

The Big Stone Gap Post.

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No. 4

Fuel Administration

Closes Industries East of Mississippi River for Five Days.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The unprecedented adverse weather conditions of recent weeks and the inadequacy of the present coal supply and transportation facilities to meet the enormous wartime demand, have made necessary immediate restrictive measures as to the use of coal in that part of the United States east of the Mississippi River.

The movement of coal in transportation must be so directed as to aid the Director General of Railways in dealing with the railroad emergency created by recent blizzard conditions. Domestic consumers of coal must be kept warm and other absolutely necessary consumers must be supplied.

All industry must be equally restricted in its use of coal in order that the available supply for the remainder of the winter may be properly distributed and may be made sufficient for absolutely essential needs during the remainder of the winter.

To meet these necessities the Fuel Administration has ordered as an immediate emergency measure, that on the days of January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 preference and priority in the use of coal shall be given only to those consumers whose consumption of coal is absolutely necessary. These include in order: Railroads, domestic consumers, hospitals and charitable institutions, public utilities, ships at tidewater for bunker purposes, United States Government use, municipal or county governments for necessary public use, manufacturers of perishable food for immediate consumption.

During the five days designated no manufacturing industry shall be allowed to operate even if it has its coal supply on hand. By this means all industry will be placed on an equal footing and will be called upon to make its share of the sacrifice necessary to maintain the Nation at the highest possible point of military and economic efficiency for the prosecution of the war.

In addition to this emergency restriction over the designated five days, the Fuel Administration has ordered that all use of fuel except by consumers classed as absolutely necessary shall be prohibited on Monday of each week from January 21 to March 25; that is, on January 21, 28, February 4, 11, 18, 25, and March 4, 11, 18 and 25.

The order under which these restrictions are made is designated to distribute with absolute impartiality the burden of patriotic denial. All classes of business are treated alike.

Except on the days covered in the order, the normal supply of coal to all consumers will be maintained. The necessary consumers designated in the order are given preference and priority in the delivery and use of coal at all times as well as on the days when other use of coal is prohibited.

The United States Fuel Administration counts upon the complete patriotic cooperation of every individual, firm, and corporation effected by the order in its enforcement. Every effort will be made by the Fuel Administration and other Government officials charged with the enforcement of the order to carry out the plan proposed without undue interference with the ordinary course of business.

It is the earnest desire of the Fuel Administration to prevent entirely any dislocation of industry or of labor.

FOR RENT.—A first class eight room house in Big Stone Gap. See H. L. Cummings or address R. H. Bruce, Norton, Va.

Notice To Aliens.

All German Alien Enemies, embracing all males of the age of 14 years and upward within the United States, not actually Naturalized as American citizens, who are natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the German Empire or of the Imperial German Government, are required to register as alien enemies, the registration to be conducted by the postmaster as registrar at each postoffice (except that in cities of 5000 population or over, census 1910, such registration to be conducted by the Chief of Police as chief registrar with such assistant registrars as he may designate, at the police station) such registration to begin at six o'clock a. m. on February 4th, 1918, and to continue each day successively thereafter between the hours of six a. m. and eight p. m. up to and including the 9th day of February, 1918 at eight o'clock p. m.

T. C. Burch, U. S. Marshal.

Suggestions And Instruction To Registrants.

Persons required to register should understand that in so doing they are giving proof of their peaceful dispositions and of their intention to conform to the laws of the United States.

Every registrant should read carefully the form of registration affidavit handed to him and ask the registration officer for explanation on all points not clear to him before attempting to fill out the blanks. Registration officers are instructed to give registrants all possible aid in the way of explanation and advice.

Each registrant is required to furnish four unmounted photographs of himself, not larger than 3 by 5 inches in size, on thin paper, with light background. All four photographs should be signed by the registrant across the face of the photograph so as not to obscure the features, if the applicant is able to write.

Three blank forms of registration affidavit must be completely filled out by the registrant or his representative with the exception of the blanks indicated to be filled out by the registration officer and the description of the registrant and the placing of finger prints on the blanks and must be produced by the registrant personally to the registration officer and be signed and sworn to by the registrant in the presence of and before the registration officer, who will fill in the description of the registrant and supervise the fixing of the finger prints and the attaching of the photographs, if the registrant cannot write he must make his mark in the signature space and affix his left thumb print in the space provided opposite the signature space.

The finger print is a method of identification and follows the practice observed in the Military and Naval service of the United States.

The registrant is hereby informed that he must again present himself before the registration officer who took his oath after 10 days but before 15 days from the last day fixed for registration in his registration district to obtain a registration card, upon which he must sign his name, or make his mark, and place his left thumb print in the presence of the registration officer.

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How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

Red Cross Notes

To All The Chapters In The Potomac Division.

I send herewith to the Chapters of this Division the copy of a letter which I have received from the Director of Division Organization at National Headquarters, relative to the shipment of knitted goods to camps at a distance, whereby much extra expense, and still more delay in the receipt of articles by those for whom they are intended is involved.

I have already had occasion to call this matter to the attention of certain members of various Chapters, who have written to me, requesting authority to make such shipments. I have invariably replied that much time would be saved by my telegraphing to the Manager of the Division in which such distant camps are located, requesting him to furnish immediately the comforts needed from his supplies, and I venture to hope that in the future our members will not insist upon shipping articles directly to points more or less remote.

No one understands more fully than I do the feeling of those wishing to supply their relatives or friends with comforts made by themselves, but surely in a grave crisis, such as we are now contending with, the cause, which is that of winning the War, is so great, so vastly and immeasurably greater than the feelings of any individual—that I cannot but hope this circumstance will be realized by the members of our Chapters, and the advice contained in the enclosed letter, which is prompted by the desire for increased efficiency, may be generally adopted in the future.

Yours very sincerely,
Henry White
Manager Potomac Division.

My Dear Mr. White:
This is to supplement the following telegram which I have sent to all Division Managers, to wit:

Many Chapters are making shipments of knitted goods to camps at distant points, please discourage this and urge use of such goods for nearby camps, in accordance with instructions from Division Headquarters, direct shipments from Chapters have led to much duplication and confusion. We are distributing from National Headquarters tens of thousands of sweaters where most needed, but calls are bound to continue for sometime as demand still exceeds supply by several hundred thousand.

As a result of the decision of the War Department not to include sweaters in the equipment furnished to soldiers, the Red Cross was unexpectedly called upon to outfit the Army with sweaters.

The Red Cross has responded to the call of the men and has undertaken this task, which involves over a million sweaters.

The Chapters have been urged to knit as many sweaters as possible, and as fast as possible, and large orders have been placed for the purchase of sweaters, which are being turned out as rapidly as the manufacturers can produce them. The work of production will be stimulated by every possible means until the demand is met. Up to date, over five hundred thousand sweaters have been distributed from headquarters, but as long as

there are men who have not been outfitted the demand will continue, and letters will be received from the officers and men in the camps asking for them.

It has been demanded that all sweaters produced in each of the Red Cross divisions shall be distributed by Division headquarters to take care of the needs of the camps in the division. The purchased sweaters are being shipped in response to requests from the different divisions to the camps which needs them most, and approximately ten thousand sweaters have been shipped to every camp by headquarters, with the exception of four camps, in the west, which are being taken care of by local manufacturers.

Manufacturers are delivering sweaters at the rate of over 11,000 per day.

The Field Directors are issuing the sweaters only to such men as have not already received them, and in order to avoid duplication and supply those first who are in the most need, the distribution is being made in accordance with the requests of the officers in command at the different camps.

There is naturally a desire on the part of the members of the chapters to see that the men from their particular home towns are outfitted. Direct shipments by individuals or chapters to officers or men, however, have resulted in much duplication and confusion with heavy expense for expressage, and a delay as a result of long distant shipments at this time of traffic congestion. For example, we have trustworthy reports of men who have received as many as six sweaters, of cases where donated sweaters have been sold or pawned and of cross-cross shipments such as one from Alabama to Camp Wheeler, Ga., of approximately the same number of sweaters as were shipped at the same time from Virginia to Anniston, Alabama. This would all have been avoided had distribution been made through the Red Cross.

Division Managers are requested to communicate the above facts to the chapters in their respective divisions, and to urge insistently that direct shipments by chapters be discontinued, and that distribution be made in accordance with the plans above outlined.

The dictates of the hearts of those in the chapters should yield to the obvious reasons for distribution in accordance with the foregoing plan, which is for the greatest good of the greatest number.

G. E. Scott,
Director of Division Organization.

War Credits

Granted to Allies by United States Total Over \$4,000,000,000.

War credits extended to foreign Governments since the United States entered the war total \$4,235,400,000. Of this Great Britain received \$2,045,000,000; France, \$1,285,000,000; Italy, \$500,000,000; Russia, \$325,000,000; Belgium, \$77,400,000; Serbia, \$4,000,000.

The difference between the Russian and German views of peace was that while Russia desired peace with Germany, the latter wanted peaceful possession of Russia.

Death of James Wallace Fox.

All of our people were greatly surprised and grieved at the sudden death of Mr. James Wallace Fox in New York Monday the fourteenth instant.

He had spent the evening before at the home of a friend and was very bright and happy, apparently in the best of health and spirits. He retired at the usual time and was found dead in bed the next day.

Physicians ascribed his death to Mio Carditis (an affection of the heart). He was buried at his old home at Paris, Kentucky, on Saturday the nineteenth at three o'clock, p. m., besides his father and mother.

Mr. Fox was born in Clark county, Kentucky, on the eleventh day of June, 1853, and was the son of John W. Fox, Sr., and Katherine Hill Rice, his first wife. He lived at Stony Point, Bourbon county, Ky., with his father between 1862 and 1878. He was educated in the academic schools, attended college at Lexington, Ky., and graduated at Kentucky University, at the head of his class. He was especially proficient in Latin, Greek, Mathematics and History. He taught one year at Middletown, Kentucky; was principal of the High School at Lexington Kentucky two years, and of the High School at Louisville, Kentucky, one year. He then went into the coal business with R. B. Hutcheart, of Lexington, and opened the first mine in the Jellico Tennessee coal field in 1882 later opening two more mines in the same district.

In 1887 Mr. Fox came to Big Stone Gap with the idea of acquiring land at Cumberland Gap and here, deeming these points natural locations for towns and large business. Finding that a large portion of the lands had been acquired by others he nevertheless quickly associated himself with Dr. R. B. Whitridge, of Boston, Mass., and they purchased a number of tracts in and adjacent to the proposed town site, and several tracts of coal land across the line in Kentucky. He, at once, in cooperation with other landowners here organized a holding company—the Big Stone Gap Improvement Company—to which all of the lands necessary to a large town were conveyed and the town chartered, organized, platted with wide streets and avenues, and many parks and boulevards, in all of which he took the greatest interest and was an enthusiastic supporter of every movement looking to the growth, improvement and beautifying of the town.

The first considerable sum of money ever expended in improving the town was raised by him upon his own endorsement. He became a director in the Improvement company, and a member of the executive committee, and remained connected with the company until it was dissolved and the Big Stone Gap Land Company organized, of which he was a director until his death.

Mr. Fox and his associate, Dr. Whitridge, were the leaders and the largest contributors to the erection of the first school house in the town, "The Stonegap Academy," and was instrumental in securing a thoroughly educated principal. There has been no movement looking to the improvement of the town along any line, at any time, that has not received his hearty cooperation and enthusiastic support. Mr. Fox was a member of the Christian church and a bachelor. In his home life he was everything that a devoted brother and son should be, generous, kind and absolutely unselfish. He aided and assisted his brothers and sisters, encouraged them by deed and example, and lived to see them grow up to be honored and useful members of society, and show their love and appreciation of

the high qualities of their elder brother.

Mr. Fox resided in New York for many years, but always retained his citizenship here and often visited the home folks. Bright and cheerful, never despondent, his visits were like rays of sunshine to his people and friends. He had a host of friends, beloved by many and respected by all who knew him. His genius for affairs pervaded the business walk of men. He was broad, liberal and charitable in his opinions, singularly devoid of the narrowness of the bigot, the vehemence of the zealot and the vindictiveness of the mean. His life was devoted to service. He was unostentatious and unassuming, but in all the relations of this world, an elevated character, and an upright man, whose life was full of good deeds that will live after him. Loyal to his family, loyal to his friends, loyal to his town.

His task is done, his life well filled with its joys and sorrows is ended. A bright and gracious light is suddenly extinguished ere feeble nature, sunk under the weight of years has made mockery of former strength. A well rounded life has ended, and his good deeds like guardian angels follow him to the tomb.

The name of James Wallace Fox deserves to be inscribed upon a monument erected to his memory by our people.

—IRVING A. AYERS.

British Tommy Here.

Corporal William Kelly, of the 38th South-Staffordshire Regiment, of Birmingham, England, who saw nineteen months service in the trenches on French soil, is now temporarily located in the Gap, for a period of time at least when he will be called to service. Mr. Kelly is a machinist by trade, having served his time as an apprentice at Stockton-on-Tees, England, the home of the first matches and where the first railroad tie of the world was laid. He is now employed in the machine shops of the Stonegap Coke and Coal Company at Osika. He has been mentioned twice in the dispatches for bravery, having participated in some of the biggest battles in France. His first engagement was at Mons in July, 1916, and later in two engagements at Arras, where he was wounded three times and blinded by gas. Here he was given a discharge for an indefinite period and together with his wife came to Canada in June, 1917. At that time he was totally blind, but has now recovered sufficient eyesight to see how to work. He will have to report for service in England next March.

Upon arriving in the Gap Mr. Kelly met many of his English fellowmen and was given a hearty welcome; one who originally came from his home place was Chas. Bird. A meeting will be held at the home of Mr. Bird on Wednesday night for the benefit of all Englishmen and their families, who wish to meet Mr. Kelly, and another will be held at Johnny Ray's home Saturday night at 8 o'clock where a special musical program will be rendered and old times will be talked over.

Mr. Kelly states that he will appear at any time and place in uniform and give an account of his experiences for the benefit of the Red Cross or any other organization of like nature if desired.

One thing this war has done for us, it has convinced many Democrats that Republicans were human beings, and Republicans have been forced to admit that Democrats might even be Christians.

It isn't the frowns of our enemies that we should fear, but the treachery that hides behind the smiles of a false friend.