

Navy Ready Says Wilson

President Says All We Need is Quantity, We Have the Quality—Will Keep Country Out of War, He Says.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 31—A throng of 9,000 persons, the largest that has greeted President Wilson since he started on his recent tour, cheered him lustily here today when he said he believed the danger of a division of domestic sentiment was past, and added that he never doubted that the danger was exaggerated.

Referring again to the nations desire for peace, the President gave his hearers the pledge that, God helping me, I will keep it out of war if it is possible.

"And I want at the outset to remove any misapprehension in your minds," said the President. "There is no crisis; nothing new has happened. I came to confer with you on a matter which we should confer on in any event. We should see that our house is set in order. When all the world is on fire, the sparks fly everywhere."

The President said the presence of the vast crowd attested the interest of the people of Wisconsin in his mission.

"American has drawn her blood and her energy out of almost all of the nations of the world," he said. "We know that our roots and our traditions run best into our soils."

"At the outset of the war it did not look as if there were a division of domestic sentiment which lead up into some errors of judgment. I for one believe that the danger is past. I never doubted that the danger was exaggerated. I for my part always feel a serene confidence in waiting to a declaration of the principles and sentiments of the men who are now vociferous, who do their own thinking, attend to their own business and leave everything else alone."

"I have not supposed that the men whose voices seemed to show a threat against us represented even the people they claimed to represent."

"I know the magic of America. I know the impulses which draw men to our shores. I know that they came to be free."

I know that when the test comes, every man's heart will be first for America," he declared amid applause.

"The trouble-makers have shot their bolt. They have been loud, but ineffectual. Talk was cheap, and that was all it cost them. There are dangers, however which are past our control, and which have not been overcome; dangers we cannot control. We can control the irresponsible talkers in our midst. All we have to do is to encourage them to hire a hall, and they will abundantly advocate their own folly."

"There is daily, hourly danger that they will feel constrained to do things which are absolutely inconsistent with the rights of the United States. They are not thinking of us. They are thinking first of their own affairs."

"The very uncalculated course of affairs may touch us to the quick at any time. Standing in the midst of these difficulties, I want you to know I am in difficulty."

Possible Danger Ahead. He went on to say the nation wanted him to preserve the honor of the United States, but said there may be at any moment a time he could not preserve the honor and the peace of the United States.

"Do not exact of men an impossible and contradictory thing but stand ready and insist that everybody who represents you should stand ready to provide the means for maintaining the honor of the United States?" he asked.

"I want the people to know something of military life if the call should come. That is the reason I am urging on the Congress of the United States that at least a part of the people be trained. We have got down, not to the sentiment of national defense, but to the business of national defense. Even that arch-Democrat, Thomas Jefferson, believed in compulsory military education."

"There is another misapprehension I want to remove from your minds. I don't doubt that these things to prepare for defense will be done. I believe that our people are entitled to know just what is being done."

"I am not here to convert you; I'm not here to argue with you; I'm just telling you. It has been very sedulously spread abroad this country that the impulse back of all this is the desire of men who make the materials of warfare to make money out of the treasury of the United States. I wish the people who say that it is, could see meetings like this one. Did you come for that purpose? Of course you did not."

"If a government does not manufacture what it wants somebody will make money. I have been urging that the government itself get ready to make what it wants, so that we can at least control prices. I assure you that the government will at least be able to regulate the matter. I and my colleagues are watchful in this matter."

Larger Navy Needed. "Criticism has also been made of our navy."

"All the navy lacks is quantity. In size it is fourth. I think if it had to

give an account of itself, however, it would be raised above fourth place. "What we are proposing now is not the sudden creation of a navy. We have a splendid navy. We are simply working on a program that will give the navy in five years the same strength that it otherwise might take eight years to give. There is no sudden change of plans."

"We are working out American problems a little faster because American pulses are beating a little faster, because the world is now in a whirl because there are incalculable elements of trouble abroad which we cannot control. I would be derelict in my duty if I did not tell you that it is absolutely necessary to carry out this program now."

"And yet, all the time, I believe we are merely interpreting the spirit of America. When we prepare for national defense we prepare for national political integrity."

"As I came along the line of railway today, I was touched to observe that on every standard where a flag could be raised, there floated the Stars and Stripes."

"Do not deceive yourself as to where the colors of that flag came from. Those lines of red are lines of blood, nobly and unselfishly shed by men who loved liberty of their fellow men more than they loved their own lives and fortunes. God forbid that we should have to use the blood of America to freshen the color of the flag but if it should ever be necessary again to assert the majesty and integrity of those ancient and honorable principles, that flag will be colored once more, and in being colored will be glorified and purified."

REMEDY FOR CONDITIONS

Senator Thomas S. Martin Believes if Instructions are Followed, Situation Can be Handled With Great Ease

Richmond, Va., Feb. 3.—Senator Martin today sent the following letter to the Virginia Anti-Tuberculosis Association in acknowledgment of copy of report just received by him:

"In response to your request that I give some expression of my views relative to the report of the Tuberculosis commission appointed last year by his excellency, Governor Henry C. Stuart, I beg to say, that after going over the recommendations of the commission I feel that they are sound and practicable and should commend themselves to the wise judgment of our legislature. They indicate a deal of painstaking effort on the part of the commission and suggest conservatism and reasonableness throughout."

The very high death rate among the negroes from tuberculosis has been long recognized by persons at all familiar with the subject. As domestic servants they come in closer relations with our families, so that education and control in this direction is vastly important, to curb the ravages of the disease throughout the State. Prevention should be the watchword, and this can be best secured through education of the public as to the methods and means whereby the spread of the disease may be prevented. In the ratio that preventive methods, or education, is disseminated will the increase of tuberculosis in the State be found."

Tuberculosis involves a long period of suffering, expense and waste upon its victims and their relatives. In common with all public spirited citizens, I feel, of course, the deepest interest in a subject involving, as this does, security to the health and life of the people of Virginia. Apart from the humanitarianism, which in itself is impelling, in protecting our citizens from the suffering and misfortunes incident to tuberculosis there is also to be considered the economic side of the question. As shown by the report of the commission, the wage loss in Virginia in 1914 through deaths from tuberculosis was not far short of two million dollars, and the cost for care of these decedents, during their illness, is placed at a million and a half dollars. This economic loss is quite startling, but when it is remembered that its cause is preventable it becomes appalling."

A remedy for the situation in Virginia is clearly pointed out in the recommendations of the commission, which plainly outlines the necessary and essential beginnings in order to successfully combat the ravages of this dread disease on the health and life of so many of our citizens. I certainly hope that the report of the commission will receive at the hands of the Legislature that careful consideration to which, I feel, it is entitled."

DEATH OF MRS. SALLIE CROCKETT.

Mrs. Sallie Crockett, whose illness has been mentioned in these columns, died last Friday in the Jefferson hospital in Roanoke, at the age of 75. The burial occurred Saturday at her former home at Williamson. She is survived by three sons and two daughters.—Dr. M. B. Crockett, of Tazewell; John L. and W. S. Crockett, of Bluefield, and Mrs. Simon Kelly, of Maryland, and Mrs. Mattie White, of Williamson.

HOTEL TO CHANGE HANDS.

(Graham Daily News.) Hotel Graham will change hands tomorrow. W. R. Wyrick has given up the hotel and the management of the hostelry will come under the supervision of L. M. Logan, of Bluefield. Mr. Logan has had quite a little experience as hotel man. He was in charge of the Blue Sulphur Inn, Cedar Bluff for some time and is well known to the public. Mr. and Mrs. Logan will have personal supervision of the hotel. Mr. Logan is a brother-in-law of Capt. James Godfrey, the Clinch Valley passenger conductor. Mr. Wyrick's family will remain in Graham and will occupy the residence adjoining Dr. Witten's formerly occupied by Mrs. Mabel Samples. Mrs. Samples has moved back to Hotaker.

THE ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE AND DRY LEGISLATION.

Big Stone Gap, Va., Jan. 28. Editor C. V. News: I have just received your paper, which was published today and am shocked to see in its columns that the anti-saloon league of Virginia has gone on record as favoring compromise legislation with the devil as regards the liquor traffic. I use the word devil, because he is surely the proper defendant in this case instead of the whiskey trust. I do not condemn the man that makes the whiskey, or the man who sells it. Why should we? They have a legal right. Neither do I condemn the man who drinks it, starves his family, whips his wife, shoots down his fellow man and now stands on the gallows ready to be executed for his crime. Is he to blame? I answer without the least fear of contradiction. No! Then who is to blame? I answer in the language of the deicides, "Lord is it I?" Yes, it is me. I feel like stepping into the shoes of the man on the gallows, adjusting the rope around my own neck and springing the trap myself. Why? I am a sober, law abiding citizen. Why should I be executed in place of the drunkard? Ah, I put the bottle to his lips, because I sent a man to the legislature who helped to make a law so his neighbor could manufacture and sell whiskey to the weaker man who would shoot down his fellow man. Yes, I am guilty. Is not the stain of his blood upon my hands?

Is there any good reason for the manufacture or sale of liquor. Have any moral or physical benefits ever been realized from its sale, and has it not been condemned by leading physicians and surgeons? Why is it necessary to put it in the drug stores? Can any fair thinking man in the State of Virginia find any good reason why it should not be put out. If the anti-saloon league can give any reason for their position at this time, I certainly would like to have it, for I am looking for excuses for what I have done in the past. No, sir; I am not praying for the good Lord to put it into the hearts of the men that make it to stop, nor the man who sells it to quit selling it; neither the drunkard to stop drinking it. I am very selfish in this. I am asking God to please forgive me for giving my support to the representative in the legislature who voted for a law to legalize the manufacture and sale of liquors."

Now, friends lets get rid of the old sin. Lets not have any more widows, or orphans of executed drunkards made so by our voting for such representatives. We cannot afford to compromise. We do not want to compromise. We demonstrated this fact at the September election, 1914. We voted for state-wide prohibition and we got it. Now, for the sake of our own souls, humanity and decency, let's have it. Let every voter who voted for state-wide prohibition in 1914, wake up and write their representative, both in the legislature and senate such strong letters that it will be impossible for them to do otherwise than cast their ballots for prohibition. Yours to this end, M.

FURNITURE FOR SALE. Having resigned my position as cashier of the Bank of Cedar Bluff, I will offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, at my residence in Indian, Va., on February 12th, my household and kitchen furniture, consisting of bed room suits, stoves, dining sets, etc. Everything new. Sale will begin at 10:30.

H. R. STEELE. Cedar Bluff, Va., Feb. 4.

READING ROOM TO OPEN.

The ladies are preparing to open the reading room at an early date, say, within the next week or so. Twenty new volumes of the latest and best books will be added at once, and other books added from time to time. The membership fee has been placed at only \$1.50 a year. It is expected that many new names will be added.

MRS. IRESON'S MOTHER DEAD.

Mr. and Mrs. Estell Ireson returned from Abingdon Monday, where they were called last week by the death of Mrs. Ireson's mother, Mrs. William L. Ireson, whose gentle spirit was wafted to the better land on January 27th. Mrs. Ireson was deservedly popular among a large circle of friends in Washington county. She was 75 years old, and was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church at Abingdon.

'Help Us Get Out of Mud'

Burkes Garden Makes Plea For More Road Money—Favors New Bond Issue If Properly Expended.

Editor the News:—Everybody who attended the good roads meeting last Saturday was struck with one thing at least—the people are for good roads and they are going to have them some way. Every other way to get them except through another bond issue seems hazy or impractical that sentiment has developed overwhelmingly for another bond issue right up to the limit. At least this is so in the Clear Fork district. In Burke's Garden, enthusiasm is running higher than ever before. Most of us see no other solution than a bond issue and are ready to vote. There are some influential citizens, however, who still question the wisdom of the bond issue. Maybe some of them oppose it, as some times strong-minded men will just because they said they would. Change your mind, fellows and come across. It is said to be a mark of greatness to change your mind when you are wrong, and maybe that is about all the claim to greatness most of us will ever have. Let's drop that old issue as to how to raise the money and spend our energy on getting the worth of our money when it is spent. Your correspondent believes with the majority that it is the real crux of the matter here in Burke's Garden. If our people really felt that they were going to get some roads this time they would "fall in" and "go marching on" to glory. But in the light of past experience is it any wonder that some of our folks are opposed to voting any more tax money until they are assured that Burke's Garden is going to get her part of it. That was the "nigger in the wood-pile" at Tazewell last Saturday when the little scrap came up between Burke's Garden and the delegation from the other end of the district. There are other "niggers" in other wood-piles, but that's the one in ours this time and if it is any satisfaction to know it the Graham hustlers jumped him right out. Our people want some roads this time and they are mighty apt to fight a bond issue if they don't get some mighty clear indication that they are going to get some roads this time. It may be of interest to some of our readers to review the situation in Burke's Garden a little. In a nutshell, Burke's Garden is a valley five miles across and ten miles long. Under the old bond issue you, (whoever you are), helped to get us into the Garden from Gratton by coming over a fairly good modern road to the top of the mountain and then jumping us down or sliding us down or wallowing, or whatever you want to call it, to the bottom. And then you let us have a little string, economically and wisely built by the Mosses, our own people, to the Station Spring Branch, a mile, say, inside the Garden. Beyond that not a dollar was spent of the bond issue money to get us to church, to school, to the blacksmith shop, store, mill or to each other's homes. Unless we want to go to town, we drag thru the mud just like we always did and if we want to go to town, maybe we can and maybe we can't. We can if it is cold enough to freeze the horns off a brass monkey and the road up the mountain gets frozen up tight and then it takes a pair of automobile tires every time to try it. And if the weather is warm enough to tempt one to go out in the winter the bottom drops out of the road and you have to double team and get out and push and cuss and do all sorts of things like they used to in pioneer days. Now, that's one "nigger" in our wood pile, the south of the mountain. A rope is only as strong as the weakest point. We want the south of the mountain manacled so that we can get the benefit of the rest of it. You folks who love to tour over here in summer, and we like to have you do it, just motor over one of these dripping January days. Come right on up to the top of the mountain on "high" if you want to and then slide down through the muck. You can't coast, so you'd better keep on the gas. No; don't come 'till summer comes again, for if you do you'll never get out. You may slide in, but you'll never slide out. You'll feel like rats sliding into a trap. And when the bait is all gone you'll be starved. Do you begin to glimpse the situation? Here's Burke's Garden, beautiful Burke's Garden, the most isolated community in the county, the most populous rural area in the county, a community of educated, cultured, thinking, business people, with only one way out, twelve miles to the railroad and county seat,—fifteen and seventeen for most of the people—cheerfully paying taxes and helping to develop a great county, but handicapped in everything by bad roads. The road from Tazewell into the Garden may be called the arm of transportation, the road inside being the fingers branching off from the palm of a hand. But the arm is cut off at the wrist and the fingers are buried in mire. Drop figurative language and get down to facts. There are two miles of the main road, the old Wytheville-Tazewell pike, four miles of the

A DRINK AND A SMELL.

Colored Boys Indulge in Their Favorite Game—\$6.80 Each. Six colored boys of this town—"Pie-Eater," Charley Campbell, Charles Craig, Lacey Peery, Charley Horton, and Raymond Streets, to while away the time, meandered down to the livery stable of George W. Lewis one day last week, and engaged in their favorite past time, a little game of cards. The game was in full progress when suddenly there appeared upon the scene our "gum-shoe" sleuth, Sergeant Thompson. There was a scattering and scramble for shelter, some going under bales of hay, others hiding behind each other. The "cop" yanked 'em all in, however, and acting Mayor Crockett Bowen, who knows how, gave them the benefit of his years of experience as Tazewell's Mayor, by assessing fines as stated above. Some of the boys were minus the where-with-all and assisted the Sergeant in cleaning up the streets.

RUSSELL BOY IN TROUBLE IN LYNCHBURG.

George H. Banner, of Lebanon, is in trouble in Lynchburg over a check he gave Sam Jack Musick, secretary and treasurer of the Piedmont Business College. Banner gave the check before the holidays, on a bank in Russell, and the check came back as being no good. The young man was taken to Lynchburg by a deputy sheriff of Russell county, where he will stand trial.

DEATH OF MRS. MCGUIRE

Well Known Cedar Bluff Lady Expired Suddenly in Richmond Hospital.

Mrs. Margaret McGuire, age 62 years, of Cedar Bluff, died suddenly in a Richmond hospital last Saturday, and the remains were brought to Cedar Bluff last Tuesday for burial, the interment occurring in the cemetery near Indian, Revs. Mr. Burham, and Mr. Waterhouse, officiating.

Mrs. McGuire underwent a surgical operation in Richmond two or three weeks ago and it was thought she was recovering nicely, when a sudden change in her condition occurred.

She is survived by a number of children. They are: Dr. Joseph McGuire, of Princeton; James McGuire, of Princeton; Marvin McGuire and Mrs. T. W. Fugate, of Tennessee; Dr. John McGuire and Miss Sadie McGuire, of Cedar Bluff, and Mrs. Wade H. Peery, of North Tazewell, all of whom were present at the funeral.

Undertaker W. E. Peery was in charge of the burial.

Besides the children mentioned, deceased is survived by one sister and one brother—Mrs. T. A. Repass and Charles Hurt, of Cedar Bluff.

The pall-bearers were: Will Grinstead, John Fox, Ed. McGuire, Harry W. Bane, Chapman H. Peery, George R. McCall.

New Publication of the West Virginia Geological Survey.

There has just been issued one of the most important volumes ever issued by the West Virginia Geological Survey, Morgantown, W. Va. This publication is described in the following extract from the printed circular of the Geological Survey, and the reader is also told how to secure the publication in question.

Detailed Report on Wyoming and McDowell counties by Ray V. Hennen, issued under date of December 31, 1915, containing 783 pages, in addition to 27 introductory matter and illustrated with 32 half-tones and 28 figures of zinc etchings in the text. The soil map and report on the area will be issued separately a few months later. This detailed county report covers one of the principal areas of the great Pocomantas, or "Smokeless" coal fields of West Virginia, giving a complete account of each coal bed, with analysis, estimates of unmined tonnage and Topographical and Structural maps showing the elevation, dip and strike of the principal coal beds, including the famous No. 3 Pocomantas, covering the counties of Wyoming and McDowell, the latter leading every other county of West Virginia in the production of coal of the highest grade by several millions annually. Price, with case of maps, delivery charges prepaid, by the Survey, \$2.50, but for combination price with other publications, see general circular of publications. Extra copies of geologic map, \$1.00 each, and of the topographic map, 50 cents each.

West Virginia Geological Survey, P. O. Box 848, Morgantown, W. Va.

HELP THE LADIES.

The members of the W. C. T. U. of Tazewell, held a meeting on Monday afternoon to discuss plans for entertaining the State union, which will meet here this spring. It will be necessary to raise about \$200 to properly take care of the delegates, who will be in attendance in addition to this, the ladies will arrange for free entertainment in the homes of the town of the 200 delegates, who are expected to be present.

It has been suggested that instead of permitting the women to work themselves to death to raise the money by giving dinners, and benefits of different kinds, that the town raise the money by subscription, which is a capital idea. If you are approached to contribute to this cause, don't grumble but "dig up" and help our good women.

Messrs. R. P. Copenhaver and L. A. Tynes, were visitors to the Garden yesterday.

On last Wednesday, Miss Ethel Kitts, of this place and Mr. Clint Waddle of Lick Creek, were married at the home of the bride by the Rev. Homer Anderson.

More Bonds to be Issued

Jeffersonville District Votes Almost Unanimously For Another Issue—Changes in the County Road Laws.

The meeting advertised for last Saturday, to settle by what manner the money should be raised for the completion of the roads in Jeffersonville and Clear Fork districts, as originally outlined in the previous bond issue, and to recommend certain alterations in the county road law, was held in the Court House, and was one of the most enthusiastic of the kind ever held in the county.

By an almost unanimous vote, (only one dissenting voice), it was decided by the meeting to hold another bond issue in Jeffersonville district and to complete the roads in those sections of the county that were left out before. A committee was appointed to go to work at once securing petitions for presentation to the Circuit Court asking for the election in the near future. The following are the commitments:

Tazewell—Dr. Isaac Pierce. North Tazewell—J. D. Peery. Crockett's Cove—Joe Reiley. Dry Fork—George Lambert. Gap Store—C. P. Harman. Benbow—R. P. Buchanan. Thompson Valley—Sam Six. Poor Valley—W. T. Corell.

These gentlemen are charged with the duty of circulating petitions at their various precincts and securing a sufficient number of signatures in order that the Judge of the Circuit Court may call an election.

Another important resolution was adopted, fixing the levy for the upkeep of macadam roads at 25c on the hundred dollars, and for the upkeep of dirt roads, 35c on the hundred dollars, maximum. It was understood that the Supervisors would not lay these levies to the maximum amount unless it was absolutely necessary for the proper maintenance of the roads.

It was also the opinion of a majority of the audience that the road commissioners should still be appointed by the Supervisors as heretofore. An effort was made to have the matter placed in the hands of the court.

Peel Harman, of North Tazewell, was one of the leading spirits in the meeting, and it was upon his motion that the Supervisors were re-invented with the power to appoint road commissioners.

An effort was made to have the road law changed in reference to condemnation of land for rights-of-way, to give the complainant an opportunity to appeal to the circuit court, whereas, at the matter now stands there is no appeal from the decision of the local road commissioners, except to the Supervisors, and their opinion in the matter is final.

Mr. Henry Bowen, of Witten Mills, in support of the present method of securing new rights-of-way for road, cited the North Carolina law, which gives the road authorities the right to build the road where they think it ought to be and after the road is completed, the damages, if any, are assessed.

Chairman D. B. Daniels was overwhelmed by motions of various kinds, it appearing that nearly everybody had some kind of a motion to make.

Henry Calloway, of Graham, who became weary of listening at motions, moved that the meeting get down to business and take up the question of whether bonds should be issued for road work. His suggestion was immediately adopted, and the vote was taken as to whether Jeffersonville district should issue bonds for the completion of certain roads, which will be given as soon as decided upon. The amount of the bond issue in the Jeffersonville will be determined later. The amount will not be over \$100,000, and maybe not an amount that large, if it is developed that by operation of the new tax law the district is restricted in issuing bonds to that amount.

Clear Fork district is in much better shape in that respect, it being possible to issue several hundred thousand dollars more in that district. It was brought out in the discussion of the Clear Fork district bond issue, that the district was still indebted for road building to contractors and others to the amount of \$12,000.00, which would have to be paid from any future bond issue.

The citizens of Clear Fork district have been called to meet in Graham tomorrow, where they will decide on the amount they will endeavor to issue. It is feared that the meeting in Graham will not be as harmonious in so far as a bond issue is concerned as the meeting here last Saturday.

In reference to the legality of issuing more bonds in the Jeffersonville district, Dr. Isaac Pierce read a letter from Attorney General Pollard, which threw some light on the question. It seems to be the opinion of a number of the lawyers that the district can still issue some \$80,000 in bonds.

FOR RENT—The suburban property known as "Leford," nine room residence, with electric lights and phone, water in house and two springs on premises, pasture for two cows and horses; three acres of clover; fine orchard and grape arbor. Apply to F. T. Witten.

1-28-16.