

SOCIAL EVENTS

An Epoch in Clubdom.
The thirteenth annual convention of the West Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs will be held at Wheeling from October 24 to 27.

This convention will mark an epoch in clubdom of the state. The program attractions are of an unusual order, and were planned with a definite purpose of setting before the clubs the important work of the state federation as well as the general federation. Many conferences have been arranged where new and old plans will be thoroughly discussed.

The list of speakers is headed by a trio of distinguished women, Miss Julia Lathrop, Miss Helen V. Boswell and Mrs. Roy Emory Fletcher.

The following tribute, in the September issue of a civic publication, is an expression of the national sentiment regarding Miss Lathrop:

"To Julia C. Lathrop, public servant, associate at Hull House, formerly member of the Illinois state board of charities and now chief of the children's bureau of the United States department of labor, scientific investigator of child welfare, able administrator gifted with a social vision, this number of the public servant is dedicated because of her efficient administration of the children's bureau and because she is developing in a large and human way with keen social insight the commission of the children's bureau to investigate and report upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people."

With Miss Lathrop as the star attraction on the opening day, the convention will start with an impetus that will be felt throughout the sessions.

It is planned to have Miss Lathrop for two sessions. Tuesday afternoon her address will be on "Immigration," a topic with which she has long been familiar. In the evening she will talk of "Baby Welfare." These two subjects are of vital importance to West Virginia.

A conference for club presidents is a new feature to be tried at this convention. It will take the form of a luncheon at which time reports will be given. This will afford an exchange of problems and plans that should prove of inestimable value. Plans are also being made for a press luncheon, where those interested in the publicity end of club work may confer together.

Miss Kate Oglebay, vice president of the National Educational Dramatic League, and national chairman of junior work of the league, comes with an interesting story to tell of the community spirit that was aroused in New York last spring when she organized half a million young people in connection with the Shakespeare tercentenary.

The Shakespeare Masque, written by Percy MacKaye, given in the stadium of City College, was the focus around which the New York celebration centered. It was the first time that a single dominant note was introduced into the recreation of a whole city. Everywhere school children of all ages were participating with folk dances, pageantry or plays. Miss Oglebay will bring a message that should carry inspirations to those town and country clubs who are searching for community entertainment.

The hostess Wheeling clubs have been indefatigable in their efforts to provide for every detail of their part in the entertainment of their guests. They are looking forward to a record-breaking attendance. Miss Agnes Wilson, of 2243 Chapline street, Wheeling, is chairman of the hotels committee, and can be addressed for rates, reservations, and the like.

To Attend Convention.
CHARLESTON, Oct. 7.—A large number of delegates from the counties in the southern section of West Virginia will go to the thirteenth annual convention of the West Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs, which will be held in Wheeling for four days, beginning October 24. Fifteen delegates will go from Charleston.



MRS. EDWARD HART

Mrs. Hart, whose marriage a few nights ago at the First Presbyterian church was a brilliant social event, was formerly Miss Catherine Louise Davis and she is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Horner Davis, of West Pike street. She is quite popular in social circles, her mother having not long ago formally introduced her as a debutante. Mr. Hart is a son of John B. Hart. The bride and bridegroom are now in the East on their honeymoon trip.

SUPREME COURT GIVES OUT THREE DECISIONS

All Are Cases Carried Up from Randolph County on Appeals.

Decisions in three cases, all from Randolph county and all reversing the judgments of the court below, were announced from the bench Tuesday by the supreme court of appeals at the regular session of the court. Six new cases were submitted on briefs and two were argued and submitted at a recent session.

All three cases decided Tuesday were appeals in civil cases in which considerable property is involved. In the case of Keenan against Scott, the decree of the lower court was reversed and the case remanded; the opinion being by Judge Miller. The syllabus is as follows:

"Where the judgment or decree in another suit will have legal operation and effect in the suit in which a stay is asked and settle the matter in controversy in it, and such stay is essential to justice, it should be made as provided by section six, chapter 136, Code, 1913.

"It is not essential that hypothetical questions propounded to expert witnesses should embody all the facts proved, or which the evidence tends to prove. Counsel may embody therein such of the facts as the evidence tends to prove as support or tend to support their theory of the case and thereby obtain the opinion of the witness thereon.

"Appellants, as trustees for plaintiff, though seized jointly of the legal title to the land in controversy, but who sold and conveyed their respective interests separately and independently and so collected the purchase money, were properly adjudged to be separately and not jointly liable to plaintiff for the purchase money realized by them respectively from the sale of the land, the subject of the trust."

Lutz against Williams.
The decree of the lower court was reversed and the case of D. E. Lutz against J. E. Williams and others was remanded; the opinion being by Judge Poffenbarger. The syllabus was as follows:

"An agent of a disclosed and known principal, conducting a checking account in a bank in his own name, creating an overdraft therein and executing his own checks on another bank to make the overdraft good, makes himself individually liable to the bank.

"In such case, the doctrine of discharge of the agent by election to hold the principal for the debt, does not apply; and subsequent acceptance by the bank of notes of the principal for the debt and collateral security therefor, does not release the agent.

"A contract between the principal and the bank, to which the agent is not a party, reciting acceptance of the notes and securities, the agency and the indebtedness of the principal, but not releasing the agent, nor, in terms or by implication, making the notes payment of the debt, does not effect a novation of the debt.

"Extension of time to an insolvent principal does not release the surety."

"A bank to which a depositor owes a matured debt may appropriate a general deposit of the debtor to payment of the debt; but it has no right so to appropriate or apply a deposit made by the debtor for a known special purpose, or under a special agreement that it may be checked out or withdrawn for specific purposes."

Coal Company against Westfall.
In the case of the Davis Colliery Company against Westfall and others, the judgment of the Randolph circuit court was reversed and the case was remanded. The opinion was by Judge Williams. The syllabus of the opinion was as follows:

"To entitle a plaintiff in ejectment to recover, it is essential not only that he prove good title, but also that he locate his land and show that the boundaries thereof include the land in controversy.

"A party claiming land under a judicial sale and special commissioner's deed may introduce the record in such proceeding, both as evidence of title, and also for the purpose of identifying the land sold and conveyed.

"A conveyance, otherwise good, describing the land as 'one tract of seven hundred acres * * * being a part of a tract of one thousand acres,' which last named tract is likewise described by general location and reputed acreage, is not void for indefinite description, the purpose being to convey, as a distinct parcel, the remnant of the larger tract, regardless of its actual acreage. In such case the acreage is merely descriptive of the tract intended to be conveyed and does not limit the quantity of land which the tract actually contains.

"The metes and bounds of a tract, thus identified and made certain, may be ascertained by reference to the boundaries of adjacent lots.

"Where the right of a party to recover, in ejectment, depends solely upon the right of the undisputed facts, the question is one of law for the court and not one of fact for the jury.

"To constitute an estoppel by decree of court the decree must have been rendered upon the merits of the controversy, in a cause of which the court had jurisdiction.

"A decree dismissing a bill upon demurrer for defective pleadings, after failure to amend, is not res judicata.

"A bill for partition of land, which fails to allege that plaintiff and defendant are contestants or, in some way show that they are jointly interested in the land, is properly dismissed on demurrer; and such dismissal is not an estoppel upon the plaintiff in such suit, or his privies in estate, in an action of ejectment to recover the land."

AMERICA FIRST

(Continued from page 1, first section.)

cert on the court house plaza, and it was highly enjoyed.

Congressman Longworth's speech in part follows:

"Since 1896, no campaign has approached this in interest or importance. As in 1896, both parties are making appeal directly to the people. The people need to know the facts, and they ask for the facts. If you know the facts I am confident that you will agree that four more years of Woodrow Wilson, and a Democratic Congress, will inevitably bring disaster and disgrace to the noblest republic of all time; a republic founded by Washington, preserved by Lincoln, and brought to its highest degree of efficiency by prosperity at home and power and influence in the Congress of the nations, during the administrations of McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

Democrats Dodge Issue.

"The Democracy has been and is making a determined effort to steer away from the real bed-rock issue of this campaign. Their prime object has been to avoid the real question that divides the two great political parties. The real issue between us, the principle for which every Republican stands, and which every Democrat opposes, can be expressed in one word—"Americanism."

"We stand, with our candidate, for Americanism first and efficient. We believe it to be the first and most important duty of the government to stand rigidly and unflinchingly for the defense and protection at all times of every American citizen, both in his life and property abroad, and in his industry at home. We hold that it is the inherent right of every American, rich or poor, whether under this or an alien flag, to demand and to receive that protection; yet we have seen these rights either ridiculed or treated with contemptuous disregard by the party in power from the day that Woodrow Wilson entered the White House. We have heard from Mr. Bryan, when he was ridiculously, if not disgracefully, filling the high office of secretary of state, that it was not the function of the United States government to protect 'American dollars.' When American citizens in Mexico appealed for protection, not only for their 'dollars,' lawfully invested, but for their lives, and the honor even of their women, they were told to 'come home.'

"In the meantime, the industries of those at home were being dealt with in somewhat similar fashion. A tariff law was passed which put practically every American industry, save a few located in a certain favored section of the country, on a competitive basis with the industries of the world; a tariff law which, if normal conditions had continued to exist, would have spelled—not 'America first,' but 'America last.'

Peace Talk Bank.
"In reply to our charge that American rights of life and property at home and abroad have been violated, and set at naught, by a Democratic executive and a Democratic Congress, what answer do our opponents make? Two answers, and both evasive: 'Anyhow,' they say, 'we are at peace with the world and the country is prosperous.' If being at peace with the world merely means that we have maintained neutrality, so far as the European war is concerned, that, such it true. Personally, I believe that this much peace has been maintained, not because of but in spite of the diplomatic negotiations of the administration. But admitting that the net result of Democratic diplomacy has been to maintain that neutrality, what is there novel or unprecedented about it? What is there in it to be particularly boasted about by this administration? In the last sixty years, there have been three great foreign wars before this one. During all of these, America remained neutral. During the Crimean war, our

BIGGEST DAY EVER IN HISTORY OF RICHWOOD

So Far as Politics is Concerned When Longworth and Gaines Speak There.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM)
RICHWOOD, Oct. 7.—Last evening was the biggest day ever politically in the history of Richwood, it being the occasion of the visit of the Hon. Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, and our own "Jody" H. Gaines, chairman of the Republican state executive committee.

These noted and talented speakers had been billed for some days in advance and their coming was looked forward to with interest.

They were escorted from the hotel to the city hall by a delegation of prominent party men, headed by the Richwood brass band. All available space in the large new hall, including the galleries, and stand was taken, even hundreds were turned away, not even being able to get in seeking admittance.

The Hon. S. C. Dotson presided at the meeting, and introduced Mr. Gaines as the first speaker. While Mr. Gaines only spoke for a short time, he discussed the important issues confronting the American people in a business-like manner, striking straight from the shoulder. At the conclusion of his address, he introduced Mr. Longworth, whom he eulogized very highly. When Mr. Longworth appeared upon the platform he was given a rousing reception of round and round of applause. After a few "preliminaries" he launched into a discussion of the national issues, and proceeded to show up the weakness of the Wilson administration, and made it clear why it was so highly important at this particular time that the Republican party should be returned to power. For about one hour and a half he was given the closest attention by the vast crowd and his score points and "hits" were cheered to the echo.

This was truly a red letter day for Republicanism in Richwood, and the effects will be clearly shown when the polls are closed on election night in November.

Only a few nights ago James H. Kelley, Democratic spellbinder from Washington, D. C., spoke from the same platform, and there were, by actual count, just sixty-four present, and quite a few of those were Republicans who had been especially asked by their Democratic friends to come out and hear their great speaker.

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neutrality was preserved by a Democratic president; during the Franco-Prussian war, our neutrality was preserved by a Republican president; during the war between Russia and Japan, our neutrality was again preserved by a Republican president, and not only that, but the main figure and influence in the arrangement of the terms under which Russia and Japan have since enjoyed enduring peace, was President Theodore Roosevelt.

Actually at War.
"If, however, the peace they talk of means that we have been at peace with the world outside of Europe during the Wilson administration, then the answer simply is that it isn't true. We have been in the last three years actually at war with a foreign nation; a little war, if you please; a petty war, an ignoble war, an inglorious war, but war, nevertheless. When President Wilson sent his fleet to Vera Cruz and turned its batteries on Mexican citizens, he was waging war just as much as was President McKinley when he sent his fleet into Manila bay. That the latter was an overwhelming success, and the other a pitiful failure, does not make either of them the less 'war.' Is there a man here who would care to go to the woman whose sons, or husbands, or sweethearts, were killed at Vera Cruz, and tell them not to weep because the Wilson expedition was one of peace. Does the fact that more American soldiers lost their lives at the battle of Vera Cruz, than during the entire Spanish war; that more Americans have been killed by Mexicans during Mr. Wilson's administration than were killed by Spaniards on land and sea, from the time of the declaration of war until the conclusion of the treaty of peace, bring profound conviction to your minds that we were at war with Spain, but have been at peace with Mexico? If the Wilson policy of 'watchful waiting' has produced peace, it has been an infamous peace, a bloody peace, a peace that has brought upon us the contempt of not only the civilized world, but of the Mexicans themselves. When I was in California, at about this time last summer, I met a man who had just come out of Mexico. He described to me a bull fight that he had seen there. The first three bulls were a distinct success, that is—a success measured by the fact that they fought bravely until death; but the fourth bull was not a success. He refused to fight, no amount of provocation would make him fight, whereupon the immense audience arose en masse and shouted: 'Take him out! He is a coward! He's an American bull! He's too proud to fight!'

"I have said all that I care to say about Mexico. Probably all of you know the sickening story of it as well as I. To me, the policy of this administration with regard to Mexico, constitutes the blackest chapter in American history. It is a chapter written in the first instance jointly by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan, and exclusively by the former since Mr. Bryan's happy demise from public life. Upon this, if there was no other issue presented to the American people, he and his cohorts deserve stinging defeat.

Prosperity is Sporadic.

"Now a word about the prosperity of which our opponents boast. This prosperity, such as it is, enormous in some localities, one upon which much mushroom fortunes have been founded, is purely sporadic, entirely abnormal, and dependent for its existence solely upon one thing, and that—the most stupendous calamity of the ages. War, and war alone, the greatest war in the history of Christdom, is responsible for the reopening of closed factories, the reworking of abandoned mines, and the rehabilitation of profitless farms.

"On August 14, 1914, the business of the country was sick, sick almost unto death, suddenly it began to revive, orders for all sorts of material began

to pour in, farm products of all kinds began to rise in price, hundreds of thousands unemployed workmen went back to work at high wages. Soon business was booming, some businesses as they had never before boomed.

"And what had happened? What caused the enormous demand for American products of the factory, farm and mine?

"It was war that sent up the price of material; it was war that caused the demand for and sent up the price of labor. From a business point of view, war is utterly different from peace. War is urgent. It cannot stop to haggle. It cannot afford to wait. Peace bargains, but war pays the price. It has paid, and is paying, the price that has put the unprecedented punch in American business. American business today is like an artificial stimulant, or if I may use the vernacular, a 'doped' race horse. We are speeding furiously while the 'dope' is in us, but what will happen when it wears off? Can you doubt that there is bound to be a reaction, a reaction even more violent than the original stimulus? I say to you, that the time is come to prepare for the inevitable readjustment, and the one way to do it is—first, to oust the Democratic party from office, and then immediately to repeal the Underwood law and enact in its place a tariff which shall be based on the Republican policy—the American policy of giving adequate protection to our citizens both in their industries and in their labor.

Successful Spenders.

"If the Democracy has been a failure in raising money, it has been a monumental success in spending it. I take off my hat to them. This Democratic Congress has been the most successful band of treasury looters in our history. They used to talk a very few years ago about Republican extravagance, and they say that before long we would have a billion-dollar Congress. If they should keep on a few years more as they have, the prospects are not for a billion, but a two-billion-dollar Congress, for this year they have spent something like a billion and seven hundred million dollars. Millions upon millions have been poured into a certain favored section of the country. Millions upon millions of dollars have been spent to provide superfluous and useless offices, and the civil service laws have been grossly violated, to find places for 'deserving Democrats.' The end is not yet. They have just begun to taste blood. Heaven defend the people's treasury from another Democratic Congress.

"At the head and front of the Democratic party stands President Wilson. His acts are their acts; his wishes are their wishes. That the smaller leaders have had to make contentions of themselves, and turn back somersaults to keep up with his lightning changes of position and policy, seems to make no difference. They wince, some of them, but they grin and bear it. At his command, they are content to lie down, jump through, roll over, and play dead. It is a hard job for them, and they deserve our pity.

"We have had presidents who had

weak policies, whether foreign or domestic, but never before have we had a president with no fixed policy at all either foreign, or domestic. We have had presidents who at times have changed their minds, but never before have we had a president who changes his mind every day. This country deserves to have as its head, something more than a time server and a wobbler. It deserves the kind of man that the Republican party has nominated; a man who means what he says and says what he means, and does what he says he means to do. We ought to have for president a two-faced man with courage both mental and moral. Such a man the Republican party offers to the country as its candidate. His record in private life, his record in public life, in high executive office, in the highest judicial office, guarantees that we have such a man as our candidate in Charles Evans Hughes.

BIRD PECKS OUT MAN'S EYE

CLARK, S. D., Oct. 7.—William Milasus, employed by a Clark county farmer, lost one of his eyes as a result of being attacked by a mud hen. Another of the men employed on the farm captured one alive and handed it to Milasus's eye and so seriously injured it that the sight was permanently lost.

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BOTH PHONES

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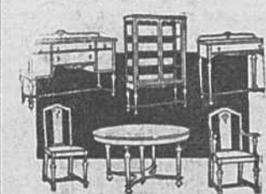
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