SUPREME COURT DECIDES SEVEN CASES ON APPEAL

Legal Disputes from Mingo, Braxton, Doddridge and Tyler Counties Adjusted.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 5.—Seven decisions were announced this week by the state supreme court in cases which have been pending before it from Mingo, Doddridge, Tyler, Braxton and McDowell conuties.

In the case of Barnett against Greathouse, from Doddridge county, in which the terms of a will disposing of several hundred acres of valuable Doddridge and Gilmer county lands and more than $6,000 in cash was involved, the judgment of the lower court was reversed and the bill was dismissed.

By the decision of the supreme court the will made by the late Pickard Brannon was declared to be legal, the efforts of the plaintiff in the case to prove Brannon was of unsound mind when he made the instrument being held insufficient.

The court announced a written opinion in the combined cases of McKinzie against Hatfield, Mayor Chancey against Hatfield, Kennedy against Hatfield and Hatfield against Hatfield, known as the Matewan election case, which was decided a few days ago, writs of mandamus being awarded.

The syllabus of the opinion, written by Judge Mason, is as follows:

"Certificates of the result of an election, made by the commissioners at the voting precinct, are prima facie evidence of such result. The ballots if identified as the same cast, are primary and higher evidence; but when it appears that such ballots have been tampered with and altered, they lose their character as primary evidence, and the result of the election will be ascertained and governed by such certificates."

Ridenour against Roach.

In the case of Ridenour against Roach, from Doddridge county, the decree of the lower court was modified and affirmed; Williams, judge. The syllabus is as follows:

"1. In a suit to set aside a conveyance, as made with intent to defraud creditors, proof of the granter's fraud casts the burden upon the grantee to prove actual payment of a valuable consideration.

"2. Fraud may be proven, as well on the part of the grantee as the grantor, by circumstantial evidence, and may be legally inferred from such established facts and circumstances as will lead a reasonable man to conclude that the purpose was to defraud the grantor's creditors.

"3. A secret reservation by an insolvent grantor of a material interest in the land granted, is a fraud in law as to his creditors.

"4. A decree setting aside a fraudulent conveyance in so far only as it affects the rights of plaintiffs and directing a sale of the property, and application of the proceeds to payment of costs and plaintiffs' debt, but which is erroneous only in that it directs the residue of proceeds, if any, to be paid to the grantor, instead of the grantee, will be corrected on appeal, in that respect, and then affirmed, with costs to appellees."

Court against Railway Company.

The decision of the circuit court of Wetzel county, was modified, affirmed and remanded, in the case of the County Court of Wetzel county against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; Poffenbarger, judge. The syllabus follows:

"1. Acquiescence of a county court in the appropriation of one of its highways by a railroad company, without its consent or acquisition of the right of condemnation, until after the railroad had been constructed and put in operation upon the location so taken, does not preclude right in the former to require the latter, by way of restoration of the public right, to construct a substitute road as nearly equal, as is practicable, in point of utility, to the road so taken and occupied; but the county court, in such case, has no right to oust the railroad company from its location on the site of the former road, notwithstanding the wrongfulness of the apppropriation, since the railroad company has by law the superior right of location enforcible by proper procedure.

"2. Long acquiescence of a county court in the substitution by a railroad company of an inferior and insufficient road, for the one so taken, does not preclude its right to compel the railroad so to improve the substitute road so as to make it legally sufficient.

"3. Clause 6, section 50, chapter 54 of the code, ser. sec. 2949, does not impose duty upon a railroad company crossing of appropriating a public road than the one so crossed or appropriated, nor to maintain a sufficient substitute road after it has been constructed.

"4. If, in the restoration of a public highway at a railroad crossing, or the substitution of a new road for one taken by a railway company, the restored or substituted road is made narrow and built along the brink of a steep declivity, for any reason, so as to be dangerous, in view of the minor accidents incident to highway travel, provision of a guard or barrier along the side thereof next to the precipice is a part of the work of restoration or reconstruction."

Board against Court.

In the case of the Board of Education of Tyler county against the county court, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed; Miller, judge. The syllabus is as follows:

"1. Ordinarily where there is a conflict between two parts of a single act the one latest in position will be declared to be the law, as being the latest expression of the legislative will, and this rule is applicable to conflicting section in the revision of a statute.

"2. And where two distinct statutes stand in pari materia, and sections thereof are in irreconcilable conflict, that section must prevail which can properly be considered as the last expression of the law making power, this without regard to the relative position of such sections in the code.

"3. Generally, where a later law is merely a re-enactment of the former it will not be regarded as repealing the intermediate act, which qualified and limited it, but the intermediate act will be deemed to remain in force qualifying or modifying the new act as it did the first.

"4. But an exception to the general rule lastly stated is that when the intermediate act and the new or reenacted law are in irreconcilable conflict, the latter will prevail over the intermediate act, under the general rules above stated, as being the last expression of the legislative intent.

"5. Applying the foregoing principles, section 60, chapter 54, serial seitno 2966, code 1913, as amended by chapter 36, acts 1912, relating to the application of dividends on stock or interest o nbonds owned by a magisterial district, repealed by implication section 24, chapter 39, serial section 1564, of the code, so far as in conflict therewith."

Boggs against Friend.

In the case of Boggs against Friend, from Braxton county, the judgment of the lower court was reversed and the case was remanded; Miller, judge. The syllabus is as follows:

"1. A contract between the seller and purchaser of an established shop or business, which binds the seller, as incident to the sale and purchase of his property, not to set up and engage in a rival business within the neighborhood thereof or in such close proximity thereto as to detract from the natural patronage of such shop or business, is not void on grounds of public policy, as constituting an unreasonable restraint of trade.

"2. In such cases the test in determining the validity or invalidity of the contract is the reasonableness of the restraint imposed, and it will be enforced as to time and space only to the extent necessary to protract the rights of the parties and the interest of the public therein, if any.

"3. There is a distinction between those cases where by the terms of the contract the purchaser is put entirely out of business, and those in which the restraint is imposed as a mere incident to the sale and transfer of one's business to another, and to protect the purchaser therein. The former class are generally condemned by the courts, the latter held reasonable, valid and enforceable.

"4. Though such a contract be not in terms limited in time or space, it will be construed as intending only such sufficient time and reasonable space as may be necessary to protect the purchaser in the thing or business purchased.

"6. Where, as in this case, such contract does not eo nomine include the good will, but covers not only a sale of the business but the place of business also, as a shop or lot on which the business is carried on, it will ordinarily be construed as including the good will of the business, by reasonable intendment or implication."

WOMAN IN BED HALF CENTURY

Mollie Fancher, Stricken When 16 Years Old, is Sorry for the Poor and Hungry.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 5.—In a little room in a modest brick dwelling at 160 Gates avenue is a woman who, says the Eagle, has been in bed for fifty years. In fifty years she has not been able to stir from the left side of the bed to the right.

She is Mollie Fancher, America's most famous invalid, the most talked of sick person, perhaps, in the whole civilized world. She has been the enigma of physicians and scientists, the wonder of every man and woman who has been to see her.

There is a picture on her bedroom wall of Brooklyn's famous invalid as she used to look in her young womanhood. The face is round and her figure plump in that photograph.

"You see, I am a little old woman now," she said as the energetic Joe, her pet parrot, performed various acrobatic feats in his cage and croaked "hello" many times.

"I am not feeling very smart today and I am always in pain, but I never lose my trust in God. If I should lose faith in God I would have to throw up the sponge."

She laughed a little at the slang. She talked of her friends who have died but the tears came and she had to dry them with her handkerchief.

"I have had my cross to bear through life," she said, "but there are others and their crosses are heavier. I am not so badly off as some. Think of the poor people who are hungry and without work in this great city."

When she was in her seventeenth year, in June 1865, Mollie Fancher was thrown from a horse which she had been warned not to ride. She was then a tall, slender and graceful young woman, a universal favorite.

She was just recovering from her injuries from the fall when, as she was dismounting from a street car, her arms laden with parcels, the conductor pulled the bell before she was safely off, and she was thrown to the ground.

Thereafter Mollie Fancher was a hopeless invalid. Her sufferings were so acute that it did not seem possible for a human being to bear such great tribulation and live.

Nine years of her life in the first stages of her illness, are a blank to her. She has no recollection of what occurred in those nine years or of anything she said or did in that time. According to her biographer, the late Judge A. H. Dailey, he had it "from unquestionable authority" that in that time she wrote 6,500 letters, worked up 100,000 ounces of worsted, did a vast amount of beautiful wax work, cutting and coloring the leaves and flowers in the most ingenious and perfect manner.

For a long time she was able only to knit behind her head, her left hand being carried up to meet the position of her right hand.

Sometimes it seemed as if her soul fled her body for a space and then returned with reluctance to its earthly habitation. When she came out of her trances she sometimes had wonderful things to say.

Her cheerfulness and her busy brain and fingers have been her salvation. She is occupied always. Her prayer, as she wrote it out in her own hand, has been:

My God, O spare me this—
To lie with empty folded hands;
I am content to bear my cross,
And will not murmur at the bands
That bind; nor count affliction lost.

But spare, O spare me this:
To lie throughout the livelong day
And through the watches of the night,
Counting the hours, dark through the way,
With busy heart and hands, 'tis light.

GREEK BUSINESS MEN ACTIVE IN TURKEY

This Fact is Given as the Chief Reason for Neutrality of Greece.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—First among the reasons offered in explanation of the tenacious neutrality of Greece is that of the widely scattered Hellenic populations and business interests in the Ottoman empire. An important part of the wealth of Greece is earned by the enterprises of its people without its borders, and its sons, as captains of near eastern industry and commerce, have taken a leading and lucrative part in the exploitation of Turkish lands. In illustration of this phase of the problem confronting the statesmen at Athens, a study prepared by the National Geographic Society on the Greek interests in the Levant is timely. It reads:

"From Damascus to Adrianople, and from Smyrna to Trebizond, Greek capacity for buying and selling, and for banking, has quickened commercial life in spite of the heavy odds of the outworn forms of Turkish administration. Throughout this vast territory, where western capital and leaders are not to the fore, big business is in the hands of the Greeks, to such an extent that plutocracy in the Levant has almost become a matter of nationality. Equipped with the best training that the commercial schools of France and Germany can give, with practical experience in the big firms of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, and with a native business acumen equal to that of the Jew, the modern Greek has been able to carry everything before him in those lands neighboring his country where business methods have been at a standstill ever since the days of Joseph.

"Beirut, Smyrna, Alexandretta, Constantinople and Trebizond, all great ports of the Levant and the middle East, number among their most fortunate citizens the wealthy Greek merchants, bankers and shippers. Navigation on the eastern Mediterranean and on the Aegean sea is largely in the hands of the Greeks, and, on the Black sea, they successfully divide their business with the Russians. Even the interior trade of Turkey in Europe and of Asia Minor is largely upheld by the vigor of Greek enterprise.

"Greek colonists have followed in the wake of Greek business, and the larger commercial cities of the ports have acquired a considerable number of Hellenic residents since the days of Greek independence. Moreover, there have always been large native populations and settlements of Greeks in the realm of the sultan, outside of the Grecian peninsula. The whole coast country of Asia Minor, from the Dardanelles to the Gulf of Adalia, is dotted with innumerable Greek villages, many of the inhabitants of which are the descendants of the proud Greek cities that first felt the wrath of the Persians in classic times. The Greek language is preserved in these settlements, and they, in their importance and the number of their people, have made Greek one of the important languages of western Asia Minor, ranking with, or higher than, the other four idioms of the land, Turkish, Armenian, Kurdish, Syriac.

"The Turk is the least businesslike of all the elements in his empire. His role, from his appearance in history down to the present day, has been that of the conqueror, of the overlord superior to commerce and industry, though often, where pressed by necessity, working as a tiller of the soil. The careers open to him have been the army, administrative offices, the professions or the indolent ease landlordism. As a seller of merchandise, the Turk is the least enterprising and the least importunate and annoying of all the peoples of the East; for he sits by his wares and awaits phlegmatically the pleasure of Allah.

"Thus, business in the Ottoman empire is completely in the hands of the Greeks, the Armenians, the Arabs, the Jews and the great western firms with branches in the middle East. To the Greek has fallen the lion's share of the business. He has always managed to get on with the Turk, whereas the Jews and the Armenians have often failed signally to maintain the favor of their overlords. Especially has the Armenian succeeded in bringing down upon his luckless head the relentless disapproval of the Moslem, Turk and Kurd.

"Shrewd in business and in politics, adaptable, quick to make the skill and methods of the West his own, pliant and persevering, the Greek has enjoyed what might be termed the inside path in the commerce of the Levant.

The Bible and Suffrage

By the Rev. S. K. Arbuthnot, of Parkersburg.

It is true that nowhere in the sacred volume can there be found the modern slogan, "Votes for Women!" Yet like many another modern benefit, by a broad and liberal interpretation, the spirit of the Book, if not the very letter, supports the claims of equal rights for all. Accepting this well established dictum of the Book, the friends of the "cause" may well call upon the anti-suffragist to show wherein equality should be denied to the so-called "weaker vessel." It has been quaintly, but truly said, that God in creating woman, indicated the position relative to man she was to occupy. He did not take her from man's head, that she might rule over him, nor from his feet that she should be his slave; but from his side that together they might equally share life's sorrows and multiply life's joys. No student of world history can fail to see that woman has come more to her highest position, and has attained nearest her rightful place, under the development of the religion of ancient Israel and the unfolding of Christianity.

Think for a moment of the contrast between women of heathen and non-Christian lands and those of our own Christianized America. In India she was and is a prisoner—the zenanas are not places of rule but of enslavement. In Japan she was and is not the mistress of a house, but a housekeeper—she holds the keys of her hubsand. In China she was and continues to be subordinate to the masculine powers. In the palmiest days of ancient Rome she was but a possession of the man. In Greece she rose sometimes to distinction, but not as mistress of the house, but as the favored courtesan. But when we turn to the Bible and to Bible lands we find the fundamental principle underlying the teaching concerning the status of woman is the same as that which is sought for the man, viz: the enfranchisement of the soul. This "freedom" is seen working out in the brief Bibical narratives concerning feminine characters as Eve, the mother of men, Sarah, Rebekah, Rachel, Miriam, Deborth, Ruth, Hannah, the Marys of the New Testament, "and those other women who labor in the Gospel." The emancipation and exaltation of womanhood which is destined to bring to her all benefits of the Savior's redemption, is to be attributed to the fact that the Messiah born of a human mother has within himself both the type of the masculine and feminine nature. The heroism of the Son of Man is the heroism of ideal womanhood as well as ideal manhood. The so-called feminine virtues, poverty of spirit—the restraint of self will, meekness—the subordination of temper, purity—the resistance of temptation, mercy or peace making, all were preached by Jesus and magnified in His life. These qualities which Christ blessed, and which have wrapped up in them these principles are even now gilding the world's mountain tops and sooner or later full orbed equality will reach the plain upon which we live.

Having in mind then the line of thought as outlined above and knowing that soon or later the old fog capped towers of ignorance and prejudice must topple over, we may well ask, in view of the problem before us, "Does the Bible throw any light upon this question?" Now there are those seated high in the chairs of ethical teaching who tell us that "this suffrage problem is wholly a modern one"; that "the Bible throws no light upon it." If, however, we are to reach without prejudice the reality of history, as set forth in that wonderful library of inspiration called the Bible, we must drop all dogmatic prepossessions which have been born of prejudice and emanate not from truth. What is the meaning, what the lesson for the future that is set forth by the high position accorded women among the ancient Hebrews? During the long ages we find the chosen people changed their occupations, pastoral, agricultural, commercial, yet ever throughout all these centuries the position of women among them is far above that of her degraded sister in the surrounding nations. What is the book of Ruth but the setting forth of the ideal union between the man and the woman? Let it never be forgotten, the beginning of this beautiful romance was the determination on the part of Boaz to obtain for Ruth her unquestioned "rights." It is Dr. William Elliott Griffis, D. D., who says "the book of Malachi is but a covert retort against the frenzied zeal of Ezra, who, in the name of God and conformity, forced a man to break his marital vows made to the wife of his youth." In a word, reading the Old Testament in the light given us by Jesus, its greatest and most authoritive interpreter, we find "equality to all" inculcated as a duty and a privilege, while certainly approved by God.

In the New Testament, behold how Christ first reveals, at the well, his Messiahship to a woman who is not in the church or nation, and how He makes the parable of the Good Samaritan (teaching the universality of love, irrespective of race, creed or sex) the very pivot and center of His whole teaching. The book of Acts opens with a picture and of pentecost, which, in itself, is a virtual solvent of the equality problem. Some one has beautifully said, that "Jesus gathered up all the unfolded and unfolding wisdom of revelations in all the ages, and His rod of wisdom budded in the Lord's prayer." To one who feels the depth and power of this matchless prayer, there is no equality problem. The truth is that Jesus throws a light upon this problem so full and clear that we, in our present feeble state of spiritual vision, are dazzled and blinded. The nailed fist (which denies the rights of others) and the pierced hand (wounded for our blessing) cannot belong to the same body. St. Paul has often been appealed to as one who was opposed to "women's rights." But surely those who make the appeal are not deeply versed in the Scriptures. Paul's first convert in Europe was Lydia, a seller of purple, of the city of Thyatira. His injunction to his male companions and fellow workers is "to help those women who labor in the gospel." He sends Phoebe, the deaconess, to bear his precious epistles to the churches. This same Paul, a citizen of the world and a product of the three cultures that met in the languages set above the cross, proclaimed that "in Jesus Christ there is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond or free, there is neither male nor female; for ye are all one in Jesus Christ."

But, to sum up, we believe that the Bible casts abundant light upon the problem of equality (including the full and equal rights of women) and upon our duties relative to the same. We men delude ourselves when we imagine that we are the superior beings; we have more claim to the possessions of the earth than have the mothers who bore us, the wives who support and comfort us or our daughters who adore us. If we cannot overcome our barbarian antipathies, we are at least bound in law and in social life to do justice and show mercy and in all to walk humbly before our God; making no cult, creed, political or social dogma, or personal vanity tests of intellectual superiority and inferiority. Sympathy is the key of interpretation. Have we the spirit of Paul, who confessed for himself there was "neither male or female," i. e.: sex made no difference when it came to the distribution of God's good gifts. If we have this spirit then we shall tread the pathway of the Christ, who showed no antipathy to any one on account of either race or sex. Happily for the real Christian, it is the testimony—unanimous among all those who have made thorough proof—that there is no solvent or ethical prejudices, no overcomer of obstacles reared by selfishness and false traditions, and no unifier of sentiment, feeling, impulse and vision, like the gospel of Jesus Christ. A right discipline of our spirits, with humility in the service of Jesus, will certainly bring about the day when we shall be all one in the unity of the Spirit and have a world wide modus vivendi. Certain precautions in regard to purity of the race may be for our own welfare and the protection of society, especially in securing the highest human development; yet it is certain that the fullest outgrowth of the spirit of equality will bring about speedily the true brotherhood ad sisterhood of the race under the Fatherhood of God. In closing this long dissertion may I quote an eloquent paragraph from Dr. George Matheson's meritorious book, "The Representative Women of the Bible?" It is:

"Son of Man, Thou hast lighted a new star in my sky—the star of womanhood. It has come to me from the east after all—the unlikely east, the masculine east, the east whose lands have more law than love. I never expected that a treasure would come to me from a manger like that; but it is from thence Thou hast enriched my soul. To the eye of my heart Thou hast shown a new ideal of glory. The old star was Mars—the mark of war. That was the star of my morning; I tried to like it, I aspired to its image. I painted it in picture books for my children. I eulogized it to the boy at school. I pointed it out to the youth on the threshold of his pilgrimage. But my evening star has been Venus—the beauty not of war but of love. I have seen a might greater than that of Hercules, greater strength than that of Caesar, a larger conquest than that of Thy Sermon on the Mount. But now it has become to me the height of all heroism, the goal of all glory. Thou art my evening star, O Christ, and Thine is the light of ideal womanhood. On the mount of Thy beatitudes Thou hast lit a new fire of greatness and left it burning there. I can never go back any more to the old light. I can never again point the youth to the red path as the path to glory. Ever must I say, 'Blessed are the meek,' 'Blessed are the merciful,' 'Blessed are the peacemakers.' Thine are the kingdom, the power and the glory—the kingdom of patience, the power of pity, the glory of love. The virtues of the mount have become the aspirations of the last plain; in thy feminine greatness the head of the serpent has been bruised."

TAFT'S PEACE PLAN MOST POPULAR ONE THUS FAR OFFERED

National Economic League Gives It First Place in Its Report Just Made.

The proposals of the League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President Taft is head, are given first place in a report published by the National Economic League on behalf of its national council, which comprises a number of prominent residents of West Virginia. Among these are E. G. Smith, of Clarksburg, Judge Ira E. Robinson and William M. O. Dawson, member of the public service commission, of Charleston, and Prof. E. H. Vickers, of the West Virginia University, Morgantown.

When the League to Enforce Peace was organized by ex-President Taft, President Lowell of Harvard, and others, in Independence Hall last June, the conference adopted a platform consisting of four proposals, providing as its main feature, that the United States join a league of the great powers whose joint military and economic forces shall be used to compel the nations to keep an agreement not to declare war or begin hostilities, until a dispute between any of them has been submitted either to an international court or board of arbitrators. The plan, however, does not provide for the enforcement of the decree. Nations may fight after arbitration, if dissatisfied.

The National Economic League is an organization composed of men in financial, legal and educational circles, its national council representing leaders of prominence in every state. Its executive council comprises the following: Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior; Jacob Gould Sherman, president of Cornell; David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Leland Stanford University; Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston; John Graham Brooks, Frank J. Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins University; former United States Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte, Voorfield Storey, former president of the American Bar Association; Edward A. Filene, James Speyer, Harvey S. Chase and J. W. Beatson.

Its object is to educate and crystalize public sentiment and to make such sentiment and effective force for good. Each year a special committee is appointed to study and investigate a subject selected as of being of paramount importance, and to submit a report.

Accordingly the following were appointed to make an analysis of suggestions for the most practicable means of promoting peace: Samuel J. Elder, of Boston, counsel for the United States in the North Atlantis fisheries arbitration; William H. Lincoln, president of the Economic League of Boston; George Grafton Wilson, professor of international law, at Harvard; George Weston Anderson, United States district attorney for the district of Massachusetts, and Denys P. Myers.

In setting forth the proposals of the Taft league their report says:

"The program of the League to Enforce Peace was overwhelmingly the most popular idea. It has accordingly been placed first. There were, however, many expressions of opinion in favor of one or more of its elements, or very similar to the program as a whole, or its elements. These have accordingly been arranged so as to follow it and form corollaries to it."

The League to Enforce Peace program is thereupon set forth under the head of international organizations as follows:

First. All justiciable questions arising between the signatory powers, not settled by negotiation, shall, subject to the limitations of treaties, be submitted to a judicial tribunal for hearing and judgment, both upon the merits and upon any issue as to its jurisdiction of the question.

Second. All other questions arising between the signatories and not settled by negotiation, shall be submitted to a council of conciliation for hearing, consideration and recommendation.

Third. The signatory powers shall jointly use forthwith both their economic and military forces against any one of their number that goes to war, or commits acts of hostility, against another of the signatories before any question arising shall be submitted as provided in the foregoing.

Fourth. Conferences between the signatory powers shall be held from time to time to formulate and codify rules of international law, which, unless some signatory shall signify its dissent within a stated period, shall thereafter govern in the decisions of the judicial tribunal mentioned in article one.

Other suggestions outlined in the report are:

A league of nations to be an evolution from one of the militant alliances now carrying on the war. The so-called triple entente being better adapted than the other combination.

A league of neutral nations for the purpose of promoting their common interests as neutrals and to stand together against trespass upon the rights of neutrals.

International conventions providing automatically for a league of neutral nations upon the occourrence of any war.

A conference of all so-called civilized nations of the world, with a written constitution, congress and executive officers and jurisdiction over such differences as may arise among its members.

A confederation of nations for the sole purpose of maintaining peace, under a constitution; composed of equal representation from each nation; and having supreme authority over the armed forces of all.

A federation of European nations to supply a pro rata contingent for a continental police system under direction of The Hague tribunal.

Each nation to surrender its individual right to declare war, and delegate this, among other necessary international duties, to an international government.

An assembly with regular meetings to event in a federation of the nations.

World congress of all nations at The Hague one year after peace is declared, to devise plans to prevent, and rules to govern future wars.

Three associations to be as follows:

(1) Europe, governed by England, France, Russia and Italy, the other countries being kept in line by these. All disputes to be settled by conference in London or Paris. (2) All of North and South America, provided that Canada can be induced to join. Otherwise let the Dominion act as a part of the British empire. Association No. 2 to be dominated by the United States and the A. B. C. countries of South America. (3) Asia, to be dominated by Japan either alone or in combination wit hother countries. All disputes to be settled by conference held in Tokia.

The committee also outlines suggestions that have been made to it on a large variety of subjects, such as changes in international law, maritime reforms, and plans to reduce armaments.

ONE MARRIAGE LICENSE.

A marriage license has been issued to Arthur W. McCartney and Rhoda Winfree.

J. B. ROSS
Jeweler

ANNOUNCEMENT.

This is to notify our patrons and friends that the barber shops owned by S. J. Hyman and Ernie Myers, respectively, have been consolidated in the Gore Hotel building under the name of

HYMAN & MYERS.

Empire Building Directory

Acme Credit Co. — Room 423 — Fourth Floor.
Alexander & Alexander, Insurance. — Room 426 — Fourth Floor.
H. C. Alexander Brokerage Company — Room 427 — Fourth Floor.
D. D. Britt, Civil Engineer — Room 323 — Third Floor.
C. A. Butcher, Lumber. — Room 320 — Third Floor.
Board of Education, Clarksburg Independent District. — Room 431 — Fourth Floor.
Clarksburg Telegram Co., Printers and Publishers — First Floor — Main Street.
Consolidation Coal Co. — Rooms 533-540 — Fifth Floor.
Citizen's Loan Co. — Room 423 — Fourth Floor.
R. G. Dunn & Co. — Room 429 — Fourth Floor.
Fairmont Coal Co. — Room 535 — Fifth Floor.
G. W. Gall, Jr. — Room 429 — Fourth Floor.
Home Loan Co. — Room 643 — Sixth Floor.
Hope Natural Gas Co. — Rooms 704 to 701 — Seventh Floor.
Holmboe & Lafferty, Architects. — Rooms 651-3 1-2 — Sixth Floor.
Henderson Bros.' Lumber Company — Room 644 — Sixth Floor.
Dr. E. A. Hill, Physician — Rooms 201-203 — Second Floor.
C. P. Keely & Co. — Room 648 — Sixth Floor.
Dr. F. S. Linger, Dentist. — Rooms 312-313 — Third Floor.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. — Suite 315 — Third Floor.
Dr. S. M. Mason, Physician — Rooms 201-203 — Second Floor.
Marietta Torpedo Co., — Room 630 — Sixth Floor.
Neff & Lohm, Attorneys-at-Law — Room 207 — Second Floor.
S. Newman, Ladies' Tailor. — Rooms 541-542 — Fifth Floor.
Frederick Ott, General Contractor. — Rooms 320 — Third Floor.
Dr. R. L. Osborn — Room 205 — Second Floor.
Public Stenographer — Room 211 1-2 — Second Floor.
Prudential Life Insurance Company — Room 430 — Fourth Floor.
Dr. R. D. Rumbaugh, Dentist. — Rooms 312-313 — Third Floor.
Richards Construction Co., Contractors. — Rooms 640-645½-646 — Sixth Floor.
Lewis M. Sutton, Special Agent Mutual Life Ins. Co. — Mezzanine Floor.
Sperry & Sperry, Attorneys-at-Law — Rooms 208-4 — Second Floor.
W. H. Taylor, Lawyer. — Room 452 — Fourth Floor.
A. K. Thorn & Co., Fire and Life Insurance — Room 404 — Fourth Floor.
United Brokerage Co. — Room 317 — Third Floor.
Olandus West, Coal, Oil and Gas — Room 318 — Third Floor.
Dr. J. E. Wilson, Physician — Room 211½ — Second Floor.
R. R. Wilson, Attorney-at-Law — Room 238 — Second Floor.