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ESTABLISHED 1845

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1918.

A BOMB IN THE CAMP.

President Wilson's appeal to the Democrats for their undivided support was "a bomb in the camp" of Republicans and Democrats alike, in this section. At first it was felt that a mistake had been made by the President and naturally, for in this section at least, there has been no intimation or insinuation or hint of politics in any of our war activities, at any time since the war began, or certainly not since the Democrats decided not to oppose Mr. Slemp's reelection to Congress. Democrats and Republicans have worked in harmony and effectively in this section, putting aside all personal differences, political, social and religious, bending all their energies—time, money and brains, to the winning of the war, and as said, Mr. Wilson's "appeal" for party support, came as an unpleasant surprise to many of the people of this section.

As to the wisdom of the President's course few of us are perhaps sufficiently informed as to conditions in Washington to justify an opinion as against Mr. Wilson's course. He knows, as few men can know, how matters stand and have stood during the past strenuous year and a half. He knows who has fought with him and against him—hindered and helped in carrying a load, the weight of which never rested upon the shoulders of any other man, living or dead, in all history. He knows as all of us are beginning now to see, what is the drift among certain leading Republican politicians, who are now, and have been for sometime, obstructionists in Washington and in other parts of the country. Mr. Wilson's appeal for Democratic support is based upon his positive knowledge of opposing forces inside and outside of Congress, which opposition he fears will frustrate plans well laid for a successful closing of the great war. That the President can carry to a more successful and satisfactory termination his great plans for the future peace of the world with a harmonious party at his back, than with a party ever ready, at every opportunity to oppose him, goes without saying. And what more natural than he should ask and also expect the support of his friends in the impending crisis?

The next congress of the United States will be confronted with graver questions and problems than have yet confronted it by far, and, there should be no obstructionists of either party when this august body of men of America meet next year.

WILSON AND ROOSEVELT.

Roosevelt is a man of war. He believes in the gospel of the "Big Stick." Mr. Wilson is a man of Peace. He has been a peace man all the time—tried to keep the peace from the first, and only drew the sword when there seemed no other alternative. He saw finally that the only way to insure peace was to go to war, and our war is one, not of conquest, but of peace. Mr. Roosevelt cannot understand. He is not built that way. The new federation of nations must not be, cannot be, founded upon hate. No peace attained through a spirit of hate, could stand. Mr. Roosevelt is "a bully." (He is proverbially fond of the use of the word.) He believes in fighting for its own sake. He is never happier than when in the ring. Like Don Quixote, he fights not infrequently wind mills and imaginary foes, and like the celebrated Don, makes an ass of himself and a laughing stock for the public. He has great talents of a certain order, perverted and misguided. Mr. Wilson, of whom he is insanely jealous, and of whom he has never had a word of commendation, is a statesman—a world-wide leader of a world-wide peace, a conception far above and incapable of being grasped by a man whose sole weapon is the "Big Stick," or a pair of brass knucks. Such characters have their place and mission but certain it is, their place and mission is not such an one as is now occupied by Woodrow Wilson—a place which he seeks to occupy, which is only another striking proof of the truth of an old adage which speaks of certain characters who "rush in" where certain other characters "fear to tread."

Redeem Your W. S. S. Pledge.

YEARS OF DISCRETION.

When a man has reached the age of sixty years he has been a poor, dull student if he has not learned discretion. Most men learn it earlier. Up about Oyster Bay lives a man who has passed the 60-year mile post but has learned nothing along this important line. Rather, as the years have come and gone, and piled upon him honors, sorrows and responsibilities, which should have tempered the wildest and softened the most obdurate, he has become more reckless and less temperate in speech and feeling and inward venom. The poison of the asp distills from his lips and the braying of an ass proceeds still out of his mouth. "The Etheopian cannot change his skin nor the Leopard his spots," says the Good Book.

Sixty years is not the "age of discretion" up around Oyster Bay.

"POLITICS ADJOURNED."

When the President said that politics should be adjourned until after the war, he had about concluded a bitter contest for the passage of a war measure in which several leading Republicans and a prominent Democrat had opposed his measure. Everybody except the Republican politicians referred to endorsed and approved the statement. Now, Mr. Wilson says, virtually, the same thing—adjourn the politicians. How is it possible to adjourn politics unless you adjourn the politicians? "No politics in the Congress and Senate of the United States during the war," says Mr. Wilson. The only way on earth to "adjourn" politics "is to adjourn the politicians, and Mr. Wilson points the way.

As the New York Times says, "Until partisan obstruction raised its head there was no visible occasion for the President to appeal in his own name to the people to elect a Congress * * * in sympathy with the attitude and action of the Administration." The President was forced by hostile leaders to take the steps he did.

WHAT ROOSEVELT SAID IN 1898.

(Bluefield Telegraph.)

At the conclusion of the Spanish-American war, 1898, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"Remember, that whether you will it or not, your votes this year will be viewed by the nations of Europe from one standpoint only. They will draw no fine distinction. A refusal to sustain the President this year will in theis eyes b read as a refusal to sustain our peace commission to secure the fruits of the war. Such a refusal may not inconceivably bring about a rupture of peace negotiations. It will give heart to our defeated antagonists.'

If this statement was true then how much more so is it today, when practically all the free peoples of the earth are looking to the President as their spokesman?

HOW TO VOTE.

Voters are warned against depositing their ballots next Tuesday without marking off the name of Mr. Dale. If you do not mark off the name of Dale, the ballot will be destroyed and will be thrown out.

These are the candidates:

For United States Senate:
THOMAS S. MARTIN.

For Congress, 9th Virginia District:
C. B. SLEMP.
B. D. DALE.

Scratch the last name—that's all.

THE GERMAN MAXIM.

The Germans have this maxim: "Wherever Germany puts her foot is German territory."

Harry Spratt, the lawyer, said when he read the above maxim, that "the Germans had been covering a lot of territory of late, but had not held it long enough to entitle them to a shadow of a title thereto."

PROPHECY.

Maximillian Harden, the only man in Germany, who has had the privilege of free speech since the war began, said in his newspaper a few days ago:

"I have always had uneasy presentments concerning the ruler who on his accession thirty years ago, said: 'I will lead you into glorious days.' We know the glorious days now. Wilhelm has changed into 'Filmhell,' and Germany into a poor moving-picture theatre. Now we are sitting on the ruins of the policies of these last thirty years."

Next Tuesday is election day. Go to the polls and vote. Mr. Slemp has opposition in the person of one B. D. Dale, of "somewhere in the Ninth District," and failure of the people to vote might jeopardize Slemp's chances of election. Inasmuch as the Democrats have no candidate for Congress, you should vote for Slemp who has stood by the Democratic administration in helping to win the war.

Senator Thomas S. Martin, Virginia's Senior Senator, is a candidate for re-election in next Tuesday's balloting. Democrats and Republicans alike will go to the polls Tuesday and vote for him.

FOR SALE.

One 36-inch solid French burr corn mill, also one No. 16 bolt made by Nordyke and Mormon Co. For particulars, call on or address E. R. Howard, Wittens Mills, Va. 9-27-tf.

AN HEROIC SACRIFICE.

A PROTEST.

Editor Clinch Valley News:

I see in your issue of last week a letter from a former Virginian, now suffering exile in the wilds of Northern Texas, in which he refers to the minutes of the old Burke's Garden Hunting Club, that unrivaled aggregation of good sportsmen, good fellows and warm friends, and in which he actually offers to send you these minutes for publication.

I protest! In the name of all the proprieties and for the sake of the public peace, I protest, and again protest! Such an act would be a betrayal of that confidence which alone made possible the "tall yarns" that enlivened the circle around the camp fire. Not only that, but this offer to publish these intimate records of bygone days is nothing but a thinly veiled attack on the character and standing of men who have almost succeeded in "living down" the reputations they then established.

Think of some of the things it would reveal! A trial, held in the deep darkness of a black night on upper Roaring Fork, presided over by the present Nestor of the Tazewell Bar, with another distinguished attorney, (now in the Happy Hunting Ground) as prosecutor, the culprit, a well known citizen of this county, charged with the heinous offense of leaving a bear stand in pursuit of the tantalizing gobbler, whereby the bear was able to pass thru unscathed, while the jury was "packed" for certain conviction. Even the terrible penalty inflicted would be given.

Again, it might be revealed how sceptical of human nature was a certain prominent farmer (now a staid grand-father), when, while on his first "deer stand," he refused the kindly advice of a well-meaning old hunter in those woods who happened to pass by, that he was not at just the right place, that the "stand" was a little further on. The deer had been "started," the pack was in full cry, sweeping along the "bend of Clinch," and the potential grand-father, thinking the stranger was trying to "fool him off the stand," rather curtly said: "If you think that is the stand, you go to it." This the old hunter did—and killed the deer.

Then it would "come out" that there was once a conspiracy against the "deer killer," the one man who was always in the right place to get a shot, whereby he was sent far down the valley (for a Committee always assigned the stands), far away from any probable course of the expected buck; and it would further appear that the aforesaid "deer killer" got sore, disgruntled and rebellious, but rode on to the appointed place, and, breaking all precedents, went to hunting squirels, in which petty pastime he was rudely interrupted by the deer, which apparently followed him up so that it might fall before the right man.

In those minutes is also recorded the hunter's tragedy of that prince of woodsmen and among men, now "resting under the shade of the trees," "over there," who, for years and years helped cook venison, without ever having had even a shot at a deer, and then, when the biggest buck of all did come his way, early one frosty morning and long before it was expected, he was building a fire, and the buck escaped with only a hastily inflicted wound.

The "bread riot," even, would be disclosed, and the near tragedy of that dark morning on Hunting Camp would again "loom up" in all its original colors.

It would be shown how one envious Nimrod (a man who is a "mighty hunter" every winter in a sunnier clime than this), asserted that the shortest legged man in the Club could stick a gobbler's beard on his chin and scratch for chestnuts with the flock without causing one "tuck" of alarm.

Perhaps worst of all, the passing of an old bachelor's (he is still a bachelor) carefully guarded reputation for truth and veracity is chronicled in those minutes,—how he rushed into camp, wild-eyed and garrulous, just at day-break one morning, and declared that his party of coon hunters (nightly contributors to the larder), had "treed" a coon about a mile from camp, that they had "laid by it" all night, that it was "the biggest 'un that ever wuz," and that it was in the very tip-top of a tree 400 fee high.

So, Mr. Editor, I protest against publication suggested by your western correspondent, for I am sure that suggestion was born of the inevitable deterioration that ocurs in any man who voluntarily leaves "Ole Ferginny" for any other place whatsoever.

ONE OF THE BOYS.

SAYS HIS NAME FAILED TO GET IN STAMP BUYERS' LIST.

Editor the News:

I bought $30.00 of war saving stamps at Cedar Bluff P. O., and I reckon it must have been the 21st of last month. You please put what I am telling you in your paper ,or if you wish phone or write the p. m. at Cedar Bluff and then publish same.

Yours resp., T. G. W. BREWSTER.

TEK KEER UV JIM.

Deah Lawd, I feels to lif' a li'l' prayer—
My boy Jim has done ovah thaih,

An' I'se so wuthless 'cep' to pray fu' him,
I ax yo', Lawd, will yo' tek keer uv Jim?

I reckon yo' don' know my boy Jim,
Dey's so many black boys tall 'n' slim,

But I'se gwine tell yo', Lawd, you'll know him by his eyes,
Fu' evah sence he gin hisse'f—you'd be surprise'

De look uv glory dat seem to cling—
Reckon sho' dat boy has seen de king

In all his glory, 'n' de light done shine
Back in dem eyes uv dat black boy uv mine.

I craves to shaih dat vision 'long o' him,
But all I had to gin is gone—dat's Jim.

Gwine mek out, someway, outen him,
Ef, Lawd, you'll jes' tek keer uv Jim.

—Leigh Richmond Miner, in the Outlook.

"A PRESBYTERIAN PEACE."

The following, which appeared as an editorial in the State of Columbia, S. C., makes pleasant reading for Presbyterians:

"A Presbyterian Peace."

"Secretary Lansing delivered an address at the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Auburn (N. Y.) Presbyterian Theological Seminary the other day in which he said that the peace with Germany was not to be written in terms of anger or revenge but in a Christian spirit. Upon this the World of New York comments that "there may be misguided Germans who will find in this utterance reasons to hope that the United States government, committed to spiritual no less than carnal welfare, may be made the victim of a peace romantic if not altogether illusory." Then the World observes sapiently, "If, so, let all concerned recognize the fact that Secretary Lansing was speaking as a Presbyterian. In that communion there are some disagreements as to matters of faith necessary to salvation, but in the main there is adherence to the stern theology of the Westminister Confession. The God of Secretary Lansing is a God of mercy, but first of all He is a God of justice." Finally the World says:

"There can be no question of Secretary Lansing's remarks at Auburn were approved at the White House in all respects as regards politics, diplomacy and religion, for Germans as well as Americans should never forget that President Wilson also is a Presbyterian."

In this there is for all people and especially for the Germans food for thought. We are to have a Presbyterian peace, in the World's opininion. Hearing the casual remarks of Methodist, aBptist, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic and Lutheran brethren in the street, we are convinced that those of them who are troubled with misgivings at this time may find consolation in the prospect to which the World points.

Lawyers in the habit of defending criminals are traditionally chary about juries permeated with Calvanism."

If any further word is necessary it is found in President Wilson's last response to Germany's appeal for peace.

MADE THE CHAIN COMPLETE.

Attorney General Gregory tells this piquant story of a prominent financier and a well-known physician:

The money juggler called at the office of his family physician one morning and told him with much concern that his only son was suffering from diphtheria. The doctor was solicitous but assured the financiar that with the care given in the hospital to which the boy had been taken he would pull through nicely. "Of course, said the medico, "no one is safe when that terrible disease is aroound."

"But," said the father, "the boy confessed to me that he is sure he caught the disease from the parlor maid whom he had kissed."

"Well, young people are certainly very thoughtless," mused the doctor, "I'm sorry to hear that your son has been so indiscreet."

"Yes, of course, doctor," said the financier, nervously, "but don't you see, to be frank with you—I have kissed the girl. Do you think I, too, will have the disease?"

"Why, yes," said the doctor. "You are probably already infected. In fact, that would be the very next thing to expect."

"Oh, that's awful," gasped the financier, "and I kiss my own dear wife every morning and evening, so she, too—"

"Good heavens!" cried the physician, jumping up excitedly, "then I too, will have it!"—Ex.

INSTRUCTIONS

For Sending Christmas Boxes to Our Soldiers Overseas.
Articles Barred by Postoffice Regulations.

The following is a list of the principal classes of articles which are unmailable:

1. All spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors.
2. All kinds of poison and all articles and compositions containing poison.
3. Explosives of all kinds.
4. Inflammable materials, including friction matches.
5. Infernal machines and mechanical, chemical or other devices of compositions which may ignite or explode.

(Note: Under this classification would come cigarette lighters.)

6. Liquids or liquefiable articles, fragile articles and other admissible matter when not packed in accordance with the requirements of the Postal Laws and Regulations.
7. All other articles which may kill or in any wise hurt, harm or injure another, or damage or deface or otherwise injure the mails or other property.

The War and Post Office Departments and the American Red Cross have made an arrangement by which every man in the Army overseas may receive a Christmas parcel from his family or friends. The amount of shipping space which can be set aside for the transportation of these parcels will permit the sending of but one parcel to each man.

Who Can Send Packages to Soldiers.

Each soldier overseas will be provided with one Christmas Parcel label. This label will be forwarded by him to the person in the United States from whom he wishes to receive his Christmas package. Packages that do not bear this label will not be accepted by the Red Cross for delivery to the Post Office authorities. Labels that are lost will not be duplicated.

How to Secure Shipping Boxes.

Christmas parcels must be placed in standard cardboard boxes 3x4x9 in size. These boxes will b provided to holders of labels by the American Red Cross. They may be obtained at Red Cross Chapters or branches after November 1st.

Study These Instructions.

At the beginning of this article is a list of articles which are barred by the Postal authorities Study these instructions and avoid mistakes. No message or writing of any kind will be allowed to go in the boxes. When the boxes are packed, but unwrapped, they must not weigh more than two pounds, fifteen ounces. If the parcel is overweight, some articles must be removed.

How to Mail Your Box.

Do not mail the box yourself. When packed, the box unsealed and unwrapped, ready for inspection, should be taken to the nearest collection station designated by the Red Cross. Red Cross representatives are authorized to remove objectionable articles from parcels. Shippers will then affix sucient postage on their parcels to carry them to Hoboken, N. J The parcel post zone rates will be charged. The parcels are to reamin in custody of the Red Cross until delivered to the postal authorities.

No Boxes Accepted After Nov. 20th.

No Christmas parcel will be accepted by the Red Cross for shipment after November 20th. Keep this fact in mind when planning a Merry Christmas ofr the boys "Over There."

Procedure to be followed when you receive a Christmas parcel label from abroad.

The following is an outline of the procedure to be followed by persons planning to send one of these parcels abroad:

What to do when you receive label.

On receiving one of these Christmas parcel labels, it should be presented at the nearest chaper, branch or auxiliary headquarters of the Red Cross, where the holder will receive a carton. These labels are not expected to reach this country before November 1st, by that that time each Red Cross chapter will have its allotment of boxes based on the number of soldiers in service overseas from that community.

These boxes may be filled with any combination of articles except those on the list barred by the Postal officials.

Bear these facts in mind when packing your Christmas parcel.

Nothing should go in a Christmas parcel that will not keep fresh from the time of packing until Christmas.

Dried fruits and other food products should be packed in small tin or wooden boxes, one-quarter to one-half pound size.

Hard candy, including chocolate, would probably be safe in tin foil or heavy cardboard, but no soft chocolates nor anything that could possibly be crushed should be used, as the remaining contents of the package might be spoiled thereby.

Several dainties packed in oblong tin boxes holding each a quarter of a pound will provide a better variety for a packet than a larger quantity of a single confection.

No liquids nor articles packed in glass should be placed in the package.

For wrapping the gifts use a khaki-colored handkerchief, twenty-seven inches square.

When thte package has been packed, it should be taken, unwrapped, and unsealed, together with the label and sufficient stamps to the nearest collection center designated by the Red Cross. After the package has passed the inspection of the Red Cross representatives as to contents and weight, and been wrapped in stout paper, thte Christmas label bearing the address of the man for whom it is intended is placed on it. The persons sending the package, in the presence of the Red Cross worker, is required to affix stamps sufficient to carry it to Hoboken, N. J. The postal charges are to be at the rate of fourth class or pracel post zone rate . A label certifying that the inspection has been completed by the Red Cross is placed on the package ,which is left in the custody of th Red Cross until delivered to the postal authorities .

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Henry S. Bowen, deceased, will present them to the undersigned for payment.

T. C. BOWEN,
Administrator of H. S. Bowen.

HOW EASY TO WRITE A NOTE.

Editor News:

Herr Solf, who has aappeared at least onte before, has written a note to the President, which seems to baffle the wise-acres, but has failed of its primary purpose—to slowup the campaign and give the German armies time to concentrate its whole force as an exhibit to its credit at the Conference. He speaks of a new government which has not been promulgated, and mentions neither the Emperor under whom he serves, or any of the central allies who are more or less interested. He "thinks" that in three months these troops can be removed on to German soil (with the arms, equipment and supplies) and generally aims at a peace that will leave the "Empire" in a fine condition to recuperate.

Now, by Spring the United States will have three million of men in action with twenty thousand battle planes and ships on all the high seas. It is only love for our armies that urges peace in any heart and our soldier boys "demand" its continuation to a finish. The longer the war lasts the longer will last the peace that is to follow. On to Berlin! The offer has been made, however, and the only advantage to be gained by us if they accept is that the nation will the sooner be aligned in the great war of reconstruction which is to follow.

This reaction will be tremendous—the seggregation of homogenious people into States that will avenge the cruelties of history and guarantee the peace of the world. And yet a fight to the finish might and would make the new world map more just and more durable, and less likely to be marred by the sinister force of human ambition. On to Berlin!

H. M. SMYTHE.

VIRGINIA: In the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Tazewell County, in Vacation: The 16th day of October, 1918.

Emma Anderson, Henry Glasco and Jess Smith, ...Complainants.
vs. | In Chancery.
Sarah Thompson, Jennie Gaither Gussie Harris, Lou Thompson, Julia Thompson, Rees Thompson, Delia Thompson, the last 4 of whom are infants; Mitchell Thompson, Nannie Smith Johnson, and all other persons who are or may be interested in the subject to be disposed of in this suit, whose names are unknown, and who are proceeded against by the general description of parties unknown,
Defendants

The object of this suit is to have partition among the parties entitled thereto, made of all the land of which Martin Sinkford died seized and possessed, containing about 85 acres, situate on the South of Abb's Valley Ridge, in Tazewell county, Virginia, and devised by Martin Sinkford to John Sinkford's children, and to Dale Glasco, Reese Smith and James Smith, and for general relief.

And it appearing from the bill filed in said suit in equity, and from affidavit on file in my said office, that said Sarah Thompson, Jennie Gaither, Gussie Harris, and Nannie Smith Johnson are not residents of the State of Virginia, and that there may be persons interested in the subject to be disposed of in said suit, whose names are unknown, and who are made defendants by the general description of parties unknown; it is therefore ordered that the said Sarah Thompson, Jennie Gaither, Gussie Harris and Nannie Smith Johnson, and all other persons who are or may be interested in the subject to be disposed of in said suit, whose names are unknown, and who are made defendants to said suit by the general description of parties unknown, do appear within fifteen days after due publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interests; and that this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Clinch Valley News, a newspaper published weekly in Tazewell County, Virginia, and that a copy hereof be posted at the front door of the Court House of this county as prescribed by law.

C. W. GREEVER, Clerk.

A Copy—Teste:
C. W. GREEVER, Clerk.
Harman and Pobst, p. q. 10-18-4t.

Why Putter With Corns? Use "Gets-It"

Common-Sense, Simple, Never Fails.

You can tear out your corns and suffer, or you can peel off your corns and smile. The joy-peeling way is the "Gets-It" way. It is the only happy, painless way in the world. Two drops

"Get the Drop" on That Corn—Use "Gets-It" and the Corn Is a "Goner"!

of "Gets-It" on any corn or callus dries at once. The corn finally loosens off from the toe, so that you can peel it off with your fingers in one piece, painlessly, like peeling a banana. "Great stuff, wish I'd done that before." There's only one corn-peeler—"Gets-It." Toes wrapped up big with tape and bandages, toes squirming from irritating salves, it's all a barbarity. Toes wounded by razors and knives, that's butchery, ridiculous, unnecessary, dangerous. Use "Gets-It," the liberty way—simple, painless, always sure. Take no chances. Get "Gets-It." Don't be insulted by imitations. See that you get "Gets-It." "Gets-It," the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at any drug store. M'f'd by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

VIRGINIA—In the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Tazewell county, on the 7th day of October, 1918.

R. O. DILLARD,.....Complainant,
against
DAISY ANGLES DILLARD,
Defendant.

The object of this suit is to obtain a divorce by the plaintiff from the defendant upon the grounds of adultery.

And an affidavit having been made and filed that the defendant, Daisy Angles Dillard, is not resident of the State of Virginia, it is ordered that she do appear within fifteen days after due publication hereof, and do what may be necessary to protect her interest in this suit. And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Clinch Valley News, a newspaper published in the county of Tazewell, and that a copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of this county on or before the 21st day of October, 1918, that being the next succeeding Rule day after this order was entered.

A Copy—Teste:
C. W. GREEVER, Clerk.
Spratt and Spratt, p. q. oct.18-4t.

NOTICE.

Sale at Public Auction of Pocahontas Inn" Hotel, Furniture and Furnishings, Brick Moving Picture Show Building, and Other Valuable Real Estate of Sam G. Walker, Situate in Tazewell County, Virginia.

The undersigned, who, by a decree of the Circuit court of Tazewell county, Virginia entered in the chancery cause therein pending of Wm. F. Deitz, against Sam G. Walker, Pocahontas Consolidated Collieries Company, et al., at the May, 1918, term of said court, were appointed special commissioners for the purpose, will on **FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1918,** beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., at the places hereinafter named, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following personal and real property of Sam G. Walker, situate in Tazewell County, Virgiia, to-wit:

(FIRST). All of the furnishings of the hotel "Pocahontas Inn," consisting of beds, bed clothing, dressers, wash stands, wardrobes druggets, hall and stair carpets and runners, chairs, tables, writing desks, iron safe, dining tables, buffets, dining chairs, kitchen furniture and utensils, stoves, linoleums, silver ware, china ware, coffee urns, vacuem cleaners, pool and billiard tables, table linens, towels and various and numerous other articles of furniture and furnishings usual and necessary for the carrying on of the hotel business, and being all of the furniture and furnishings situate in and used in the operation of the Pocahontas Inn, and situate at Pocahontas, Tazewell county, Virginia.

(SECOND). All of that certain building and its appurtenances known as the "Pocahontas Inn," situate in the town of Pocahontas, in said county, together with the lot on which it stands, except that portion of said lot on which stands a brick building known as the "Moving Picture Show Building."

(THIRD). All of that certain brick building known as the "Moving Picture Show Building," situate on the north east corner of the "Pocahontas Inn" lot, together with the land on which said building actually stands.

(FOURTH). Two lots situate in what is known as West Graham, and just outside of the corporate limits of the town of Graham, on the west side thereof, being lots Nos. 18 and 19 in section 1, in what is known as the Wagner and Tiller Addition.

How Property to Be Sold.

The sale of all the personal property first described herein will be made by George W. Woodruff, Trustee, as directed by said decree, acting alone.

The sale of the real estate mentioned and described in the second and third paragraphs, will be made by the said Geo. W. Woodruff, Trustee and Commissioner and V. L. Sexton, Commissioner, acting jointly, as directed by said decree.

The sale of the two lots mentioned and described in paragraph four, will be made by V. L. Sexton, Commissioner, acting alone, as directed by said decree.

Places of Sale.

All of the property mentioned in the first, second and third paragraphs to be sold on the premises, in the town of Pocahontas, Virginia.

The property mentioned and described in the fourth paragraph to be sold in front of the Mayor's office in the town of Graham, Virginia.

Manner of Sale.

The hotel furniture and furnishings, to be sold by George W. Woodruff, Trustee, will first be offered by the piece, and after same has been so offered, said trustee will then offer same as a whole, and will accept the offer which will produce the best price.

The "Pocahontas Inn" building and lot, except that portion of the lot on which the brick building stands, will then be offered separately, after which the brick "Moving Picture Show Building" and the ground on which it stands, will be offered, after which both buildings and the land will be offered, together, and that bid will be accepeted which will produce the best price.

The two lots in the town of Graham will be offered separately and then together and that bid will be accepted which will realize the best price therefor.

TERMS OF SALE:

All of the foregoing described property will be sold FOR CASH IN HAND, on day of sale, EXCEPT the two lots in the town of Graham, which will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months, equal installments, for which interest bearing notes, with approved security, payable to V. L. Sexton, Commissioner, will be required on day of sale.

NOTE—The property at Pocahontas will be first sold, at the conclusion of which the sale will be adjourned to the Mayor's office in the town of Graham, in order that sale of the two lots may be made. In the event the sale of all the property cannot be consumated on the date mentioned, the sale will be continued, or adjourned, from day to day until completed.

Given under our hands this 18th day of October, 1918.

GEORGE W. WOODRUFF,
Trustee and Commissioner.
V. L. SEXTON, Commissioner.

VIRGINIA—In the Clerk's Office of Tazewell Circuit Court:

I, C. W. Greever, Clerk of the Circuit court of Tazewell county, Virginia, do hereby certify that George W. Woodruff and V. L. Sexton, have executed bonds before me, for the faithful performance of their duties, as required by aforementioned decree.

Given under my hands this 18th day of October, 1918.

C. W. GREEVER, Clerk.

THURSDAY
ONE MEAL
WHEATLESS
USE NO BREAD CRACKERS, PASTRY OR BREAKFAST FOODS CONTAINING WHEAT