasing the yields of our crops by the more extensive growing of that wonderful soil improver, ALFALFA, is meeting the approval of all men who have any knowledge of the beneficial results of its introduction as a general crop.

Campaigns are now being conducted in many of the central western states, and Professor Holden is daily answering requests for his assistance in organizing other localities, and invites cordial co-operation with every community interested.

Where campaigns are contemplated it is required, first, that a request be made to the Agricultural Extension Department for assistance in carrying on the campaign.

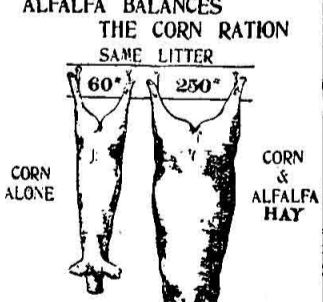
What the local people will provide:
 (1) Expenses (meals and lodging) for the alfalfa speakers and staff upon their arrival and during the campaign.
 (2) From ten to twenty automobiles for each day of the campaign to carry the alfalfa crew and invited guests; one auto truck to carry literature, baggage, charts, and other equipment.
 (3) Arrange for meeting places and publish schedule of same.
 (4) Local advertising.
 (5) Photographer, if possible.

The Agricultural Extension Department will provide:
 (1) Advance men to assist in organization work.
 (2) Lecturers.
 (3) Literature.
 (4) Special educational articles for newspapers and farm journals pertinent to alfalfa culture, object of campaign, etc.
 (5) Field men to follow up the preliminary work and aid the people in any community where sufficient interest is shown to warrant it.

ALFALFA FOR HOGS.
 Kansas Experiment Proves the Great Value of Alfalfa and Corn as a Balanced Ration—Hog Growers Note the Result of This Interesting Feeding Experiment.

This experiment was conducted at the Kansas Agricultural college:
 The pigs shown in the accompanying chart were litter mates. The larger pig was fed on a ration of corn and alfalfa hay; the smaller on corn alone.
 Several litters of weanling pigs were equally divided into two lots. The pigs were carefully chosen as to weight and thriftiness, so that each lot represented a fair average of the total number of pigs used in the experiment.

The experiment was carried on for a period of eight months. At the end of this time the pigs fed on corn and alfalfa hay were in excellent condition.
 The experiment was carried on for a period of eight months. At the end of this time the pigs fed on corn and alfalfa hay were in excellent condition.

ALFALFA BALANCES THE CORN RATION SAME LITTER

 FROM KANS. EXP. STA.

tion for market and averaged 250 pounds, dressed, while the pigs fed on corn alone were thin and scrawny and averaged but 60 pounds each. In the latter case, one pig died of what the veterinarian declared to be starvation, notwithstanding the fact that this lot of pigs had all the corn they could eat.

Must Have Protein.
 The scrawny 60-pound pigs lacked protein, that element required in growing animals, to develop bone and muscle, blood, nerve and tissue—that which builds the frame—the very thing that the pigs did not get when fed upon corn alone.
 Corn is deficient in protein and has an abundance of starch and sugar. Neither alfalfa nor corn when fed alone will give the best results, but a combination of the two make a perfectly balanced ration.
 A balanced ration is a combination of feeds containing elements necessary for the proper physical development of the animal. Protein, the most essential element in animal feed, builds the frame of the body while corn is essentially valuable for the production of fat.

The bones of the "corn-alfalfa" lot of

MAN'S GREATEST LOVE

By ARTHUR W. BEER.

As he fled along the bleak highway the one awful thought that possessed him was the utter hopelessness of the situation into which he had been so abruptly plunged.

He had not meant to kill him. Ah, no! such a thought had never found lodgment in his brain for an instant. Why should he harm the father of the woman he loved?

He had gone more to plead his cause with the old man. Words had passed between them, and the old man, in senile rage, had attacked him. Even then he had not meant to show resistance. His sole thought was to quiet the old man. But as he had struggled with him with that end in view they had slipped on the polished surface of the oaken floor of the library, and in falling the old man's head had struck against the iron-bound corner of a massive ancient chest, and he had lain still.

Presently, in the deep gloom of his inner being a spark of hope glowed. What if the old man were not really dead? True, he had thought to make sure, but he should not have given up so soon. At any rate, he should have faced the situation manfully; should have aroused old Sarah, the sole domestic of the old widower's big house; and Clarice—no! he never could have told Clarice.

He began to retrace his steps feverishly. What a distance he had traveled in his insane flight! Suppose that he found the household aroused upon his return?

As at length he neared the house, he perceived that the lowered windows were lighted up.

But surely that fitful, flaring light was no ordinary illumination? He suddenly recalled that in his struggle with the old man the burning logs of the great open fire in the library had been scattered. He had afterward thrown them back, but some stray coals must have remained behind and now on fire!

He rushed forward; but he might as well have hurled himself against a rock as against that massive front door; and as for the lower windows, they were heavily crossed with iron bars.

And Clarice? Clarice was no doubt sleeping calmly enough upstairs. He knew her window.

He dashed madly in the direction of the barn, where he remembered to have seen a ladder only the other day.

Presently he returned, dragging its weight after him, and raised it to the upper window.

He broke the glass with his bare hands, unmindful of the wounds it caused him, and, raising the sash, entered the apartment.

"Clarice!" he called. "The house is afire; come quickly!"

He ran to the head of the stairs. The lower portion of the house was all aflame.

He gathered her yielding body in his arms and hurried to the window.

"But where is father? Oh, you must save him!" she gasped.

"I will, darling," he said, shuddering involuntarily.

He gazed below. Neighbors, attracted by the glare, had commenced to assemble. One man was already half-way up the ladder.

He passed her fainting form to the man on the ladder and rushed back to arouse old Sarah and direct her to the means of escape.

Then he began to make his way to the hell of fire below.

It was then that the great temptation came to him. Why should he risk his life for a dead man? Already he had done all that could reasonably be required of him, and the fire would soon obliterate the traces of that dread mishap.

But, no! he could not live with that stain upon his soul. He could not bear the plaudits of the crowd, nor her proud words of praise for his heroism, with the knowledge of the true state of affairs gnawing at his heart.

He fought his way to the library and dragged out the singed body of his late adversary. Through the hall, and to the doorway he struggled with his burden, but the smoke and flames overcame him, and he sank down just within the portal.

Meanwhile, from the outside they were battering down the door with axes, and presently they rushed in, regardless of the flames that belched forth, and carried out the blackened bodies.

One grave contained them; and, kneeling by the marble shaft that marks its site, you may often see a sad faced, black-garbed woman. Besides names and dates, the shaft bears this inscription:

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend."
 (Copyright, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

Die Wacht am Rhein.
 The Imperial German library, which possesses the original text of the national anthem, "Die Wacht am Rhein," signed by the author, Max Schneckenburg, has been further enriched by the gift of the original music from a person whose name the librarian cannot divulge. The report states that the "music is written on a quarto sheet of music paper" and bears the signature, "Composed on March 10, 1854, by Karl Wilhelm at Knefeld." The sheet appears to have been dedicated to the composer's friend, Wilhelm Grief. A copy of the music, also signed by the composer, slightly changed, is preserved at the German Museum at Nurnburg.

A Sure Thing.
 "Well, I see old man Moneybags gave Lord de Noodles a check for \$500,000 the day he married Missie Moneybags," said Dubbs.

"Yes," said Dumpkins. "And I suppose the lord loved the cheerful giver, as usual."—Judge.

Ambiguous.
 Wife (shaking her husband)—John, wake up! That's three times I've roused you. Now go and attend to the doors and windows; you don't expect me to shut up, do you?
 Hub (grouchily)—I wish you would.

Cornered.
 Crawford—Congratulations, old man! I'm going to be married again.
 Crabshaw—Why, I thought you once told me you always profited by your mistakes.—Judge.

Proving it.
 "Grammar is a temperamental sort of science, isn't it?"
 "I don't see how."
 "Oh, it has its moods."

FEATS OF CHEMISTRY

OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACHIEVING FAME OR FORTUNE OR BOTH.

Many Patents for Making Artificial Rubber Have Been Issued, but Price Still Remains the Same.

It was announced a few weeks ago that a distinguished chemist of the Imperial Technical School of Moscow had solved the problem of making artificial rubber, and that he could sell the new product at about 14 a pound, according to Tlt-Bits.

Yet, in spite of this widely disseminated piece of news, the price of rubber remains pretty much the same. The reason may be found by examining the patent office records. During the last ten or twelve years nearly 300 patents for artificial rubber have been taken out.

Substitutes have been made from petroleum, from coal tar, turpentine, peat, from nitrated linseed oil, and by treating cereals with phyllin.

The latter invention made a considerable sensation so long ago as 1906; yet, judging by the constantly increasing demand for the natural product, it has had little effect upon the real rubber market.

The chemist, working in his laboratory can take any substance and analyze it—that is, break it up into its original constituents and tell you what they are, and how much of each element the substance in question is composed of.

But when it comes to building up the original substance out of its prime constituents, there he is at sea. By dint of long and patient experiments, or perhaps by pure chance, he may succeed in reproducing some few natural products, but that is as far as he can go.

Indigo dye took many years to synthesize. A German chemist accomplished it at last, but the curious discovery was made that, if blended with the natural product made from the indigo plant, the color produced was both more durable and brighter than that made by either dye alone. So artificial indigo has not yet ruined the indigo planter.

At Delhi, the new capital of India, stands an ancient iron monument which, though exposed to all weathers, never rusts or decays. Yet it has no protective covering. Here is a secret which would be simply invaluable to the world, which has been discovered by some Indian artificer of old time and most unfortunately been lost.

At a recent meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute Mr. Cushman said that we could face the future with complacency if we could rediscover the secret. To nipowners alone it would mean a yearly saving of millions. Rust is the great enemy of the steel ship, and she has constantly to go into dock to have her hull coated with anti-corrosive solution.

Marvelous.
 "My new phonograph is an almost perfect instrument. I wish you could come over and hear it some evening. I had Jinx make a record for it the other day, a funny story, you'll be surprised."

"I would recognize Jinx's voice, would I?"
 "Would you? It is so natural you can smell his breath."

MARION, VIRGINIA

An Ostracised Flag.
 The minister of the Boston South Congregational church said the other day:
 "Instead of the cross I should like to see the white flag on the topmost spire of every Christian church. On the flag of faith, there floating aloft, I would put the Christian star of Bethlehem."
 It would be legal on a church spire, but under the new Massachusetts law it could not be carried in a parade.

On the Rialto.
 Actor—Awfully good of you to send me a pass for that matinee. Do you mind if I bring my wife?
 Manager—My dear boy, what a question! You must know that any wife of yours is always welcome.—Life.

Have You a Little Money Now and Then?
 Do you keep it in an absolutely safe place? Or do you spend it as fast as it comes—perhaps a little faster?
A SUGGESTION
 Deposit your income as received in this bank; pay all your bills by checks, contract only such obligations as will enable you to get ahead and keep ahead; enjoy the supreme satisfaction of seeing your balance grow.
 That is the way to your success, and it leads you into the door of
THE MARION NATIONAL BANK
 MARION, VA.
 Capital \$40,000.00 Surplus \$25,000.00
 W. L. Lincoln, Prest.
 H. B. Staley, Vice-Prest.
 T. E. King, Cashier.
 Jno. A. Groseclose, Assistant Cashier

H. T. WILLIAMS
 Boot and Shoe Repairer
 All work neatly and promptly done.
 Ladies' and children's shoes a specialty.
 Shop at rear of Scott Bros.
 MARION, VA.

You Can't Afford
 to be without the news of your county.

The American
 will consider of first importance the matter of thoroughly covering the news of Smyth County. News of the State and Nation will be given in condensed form.
 The subscription price of The American is

One Year \$1.00
Six Months .50
 Leave your subscriptions at The American office.

C. A. PICKLE & CO.
 GROCERIES
 FRUITS AND
 VEGETABLES
 We pay highest market price for Country Produce, Cash.
 Canned Fruits of all kinds.
 A fancy line of Headley's Candies. Fresh stock received every week.
C. A. PICKLE & CO.
 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.

Miss Emma Showalter is back home from a visit to relatives in Pulaski county.

W. W. Workman, of Richmond, spent Friday in Marion, visiting his brother, E. E. Workman.

Miss Maude Seaver, who had been visiting relatives in Wythe county, returned home last Friday.

Miss Carrie Mae Copenhaver, of Richmond, is visiting Mrs. F. K. Groseclose and Mrs. P. W. McSpadden.

Misses Kate and Annie Long, of Athens, Tenn., are at Marion visiting their aunt, Mrs. Geo. W. Seaver.

S. A. H. Groseclose is traveling through East Tennessee in the interest of the Success Wheat Grader this week.

Our Syllables.

(Ohio State Journal.)

There is no language so beautiful as our own English tongue, when it is spoken beautifully. It is a wonderful possession; but like many other things which we have always had, we underestimate it and abuse it until it is depreciated.

One of the ways in which we mistreat our language is in over-accenting our words. Foreigners are always quick to notice this. They find it hard to understand us because we bring out the one syllable that is accented and slur all over the others. As they say, we "bang out" the accent, but care nothing about the rest of the word. By this fault, of which nearly all Americans are guilty, the language is robbed of its harmonious flow, as well as of intelligibility.

It is always noticeable that persons of most culture speak most distinctly, and this is a mark of breeding that everyone can try to. To speak clearly, giving each word its correct value, indicates a certain amount of knowledge, while the opposite way of speech is often an index of slovenly habits of thought if not illiteracy.

Truthful James.

A hostess, who was going to give a big dinner party, hired a page for that particular evening to help with the waiting, and duly impressed his duties upon him during the course of the afternoon.

"Now, James," she said, "it will be your duty to hand round the wines, and you will begin with the sherry. There are two kinds of sherry, and the inferior kind is to be offered with the soup. Do you understand?"

James duly mastered this and the other details of his work, and the banquet began. Presently the hostess signed to James, and that young man, seizing the decanter, began to make his rounds, saying in clear and penetrating tones as he approached each guest:

"Inferior sherry, ma'am? Inferior sherry, sir?"—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

Man Arrested for Odd Theft.

A novelty in theft was recorded at Philadelphia, Pa., the other night, when a man named Johns was arrested in the act of stealing an alarm clock from the home of a woman named Murray. Johns, it appears, is a heavy sleeper—so heavy, in fact, that he cannot get up in the morning without aid. Many a good place his slumbers have cost him. Johns had planned to assume a new position shortly. So when he spied a perfectly good alarm clock in Mrs. Murray's front room, temptation overcame him. Calamity followed hard upon temptation, however, for just as he was making way with the clock its alarm went off and brought Mrs. Murray to the scene in time to witness the vanishing of her property. She called a policeman, and Johns was taken into custody.

Big Mistake.

Bluffers bounced into the club, jammed his hat down on a table with a fierce bang, and flung himself into an easy chair.

"What's wrong, today, Bluffers? You look bad."

"I'll never forgive myself. I kicked a man out of my house last night."

"Humph! I've kicked out many a one. Young fellow, I suppose?"

"No; past middle age."

"Well, these old codgers have no business to be coming around courting young girls. I would have kicked him out myself."

"Yes; but I have found out since that this man wasn't courting my daughter. He was after my mother-in-law."

Bishop Turned the Tables.

One day a bishop chanced into the shop of a druggist who was very fond of a joke—on somebody else. The druggist, wishing to have a joke at the bishop's expense, asked: "Bishop, can you tell me the difference between an ass and a bishop?" The bishop could not. "Well," said the druggist, smiling all over, "an ass carries its cross (burden) upon its back, but a bishop carries his cross (of gold) on his breast." "Very good," replied the bishop, and then continued: "Now, then, my friend, can you tell the difference between an ass and a druggist?" After some hesitation the druggist answered: "No, sir, I can't." "Neither can I," retorted the bishop as he walked out.

Her Dear Thoughts.

Captain Turner of the Mauretania told in the smoking room of his ship an Easter story.

"I once overheard a bride and bridegroom talking," he began. "The bridegroom said, tenderly:

"A penny for your thoughts, my dear."

"A penny?" she replied, indignantly. "Well, they'll cost you just \$200. I was thinking of the Easter gown I'm going to order the minute we strike Paris."

His Indefinite Status.

"What brought you to this sad situation?" inquired the jaller.

"I got caught between stations," answered the graffer. "I couldn't be on the level and I wasn't strong enough to figure as the man higher up."

THERE'S A TIME LIMIT

EVERY HOUR REDUCES OUR CHANCES OF MAKING GOOD.

It is Like a Game, and Every Minute Lowers Our Opportunity of Rolling Up a High Score Before the Bell Rings.

In the game of making good there's a time limit, the Business Philosopher asserts.

When we were seventeen the future to us was a world unexplored, with time unlimited.

But at thirty-seven to forty-seven our perspective has changed.

We look into the future through wiser eyes and are startled—time has acquired boundary lines.

We look back at opportunities lost—at things done which we ought not to have done—at things left undone which we ought to have done—at long hours and well meant labor which proved profitless.

And it shows in our score. We stand at the crest of the hill—the game is half over—to win we must capitalize the future with experience gathered from the past.

But we cannot afford to put off till tomorrow.

We cannot afford to miss even one opportunity.

There is a limit—a time limit—and every day, every hour, every minute is reducing just that much our chance of rolling up a good score in the game of making good.

We can't afford to go through the year not knowing whether we are winning, playing even or going behind.

A year is 365 precious days—8,760 hours—the best days and hours of our life—and we can't coax them back.

If we are losing we want to know today, so that tomorrow we can "change the trump."

And next week we want to know how much we profited by the change.

If we investigate we find that a large percentage of all failures are due, not to lack of ambition, ability or hard luck, but rather to each man's ignorance of the actual condition of his own particular business.

Further investigation convinces us that the great majority of small retailers are capable, hard working business men, working in the dark, waiting for the end of the year to find out if their score has gone up or down in the game of making good.

But we find that the man who is making a "killing"—the man with the best score—is the man who labors less and thinks more, the man who systematizes, who installs a proper accounting system, the man who knows which clerk deserves a raise and which should be fired, who knows which lines should be discontinued and which pushed.

He is the man who knows this week what he made last week.

He is managing. We have the same opportunity. What he is doing we can do; we have the same ambition, ability and energy.

But we must be up and doing; we've reached the crest of the hill, and—In the game of making good. There's a time limit.

HE IS NOT ALWAYS MODEST

So-Called Self-Made Man Sometimes Overestimates Himself, Asserts Minister.

Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick voiced the pentup conviction of many thoughtful men when he said to his Yale audience that the self-made man is not the greatest creation in the world. There are many truly self-made men whom we honor, and who carry their honors with becoming modesty. Such men recognize the fact that, though they get the credit for their own success, they owe it much to their conceit that everybody wishes they had wholly let out the contract to somebody else. These are usually the ones who in fact owe most and credit least to others for their success.

In the analysis we find that Mr. Fosdick's conclusion is correct. There is no such thing as a self-made man. There are some men who owe success much to circumstances and very little to their own endeavor. There are on the other hand men who have won their place by adding self-sacrifice and

hard work to circumstances less favorable than those of which the others rose. In men of both sorts modesty is becoming.

"It is not infrequent that the small man achieves what is commonly accepted as success. He is the one who prates about his self-making, who is particularly obnoxious and deserves this rebuke. There are not so many of him, but the few go a long way to make a noise like a multitude. He is cocksure that, since he deems he has achieved what he set out to achieve, his opinion on matters and things is the final authority.

By sheer force of that pertinacity and will force by which he has arrived—as he thinks—he will often face down in argument the man who has a better reason. He assumes to be a correct type of self-made man. He may, indeed, do much good, and stand as an example of what effectively applied will power can do, but he needs to be reckoned for what he is worth. And what he is really worth is much less than is commonly supposed.

Plant Immigrants Help Feed Us.

After experiments covering nineteen years the Smyrna fig was introduced in California, where it now is being successfully grown. More than one-half of the rice now grown in Louisiana and Texas is the Klusku rice of Japan, imported here in 1899. The Corsican citron, a superb variety, has also been naturalized in California; udo, a Japanese salad plant of great value, is now being grown here; experiments are making by the bureau of plant industry with the date palm in arid regions of the west; the carob tree, or St. John's bread, from the Mediterranean region, is flourishing near Los Angeles; Egyptian cotton, introduced in the Colorado river valley, may make that territory the American Egypt; the development of alfalfa in the west is well known; the malla horseradish from Bohemia is being grown in New Jersey; the mangosteen, a delicious tropical fruit, is now in Porto Rico, as well as in the Panama canal zone, through the efforts of the bureau.

Truthful Advertising.

Charles L. Slinnixon, a London advertising expert, was praising in New York the change that has come over the advertisement. "In advertising, as in other things," he said, "it has been found that honesty pays, and to-day throughout the world the successful advertiser is modest and conservative in his statements. Advertising is no longer mistrusted. Things are no longer as they were in Phant's day. 'You know Phant, our 400-pound book-keeper' said one man in the street to another. 'Yes, what of him?' 'Well, he saw an ad in the paper—'Fat folks reduced, five dollars'—and he answered it. 'Did he get any reply?' 'Oh, yes; it was just as advertised.' 'That's good. And how much was he reduced?' 'Why, just as the advertisement said—five dollars.'"

An Exception.

John Dickson Howe, a writer residing in California, once took exception to the assertion of a gentleman who casually remarked that "all great men had commenced at the bottom of the ladder and worked their way up to success." When asked to cite a case in contrast, he replied, "Why, there is a man in Omaha who started his life's work practically a poor man, but by close application to business has not only gained a national reputation and amassed a fortune, yet, contrary to the usual custom, he commenced at the top and worked downward." "What is his business?" inquired the stranger. "A well digger," replied Mr. Howe.

Built That Way.

Rankin—Every time I get up to try to make a speech I can feel my knees knocking together.

Fyle—Naturally. If your legs bent outward, as mine do, instead of inward, you wouldn't have any of that trouble.

Time-Honored Tradition.

"I ordered pork and beans, didn't I?"

"Certainly, boss."

"Well, where's the pork?"

"Why, boss, you know the pork part is only a polite fiction."

Perhaps.

Redd: "Ever been hauled in with your car?"

Greene: "By a rope or a cop, do you mean?"

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

The Bank of Marion

Incorporated 1874

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

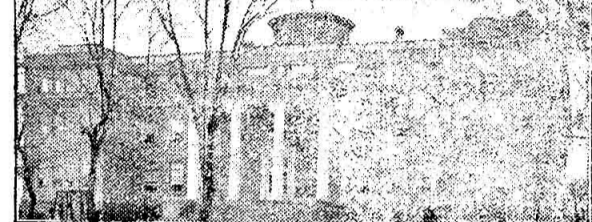
MARION, VIRGINIA

UNTIL AUGUST 14TH,

You can buy Spring Goods at your own price

See SANDOW at

THE W. E. HODGES COMPANY, INC.



MARION COLLEGE

And School of Music

MARION, VIRGINIA

For Young Ladies

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

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

Service-Giving Rugs

At Much Less than Worth

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

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

Rug Rugs—pretty colorings, serviceable quality: 25x50 inches, reduced to 75c; 30x60 inches, reduced to \$1; 36x72 inches, reduced to \$1.30; 4x7 feet, reduced to \$2.50; 6x9 feet, reduced to \$3.75; 8x10 feet, reduced to \$6.

9x12 feet Fibre Rugs, reduced to \$10.75.

9x12 feet Tapestry Brussels Rugs, reduced to \$8.25.

9x12 feet Axminster Rugs, reduced to \$19.50.

9x12 feet Axminster Rugs, reduced to \$17.75.

9x12 feet Wilton Velvet Rugs, reduced to \$34.25.

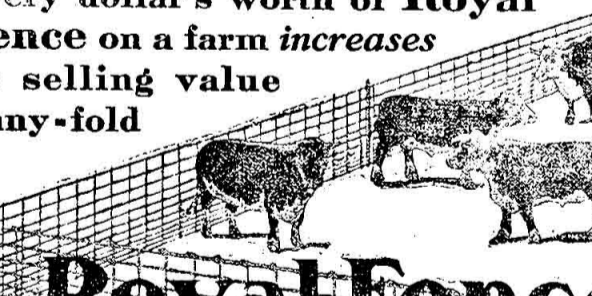
9x12 feet Wilton Rugs, one-piece, reduced to \$36.75.

THURMAN & BOONE CO., Inc.

"The Big Store"

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

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



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

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

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

STALEY-GREEVER HARDWARE CO.

MARION, VIRGINIA

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS

Miss Constance Mitchell, of Illinois, is the guest of Miss Mary Miles.

Mrs. H. P. Gills, who was alarmingly ill last week, is now convalescent.

Mrs. Ruth Allman, of Vernon, Texas, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Anderson this week.

Mr. Fred Showalter, of Lynchburg, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Wright in Marion this week.

Miss Edith Vines, and her nephew, Roy Vines, of Lithia, Va., are visiting her brother, W. D. Vines.

M. E. Kegley, of Charlottesville, Va., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kegley at Marion.

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

Mr. J. B. Richardson came up from Richmond on Saturday and remained over for the primary on Tuesday.

Miss Gertrude Coyner from Mineral, Va., arrived at Marion on Tuesday to pay a visit to her uncle, E. K. Coyner, of the Valley House.

Mr. Albert Brockman, bookkeeper for Marion National Bank, is spending his vacation in Baltimore, Philadelphia and other eastern cities.

Jessie Hughes, of Chatham Hill, was in town on Monday attending the Supervisors meeting and made a pleasant call at THE AMERICAN office.

Harold Collins and Denny Culbert spent part of last week at East Radford as the guests of the Misses Galloway who were giving a house party.

Mr. W. H. Teas, manager of the Marion Extract Co., is here this week after an extended absence. He will leave again the last of the week for the East.

Dr. Thomas F. Staley, the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat specialist, of Bristol, will be at Marion on Monday, the 18th inst. and can be seen at Dr. Sherrill's office by those who need treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Lincoln, who had been spending some time at Atlantic City, got back home last Friday, and report a delightful time at that great seashore resort.

Geo. W. Wright, grand lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Virginia Masons, spent the first of the week here with his family. He left yesterday for Jonesville, Va., to instruct the lodge at that place.

Mrs. W. B. Spratt, who had been visiting her brother, C. Lee Richardson left on Monday morning for Emory, Va., where she will remain for a day, and then return to her home at Richards, Va.

Mr. R. F. Young, a prominent citizen of Troutdale, Va., spent Sunday here as the guest of his daughter, Mrs. W. E. Greer. Mr. Young was en route home from Bristol, where he had been for surgical treatment by a specialist.

Mrs. Henry T. Killinger, of the Ad-wolfe neighborhood, was in town on Tuesday. Being an old friend of the editor she made a pleasant call at THE AMERICAN office. Mrs. Killinger is seventy five years old, but has no gray hairs and is as spry as a girl.

We hope to have a fine attendance at South Fork Baptist Church Sunday morning, the 10th, at eleven o'clock—our regular semi-monthly services. Also at Middle Fork in the afternoon of the same day. All denominations and others are cordially invited to worship with us.

A. B. Brooks, Pastor.

Old country hams, always "good and sweet," at Warren's.

Mrs. Mary Barksdale, of Roanoke, Va., is making a brief visit to Marion.

Attorney B. F. Buchanan spent Tuesday at Wytheville on professional business.

Master Deane Eller left last Thursday for Roanoke to visit his aunt, Mrs. W. C. Lawson.

Mrs. W. W. Hawkins and children came down from Rural Retreat yesterday and spent the day here.

Tomatoes are selling at Roanoke for fifty cents a bushel, but they continue to sell at Marion for ten cents a pound.

Mrs. W. P. Francis has been quite sick for the past ten days with bronchial trouble, but is now slowly improving.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Seaver spent from Saturday until Tuesday visiting the family of W. W. Mercer near Rural Retreat.

B. F. Copenhaver, one of the venerable citizens of the county, and one of the best friends of the editor of THE AMERICAN, was in town yesterday.

Miss Nina Hale, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. B. H. E. Eller, has returned to her home at Spring Valley, Va., accompanied by Little Katherine Eller.

Rev. John Lee Allison, D. D., of Alexandria, Va., will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning and night. Dr. Allison is an able preacher and is a native of Wythe county.

Fresh Eggs and country ham—breakfast good enough for a king—at Warren's.

Mrs. Paul E. Templeton, of Knoxville, Tenn., after spending a month here visiting her father, Mr. John S. Copenhaver, left today for Saltville. After visiting her sister, Mrs. Glenn, at Saltville, she will return to her home at Knoxville.

The editor of THE AMERICAN spent last Friday at Chilhowie, where he was most cordially greeted by old and new friends. It is our purpose to write a historical sketch of that new but thrifty town as soon as we can secure data to make it thoroughly accurate.

The Central Hotel was sold at auction last Saturday by B. F. Buchanan and G. H. Fudge, commissioners, and was purchased by Mrs. V. C. Ross, the only bidder, at the price of five thousand dollars. Mr. C. C. Whitworth, whose lease recently expired, continues to run the hotel.

Geo. W. Gollehon, of the Chilhowie neighborhood, was in town yesterday and claims he has one of the best fields of corn in the county. He lives on the ridge south of the river, and the lands in that neighborhood a few years ago were very poor. But the farmers there, by improved farming methods, have made their land as fertile and productive as any upland in the county.

Mr. O. F. Wiley, of Richmond, Va., was in Marion on Monday afternoon for a short while. He had been over to Troutdale to visit a relative. Mr. Wiley is the oldest son of the late Dr. E. E. Wiley, so long connected with Emory and Henry College as its president, and one of the greatest preachers ever connected with Holston Conference. Mr. Wiley lived for a number of years at Saltville in this county.