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**POLICE WATCH HERE  
FOR AUTO SPEEDERS**

Violations of Traffic Ordinance  
to be Punished to Limit,  
Says Mayor.

Suppression of automobile speeders in Kingsport has been ordered by Mayor J. W. Dobyne, who instructed the police today to arrest all persons driving in excess of the city's speed limits.

Judge E. D. Smith, of the City Court, announced that he would impose penalties to the full limit of the law on all persons brought before him for speeding, and Chief of Police W. E. Carmack stated that the police force will watch particularly for offenders.

"Speeding in the city must stop," said Mayor Dobyne. "Kingsport's excellent concrete streets, while offering admirable driveways for fast driving, nevertheless must not be used as such. Speeding autoists lately have become a menace to the lives of scores of people daily in the city, and the practice of fast driving must be stopped before the menace develops into a tragedy.

"I have instructed the police to arrest all offenders, and if the present ordinances of the city are not stringent enough to stop them we will pass more stringent ordinances."

The speed limit in the business is fixed at 10 miles an hour and six around corners. Twenty miles an hour is permissible in the residential district except in the neighborhood of school buildings, where 10 miles an hour must be observed.

"If possible I will impose heavier penalties on persons speeding in the neighborhood of the schools than elsewhere," said Judge Smith, "although this should not be taken to mean that I will be lenient with anyone for speeding anywhere. Speeding in the vicinity of the schools, where little children are likely to run into the streets, however, is particularly reprehensible and it will be punished to the limit."

"Every policeman," said Chief Carmack, "has been notified to be on the lookout for speeders. If they are caught they will be arrested."

**CORN CROP BETTER,  
WHEAT IN DECLINE**

Yield of Former Placed at 2,858,000 Bushels, and of Latter at 923,000,000 Bushels.

Washington, Sept. 8.—August saw an improvement in the condition of the growing corn crop in the United States, the monthly bulletin of the Department of Agriculture showing a promise on September 1 of 2,858,000,000 bushels, compared with a prospective yield of 2,788,000,000 bushels on August 1 and a harvest of 2,582,814,000 bushels last year.

There was further deterioration in the spring wheat crop, the promise being estimated by the department at 208,000,000 bushels, compared with 225,000,000 last month. Last year the yield was 358,651,000 bushels.

The 1919 indicated yield for all wheat is put at 923,000,000 bushels, compared with an estimate of 940,000,000 a month ago, and an actual harvest of 917,000,000 bushels.

A yield of 1,225,000,000 bushels of oats is forecast, against 1,538,359,000 bushels harvested last year.

The prospective yields of other crops compare with last year's harvest as follows, the figures being in bushels, except where otherwise in-

**NEARLY \$1,000,000  
FOR NEW BUILDINGS**

Kingsport is Enlarging Factories and Erecting 100 New Dwelling Houses.

Kingsport is experiencing a building revival in which nearly a million dollars is being spent on additions to factories, business houses and dwellings.

This is building which is in progress now and does not include structures already erected or planned, but with which it is taken as evidence of the steady growth of this city, stimulated by the end of the war and increasing as business conditions are becoming normal and capital is seeking profitable outlets for investment.

The Kingsport Tanneries has nearly completed two new brick buildings for the enlargement of its tanning department and the installation of a currying department which will cost alone, it is stated, in the neighborhood of a quarter of million dollars. One of these buildings is four-storied, 69 feet wide and 400 feet long, while the other is one-storied 50 feet wide by 160 feet long.

This company is also installing 220 additional vats for the tanning of leather so that it may attain its expected capacity of 500 hides daily. It is also erecting a new barkmill building, which will be installed with improved machinery for grinding bark, a new leech house and two additional barksheds.

The Kingsport Pulp Corporation is spending a quarter of a million dollars in the erection of an additional evaporator room, an additional boiler house to increase its capacity by 50 per cent, additional space for pulp storage, a new machine shop and a mill store, besides increasing the capacity of its water filter by 50 per cent, and installing a new causticizing plant and building an industrial railroad in its yards.

All of the buildings erected are of brick and concrete.

The largest development in the city is the erection of 88 new dwelling houses in two groups. The Improvement Company which will cost more than a quarter of a million dollars.

Sixty-seven of these houses, which will be sold to employes of Kingsport industries at cost, are already completed while the remainder are in course of construction. They represent but half of the whole development of 175 houses to be built by the Improvement company and on which work probably will be started when the remaining 21 houses are completed.

Three new store buildings are being erected by various people, on Main, Broad and Sullivan streets, and nearly a score of good dwelling houses are being built in various portions of the city which altogether will cost about \$150,000.

William Roller completed a garage building on Sullivan street only a few weeks ago, when also the Mutual Motors Company built a structure for its use on Shelby street.

In addition to the completion of the housing group planned for the near future by the Improvement Corporation, plans have been announced already for the building of the leather plant by the Grant Leather Corporation which will cost about \$400,000 and of the Y. M. C. A., which will cost \$150,000, and on both of which work is expected to be started this month.

**SENATORS HASTEN TO GET  
PET MEASURES PASSED**

(United Press)

Washington, Sept. 12.—A rush to get their pet measures passed before they are sidetracked by the pence

**SCHOOLS HAVE GOOD  
PROSPECTS FOR YEAR**

Large Attendance and Strong Teaching Staff Mark the Opening for Monday.

Kingsport's public schools, to be opened Monday for their second session, have bright prospects for a year of great advancement.

The attendance is expected to reach nearly 1,200 and the teaching staff, enlarged and strengthened, is expected to be the strongest in this section.

Additional buildings have been obtained for the temporary use of the first four grammar grades until the proposed new school buildings are erected for both white and colored children. They are located in the Roller building at Lovedale, and in two houses on Myrtle street near the Bristol pike.

Pupils are expected to report promptly at 8:30 o'clock in each of the buildings for enrollment and receipt of booklists. Those who attended school here last year should bring their promotion cards.

All children between the ages of seven and sixteen inclusive must, according to law, attend school and an attendance officer will be appointed to investigate absences and enforce attendance.

Supt. Crouch announced today that he expects the schools to be somewhat crowded until the new buildings are erected, but that in order to minimize congestion the school population of the city will be distributed as much as possible between the grammar school buildings.

Children in all grades in the following area are expected to report at the Central building on Watauga street:

Beginning at Clay and Main streets to Clay and Sullivan, thence on Sullivan to Charlemont, thence on Charlemont to Holston to Ravine Road to Broad street, thence to Park Drive, including Gibsonsontown, thence back to Gibsonsontown Mill Road to Watauga to the Bristol highway to Watree to Forest and Tennessee streets, thence east on Forest street to Poplar to Wexler, crossing the Bristol highway, and thence on Wexler to Main street.

Children in the first four grades living in the following area are expected to report at the Roller building in Lovedale:

West View Park, Sevier Terrace, Pulp Village, Extract and Tannery and the Fifty Houses.

Children living in the South District who are in the first four grades should report to the school buildings on Myrtle street. The South district is made up of the following area:

Beginning at Bristol highway and Watree street, thence on Watree to Forest and Tennessee, thence on Forest to Poplar to Bristol highway to Wexler to Main to Brook at entrance of Union Dye Plant, thence on Brook to Myrtle to Summer to Bristol highway to Watree, including Dale, Maple, Walnut, Forest and Myrtle streets.

Here are the names of the teachers in the various schools:

- High School Faculty**  
Harry R. Groat, principal and teacher of English composition, public speaking and debate, and athletic coach.  
Miss Laura E. King, history and French.  
Jas. T. Graham, science.  
Miss Joyce Virginia Eckhart, physical director and supervisor of hygiene.  
Miss Lucile Wisner, household arts.  
Miss Alixena Atkins, English and Latin. A. B. Winthrop University.  
Miss Marguerite Seward, bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting.  
Miss Alice S. Freney, director of music.  
Miss Kate V. King, English, mathematics and geography (Junior High

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A yield of 1,225,000,000 bushels of oats is forecast, against 1,538,359,000 bushels harvested last year.  
The prospective yields of other crops compare with last year's harvest as follows, the figures being in bushels, except where otherwise indicated:  
Barley—196,000,000; decrease 60,000,000.  
Rye—84,600,000; increase 5,303,000.  
Buckwheat—17,200,000; increase 18,000."  
White potatoes 349,000,000; decrease 51,106,000.  
Sweet potatoes, 100,000,000; increase 13,666,000.  
Tobacco, (lbs.) — 1,279,000,000; decrease 61,019,000.  
Flax—10,200,000; decrease 4,200,000.  
Rice—44,400,000; increase 4,257,600.  
Hay, (tons)—102,000,000; increase 12,167,000.  
Sugar beets, tons, (tons)—7,260,000; increase 1,438,600.  
Applies, (total)—153,000,000; decrease 20,000,000.  
Applies, (commercial) — 23,100,000; decrease 2,300,000.  
Peaches—50,400,000; increase 10,000,000.

weeks ago, when also the Mutual Motors Company built a structure for its use on Shelby street.  
In addition to the completion of the housing group planned for the near future by the Improvement Corporation, plans have been announced already for the building of the leather plant by the Grant Leather Corporation which will cost about \$400,000 and of the Y. M. C. A., which will cost \$150,000, and on both of which work is expected to be started this month.

### SENATORS HASTEN TO GET PET MEASURES PASSED

(United Press)  
Washington, Sept. 12.—A rush to get their pet measures passed before they are sidetracked by the peace treaty was begun by Senators today. Once the treaty is before the Senate other measures will have little chance, the Senators realize. Among these is the food control act to curb profiteers.

### HOSPITAL AMBULANCE ARRIVES IN KINGSPORT

The Aetna Insurance Company Hospital Unit of Kingsport, established recently to care for Kingsport workmen protected by the Workmen's Compensation Act, has received a hospital ambulance.  
The machine is painted white and under the name of the Aetna company is printed "Kingsport Industries," since every industry in the city is insured with the Aetna, which is represented here by Nall and Neas.  
Efforts are being made to secure the services of the ambulance and the first aid station for the general public.

streets.  
Here are the names of the teachers in the various schools:  
**High School Faculty**  
Harry R. Groat, principal and teacher of English composition, public speaking and debate, and athletic coach.  
Miss Laura E. King, history and French.  
Jas. T. Graham, science.  
Miss Joyce Virginia Eckhart, physical director and supervisor of hygiene.

Miss Lucile Wisner, household arts.  
Miss Alixena Atkins, English and Latin. A. B. Winthrop University.  
Miss Marguerite Seward, bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting.  
Miss Alice S. Freeney, director of music.  
Miss Kate V. King, English, mathematics and geography (Junior High School department).

**Elementary Schools**  
Miss Pearl Tindell; Miss Elsie Long; Miss Marion Anderson; Miss Elizabeth Doggett; Miss Mabel Doggett; Miss Josephine Russell; Miss Grace Chestnut; Miss Annie T. Smith; Miss Eva Grigsby; Miss Mildred Crouch; Miss Helen Newland; Miss Maggie Williams; Miss Emma Pendleton; Miss Mary R. Wells, and Miss Frances Saylor.

**Colored School**  
Clifton Nicholas Fain and Mrs. Lane.

### CANADA RATIFIES TREATY OF PEACE

(United Press)  
Ottawa, Canada, Sept. 12.—A session lasting far into the night, the Canadian House of Commons early today ratified without dissenting vote the treaty of peace. The Senate ratified the treaty

Apr 12 1923

# Surfacing Work Is Under Way on Kingsport to Rotherwood Road

**Will Be Completed In About Two Months**

**Road Is Penetration Construction and Will Be One of the Smoothest and Most Beautiful in this Section**

The work of surfacing the road between the Rotherwood bridge and the Kingsport city limits at the railroad trestle in Old Kingsport is now in progress, and with weather conditions favorable it is hoped to complete the road within the next two weeks. This section of the road is a little more than two miles in length. The work, which has been in progress about a week, was started on the lower end of the section. The section between Rotherwood and the home of Bruce Nelms, a distance of about one mile, is already practically complete and would have been completed tomorrow had rain not intervened. As soon as the lower section is completed work will be started on the upper section. It is necessary to block traffic from the parts of the road upon which the work is being carried on.

The base of this road, consisting of heavy rock, was completed last fall. The surface, which is now being laid, consists of screenings upon which hot oil is poured under pressure. The oil is heated at Kingsport and taken to the sections where it is used while hot. This oil penetrates the rock binding it together and forming what is known as the "penetration road." The surface, when completed is as smooth as a floor, and the Kingsport-Rotherwood road will be one of the smoothest and most beautiful roads in the county. This road forms a section of the national Lee highway, connecting with the Hawkins county section at Rotherwood.

It is understood that no action will be taken at the present time on the section of road lying between the city limits and the west end of the paved part of Sullivan street, as City Manager L. H. Kidd is endeavoring to get state and federal aid for this work, inasmuch as it also constitutes a part of the national Lee highway.

## City Being Canvassed In Behalf of Veterans

If there is an ex-service man or woman in Kingsport who has any sort of claim against the government—or who is in need of aid—that fact will become a part of the records of Hammond Post, American Legion, to be adjusted. The city has been districted and assigned to members of a committee of 26, who will make a house-to-house canvass during the next six days, and a questionnaire will be filled out for every honorably discharged man or woman who served during the war. The subjects embodied in the questionnaire have a wide scope, embracing every phase of the individual's relationship to the government and to the Legion or the Auxiliary. The ex-

## International Court Will Meet June 15

(By Associated Press) The Hague. — Rules for procedure and the naming of committees for the first ordinary session of the permanent court of international justice on June 15 have been completed by the preliminary meeting here.

Dr. B. C. J. Loder, of Holland, has been named president of the committee for summary procedure. Charles Andre Weiss of France, and Max Huber of Switzerland are the other regular members, with Viscount Robert Finlay of Great Britain and Raphael Altamira of Spain as substitutes.

Viscount Finlay will head the committee for labor disputes, of which Dionisio Anzilotti of Italy, Antonio Bustamente of Cuba, Senor Altamira and M. Huber are the other regular members. John Bassett Moore, the only American member of the court, and D. G. G. Nyholm, of Denmark, are substitutes.

The committee for transit disputes will be presided over by M. Weiss, Senor Barbosa of Brazil, Yoruzo Oda of Japan, Mr. Moore and M. Nyholm are regular members, and M. Huber and Signor Anzilotti have been named substitutes.

The first committee as composed will sit until January, 1923, while the others will remain as constituted until the end of 1924.

## PRINGLE REMOVED FROM HIS OFFICE

**500 Citizens of New Smyrna Demand that City Manager Be Reinstated**

An article telling of the removal from office of Morse B. Pringle, city manager of New Smyrna, Fla., appears in the latest City Manager Bulletin, published by the City Managers' Association. Mr. Pringle is well known in Kingsport, having formerly been with the Tennessee Eastman Corporation here. The article reads in part as follows:

After a short reign of three months Morse B. Pringle, of New Smyrna, Fla., was removed over night from the position of city manager and his chief of police placed temporarily in his chair.

Numerous reports of this apparent unwarranted action on the part of the commission have come to this office, as well as a published statement signed by the three commissioners, setting forth thirteen reasons for their action, in which they accuse the manager of the lack of qualifications which certainly every manager should have, and further they accuse him of creating discord and neglect of duty. A letter from a representative citizen claims no personal animosity for the former manager, but endorses the action of the council and states:

"To me it would be a position, demanding the broad view with a capacity to forget oneself in the work for the common interest and to go quietly to work and let results talk

## Customs Inspectors Receive Reprimands

(By Associated Press)

Kovno, Lithuania. — A solid gold kettle, hanging from a stick over the shoulder of a ragged refugee who recently passed into Lithuania, has caused several customs inspectors to receive sharp reprimands from their superiors in Moscow. The kettle was dented and covered with tin and its owner was seemingly so impoverished that the inspectors allowed it to cross the border without bestowing more than a casual glance upon it.

Many clever schemes to smuggle valuables from Russia are revealed after their authors find themselves safe in Kovno. One traveler succeeded in passing the inspectors with diamonds and other precious stones valued at thousands of dollars concealed in sandwiches.

When he reached here he threw the dried bread and meat which had screened his jewels to some hogs. A few hours later he discovered that one of his most valuable stones was missing. Ten hogs were killed before the diamond was recovered.

## SIX HORSES AND 5 CATTLE ARE BURNED TO DEATH IN BARN

**Helpless Animals Are Trapped in Burning Building — Origin of Fire Has Not Been Determined**

Trapped and helpless in a burning barn, six horses and five cattle died a horrible death on the farm of W. T. Ketron, one mile above Bloomingdale, about midnight Tuesday night.

Mr. Ketron and his family had retired at about 10 o'clock. At 12 o'clock they were awakened by plaintive lowings and neighings from the barn, which was a big frame building situated near the house. They immediately rushed out and found the barn a mass of flames, making any hope of rescue for the dumb beasts out of the question. There was no chance to save any of the contents of the barn, and the building itself was a mass of smouldering coals within a few hours. The wreckage was still smouldering at a late hour Thursday night.

The origin of the fire is still a mystery, and has been the subject of considerable discussion and speculation in the neighborhood in which it occurred.

The exact extent of the loss has not been learned here, but it is known to be very heavy because of the loss of the livestock. The building itself is said to have been a very valuable one. No announcement has been received in Kingsport as to whether or not the building or the stock were either insured.

## Commission to Study Prohibition in U. S.

(By Associated Press)

Stockholm. — A Swedish commission may be sent to the United States to make a study of the effects of prohibition in that country and report to the Swedish people before the con-

## ROAD ASSOCIATION IN TENN IS A

**Estes Tells of Work Done by Tennessee Good Roads Organization**

P. M. Estes, who was recently elected president of the Tennessee Roads association when as the progress of this work,

"The work of organizing forward in all of the counties of the state, and it is completed, sectional meetings will be held in or plain to the public fully proposed by this association.

"I have noted in the three counties of East Tennessee issued a statement relative 000,000 bond issue. This in a way represents what by our organization. We that a definite and full should not be made, or work undertaken until introduced through the medical county organizations, which stated, are in process of The scheme in short is this

"From state taxation unquestionably realize the \$1000 per annum for road during the next 20 years. does not involve any material in taxes. It simply involves participation of this revenue condense our road building into a briefer space of time. Proposes Funding Project "In other words, as we proceeding, we will collect

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## SPORTING NEWS

# APPALACHIAN LEAGUE SEASON TO OPEN HERE TOMORROW

### WILL CALL GAME AT 4 O'CLOCK

Foiled by the Elements Yesterday, Fans Are Eager for the Game Sat.—Enormous Crowd Is Expected

Foiled twice by the elements, the Kingsport and Bristol baseball teams will duly open the Appalachian League season on the local park at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The rain which continued unabated throughout the day yesterday came as a great disappointment to hundreds of fans in the Magic and Twin cities but the delay only added to the determination of both camps to carry off the opener's laurels, and it is probable the attendance Saturday afternoon will be as great or even greater than it would have been yesterday afternoon.

In spite of the ill nature of Jupiter Pluvius the national game in its local aspect was the feature of all street corner and drug store conversation yesterday and this morning. The Bristol team arrived in the city on due time yesterday, but few fans from the Twin city followed suit, it being practically assured several hours before the appointed starting time that there would be no game.

The park will be opened promptly at 3 o'clock. There will be no reserved seats in either the grand stand, or the bleachers, every seat being free to the first comer. Grandstand seats will be 60 cents, while the bleacher seats will be 40 cents.

The umpire will call out the magic words, "Play ball!" at exactly 3 o'clock and the first ball of the season will be pitched by Mayor J. W. Dobyns of Kingsport.

Dr. E. W. Tipton, president of the local club, stated yesterday that all Saturday games in Kingsport will start at 4 o'clock instead of 4:30, the hour set by the will of the fans as the starting time for the regular week-day games. This Saturday hour has been set for two reasons: first, in order that the country people may be better accommodated, and second, in order that the visiting teams, which will return to their homes or some other town after the Saturday games, may catch the late train.

Dr. Tipton said that there would be no double-header with Bristol tomorrow. The postponed games will probably be played upon Bristol's next appearance in the Magic City.

Tickets for tomorrow's game will be on sale at the Kingsport drug store tomorrow between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

### INDIANS ENJOY SOCIAL FEAST

The Kingsport baseball team was given a banquet by the White House cafe last night, all of the members of the team, W. J. Hunter, Stony Smallwood and Mrs. Harold Irelan, wife of the Indian manager, being in attendance. The social feast was described by all as "some swell feed." No speeches were made, with the exception of Manager Irelan's short address of thanks to the management of the cafe. However, although the Indians were short on oratory, they proved themselves valiant trenchermen. Johnny Johnson, racehorse outfelder, led the onslaught on the victuals, with J. Manning Iman, shortstop, running a close second.

Two banquets were given the club by this cafe last year.

Globe Trotters Will

### "TOUGHEST DOG IN NORTHLAND" DIES

Baldy of Nome Passes Away in Berkeley Hospital — Had Interesting Career

Berkeley, Cal. — Baldy of Nome, once the "toughest dog in all the northland," died recently in an animal hospital in Berkeley, far from the long Alaska snow trails over which he "mashed" his way to world fame several years ago.

Driven by A. A. ("Scotty") Allan, Baldy was the lead dog in the noted racing team owned by Mrs. C. E. Darling, which won six of the All-Alaska sweepstakes races across the Seward peninsula from Nome to Candle and back, 418 miles in all.

During the war, a number of Alaska dogs, sired by Baldy, were shipped to Europe by the French government for service in the snow-clad Alps, and today many are still overseas, where their grey wolf's blood has won for several of them the Croix de Guerre.

Baldy's last sweepstakes was run in 1917 and after the race Allan brought the dog to Berkeley, where he and Mr. and Mrs. Darling had settled. Two years ago Mrs. Darling put Baldy's life story into a book and also wrote some verses for the dog which he would have said if he could.

In the verse Baldy, spending his last days here, was pictured as saying, in part:

"I doze in the peace of a golden day,  
To dream of a white land far away,

And sometimes I start when I think I hear  
The peal of bells and a mighty cheer  
That marked the end of the killing pace

As we crossed the line in the sweepstakes race."

Baldy was 15 years old and died of old age. He was born in 1907 and spent most of his life in harness, for he was only 2 years old when he was made the leader of the Allan-Darling team. He was buried beneath the rose bushes in the Allan yard here.

"He was a cross-breed dog," Allan said after his death. "His mother was a malamute and the rest of him was 'outside dog,' shepherd and hound. He won the first three Alaska sweepstakes and later three others. In all he ran in hundreds of races."

You read the Want Ads. Other people will read yours.

### WALLACE REID WILL ENTER RACE

(By Associated Press)  
Indianapolis, Ind.—Wallace Reid, moving picture actor, who recently filed his entry in the annual 500 mile automobile race to be held at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway May 30, will drive car No. 13, it was said here today.

Twelve drivers entered the race ahead of Reid and as has been done for several years, T. E. Myers, manager of the speedway, planned to eliminate the number 13. Reid, however, insisted that he be given the number and the speedway official consented. Mr. Myers said a car bearing No. 13 had not started in the contest since 1913.

Reid is due to arrive in Indianapolis on May 4 to begin training for the race. He already has been granted a driver's license by the American Automobile Association, under whose rules the Indianapolis race is conducted. The only other requisite for competing in the local race is ability to drive a racing car to the satisfaction of the speedway officials.

The executive of a motion picture concern for which Reid has been acting has declared, it is said, that he will not permit the actor to compete in the race if it is "humanly possible to stop him." Reid however, is said to have asserted he intends to go through with his plans.

### PREPARING FOR PASSION PLAY

(By Associated Press)  
Oberammergau, Bavaria.—The villagers here are feverishly finishing preparations for the first performance of the Passion Play, which occurs May 14, after a full dress rehearsal May 9 before a number of invited guests. The village elders say they have made arrangements to house and feed the foreign and native guests and to protect them from profiteers or any form of extortion.

Only about 7,000 persons can be housed in the village and the vicinity. Consequently the Passion Play committee has advised visitors should remain only one or two days and then give way for others. Applications indicate the visitors will tax accommodations severely but it is said officially all will be taken care of.

All sleeping and eating accommodations are under direct control of the village administration and steps have been taken to severely punish those who violate the regulations and the schedules of prices which will be available to all visitors.

Approximately 1,000 persons will participate in the play which continues from morning until evening. There are 800 regular players, 124 of them being soloists or with speaking parts. Many women and children participate.

The theater has a seating capacity of 4,300, the exact number for which overnight accommodations have been provided in the village.

Want Ads in The Times are money makers.

### RACE IS QUEERED BY A BLACK CAT

(By Associated Press)  
Miami, Fla. — A black cat caused abandonment one day recently of the greyhound race meet being conducted here by the Miami Kennels club and the dogs now are chasing a new mechanical rabbit. A small electric trolley is laid in the center of the course and at the beginning of a race a stuffed rabbit, on the trolley, is started from the box. The bunny is given a few yard start and the greyhounds, released at a signal, do their utmost to catch it. A few yards beyond the finish the rabbit ducks into a trap door, while the dogs are clocked as they cross the line.

The dogs for five weeks had chased the rabbit when an inquiring black cat wandered onto the course. One of the judges, to save the kitty from rough handling by the hounds, hid 100 yards in 10 seconds flat and captured her. The cat was released behind the grandstand with a warning and it was believed she would stay put. She didn't.

The first race got under way and the stuffed rabbit was making a streak down the course with the greyhounds in full tilt after it. At the post marking a sixteenth of a mile things began to happen. The casing of the trolley flew into the air and bunny came to a halt. Six greyhounds pounced upon it.

The cat, disregarding the warning, had wandered onto the track again and had climbed upon a rafter under the trolley casing for a siesta. The swiftly-moving bunny struck her and jammed the mechanism.

The management issued rain checks to the spectators, sent for several carpenters to repair damages, raided a taxidermist's shop for another stuffed rabbit, and the races were resumed the next day.

SOVIETS BUY LOCOMOTIVES  
Moscow. — Four of the largest locomotives ever bought by the government arrived in Moscow recently from Germany, each weighing 96 tons. While a certain amount of section

work has been done under the railroad expansion program, it is badly in arrears and must be kept in mind.

### Prices of Drops

London. — noted for the old wines, are noted because of their vintages, are prominent in the possession of an English nobleman, they declare, as the lower price in reach of all. The purpose, said, will be to taste for wine diners in the traditional situations. It is representative of writers to sign and to tell the substantial arrangements of such as France.

### LE

CHANCE  
In obedience to the Chancery Court in the Case of Corporation vs. on Friday, at 10 o'clock on the town lot in improvements being Lot No. Kingsport Requisition to Ki

**Extra Special Prices**  
on  
**Men's Work and Dress Clothes**

- Lot of Men's Suits in brown blue, only \$9.98
- Lot of All-Wool Suits in solid color or blue and brown pencil stripes all sizes, \$12.98
- Men's Khaki Pants, all sizes \$1.25
- Men's guaranteed solid leather Work Shoes \$1.95
- Men's Ballbriggan Underwear, short sleeves and ankle lengths, 48c
- Men's Nainsook Underwear in small checks, cross-bars or stripes, at 48c, 59c and 79c
- Men's blue and brown pure worsted Pants, all sizes, well made, at \$2.98
- Men's blue Work Shirts 39c
- Men's Overalls, good denim 75c
- Men's Solid Leather Work Gloves 48c

## Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

- New Strawberries 30c qt.
- New Potatoes 7c lb.
- New Tomatoes 11c lb.
- New Onions 5c bunch
- New Cabbage 5c lb.
- Green Beans 13c lb.
- Turnip Salad 7c lb.
- Iceberg Head Lettuce 18c lb.
- Egg Plant 15c each
- Carrots 14c bunch
- No. 1 Michigan Potatoes \$1.80 bu.
- Sweet Potatoes 5c lb.
- Grape Fruit 7c each

YOU CAN ALSO SAVE

## To Locate New Million Every Effort Is Being Put Forward To See

### WORK ON HUGE FINISHING PLANT OF MEAD FIBRE COMPANY WILL BE STARTED NEXT WEEK--ALL IS READY

"WATCH FOR AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF STILL  
GREATER IMPORTANCE," SAY AUTHORITIES

Finished Paper Plant of Mead Fibre Will Cost Approximately  
\$1,000,000, and Will Be Operating in Six Months--The  
Buildings Will Be Completed in Three Months;  
Plant to Produce 35 Tons of Paper a Day

The Mead Fibre Company, one of the largest of Kingsport's group of big industrial plants, will begin construction work next week on a finished paper mill which will turn out 35 tons of paper a day, according to announcement just made by J. H. Thickens, general manager of the plant. Mr. Thickens said that the company expects to spend approximately \$1,000,000 on the new mill. At the same time the pulp making capacity of the present plant will be increased from 70 to 85 tons a day.

The grade of paper to be manufactured by the new mill will be the grade used in books and the higher class magazines.

The buildings to be erected, three in number, will all be constructed exclusively of brick, concrete, and steel, and will together contain about a million bricks. It is hoped to have them completed in three months, or about December 1, and the machinery installed ready to begin actual operation within six months.

#### STEEL CONTRACT LET

The contract for the steel to be used in the buildings has already been let, and the plans provided for the letting of the contracts for the other materials this week. The contract for the steel was awarded to the Virginia Steel Company of Roanoke, Va., which will make shipment in about five weeks. By that time it is hoped to have the brick work far enough along to start on some of the floors.

The three new buildings will be located in the immediate vicinity of the present plant. They will consist of a finishing room with ground dimensions of 72 feet by 140 feet, a machine room with dimensions of 75 feet by 209 feet, and a beater room with dimensions of 56 feet by 75 feet. The machine room will be constructed for the institution of a second machine to increase the capacity of paper output. This machine will probably not be put in for another year.

#### 100 ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES

When the new mill has been completed and begins operations the Mead Fibre Company will employ about 100 additional men and women, bringing the total number of employes, which is now between 225 and 250, to approximately 350. The women who will be added to the force when the new department begins operations will all be employed in the finishing mill.

Mr. Thickens said that half of the big production of the finished paper plant had already been disposed of; no formal announcement has been made, however, as to what firm is the purchaser of this output.

Rumors of the erection of this new plant had been current here for several months, but formal announcement had been withheld pending the completion of plans and specifications. In making the announcement Mr. Thickens stated that all arrangements had been completed and the plans worked out in detail.

#### AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Such a big stride on the part of this most progressive and enterprising corporation means an infinite amount to the city of Kingsport. Such an increase in the number of employes will of course mean a big increase almost a one-third increase—in the

DR. IGNAZ SEIPEL



Dr. Ignaz Seipel, the chancellor of Austria, is a clergyman and a professor of theology.

### STUART MAHER IS TERRIBLY BURNED AT EASTMAN PLANT

Entire Upper Part of Body Is  
Practically Burned to a Cinder

#### His Recovery

Stuart Maher, chief chemist of the Tennessee Eastman Corporation, was very seriously if not fatally burned when a still in which he was distilling wood oil exploded in the laboratory of the plant at about 11 o'clock this morning. The oil was thrown over him and then caught fire, burning the entire upper part of his body almost to a cinder. He was at once rushed in an automobile to the office of Drs. Tipton & Marsh, where he was given first aid treatment.

Dr. E. W. Tipton said this afternoon that Mr. Maher was "very seriously burned," adding that he believed the chances were against his getting well.

"The burns would not in themselves prove fatal," Dr. Tipton said, "but there is grave danger of pneumonia or acute nephritis which would in all probability prove fatal. If he lives it will take many months for him to recover."

It is believed that the explosion of the still caused by the little tubing leading off from it becoming clogged up in some manner. All of the clothing was burned from the upper part of Mr. Maher's body, and there was not an inch of his body above the waist, including hands, arms, face, and head, which was not frightfully burned. His eyes, however, did not seem to be seriously burned, and he could still see when he was brought to the office for treatment. He suffered greatly until he was given a hypodermic.

After the burns had been treated and bandaged the patient was removed to the River View Hospital.

ARE GRATEFUL TO  
HERBERT HOOVER

### Probabilities Are That Will Resume Operation Next Week--All But

Chance of Securing  
Coal Is Very Good

Priority Order of the Tennessee  
Fuel Commission, However,  
Will Have No Effect on  
Kingsport

Every possible effort is being made to secure coal for the local industrial plants, all of which, with the exception of the cement plant and the hosiery mill, are down temporarily as a result of the coal strike. It was pointed out by officials here this morning that the story recently appearing in a number of papers to the effect that Kingsport had been issued a priority order which would mean the securing for the local plants of 400 tons of coal daily was misleading. This order can mean nothing to Kingsport in as much as it was issued by Wilbur A. Nelson, chairman of the Tennessee state fuel commission, and Kingsport does not secure its coal from Tennessee mines but from Virginia mines, which are nearer and more accessible.

#### PROSPECTS FAVORABLE

Every effort is being expended by local men, however, to secure coal for the operation of the plants here, and it was announced this morning that the prospects were are that the efforts will be attended with success. J. Fred Johnson has made two trips to Washington City during the past week or so in the interest of the local industries, returning from the last trip only yesterday, and said this morning that he was highly encouraged over the prospect. He stated that it was hoped coal sufficient could be secured next week for the operation of the local plants. Every possible effort will continue to be made to start and maintain the operation of the industries.

#### PLANTS INACTIVE

The plants which are down as a result of the coal shortage brought about by the strike are the Kingsport Extract Corporation, the Kingsport Tanneries, Inc., the Mead Fibre Company, the Kingsport Brick Corporation and the Tennessee Eastman Corporation. All of these plants ceased production several days ago, but a part of them have since been employing a part of their forces in repair work about the mills and work aside from that of production.

A large percentage of the employes, however, have been thrown out of work for the time being, the temporarily unemployed being estimated at approximately 600.

The Clinchfield Portland cement plant was fortunate in having enough coal on hand to run it a little longer than the other plants, but it was announced this morning that it too would be forced to shut down temporarily Tuesday unless relief comes before that day.

#### UTILITIES NOT AFFECTED

The Kingsport Utilities has not, of course, and will not be affected

...with ground dimensions of 72 feet by 140 feet, a machine room with dimensions of 75 feet by 209 feet, and a beater room with dimensions of 56 feet by 75 feet. The machine room will be constructed for the institution of a second machine to increase the capacity of paper output. This machine will probably not be put in for another year.

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#### AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Such a big stride on the part of this most progressive and enterprising corporation means an infinite amount to the city of Kingsport. Such an increase in the number of employes will of course mean a big increase—almost a one-third increase—in the payroll of the plant, which is already one of the best in the city. This will naturally have a beneficial effect on the business sections of the city. Not only this, but the operation of the new plant will furnish work to many of those who are still out of employment, going far toward relieving whatever unemployment situation still exists. And finally, it is pointed out that so important a step on the part of the Mead Fibre will restore confidence in the industrial future of the city.

Even during the period of construction the new plant will mean much to Kingsport. It is announced that probably 75 or 100 men will be employed daily on the construction force. As a great deal of this labor will be skilled labor, this additional payroll will be of considerable importance.

Heretofore the Mead Fibre Company has manufactured only paper pulp, which was shipped to other plants to be transformed into the finished product. With the installation of the new plant, however, the raw wood, a product of this section of the country, will be converted, first into paper pulp, then into finished paper, in Kingsport. No paper of an inferior grade will be manufactured here; the output of the new mill will be only the finest and

(Continued on Page Three)

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### ARE GRATEFUL TO HERBERT HOOVER

(By Associated Press)

Warsaw, Poland. — One of the most remarkable books ever made in Europe has just been completed here and will be sent to America. It is "The Book of Signatures," and is addressed to Herbert Hoover in the name of scores of thousands of Polish children, whose actual signatures are included in the several hundred pages of the volume.

Marshal Pilsudski, the Polish chief of state, wrote the first page, and other pages were written by members of the Polish parliament, the cabinet, Cardinal Kakowski, the Polish Protestant clergy, the Jewish rabbis, the students and professors of the universities, and representatives of all the arts, sciences, trades and crafts of Poland.

The book is made entirely of Polish parchment and is bound in magnificent hand-embossed leather done in the style of the mediaeval manuscript volumes.

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#### UTILITIES NOT AFFECTED

The Kingsport Utilities has no course, and will not be affected. Plenty of coal will be secured to continue the operations of the public utilities and to assure the people Kingsport light and power.

While Kingsport will of course suffer from the coal shortage and resultant inactivity of the local plants, and the unemployment, it is pointed out that the situation should not be viewed as alarming as the shutdown are in each instance only temporary and it is probable that all of the plants, or at least a majority of them, will be operating again within a week or ten days.

#### CONDITIONS GENERAL

Nor is this embarrassing situation peculiar to Kingsport; the coal shortage is general and the same conditions are present everywhere. parts of the country are suffering almost equal ratio.

The news story relative to the ority order, which first appeared in the Knoxville Journal and Triangler, which led the people of Kingsport to believe that the coal situation here was practically solved, rea

August 25, 1922

# WILKINSON WILL LEAVE AT MEET OF LEGION TONIGHT

Commander of American Legion  
Here Will Go to  
Rochester, N. Y.—Post  
Elect Successor

Williamson, who will leave Rochester, N. Y., will tender his resignation as post of Hammond Post, No. 3, American Legion at a special meeting of the Legion to be held in Kingsport at the Community "Y" tonight. He will make a short farewell address and in addition says that he will bid each man farewell. It is especially urged that a large number of members of the local post be present at this meeting. Williamson has been post commander of the local post for about two years, having been elected in place of A. Caldwell tendered his resignation. He has proven himself a very popular commander and his going will be regretted by the members of the post as well as by the public in general. For several years he has been superintendent of the Tennessee Corporation here. His prominence in the industrial life of the city, he and Mrs. Wilkerson have been prominent in the community.

Williamson will leave for Rochester, N. Y., this morning. He has hesitated very long to leave Kingsport and the many friends he has made here, but in justice to himself turn to a better opportunity which presented itself at Rochester.

Under Mr. Williamson's administration as commander of the post a fund of more than \$1,000 has been raised for a children's playground in Kingsport. It was this morning that the plans for this playground, which is located on the campus of the high school, had arrived. The section will be started Monday. The playground should be completed in a week, or by the opening of school.

It is probable that the Legion will elect a successor to Mr. Williamson as commander of the post at the meeting tonight, and this is all the more importance of the full membership be present.

# WORK ON HUGE FINISHING PLANT

(Concluded from Page One)

highest grade book paper. And the whole conversion of the wood into the paper will be brought about with local labor, raw materials taken largely from this part of the country, and with the power furnished by coal mined in nearby mines.

But this is not all; following the announcement of the new plant of the Mead Fibre Company it was stated by parties high in authority here that another announcement, greater in scope and of far greater importance to the city of Kingsport, would be made in the near future. This announcement will have to do with the further conversion of the wood into the finished product—it will mean the carrying of the rough raw material another step farther on toward its final destination. Authorities are not yet ready to state just what the nature of this announcement will be, but said this morning that it would be made soon.

# LOCAL BOY SCOUTS RETURN FROM CAMP

Scout Troops Spend Enjoyable  
Two Weeks at Camp  
Near Elizabethton

Last Saturday afternoon admitted Kingsport's troop of Boy Scouts, all tanned and tawney from two weeks' outing.

On August 5, buried beneath blankets and equipment, they left by automobile for Scout Camp, eight and a quarter miles beyond Elizabethton. Up on the site of Holston mountain, which is 4,350 feet high, and in the most beautiful section of the U. S. Forest Reserve, nestles this ideal playground for real, red-blooded boys, donated to them by the Johnson City Rotary Club. The buildings are all hidden from view by the many kinds of trees, which during their two weeks' stay the campers were given an opportunity to study.

Miller's branch, a stream fed by springs, furnished the purest of cold water for drinking purposes; it empties into Stony creek, where they have their swimming pool. The parade grounds and athletic field were much in use, the latter seeing many a jolly but hard-fought game of baseball, quoits and tennis.

The camp was a place of doing, not loafing. Instructions and examinations had a large place in the morning program, while the afternoon was devoted to games, meets, hiking, etc., and oh! such eats!

Kingsport troop showed up prominently in all activities, and when it came to barracks inspection they won each time, having the cleanest and best section in the camp. This is an honor they also won last year.

The night program was the most attractive, however, when "Charlie the Cook," after being much in demand three times during the day, was called upon to act as "judge" and pronounce "death sentences" to the scouts who in some way had broken camp rules during the day. These "death sentences" sure had the sting in them when they read:

"Peel four buckets of spuds."  
"Spend three hours on the wood pile."  
"Sweep mess hall and empty garbage."

A lively, healthy time was spent by each scout and due to the fact that the American Legion furnished the transportation to and from the camp, it was possible for several of the boys to make the trip that would have been anchored in Kingsport by the expensive train fare.

The troop left a landmark at the camp this year, having dammed up a branch, forcing it to change its course, and run through another channel to the newly-made swimming pool 300 yards away.

They built a backstop for the baseball diamond, a rustic bridge, and many other things that have added to the attractiveness of the camp.

In that they were the smallest troop in number present this year, much credit is due them for the splen-

did record they made for themselves.

Those making the trip were: "Sammy" Nelms, "Jake" Shoun, "Jit" Blankenbecler, "Red" Gaines, Jim Hamlett, Dick Thickeps, Leroy Sheltoh, Hagan Stevens, "Buster" Crum and "Pee Wee" Gaines. The trip and camp activities were under the leadership of Rollin I. Dabney, scout executive of Johnson City, and Allen N. Dryden, local scoutmaster.

Mr. Palmer, representing Schloss Bros., Master Tailors, will be at McCready's next Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 29 and 30.—Advertisement.

Miss Emma Pendleton left Wednesday for Bristol, East Radford, Roanoke and other points.

Don't forget that next Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 29 and 30, is the time to be measured for that Fall Suit and Overcoat at McCready's.—Advertisement.

## Missionary Society

The Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist church held an interesting meeting Wednesday evening at the church. Mrs. B. H. Baylor, chairman of Circle No. 3, was in charge of the program. Mrs. J. W. Dobyne presided and conducted devotionals. Mrs. J. B. Nall presented the bulletins in an interesting manner. Mrs. H. C. Bardin and Mrs. B. H. Baylor presented "The Who, Why and What of the Coal Fields in West Virginia and Oklahoma; "Missionary Vice," a play given by Mesdames H. C. Bardin, S. E. Cox, Devault, Brown, Percy DeGroat, C. N. Allison, closing with a violin solo by Mrs. C. A. Allison.

I. N. Hollans of Roanoke has been stopping at the Homestead.

Miss Georgia Bevins left Friday for Corbin, Ky., where she will teach this winter.

# BURGLARS BREAK INTO STORE OF THE N. E. LEWIS COMPANY ON BROAD STREET--TAKE NOTHING

The store of the N. E. Lewis Company on Broad street here was broken into by burglars at some hour during the night last night. The men, supposed to have been three in number by the tracks found in the dust outside the window, gained access by cutting a small hole in the window pane by means of oil and glass cutters, and then reaching through the hole and turning the lock on the inside. They then raised the window and climbed inside.

No clue has been discovered as to the identity of the three men, and it was impossible to get bloodhounds to put on the trail. No other burglaries in the town have been reported.

One of the most peculiar things about the whole affair is that, although the burglars were not disturbed in their work, they took absolutely nothing from the store. They did leave a note, however, stating that after they had gained access to the store and had examined the prices on the goods, they found that they could buy things in the N. E. Lewis Company store cheaper than they could steal them. They finished by saying that they would come the next day to buy.—Advertisement.

**WANTED — 25 MEN**  
— at the —  
**BARACA CLASS**  
**Sunday**  
**BAPTIST CHURCH**

Expert Pharmacists on  
the job day and night—  
prompt deliveries

Drive your car up and  
hank—let us serve you  
in your car if you have-  
n't time to come in.

# MEN!

If it's a Drug Store that carries everything that a man needs, you have found it on the corner of Broad and Main Streets.

SHAVING CREAMS SAFETY RAZORS BRUSHES  
HAIR TONICS FACE POWDER RAZOR BLADES  
SHAMPOO LIQUIDS AND SOAPS STATIONERY

And anything that a man needs. We want you to try our store if you haven't before. We ask you to do this because we know that we can serve you.

Phone us your order for  
cream for dinner —  
prompt delivery.

Sunday hours:  
8 to 10 a. m.  
1 to 7 p. m.

# SMOKE!

IF YOU SMOKE OR IF YOU CHEW



# SCH

Not Much Time  
Get



Writing  
Supplies

Tablets  
Composition

Now is the time  
everything re-  
starts. So far  
every plan has  
cuted to a nice  
having what th  
when school sta

SHOES and O  
BOYS' SU

FIRST BROAD STREET SECTION

# The Kingsport Times

FOUR PAGES

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1925

## BROAD STREET HEART OF BUSINESS SECTION

### IS NOT EXCELLED FOR ITS BEAUTY OF DESIGN

The Home of Number of City's Leading Business Establishments

ONE OF IMPORTANT CITY THOROUGHFARES

One of Longest Paved Streets in Kingsport, With Double Driveways Circle to Main St. Intersection

Broad street comprises a part of the heart of the business section of the entire city and is the home of a number of the leading retail establishments, all of which are very progressive in their respective lines of business, and which help in keeping the city buzzing with its daily activities.

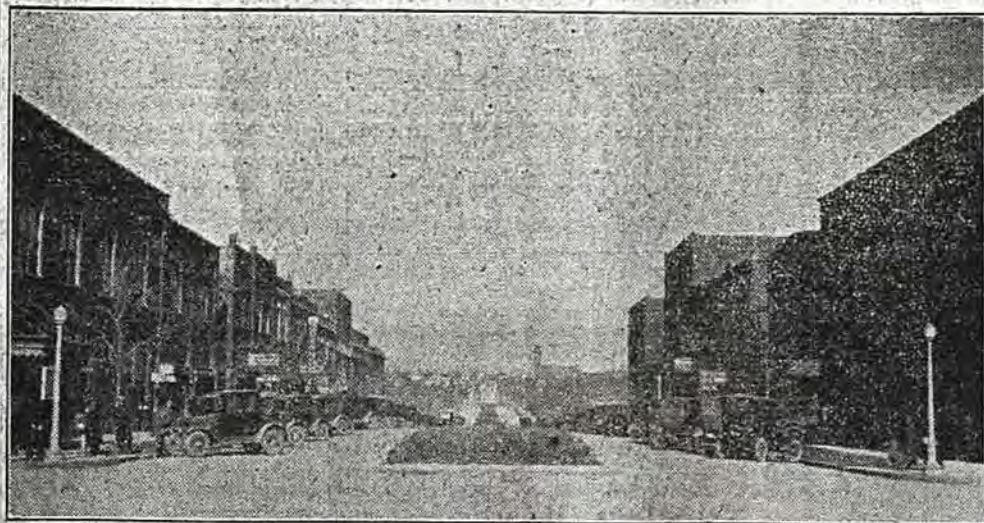
Besides being the home of the leading business houses, Broad street is one of the most important thoroughfares of the city. This fact is made evident by the hundreds of people and automom-

### Caves of Kentucky Greatest In World Scientists Believe

By The Associated Press  
Frankfort, Ky.—The largest and most extensive caves of the country and perhaps in the world are found in Kentucky, according to Dr. W. D. Funkhouser, zoologist of the University of Kentucky, who with the cooperation of Dr. Willard Rouse Jilison, state geologist, has made exhaustive studies over several years. Declaring that these caves hold many secrets of old and even prehistoric days, Dr. Funkhouser said Kentucky is neglecting a great opportunity to contribute to the field of science, which European explorers, coming to this state, might grasp to "bring to light important data which have been for years within our reach, but for which we have neglected even to search."

Dr. Funkhouser was Governor Fields' scientific representative at the time of the Floyd Collins tragedy at Sand Cave. The military court of inquiry appointed by the governor has just declared Collins to have been imbedded in Sand Hole instead of a cave. Its official report declared Mammoth Cave, for the establishing of which as a national park a movement is under foot, and other

BROAD STREET, KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE



General view of Broad Street, looking northeast toward The Circle

### ERECTION OF NATIONAL ARCHIVES BUILDING UGED

Washington, May 30.—Erection of a modern archives building as an aid to future historians is urged by Capt. Dudley Knox, head of the navy's historical section, and by other officials having supervision of government records. Capt. Knox cited the existence of 200 separate collections as tending to make the preparation of accurate histories difficult and unnecessarily expensive.

Information relating to early American naval activity is contain-

### CHICAGO FINDS NEW WAY TO MAKE BETTER SMOKE

By The Associated Press  
Chicago.—A long horizontal gas burner playing a stream of fire into a pile of hardwood sawdust creates the smoke for curing hams and bacon in Chicago's packing plants. At one time wood fires were smudged to produce great quantities of smoke which came in direct contact with the meat, but this system has been discarded.

Under the present method the

### BUENOS AIRES SPENDS FREELY TO KEEP ITS STREETS CLEAN

By The Associated Press  
Buenos Aires.—The city fathers of Buenos Aires, who take pride in the reputation of their city as one of the cleanest in the world, have decided to spend 2,000,000 pesos to have the daily cleaning job done both quicker and better. They have closed a contract with an American concern for 80 big automobile garbage trucks, with a German company for 100 automobile street sweepers, and with a French company for 40 automobile

### BURIED IN STONE 7 HOURS; LIVES

#### Quarry Foreman Survives Novel Experience.

Gibsonburg, Ohio.—Embedded in a mass of crushed stone for more than seven hours recently while more than thirty workmen labored to save his life was the experience of John Fehlhaber, thirty-six, quarry foreman at the National Motor and Supply company's plant here.

The bin in which Fehlhaber was held prisoner is 30 feet high, 16 feet square and conical in shape. The stone had become frozen and wedged together and Fehlhaber descended on the inside.

In trying to start the stone, without warning the pile let loose, wedging Fehlhaber in the mass. He was caught in the stone and sand up to the waist, one of his legs being doubled up against his body. In this cramped position he was held prisoner seven hours.

Rescuers dared not stand on the stone, fearing it would slide and bury the man. After every other effort at rescue had failed, a hole was drilled through the 18-inch wall of concrete, reinforced with steel, and he was removed.

While the rescue work was in progress, a physician was in constant attendance, administering stimulants. It was said that he is suffering from shock, but will recover.

### Orphans Separated 21 Years Reunited by Gypsy

Elyria, Ohio.—Twenty years ago a gypsy fortune teller in Signet, S. D., told Pearl and Earl Glyn how to find

### LOVE TRIANGLE MAKES FATHER TIME GROGGY

#### Wife, Aged 99, Has Husband Arrested, Aided by Daughter, 66.

Des Moines.—A love triangle which makes Father Time look foolish was brought to light in the Municipal court in Des Moines the other day.

John Diggins, forty-one years old, a husband seemingly caught between the devil and the deep blue sea of too much romance, and two flappers whose respective ages range from cradle to the grave, played the principal roles.

Diggins was haled into court at the instance of his ninety-nine-year-old wife, Ellen Diggins, and his sixty-six-year-old daughter-in-law, Louise O'Brien, on a charge of threatening to commit a public offense after he is alleged to have deserted the two women for a twenty-two-year-old girl whose name was not revealed. He was held for trial and committed to jail in default of \$300 bond, where he declares he will spend his time singing the "Too Many Mamma Blues."

Ninety-Nine and Bobbed.  
Still vigorous despite her ninety-nine years, Mrs. Diggins violently shook her bobbed gray locks when asked if she still loved her errant husband. "I am through with him," she declared. "There are plenty more men in the world."

Diggins admitted at the city jail that he had been "driven to drinking canned heat" through the intensity of his emo-



# IS NOT EXCELLED FOR ITS BEAUTY OF DESIGN

The Home of Number of City's  
Leading Business Estab-  
lishments

ONE OF IMPORTANT  
CITY THOROUGHFARES

One of Longest Paved Streets in  
Kingsport, With Double  
Driveways Circle to Main  
St. Intersection

Broad street comprises a part of the heart of the business section of the entire city and is the home of a number of the leading retail establishments, all of which are very progressive in their respective lines of business, and which help in keeping the city buzzing with its daily activities.

Besides being the home of the leading business houses, Broad street is one of the most important thoroughfares of the city. This fact is made evident by the hundreds of people and automobiles passing to and fro in the course of a day and night at almost any hour.

Broad street is not excelled for its beauty of plan and construction. Its beauty and attractiveness always brings favorable comment from newcomers to the city who are often entranced by its appearance. The beautiful shrubbery located in each end of the parkways and the growing trees planted on either side of the street make it rank around the top with any other street in town.

This street is one of the four which come to a common point at The Circle, which is one of the most artistically designed and constructed pieces of street work in any city of Tennessee. Broad street is also one of the longest paved streets of the city, with double driveways from The Circle to its intersection with Main street, which insures safety of travel at all times. It carries a large part of the heavy traffic which is continually passing in and out of the city.

Among the leading business establishments and agencies located on Broad street are: The Clinchfield Drug Company, Inc., The Palace Barber Shop, Frazee Variety Store, The Smoke Shop, J. H. Bailey, Jeweler; Peirce Drug Store, Cates, Fuller's, Fields Cash Store, Kingsport Fruit and News Company, Doane Furniture Company, Inc., J. C. Penney Company, Johnson-Van Furniture Company, Inc., American Cafe, Smith-Blakley Company, Baylor Furniture Company, Kingsport Candy Kitchen, Sanitary Barber Shop, Bennell and Edwards Insurance Agency, Mrs. G. C. Underwood, exclusive millinery; Burbage - Price Agency, The Gray Bonnet Tea Room, Bachelor's Studio, Kingsport Insurance Agency, Pyle Brothers, contractors; Dr. R. W. Pannell, chiropractor; Frank J. Brownell, Insurance; Kingsport Real Estate Company, represented by

## Caves of Kentucky Greatest In World Scientists Believe

By The Associated Press

Frankfort, Ky.—The largest and most extensive caves of the country and perhaps in the world are found in Kentucky, according to Dr. W. D. Funkhouser, zoologist of the University of Kentucky, who with the cooperation of Dr. Willard Rouse Jilison, state geologist, has made exhaustive studies over several years.

Declaring that these caves hold many secrets of old and even prehistoric days, Dr. Funkhouser said Kentucky is neglecting a great opportunity to contribute to the field of science, which European explorers, coming to this state, might grasp to "bring to light important data which have been for years within our reach, but for which we have neglected even to search."

Dr. Funkhouser was Governor Fields' scientific representative at the time of the Floyd Collins tragedy at Sand Cave. The military court of inquiry appointed by the governor has just declared Collins to have been imbedded in Sand Hole instead of a cave. Its official report declared Mammoth Cave, for the establishing of which as a national park a movement is under foot, and other caves "are safer than Main Street."

Mentioning Mammoth Cave, Crystal Cave, Onyx Cave, Colossal, Cavern, Horse Cave, and Grand Cave, Dr. Funkhouser said "none of these caves has been entirely explored and their extent is problematical."

"Most of them extend for miles under the surface of the earth—passage after passage, chamber after chamber, with branches in many directions, offering rare displays of stalactites and stalagmites and dazzling surfaces of crystal and ornamental rock."

In virtually all parts of the state, wherever limestone of any thickness and purity occurs near the surface, the men have found large subterranean caverns, besides thousands of smaller caves and "sinks" which often are the entrances to caves.

Most of these caves have been formed by the dissolving out of the beds of soluble limestone by underground waters.

"They are inhabited today by foxes, coons, skunks, and bats," Dr. Funkhouser said, "and are used as places of hibernation by snakes, lizards, and hosts of lower forms. In former years the bears and wolves made them their dens and dragged the carcasses of their prey into their gloomy recesses to be devoured."

"Today the cattle seek the cool mouths of the caves to escape the heat and flies; a hundred or more years ago the buffalo used them for the same purpose as is mutely testified by their bones."

"The caves also have a very interesting fauna, consisting of the blind fish, blind crickets, blind crayfish, peculiar spiders and distinct species of salamanders which are found in large numbers far underground but never on the surface."

In the recent second digging to extricate Floyd Collins' body from Sand Hole, after the state had closed its efforts, a large family of vicious snakes were found squirming and wiggling crazily about 50 feet down and the diggers finally killed them near Collins' underground tomb. Their presence so far underground was unaccounted for by the diggers.

Protected from influences of air and water, bones which have been found are a valuable record of ancient fauna, said Dr. Funkhouser. In one cave near Lexington, the bones of coons, foxes, wolves, groundhogs, skunks, a bear, a deer, and a human being, were accidentally discovered.

"Rock houses" or great overhanging ledges of rock, which, like caves, afford animal shelter, were likened to those in France and Spain as having the "most satisfactory evidences of the existence of primitive man during the glacial period and it has been pointed out that Kentucky occupies in this country the same position relative to the southern ice limit as do those countries in Europe, thus suggest-

BROAD STREET, KINGSFORT, TENN



General view of Broad Street, looking northeast to

### ERECTION OF NATIONAL ARCHIVES BUILDING UGED

Washington, May 30.—Erection of a modern archives building as an aid to future historians is urged by Capt. Dudley Knox, head of the navy's historical section, and by other officials having supervision of government records. Capt. Knox cited the existence of 200 separate collections as tending to make the preparation of accurate histories difficult and unnecessarily expensive.

Information relating to early American naval activity is contained in the files of the departments of state and treasury, as well as in the pension office, but much data also is cared for by the states, by private societies and individuals. It was the custom for captains of vessels and commanders of squadrons to consider records of their administration as something personal, Capt. Knox said, and there was justification in this inasmuch as those officers were held to a degree of financial accountability. The result was to scatter official documents in various families throughout the land, and the department frequently hears of the papers of old time naval officers being sold at auction.

From time to time persons apply to the historical section to see papers relating to their ancestors and the department lends its aid to research workers who are compiling historical-naval information.

In 1911 congress authorized \$30,000 for a commission to make photostatic copies from the existing archives, but only the states of Massachusetts, Virginia and North Carolina had been reached when the World War eclipsed this activity and the funds became exhausted.

Personal letters are considered very valuable as a source of history, Capt. Knox said, as they give a state of mind and sidelights which official documents do not contain.

### CHICAGO FINDS NEW WAY TO MAKE BETTER SM

By The Associated Press

Chicago.—A long horizontal burner playing a stream of fire a pile of hardwood sawdust creates the smoke for curing hams and con in Chicago's packing plants one time wood fires were smudged produce great quantities of smoke which came in direct contact with meat, but this system has been discarded.

Under the present method hardwood sawdust becomes pulverized and smoulders and produces what is said to be a superior smoke for meat packing purposes. Another refinement is that the temperature of the meat is brought to the proper point before the smoking process begins. This is accomplished by allowing the gas to pass a short time before the sawdust is added.

### KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS TO GATHER AT DULUTH

By The Associated Press

Duluth, Minn.—The international convention of the Knights of Columbus, which will be held here Aug. 4, 5 and 6, will be attended by prominent members of the hierarchy, as well as a number of known laymen. Dennis E. Donohue, state deputy in charge of arrangements, state is planning for 2 delegates and visitors.

The convention will open with a parade, followed by pontifical sessions. Business sessions are expected to be held the mornings of the second and third days.

On Friday the delegates will visit a tour of the Mesabe Iron range visiting the Hull-Rust-Mohr mine at Hibbing, the largest pig mine in the world.

Times Wants to see the RESULTS

### General of the Army, But Less Than



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Read the Times Want Ads.

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Want Ads in The Times bring together the seller and bargain seeker

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Times Wants the RESULTS!

#### General of the Army, But Less Than



General John J. Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Force, now retired, stands with moist eyes among the graves in the World War National Cemetery, and pays silent tribute to those who died under his command.

**ALL REPRESENTS  
KINGSPORT REAL  
ESTATE COMPANY**

**LEADING BUSINESS MAN**

**In Real Estate Business  
for Several Years—Started  
First Bank in Kings-  
port**

The Kingsport Real Estate Com-  
pany, owners of the West View Park  
home, is represented by John B.  
Nall, one of Kingsport's pioneer  
business men and one of the most promi-  
nent of the entire city. He came  
to Kingsport in 1909 and started  
the first bank and was cashier until 1918 when he  
left from this work and entered  
the real estate business.



**J. B. NALL**

Mr. Nall has been active in a num-  
ber of big real estate transactions  
and about the city and is a live  
and always working for the good of  
the entire town and its citizens. He  
started in starting the first insurance  
company in Kingsport and remained in  
business for about six years. Dur-  
ing his 16 years of residence  
in Kingsport, Mr. Nall has been a leading fi-  
gure in the rapid development of the  
city and is yet always willing and  
able to serve the people in the best  
manner possible.

**AMERICAN CAFE TO  
OPEN FORMALLY ON  
THURSDAY EVENING**

**ESTABLISHED 4 MONTHS.**

**Owned By Cameron and Com-  
pany and Managed By T. N.  
Cameron—Free Dancing  
at Formal Opening**

The American Cafe, formerly the  
Kingsport Grill, on Broad street, has  
been owned and operated by Cam-  
eron & Company for about four  
months, with T. N. Cameron man-  
ager. The interior of the building  
has been completely remodeled, re-  
papered and decorated, making it one  
of the most attractive cafes in the  
city. The American Cafe is now in  
a position to serve its many patrons  
with the very best quality food and  
service. Everything is clean and ab-  
solutely sanitary and courteous wait-  
ers are employed to serve the food.

The American Cafe will hold its  
formal opening on Thursday of this  
week, serving something the way  
of dinner that has never before been  
offered in Kingsport, and extends a  
cordial invitation to the entire pub-  
lic to visit the cafe at some time  
during the formal opening. Dinner  
will be served from 3:30 until 8:30  
p. m.

Dancing will be enjoyed on the  
balcony in the rear of the cafe dur-  
ing the evening from 10 p. m. to  
2 a. m. with one of the best orches-  
stras in this section of the country  
furnishing the music for the occasion.  
After the formal opening of the  
cafe, the management will convert  
the balcony into private dining rooms  
and the entire cafe will be operated  
under a new style, always serving the  
best foods, well prepared and cooked.

Mr. Cameron, manager of the  
cafe, has been here only a short time,  
but is becoming very popular both  
in his business and other activities.

**RECORDS OF 1860 SHOW  
4 EGGS SOLD FOR A CENT**

By The Associated Press  
Washington, May 13.—Depart-  
ment of agriculture experts, in hunt-  
ing down data for a statistical com-  
pilation of the price range on agri-  
cultural products during the past 100

**FRANK J. BROWNELL  
INSURANCE AGENCY**

**Been Writing Insurance Only  
Short Time, But Has Steady  
Business**

During his brief period of writing  
insurance here, Frank J. Brownell  
has steadily built up a lasting and  
enviable reputation as a competent  
and reliable insurance agent, repre-  
senting a number of the most reli-  
able companies existing in America  
at the present time. Mr. Brownell  
has been in the insurance business  
only since the first of this year. He  
is one of Kingsport's oldest and most  
popular citizens, having come here in  
1915.

Mr. Brownell writes all forms of  
insurance issued by the leading com-  
panies in the business. He repre-  
sents the Prudential Insurance Com-  
pany, for life insurance; the Con-  
necticut Fire Insurance Company, of  
Hartford and the Maryland Casualty  
Company, which deals with casualty  
losses, securities, bonds, automobiles,

plate glass, workmen's compensation,  
accident, health and burglary in-  
surance.

Although Mr. Brownell has been  
writing insurance only a short time,  
he has a steady business which is in-  
creasing all the while.

**NEVADA RUINS SHOWS HIGH  
CULTURE OF THE ABORIGINES**

By The Associated Press  
St. Thomas, Nev.—Dr. M. R. Har-  
rington, archeologist in charge of  
research work in "the buried city of  
Nevada," says the theory that the  
place was built by ancestors of Pe-  
oble Indians in New Mexico and Ari-  
zona is being substantiated increas-  
ingly as the work of excavation goes  
on.

The city, which has been named  
Pueblo Grande de Nevada, consists  
of a series of ruins of ancient habi-  
tations scattered over an area of  
five or six miles in length and a mile  
in width along the north bank of  
Muddy river, in the Moapa valley.

"The conviction grows," explai-  
ned Dr. Harrington, "that Pueblo  
Grande is one of the places where  
Pueblo culture had its birth—the  
culture of the people who, at a later  
date, built hundreds of towns which  
we find in ruins in New Mexico and  
Arizona."

"It was probably in the  
valley that the ancestors of the  
Pueblo tribes learned to build  
permanent dwellings, to weave  
cloth, make good pottery, prac-  
tice agriculture—in brief, to devel-  
op arts which later made them  
one of the highly civilized people of  
Mexico."

"The inhabitants of  
Pueblo Grande de Nevada were rather  
taller than modern Americans.  
The tallest skeleton thus far found  
of a person who could not have  
more than five feet eight inches  
tall. The average was between five  
and five feet six inches."

"The greatest age ascribed  
to the ruins is 2,000 years."

**HARD WORKING FARM HAS  
FIND TIME FOR DAILY D**

By The Associated Press  
San Francisco.—The direct  
radio broadcasting station her  
many California farmers are  
through their daily dozen wi

**Formal  
Opening  
of the  
American  
Cafe**

**We have completed extensive re-  
modeling work on our Cafe and will**

**Mary  
Prud  
Conr  
Before you  
me about  
Fra**

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1926

## Dreams of Prominent Local Men Realized in New School Doors of School Buildings Will Swing Open This Week

### Institution Named for J. W. Dobyys, First Mayor of the City and William M. Bennett

Great Benefactors Failed To Live To See Dreams Realized After Planning Toward Better Education

WORK OF BOTH WILL BE EVERLASTING MEMORY

Dobyys Became Mayor in 1917 When Town Was Almost In Infancy. Bennett Served Faithfully Several Years

The realization of the hopes for the great edifice which is now Kingsport's own, the high school building, was brought about through the untiring efforts of two men, now deceased, and for whom the institution has been named. They were J. W. Dobyys, first mayor of Kingsport and W. M. Bennett, first president of the board of education. Mr. Dobyys became mayor of Kingsport on May 16, 1917, when

First President Of Board Of Education



WILLIAM M. BENNETT

KINGSPORT'S FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL



The above building represents Kingsport's first public school many years ago, when the town was in its infancy and when the school enrollment was counted in scores instead of hundreds and thousands as it now is. A glance at this photograph and the Dobyys-Bennett school on page one, is sufficient evidence of the city's remarkable advance along educational lines in the past few years.

### Times Staff Man Gets Insight On Birthplace and Home Environment of Kinnie Wagner, Famous Gunman

### LARGE ATTENDANCE IS EXPECTED THIS YEAR LEGION MEET

General B. Frank Cheatham Of

### Schools Inactive For Three Months Will Resume Work on Tuesday Morning About 8:45

### The Teachers For 1926-27 Session

A complete list of the high school and primary teachers in the city schools for the 1926-27 session follows:

**DOBYNS-BENNETT HIGH Senior High School**  
Charles K. Koffman, principal; Gladys Smith, Elizabeth Hedge, Josephine Morris, Helen Kollock, LeRoy Sprankle, Trudie Fowler, Eunice Welch, Pauline Zeigler, Frances Penn, Nancy Wylie, Blanche Duncan, D. H. Cooper, Louise Thomas, Dawson King, Victoria Kaval, Lottie Whitney, Augusta Riley and Helen Wallace.

**Junior High School**  
Julia Dahl, Will E. Douglas, Kathleen Alexander, Pauline White, Gladys Rowland, Edith Haire and Essie Walters.

**Central School**  
Ruth Haire, principal; Ola Cronise, Grace Muse, Marian Logue, Sal...

Unusual Feature Connected With Beginning Of School Will Be Occupancy Of New And Handsome Building

ENROLLMENT EXPECTED TO BE MUCH ENLARGED

School Attendance Districts Bounded This Year. Changes Will Be Made Only In Absolute Necessity

All local schools, after a vacation of three months, which may have seemed rather short to many pupils, will open their doors at 8:45 o'clock Tuesday morning. The buildings will all take on new life after the period of inactivity.

The one unusual feature connected with the beginning of schools this term, is that high school and junior high pupils will go into a new

of his death, Dec. 12, 1923, Kingsport had grown into a beautiful little city, well planned, and with a wonderful future seen on the horizon.

#### Bennett Became Head

Shortly after Mr. Doby's taking office as mayor of the city, Mr. Bennett was head of the school board. That position he held until his death on May 28, 1923, a few months prior to Mr. Doby's passing.

Three years have elapsed since those men died. During their tenure of office they were always looking forward to the betterment of the city's conditions and school welfare. They hoped and planned and it was through their efforts that the idea of the magnificent structure, which now bears evidence of their untiring work, was conceived.

#### Dreams Unseen

However, those two great benefactors never lived to see their dreams realized. It was over a year after their deaths, that actual construction work on the school was begun. Now, an imposing structure stands out, inviting the younger generations of Kingsport to enter and obtain the education which will carry them through the portals of childhood into manhood and womanhood with opportunities before them.

To Mr. Doby and Mr. Bennett and to the men who have taken their places and other city officials, the latter having so faithfully carried out the work started by the two great benefactors, much credit and praise is due. It was through their forcefulness, their forward visioning minds and their love for humanity, that the marvelous piece of art and workmanship now stands—Doby-Bennett High School.

The health commissioner of New York said people will have to stop scratching themselves and begin scratching their yards to clean up breeding places, if they want to get rid of the large swarms of mosquitoes infecting the city.

The church which King Charles VII vowed he would build if Joan of Arc succeeded in driving the English from France, has just been consecrated at the birthplace of the heroine, thus redeeming the king's pledge. The church was 31 years in building.

Claiming she was kicked in the face by a man scrambling into an upper berth on a train, Mrs. Oscar Billberg, Centerville, Iowa, seeks damages of \$50, holding the railroad company at fault for not providing the occupant of the upper berth with a step ladder.

## SCHOOL TO OPEN MONDAY MORNING

### Prof. J. W. Farmer Will Be Principal Of School In Its Second Year— Will Accom- modate 225 Students

Auspicious among local school openings will be that of Highland Park School, which begins its school year tomorrow, under the leadership of Prof. J. W. Farmer, of Blountville, principal.

This will be the second year of the institution. It is in a new and modern building, located to the rear of the Neal Motor Company on the Bristol highway. The structure was erected last year by Sullican county and city of Kingsport. It will accommodate about 225 pupils, there being four class rooms, two teachers rooms and cloak rooms.

Prof. Farmer will be assisted in the instruction work by Misses Ora and Mollie Frazier and Edith Bridwell.

The school has been recently equipped with new shades, desks and other necessities.

The first eight grades are taught in the school, and upon completion, the student is awarded a certificate of graduation from the grades, which will permit his or her entrance into any accredited high school. Prof. Farmer is the first teacher in this section to award a diploma of that kind. These certificates are signed by the county and state superintendents and the chairman of the county board.

Electric lights have been constructed in the building and running water will be installed soon, according to Prof. Farmer's announcement. He further stated that he expected a large enrollment during this year, which he hopes to be very successful. He has the wish of the community at large in his work, which is a credit to this section.

Teachers who become permanently disabled after 20 years' service in state secondary schools of Ecuador, or who have reached the age of 55, may retire with full pay, according to recent decree of the provisional government. In the event of disability before completion of 20 years' school service, a pension in proportion to the length of service is allowed.

Three miles north of Gate City, Va., up Big Moccasin Creek, there is a little two-room frame shack, tenantless and lonely, its paneless windows staring out like hungry eyes over the neglected premises. It was here, 23 years ago, that Kinzie Wagner, the notorious killer whose name now blazes sensationally in the front page headlines of newspapers throughout the entire United States, was born, and it was here he spent the first twelve years of his eventful life. It was also here, sixteen years ago, that his mother, Mrs. Fannie Penley Wagner, departed this life, with her children about her, little dreaming that the handsome little seven-year-old youngster who was her chief pride would one day be wanted in three states to account for five ruthless homicides.

Some thirty years ago Harvey H. Williams, a prosperous farmer of Big Moccasin, was driving a wagon down the road which leads to Gate City when he met a young man, travel-worn and weary. The young man told Mr. Williams his name was C. M. Wagner, and that he wanted work. Mr. Williams gave him work and built a house for him—the same two-room shack which now stands deserted and hungry-eyed. It is located up a little gulch, perhaps a quarter of a mile from the main traveled highway, in a spot of almost idyllic beauty. A crystal-clear stream trickles in front of it and mountains rise on either side, clothed higher up their slopes with oak and chestnut trees. In those days there were flowers and grass about it, but now the neglected weeds rise almost to the sagging roof.

#### Had 14 Children

Young Wagner was married a short time later to Miss Fannie Penley, and to this union fourteen children were born, the first of whom was Kinzie. During the first twelve years of his life Kinzie was a very quiet, unobtrusive little boy, according to Mr. Williams, who yesterday afternoon told the Times representative of the early days of the man-killer, who is now in solitary confinement in a Mississippi jail, awaiting trial for his life for one of his five homicides.

"Of course he was mischievous, as most boys are," Mr. Williams said, "but he then showed none of the tendencies which have since led to his troubles with the law."

A short time after visiting the shack on the Big Moccasin the Times representative interviewed C. M. Wagner, the father of the desperado, who was working with a section gang on the Southern railway near Speers Ferry. The elder Wagner is fifty years old, small in stature and quiet in demeanor. He

desperado, like his son, has the same steady dark eyes and the same firm-cut mouth. In spite of the lines of care about his eyes and mouth and his slightly graying hair, he does not look his fifty years.

"You certainly do not show your age," the newspaper man told him. "I would take you to be under forty."

"Is that so?" The gunman's father smiled. Then, his face sobering, he added, "But I have had trouble enough during the past three years to make me show my age."

#### Talks Freely

Mr. Wagner talked freely of his son to the newspaper man, expressing his deep grief over the trouble in which he has become involved. "Do you think he will come out of this trouble in Mississippi?" he was asked.

The face of the father again clouded with sorrow and he slowly shook his head. "I am sorry he was taken to Mississippi," he replied. Then he was silent, but from his demeanor it could easily be seen that he was not filled with hope. The elder Wagner, like Kinzie himself, seems to stand in fear of Mississippi, and would much rather have had his son face trial in either Tennessee or Arkansas.

Mr. Wagner said that he had had one letter from his son recently, written when Kinzie was in jail in Arkansas. Although he did not reveal the contents of this letter, he stated that it was as cheerful and hopeful as could be expected. He said that he planned to go to Mississippi in October.

"Of course you will attend the trial in November," the Times reporter suggested.

"Of course," he agreed.

In all of Kinzie Wagner's trouble his father, as well as the other members of the family have done everything possible to help him, and his father's interview yesterday afternoon left the impression that he would still do all in his power to assist him in the legal battle for his life which will be held in November.

#### Was Not Bad Boy

When questioned regarding Kinzie's actions prior to the age of sixteen, when he ran away with a small circus, the father replied: "Kinzie was never a bad boy, nor was he quarrelsome. But," he added, with a flash in his eye, "he never would let anybody run over him."

The elder Wagner somewhat reluctantly posed for a picture. "Do you mind if we use this picture in connection with newspaper publicity?" he was asked.

Again the elder Wagner's eyes

(Continued on page two)

#### Speaker

Paris, Tenn., Sept. 4. (P)—With the largest attendance of a state Legion convention in many years expected at this year's convention, at Paris, September 6 and 7, General E. Frank Cheatham, of the General Staff Corps (quartermaster general) of the U. S. Army, will be the principal speaker.

Gen. Cheatham is a native Tennessean, veteran of two wars and a wearer of the distinguished service cross.

Other speakers will be the national vice commander of the American Legion, from Indianapolis, James Barton, national adjutant; the state commander of the Confederate Veterans and the state president of the G. A. R.

There will be plenty of entertainment with the Clarksville band attending and a nine-piece orchestra to play for the dances. There will be a convention ball and a street dance, a parade and other entertainment features on the program.

#### Born in State

Gen. Cheatham was born near Beech Grove, Tenn., on May 23, 1867. He saw service in the Spanish-American war as major in the First Tennessee Infantry and subsequently, after his entry, served as a major and a colonel in the 37th Volunteer Infantry. He gave important service in the suppression of the Philippine insurrection. His first connection with the regular army was when he received an appointment as captain, quartermaster corps, of Feb. 2, 1901. His service in this branch has been practically continuous since.

He was highly commended during the world war by both commanders of the 26th division for distinguished services rendered as commanding officer of the 104th infantry of the 26th division. He was especially assigned to this regiment on September 27, 1918, and was in command during the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and after the armistice, until the return of the division to the United States.

Other honors in military rank preceded these.

Immediately after the world war he was graduated from both the general staff school at Leavenworth and the Army War College of Washington. He has served for some time as executive officer to the assistant secretary of war, familiarizing himself with the major problems confronting the quartermaster corps.

brook, Thelma Holyoke, Margaret Jennings, Mary E. Clower, Bertha Mae Taylor, Annie Todd, Hope Brown part time industrial school.

#### Jackson School

Mabel Doggett, principal; Dorothy Sullivan, Dora Hull, Frances Saylor, Louise Price, Beulah Bell, Ella Law, Mrs. Howard Clifford, Mrs. Byrd Fine, Ethel Hagan, Nelle Downey, Bessye Swann, Anna B. Reams, Louise Nivens, Louise Packson, Jacqueline Cates, Ada R. Phillips and Sara Snow.

#### Lincoln High

Mrs. K. W. Sams, principal; Ella Weatherby, Eva Jennings, Helen Francisco, Mae Skelton, Claire Black, Mary L. Templeton, Kathleen Adair, Margaret Keane, Ida Jones, Martha Hutchinson, Mrs. H. Quillen, Grace Watkins, Essie R. Bennett, Rachel Byrley, Clyde Pickard, Minnie Rowland and Florence Vines.

#### Robert E. Lee School

First Grade: Mary A. Nance, Jess Pyie, Frances Nelms and Lois Carpenter. Kindergarten: Sara Ready and Sara Byres.

#### Colored School

A. H. Howell, Mrs. A. H. Howell, and Oriana Randolph.

Fourteen per cent (in all 698 students) of the total enrollment in nine women's colleges in the United States worked their way through college during the session, 1924-25. These nine colleges, the only exclusively women's colleges supplying the information to the Interior Department, Bureau of Education, are located in different sections of the country from Massachusetts to Colorado, and from Georgia to Texas.

Indian boys from different tribes in Mexico have been assembled by the federal department of education, and will be given special training adapted to their needs and ability in a school, El Internado del Indio, in Mexico City. The purpose is not only to educate the boys but to promote a friendly feeling between those living in separated regions.—Bulletin of the Pan American Union.

St. Augustine, Fla., the oldest city in the United States, founded in 1563 by Pedro Mendez de Aviles, Spanish explorer and colonizer, was 361 years old Sunday, and the feast of St. Augustine was celebrated in the ancient cathedral there.

The Michigan department of the American Legion has started a move to be put on record as being opposed to having the Legion meet in Paris in 1927 because of the feeling in France against Americans on account of the debt controversy.

#### Short Session Tuesday

Only a short session has been announced by school officials for Tuesday. Organization work will begin and assignments will be made, with no classes. It is probable that more than one day will be necessary to get the year's work started off properly.

Buying of school books, which is an annual rush event, has already been in progress, but those who enter Tuesday will be given their lists and their books will be purchased immediately.

An increase in enrollment is expected this year. The school system of Kingsport boasts an enrollment of over 2,000. Though the exact number is not known, it is thought a large increase will be seen.

Very little activity will take place at the new high school this week. Due to minor details in the construction work of the building, it will be impossible to conduct classes. Though the auditorium has been practically completed but still a few finishing touches are to be made, and as this is to be the assembly room, a little difficulty will be experienced along this line.

Teachers in the schools this year, numbering over 90, have begun arriving, and all expect to be ready Tuesday morning. About 25 new teachers have been employed for the coming year.

#### School Districts

Jackson school will be attended by those children living in the area north of Broad street. That is, those living on the side of Broad street toward Jackson school, will attend that school. The line will follow Broad street to the point where it intersects with Gibson Mill road.

Many pupils are closer to Central school than to Jackson. This is correct, says Superintendent of schools Ross N. Robinson, but Jackson school cannot be abandoned in the face of the crowds which must be handled in the grade schools and those who live north of Broad street are closer to Jackson than any of residents of the city. Also, it appears impossible to go farther north with the dividing line without overcrowding Central school and leaving too few attending Jackson, according to Supt. Robinson.

The area which Central will serve lies between Broad street on the north side (Broad street runs northeast) and Oak street on the south. The exact boundary on the south is Oak street to Watauga, out Watauga to Longview street. From the intersection of Longview and Watauga the line follows Longview street.

All the area southeast of Oak and Longview streets will be served by Lincoln school. Those pupils living

(Continued on page two)

Buy A Home  
Read the CLASSIFIED ADS

## When You Can't Afford a Nurse---



**ARCTIC MODE.**

Eskimo Woman Carrying Her Papoose Strapped to Her Back, as a Convenient Aid to Nursing.



**BACK TO THE PRIMITIVE.**

Mrs. William A. Sessions, New York, Goes About Her Work Unhindered, with Little Daughter Safely Tucked Away.

**I**NDIAN WOMEN of uncivilized America did their own "teepee-work," or whatever you'd call the primitive equivalent of housework.

Also they had no nurses for their babies, and, to keep their papooses out of trouble and mischief, strapped them to their backs while they went about their work. Now over-civilization is bring-

ing American women back to the same idea. Millions of them can't afford servants, so strapping baby to mother's back may prove an ideal solution of the problem. Have YOU ever tried it?

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### TIMES STAFF MAN GETS INSIGHT ON HOME AND BIRTHPLACE OF WAGNER

(Continued from page one)

flashed as he threw back his head and looked the newspaper man square in the face. "No," he replied, "Not if you tell the truth. Many of the papers haven't been telling the truth. I have never in my life done anything of which I am ashamed, and I can look anybody in the eye and tell him that."

Meanwhile Kinnie Wagner himself, 23-year-old killer, desperado and expert gunman, is lodged in solitary confinement somewhere in

Mississippi, awaiting the legal battle which will determine whether or not the commonwealth of Mississippi will demand his life in payment for the killing of Deputy Sheriff Murdock McIntosh on December 24, 1924. If he does not get a death sentence for this killing is altogether likely that he will be extradited to Tennessee to again face trial at Blountville for the killing of Officer John Smith and Deputy Sheriff Hubert Webb on April 13, 1925. Then, too, charges of first degree murder await him at Texarkana, Ark., for the shooting to death of the Carper Brothers, Sam and Will.

In other words several luns lead from Wagner's solitary cell in Leakesville, either one of which may

take him to death in the electric chair, for the trial from that deserted and pitifully lonesome little shack in Scott County to the jail at Leakesville, Miss., is marked with blood.

### SCHOOLS INACTIVE FOR THREE MONTHS TO RESUME TUESDAY

(Continued from page one)  
in Gibsontown and Spring Park Heights will attend Central school. Changes in these divisions will be made only in cases of overcrowding the schools or when the physical con-

dition of the child does not permit his or her being able to attend that school assigned.  
All high school pupils, in all sections of the city, will attend Dobyns-Bennett.

Friction over the selection of equipment, which was reported as threatening to delay the attempt of Rene Fonck, French air ace, to fly from New York to Paris, is described as "all cleared up."

Ralph Block, Famous Players Lasky Corporation, said "Without the motion picture, Mr. Vernon Castle's bobbed hair would never have spread to five out of every six feminine heads throughout the land."

Sidney F. Andrews of St. Louis, will succeed A. A. McLaughlin, who has resigned, as General Solicitor and assistant director general of the United States Railroad Administration.

# CITIZENS SUPPLY CORP.

Furnished all of the Cement, Finished Lime and Plaster and a Large Quantity of Other Materials Used in the Construction of the New

# DOBYNS-BENNETT HIGH SCHOOL

Let us figure with you on the materials for that new home or business building which you are planning to erect. We give the same moderate prices and prompt service in furnishing the materials for an unassuming home that we give in a big public building.

The hearts of the people of Kingsport may justly swell with pride and joy as they regard the magnificent new Dobyys-Bennett high school building which their spirit of helpfulness and progressiveness made possible. They see a magnificent building dedicated to all that is best and most helpful, surrounded by nine acres of open space where through the countless years to come young bodies will grow in strength and health, and where flowers and trees will be planted and mothers may take their babies to rest under these trees in the health-giving air and sunshine. Who can vision fully what this will mean to the future citizenship of Kingsport, or what a dividend in happiness and contentment it will pay to those who made it possible?

Then the citizens, viewing their handiwork, will pass into the building itself and will see hundreds of boys and girls developing in the right way into the right kind of men and women, working under all the advantages it is possible to give them. There will be poor boys and girls, and boys and girls from wealthy homes, all working cheerfully together without any reference to money - all with an equal chance. They will come out of this fine high school prepared and competent to take good positions in the business of life - equipped to compete with the world. Not only that, but they will be equipped to appreciate the better and finer things of life - to enjoy good books and to fully comprehend noble thoughts and worthy ideals.

Among the best features of all of this fine new high school is its commemoration of the lives of two great and useful men - Mayor J. W. Dobyms and W. M. Bennett, Sr. Mr. Dobyms was the first mayor of the city of Kingsport, while Mr. Bennett was the first president of the school board. Who can estimate what these two good and public spirited men have done for Kingsport in the past, and who can estimate the extent of their influence on the Kingsport of the future? In the future years many good and great men will come and go in Kingsport, but there will be none better than Mr. Dobyms and Mr. Bennett. In honoring them Kingsport honors itself. No higher tribute could be paid to these two men than the naming of this school for them and no better or more inspiring name could have been found for the new school.

# KINGSPORT BRICK CORPORATION



## PROCLAMATION ON LABOR DAY ISSUED BY GOVERNOR PEAY

Annual Executive Writ Of Observance Issued From Nashville Office. Governor Urges Observance

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 4.—(P)—Governor Ausin Peay has issued the annual executive Labor Day proclamation which urges the citizenry of the state to join in the observance of the day, Monday, September 6. The proclamation says:

"Whereas, Monday, the sixth day of September, A. D., 1926, being the first Monday in said month, has been set aside each year by special act of the legislature of Tennessee, (Chapter 48, Public Acts of Tennessee, 1891), and designated as Labor Day, and

"Whereas, by long custom, fittingly and universally observed, said first Monday in September has become a national holiday, dedicated to that vast army of loyal, industrious, patriotic and law-abiding citizens of our state of every station and of all callings of life, whose daily toil of sacrifice and service has become the Golden rule of our national life, the foundation stone of the Temple of our progress and prosperity."

"It is, therefore, a pleasure and my happy privilege, as Chief Executive of a state blessed with such a splendid type of progressive citizenry, to ask all to join in honoring this day. Let it be set apart in the true spirit of its meaning and the true dignity and solemnity of its worth; that those who honor it, honor themselves their homes, their families, their state the ideals of their life and the sacred precepts of their religion."

"Let us meet that day as neighbors, friends, comrades, in a great and sacred cause—brothers—forgetting the grueling, hard hours when it took all the courage of our souls to meet the tasks before us; forgetting the tears and heartaches which an All-wise, but beneficent Providence has seen fit, perhaps in the past year, to soften our hearts with sorrow; forgetting all animosities and bitterness in the heated fervor of past political differences, the great but necessary conflicts of so-

from the day, renewed and strengthened by rest and recreation, by the neighborly exchange of the gentle courtesies and Christian charities, resolved in the coming year to so live and labor in bonds of friendship and unity that our reward, in the years to come shall not only promote our own welfare and happiness but that of our neighbor and our state."

## STAR BOARDERS DUE THE GATE

Are you allowing your good laying hens to pay the board of a lot of loafers? No matter how good a flock you have there are always some that do not pay for their feed, says A. S. Chapin, extension specialist in poultry, University of Tennessee. Why let them rob you of the profits your good hens are making?

Now is a good time to cull out all these star boarders. The progressive poultryman culls out the poor producer whenever one shows up, and about this time of the year he ordinarily goes through his entire flock.

Remember, however, that to cull intelligently one must feed properly. In a flock that is poorly fed, one is apt to cull out some that would prove good layers were they fed a good laying ration. Culling will not transform a poorly housed, vermin infested, crowded and improperly fed bunch of hens into a good laying flock. Many a good bird has been sold as a cull when the fault was in the methods of the poultryman rather than the hen herself.

Culling by the appearance of the bird is not 100 per cent efficient. It is close enough, however, if intelligently done, to save the board and lodging bill of a lot of profit reducers.

If you have seen any culling done, get your county agent, or a neighbor who understands culling to show you how. Ask your county agent or write the Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee, for the following poultry publications: Culling the Poor Layer, No. 140; Feeding for Eggs, No. 139; Tennessee Poultry House, No. 132.

**McCONNELL'S Inc.**  
Ambulance Service  
DAY and NIGHT  
Phones—Day 544 - Night 629-W

## THE BUSINESS OF GOING TO SCHOOL

The enthusiasm of school promotion is past. Removed from that occasion by a three-months' period, parent and child face a new school year. There arises the alternative, back to school or get a "job." If the child is young, there is no choice; if older, and beyond compulsory attendance laws, then the question of returning to school is before them. Such considerations as additional income for the home; inclination and capabilities of the child; the general value placed on education; the accessibility of school privileges, on the one hand, and the cost of going away to school, on the other, and such items will be determining factors.

History might record many a story of the parting of chums. One goes to work; the other continues in school. One follows the lure of "ready money"; the other the investment of time for future returns. The one has a set vision and uninspired hope; the other an enlarging horizon and increasing appreciation of service. The one may be held by the deadening influence of routine; the other moved by a desire for greater initiative, the satisfaction of independent thinking and the thrill of being creative. Their parting, based on similar hopes, may lead them poles apart.

**Community Boaster**  
Every community boasts one or more large industries - factories for building citizenship. This business is somewhat seasonal, running at capacity usually from nine to ten months in the year. Sometimes, unfortunately, operations are as low as four, five and six months.

With the beginning of the year come promotions in business. Similarly, with the beginning of the new school year, the schools pass around their opportunities for a higher grade of learning. In business there is a ceaseless revolution to produce men and women of training and experience for higher places of leadership on that business. It is so in the schools.

With the promotion in business comes added earning power. Figures are not wanting to demonstrate the same results from increased school training. To quote Dr. Everett Lord, of Boston University, "Labor begins its activities at the age of 13 and arrives at its maximum earning power at 30. This

average is \$1200. From this point on it dwindles and falls below the point of self-support at 50 years. A high school graduate begins activities at the age of 18 and catches up with the laborer in seven years. At the age of 40 he has an earning power of \$2200. The college graduate begins activities at the age of 22. In six years, or at 28 years of age, he equals the earning power of the high school graduate at 40. The average earning power of the college graduate at 60 is \$6000."

### Debt To Children

Parents owe it to their children to set a proper valuation on the advantages that adequate education bestows and to exercise care in the selection of the type of schooling that will best fit their needs. No effort should be encouraged to get away from the discipline resulting from work, but to get back to it. Idleness and misdirected energy are a menace to development. Education acquired at the expense of the will-to-work is superficial - a handicap. That schooling which is well-spiced with a liberal supply of toil as an avocation will prove the most effective.

Let our boys and girls acquire their education in this environment and the business of life will take care of itself. They will be better citizens, more able workers and hold to more wholesome ideals.

## PROVVIS & MORTON

SHEET METAL WORKS  
Roofing, Gutters, Skylights, Cornice, Ventilators, Blow Pipe, etc.  
Phone 445, 623 Sullivan St.

**Chero-Cola**  
THERE'S NONE SO GOOD  
Kingsport Chero-Cola Co., Inc

**Citizens Supply Corp**  
"If It's to Build With, We Have It"  
For Quality and Service  
Phone 395

## SOUTHERN GYPSUM CO. PRODUCTS ARE FOUND IN SCHOOL

North Holston, Virginia, Firm Supplies Plastering Materials Used Throughout Dobyns-Bennett Bldg.

Southern Gypsum Company of North Holston, Virginia, whose plastering materials were used throughout the Dobyns-Bennett High School Building have been in the plaster manufacturing business for twenty years.

Their mines and mills are located at North Holston, Smyth County, Virginia and their operation is thoroughly up-to-date and abreast of the times in every respect.

They are represented throughout the Southeast by leading building supply dealers. Outstanding among East Tennessee buildings in which their goods have been used recently are the Morristown High School, Morristown Industrial College, John Serier Hotel and certain units of Intermountain Soldiers Home, Johnson City, C. C. & O. Office Building at Erwin.

## New Forestry Paper Issued At Nashville

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 4.—(P)—"Common Forest Trees in Tennessee," a revised edition of the forest tree manual issued by the state division of forestry in 1922, is now off the press and R. S. Maddox, state forester, has 10,000 copies to distribute on request.

The little booklet contains information on eighty-six forest trees in Tennessee of different varieties. This is eight more varieties than the last edition contained.

Each tree is illustrated with the leaf, twig and fruit, and to those who are interested in tree identification, the book will furnish valuable information, in view of the illustrations it contains.

This manual does not contain the names and descriptions of every variety of trees in the state, but the State Forester says he expects to

prepare as soon as possible a manual containing all the other trees found in Tennessee.

Many calls in the past have come for this little book from schools and colleges giving courses in forestry and in biology. It is valuable to these courses.

## IRON AND COKE IN STRONG DEMAND

Indications In Birmingham District Evidence Of Better Business In Future

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 4.—(P)—Indications are that Birmingham district iron, steel, coal, cement and coke will be in strong demand at the turn of the fourth quarter of the year and that continued activity will be necessary to meet the demands of the trade.

The summer months have been unusually brisk for steel, iron and coal. The price of iron has held firm and steel production has been maintained at a steady level due to the large number of orders ahead.

More big orders for rails and railroad accessories and other shapes of steel have yet to be filled by the Birmingham district mills.

The mills will be kept busy in the welding and fabricating lines throughout the coming winter months.

Four Blown  
Four of the furnaces of the Gulf

States Steel Company which have been idle for repairs have been blown in and are producing once more. A large quantity of billets in the yards of the Gulf Company at the time of operations have been consumed during the idleness.

Practically all of the open hearth furnaces of the steel corporation are in operation.

Within 60 to 90 days in the Fairfield furnaces will be in operation after months of construction work.

With announcement of more railroad projects in Alabama and adjoining states the purchase of railroad materials is expected to take another spurt within a short time.

**Cast Iron Good**  
Cast iron pipe throughout the district have been receiving good orders for their product. More than 3,500 tons of pipe have been ordered to be shipped from the district recently.

According to statistics compiled by the United States Department of Commerce Bureau of Mine Coal production in July reached a level slightly higher than that attained in the months immediately preceding, due to an increase in demand caused by the approach of cool weather.

Coal production has been showing a steady rise with preparations for winter. Buyers sent in their estimates of requirements some weeks ago and coal cars were assembled to haul the fuel to other markets.

Cement plants show no sign of slackened production, all plants operating at capacity speed.

**READ For Used Cars WANT ADS**

## SEE THIS LIST

No doubt there are at least a few names on our list of customers that you will recognize. Why not consult them as to the advisability of buying your Used Car here? The list is at your disposal any time.

**KINGSPORT MOTOR CO.**

East Main Street

Phone 98

A USED CAR IS ONLY AS DEPENDABLE AS THE DEALER WHO SELLS IT

**WE HEARTILY** congratulate the City of Kingsport on the completion of the Dobyns-Bennett High School Building, a magnificent and living monument to the progressiveness of this growing City.

Southern Gypsum Company's plastering materials were used throughout this building, same having been supplied through Citizens Supply Corporation.

# **SOUTHERN GYPSUM CO.**

**INCORPORATED**

**NORTH HOLSTON, VIRGINIA**

**MANUFACTURERS OF**

**Wall Plaster, Plaster Board, Gypsum Block  
and Other Plastering Materials.**

## EASTMAN ANSWERS JUNGLE CALL AGAIN AT 73

ENTEBBE, Uganda, East Africa—At the age of 73, George Eastman, millionaire camera maker, philanthropist and big game hunter of Rochester, N. Y., again has answered the call of the wild jungles of Africa.

A charging bull rhinoceros missed Eastman by inches during a hunt here last year, but the veteran sportsman, lured from his comfortable Rochester fireside, is coming back for more adventure.

Eastman, his doctor, and a few friends are making their way slowly up the 1,100-mile stretch of the Nile from Cairo to Rejaf, the head of navigation. Then they cut across the Arua by automobile. They will enter the jungle hunting fields with cameras and guns about February 1.

In Uganda the big game chaser's life is like a movie film of thrills and hairbreadth escapes, a constant battle of human wits and high-powered rifles against nature and the jungle beasts.

The hunter isn't always as lucky as Eastman was in his narrow escape last year. Even since the Rochester man left the United States on the present expedition, one famous big game hunter in East Africa has been killed. Another, mauled by a leopard, never will hunt again. William Judd, who killed African elephants for 30 years, met death impaled on the tusks of a charging elephant he had wounded. Charles Cottar, big game hunter of 20 years' experience, was



Hunting wild animals in the African jungles belongs on anybody's list of highly hazardous diversions, but at 73 George Eastman (left), Rochester, N. Y., camera manufacturer, is on his way again into the Uganda wilderness armed with camera and rifle. Such scenes await him as those above, just brought back by Brian Brooke, English hunter. The pictures at the right show natives employed as carriers. Above is a lioness shot by Brooke.

the leopard's victim. The beast's claws lacerated his arms.

Uganda swarms with game. Elephants roam the country by the thousands. Since the days of ancient Egypt man has hunted the giant tusker for ivory, but the wild elephant still defies civilization. Man-eating lions terrorize the natives. Vicious leopards are ubiquitous.

There is every type of the lion and leopard family from the giant Felis Leo to the diminutive Kaffir cat, ancestor of the domestic tabby, and every primitive from the great gorilla to the wee bush-baby, no bigger than a half-grown kitten.

Mysterious beasts like the white rhinoceros, and the gorilla, now in danger of extinction, may only be hunted with the camera.

Countless antelope, buffalo, zebra, giraffe, birds of prey and death-dealing reptiles await the hunter in the untamed land, which is a British protectorate.

The Eastman party may encounter adventure even before it reaches Uganda. A few weeks ago a British official was murdered by a tribesman in the Sudan, and until the incident is settled the little steamers of the upper Nile, one of which is carrying the Eastman party, slip warily past the rude native villages where naked braves in war paint and carrying poisoned spears line the river banks.

KINGSPORT—THE CITY OF INDUSTRY

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1928

FULL LEASED WIRE ASSOCIATED PRESS

## MODERN FOUNDRY PUT INTO OPERATION HERE LAST DECEMBER

### FOUNDRY IS THE LATEST ADDITION TO PLANT FAMILY

Plant of Kingsport Foundry and Manufacturing Works Considered Most Modern and Best Equipped of Any of Its Kind in East Tenn.—Three Buildings House Industry

### BUILDING CONSTRUCTED WITH A VIEW OF FUTURE ENLARGEMENT

Foundry Capable of Making Any Type or Size of Casting Used in Plants Here or Elsewhere—Boring Mill Recently Installed

Construction of the plant of the Kingsport Foundry and Manufacturing Corporation began last August 20. The plant was in full operation by the last week in December. So it can truly be said that it is the latest addition to the many industries that have located in Kingsport and one of the chief marks of progress made by the city during 1927. It is by far the most modern and best equipped plant of its kind in East Tennessee or the surrounding section.

Three buildings—office, pattern shop and foundry-machine shop, house the new industry. They are all of brick, steel and reinforced concrete construction. They were erected and equipped at a total cost of approximately \$100,000.

**The Machine Shop**  
The foundry-machine shop building is 80 feet wide and 120 feet long. It is provided with equipment capable of turning out gray

of casting metal.

**Electric Crane**  
The foundry and machine shop building is traversed its entire length by a traveling electric crane capable of handling 15 tons at a time. It is of the latest type and greatly facilitates the handling of heavy castings and molds. The laborious process of moving enormous castings about the shop by man power and sweat of the brow is entirely done away with by the use of the crane.

A boring mill, capable of boring out a 16 foot diameter, has been installed. In addition a 72 inch metal planer, a 6 foot radial drill, smaller boring mills, lathes, planers and key seaters are now in operation.

The foundry is capable of making any size or type of casting used in local plants, as well as being able to take care of orders from other plants for any kind, size or type of casting.

**The Pattern Shop**

### PLANT OF KINGSPORT FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING CORPORATION



Plant of the Kingsport Foundry and Manufacturing Corporation. The large building to the right and in the foreground is the foundry and machine works building. To the left and rear of it is the pattern shop building and pattern storage room. The building to the extreme left and in the background houses the offices.

### Pacific Trade Growing With South America

WASHINGTON, (P)—Exports from Pacific coast states to the west coast republics of South America increased 238 per cent between 1913 and 1926, the department of commerce revealed today. The total value of exports grew from less than \$5,000,000 in 1913 to more than \$15,000,000 in 1926. Trade with Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru and Chile has expanded strikingly.

### RAIL MERGERS ON GRAND SCALE MAY AWAIT ADDED LEGISLATION

By CLINTON COFFIN (Associated Press Staff Writer)  
WASHINGTON, (P)—Railroad consolidation upon a grand scale, first made a prospect for the country in 1920, when congress passed the transportation act, is the most important endeavor to merge lines under the consolidation plan. Nothing daunted when the commission rejected their first scheme for merging these carriers, they advanced a second pro-

### Finland Draws Big Rum Row to The Baltic Area

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (P)—The Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida is not the only abode of rum-runners. The Baltic sea has become a hive of swift small boats carrying liquor from Esthonia to Finland. Machine guns bark and there have been pitched battles between rival rum-runners and hijackers. In Esthonia liquor is distilled in

### LYNCH FURNITURE COMPANY ERECTS MODERN BUILDING

New Home For R. L. Lynch Furniture Built on Cherokee, Marking Chief Progress in Business Building in That Line—Building Ready For Occupancy in January

### SECOND FLOOR USED FOR STORAGE PURPOSES AND APARTMENT ROOMS

Apartments in Front of Second Story With Storage in Rear—Facilities Provided For Excellent Display of Furniture

Erection of a new home for the R. L. Lynch Furniture Company on Cherokee Street, near Center, was one of the chief marks of progress in the downtown business section during the year of 1927, although the building was not entirely completed and ready for occupancy until the first week of January of this year.

In addition to furnishing a new place of business for the furniture company, the building, which is of solid brick construction, two stories high, houses several modern apartments. The apartments occupy the front part of the second

floor, the rear being utilized for a stockroom for the furniture store. The storeroom is entirely segregated from the apartments which are reached by stairs at the front of the building, while the stockroom can only be entered from the store.

The show room of the furniture store occupies the entire space of the lower floor, with the exception of the space used for the show windows. The building was constructed for the express purpose of displaying furniture to the best advantage and was arranged for the greatest of convenience to customers.

### ARCHITECTS ARE OFFERED PRIZES FOR BEST ROADSIDE STAND PLANS

NEW YORK, (P)—Efforts to beautify roadside stands which minister to the needs of motorists at junction and five for stands without the filling tanks. The award ranges downward from \$500

... smallest in size, weighing less than one pound, to the greatest, weighing 30,000 pounds. Brass castings up to 500 pounds in weight can be produced.

Looking forward to the future increase in capacity that will be needed, the foundry building has been constructed that its length may be extended to over double its present extent. Extension of the building is planned when the volume of business justifies it, which is expected at an early date. No interruption to work in the foundry will occur when the building is increased in size, do the scientific plans on which the building was originally constructed to meet just such a contingency.

A furnace cupola with a capacity of six tons of molten metal an hour is part of the equipment. It is one of the most modern designs available and provides the highest class

The pattern shop is equipped with the best and latest design wood working machinery. The equipment in this shop is capable of making patterns of any size. In addition to the machines in the pattern shop, the building is provided with an absolutely fireproof room for the storage of patterns, safeguarding valuable patterns intact for future use in case fire swept the shop.

The plant has been in operation since the latter part of November and fills along felt need in Kingsport, which, with all its industries of various kinds, has had inadequate facilities for the local production of many of the castings necessary to the operation of these industries. It was built and is owned by a group of local stockholders, being under the capable management of W. E. Ring, formerly with the Pulaski Foundry and Manufacturing Company.

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This system, it was believed, would tend to make the strong roads buy the weaker in order to avoid the recapture penalty, and that the result would be to keep all the country's rail systems running with a moderate return to capital. Further to facilitate this process, the commission was instructed to prepare a general plan for consolidating the country's railroads into 18 or 20 great systems and thereafter was empowered to relieve consolidating roads from the ban of the anti-trust laws against mergers.

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It was realized that any attempt to make such rates would enable the staid, well loaded and strong railroads to earn much above 6 per cent, while on the same rates the more circuitous, badly located and weak carriers would earn much less. In an endeavor to meet the expected discrepancies, the law ordered the commission to recapture from the strong roads half the income they might attain above the 6 per cent level and to hold such recaptured earnings for loans to the weaker lines.

But the enactment of the law was about as far as the program got. Conditions afterward made nearly all the country's mileage profitable. Also, nearly every tentative consolidation proposal devised by railroad magnates brought out local and regional disposition to protest. The commission made some progress toward devising the nation wide consolidation scheme, but refused to adopt a final schedule until its powers and duties were clarified by law. In the meantime, for one cause or another, it turned down practically every consolidation proposal made by the railroad operators.

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Thornton next introduced himself to a taxi driver as the Prince's trusted chauffeur and persuaded the man to cash a check for five pounds.

"He said he was the prince's chauffeur and I thought that was riddled security," said the taxi driver at the trial.

"I suppose you expected to be invited to court," replied the judge before sending Thornton to prison.

... have been carried to the architects who design them.

The Art Center of New York, which lately awarded prizes provided by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to the proprietors of the handsomest wayside refreshment stands, has announced a new contest, in which prizes are to be given for the best architectural plans for the structures along the highways.

Ten thousand dollars has been contributed by a sausage making company for the furtherance of art in the edifices which purvey its products, and from this fund and that provided by Mrs. Rockefeller will come awards to be bestowed on March 16.

Five prizes are offered for the best plans for refreshment stands with gasoline stations in connection.

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PARIS (AP)—Business turnover taxes share with machinery the responsibility for killing in France the old system of home hand-work.

Makers of toys, novelties and all the little things known as "articles de Paris" have gone into factories, for the most part.

The business tax is applied to the home workers when they carry any stock of materials or have a single machine, even if it is hand-operated. This tax is such that the workers find it more profitable to surrender to the factory where costs constantly have been lowered.

Until the war there were few factories. Every able-bodied member of the family worked at home and the goods were sold to retailers or peddled from house to house or at fairs. Nowadays, the home-workers that are left usually get their materials from factories and return the finished product, being paid by the piece.

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# First National Bank in Outstanding New Building on Broad

## BUILDING ONE OF MOST HANDSOME ERECTED IN 1927

Major Portion of First Floor Space Occupied by Banking Institution With Offices on All of Second Floor. Cost \$150,000

## BUILDING CONSTRUCTED SO THAT FIVE MORE STORIES MAY BE ADDED

One of the outstanding landmarks in Kingsport, the First National Bank Building, located at the corner of Broad and Center Streets, was one of the main structures erected during 1927, marking a high point in building progress in the downtown business section.

The building was constructed of white Linithican stone, produced in Baltimore, at a total cost of approximately \$150,000. It is three stories in height, being constructed so that five more floors can be added in the future, 300,000 pounds of structural steel being used to re-inforce the stone so that it would bear the extra weight.

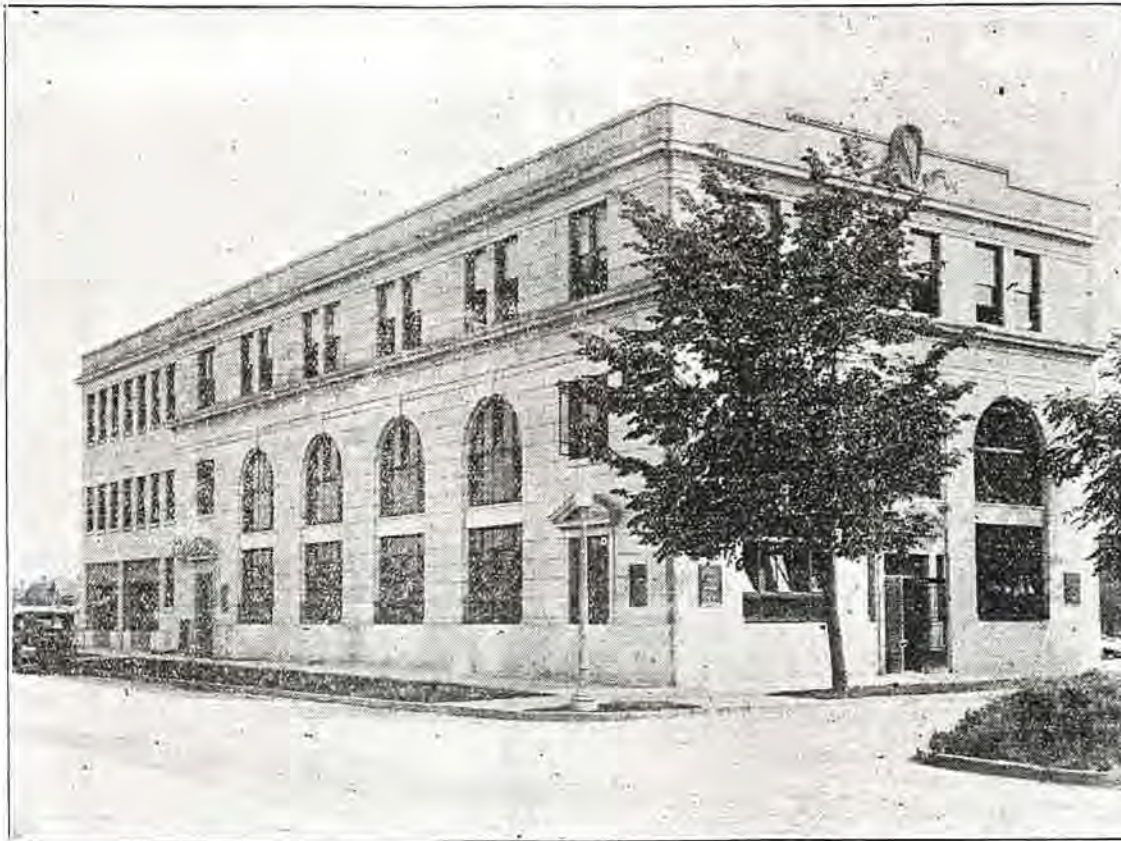
Most of the lower floor is occupied by the banking institution, although there is one set of offices immediately to the right of the main entrance on Broad Street. The bank proper occupies a space

65 feet long and 36 feet wide, and out side dimensions of the building being 137 feet long by 50 feet wide. The ceiling of the bank is 30 feet from the floor, making the space occupied seem extraordinarily large and airy.

The second and third floors of the building are occupied by modern daylight offices, as will be the other five floors when they are added. All furnishings, trimming and electrical equipment of the building are of the latest design and were installed in a manner that greatly aides in the carrying out to the fullest extent the sumptuous appearance of the building, both exterior and interior.

The entrance to the offices is located on Center Street, as is also a side entrance to the bank, where business is conducted after hours with those that haven't the opportunity to visit the bank during regular hours.

### THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK



One of the most handsome bank buildings in East Tennessee is that of the First National Bank at Broad and Center streets. The building was completed and occupied last year. Photo shows main entrance on Broad and the side entrance on Center street. Modern business offices are located in the rear of the ground floor and on all of the second floor.

## Special Vault in Nebraska Home Holds Hahn's Trophies of Track

FALLS CITY, Neb. (AP)—Lloyd Hahn, Boston A. A. crack middle distance runner, has won so many cinder path trophies that his father has installed a special vault in the family home here to hold them.

Regularly, Hahn ships home the baubles that his fleet legs have won and into the vault they go, under the proud stewardship of Hahn, pere.

The story of the rise of the nimble Nebraskan is a romance of the cinder paths. He rose from a bolt juggling job in a Nebraska roundhouse to become America's best hope in the 800 and 1,500-meter events at the 1928 Olympics.

As early as 1917, Hahn won a track meet single-footed for the local high school, taking four firsts in the dashes up to the quarter-mile event.

He has announced he will hang up his spikes and come back to Nebraska after the Olympics. He is well fixed, financially, a considerable share of the large estate of his mother reverting to him.

Hahn left school in 1919, after consistently winning in the dash events. He got tired of books and took a job in the Missouri Pacific shops.

He checked supplies there for the next two years but the desire to return to the cinder path never left him, and he regularly conditioned himself on the old quarter-mile City Park track.

In the fall of 1921 he listened to the pleadings of a former high school companion who had gone to Brown University at Providence, R. I., and he enrolled there. Books still failed to appeal to him, though, and he withdrew.

Hahn was about to return to the

roundhouse when friends induce him to try out before Coach Jack Ryder of the Boston A. A. H. looked good to Ryder, and was persuaded to remain in Boston and try for the association's team.

Hahn got a job demonstrating automobiles there and kept going along under Ryder's direction. In 1924 he made the Olympic team, coming in sixth in the 1,500-meter run.

Hahn is 30 years old and was born on a farm near Morrill, Kas a few miles from here.

### HOTELS GIVE LIST OF "WHOM TO TIP"

PARIS.—(AP)—Whom to tip is being reduced to an exact science by some helpful French hotel keepers. With the bill they give the traveler a list of servants who presumably "served the tipper. They thus enable the bewildered foreign patron to pick out his victimizers from the little army that once upon a time lined up and bowed to him as he left, right hands ready for quick extension.

Also, the hotel keeper by this simple method reminds the hotel guest that the selected employees are due for a certain share of the minimum of ten per cent of the bill which keeps them working at wages they would score if there were no tips.

As for the division, that is the problem the traveler must solve for himself, unless he has the courage to tell the clerk to make the proper distribution, which is seldom done except by the older Frenchmen in provincial hotels.

## Tribal King is No Economist, But Knows War Was no Bargain

By JOSEPH E. SHARKEY (Associated Press Correspondent) GENEVA (AP) — Immense and far-reaching are the economic consequences of the world war.

Even neutral Portugal is now added to the list of countries seeking aid from the League of Nations in economic and financial rehabilitation.

world war. "I fear," he concluded, "that new strife may come that would ruin us altogether."

Now he has sent another letter to the league, beginning earnestly that no more war shall come upon the earth.

And at bottom, league officials

## Playgoers Give Heed to Critics' Advice

CHICAGO (AP)—A pertinent answer to the question of whether newspaper readers follow the suggestions of critics concerning plays has been noted here.

"Saturday's Children," and "The Road to Rome" found box office interest dwindling after a few weeks and their management prepared to bring the Chicago engagements

to a close, whereupon newspaper play reporters, who had expressed high favor for both productions, took it upon themselves to urge their readers to see them.

Attendance picked up at once. Revived business came too late for one which had sought other bookings when trade slackened, but its final week was played to crowded houses. The other was able to extend its stay for three weeks, and ascribed the revived interest to the appeals of reviewers.

## DOG'S EYES TELL TIME

LYONS, France (AP)—The ideal clock for poker players, because they can't tell the time by it, is manufactured here in the form of a dog with roving eyes which indicate the hour and minute. One eye serves for the hour hand and the other for the minute indicator. The relative position of the eyes reveals the correct time, to the initiated.



# Kingsport Chevrolet Company Erects Handsome Building

## CHEVROLET'S NEW HOME LOCATED ON CHEROKEE STREET

Structure Erected Especially For Auto Sales and Service Purposes—Building of Solid Brick Construction, Two Stories in Height, With Beautiful Display Room

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR IS USED FOR THE SERVICING DEPARTMENT

Building Equipped With Modern Steam Heating System, Insuring Auto Owners Safety to Cars Left to Be Repaired

The Kingsport Chevrolet Company, local Chevrolet dealers, began the construction of a new building on Market Street, near Center, in 1927 but the new home was not finished in time for occupancy before the middle of January, 1928. The building at the corner of Cherokee and Market Streets, which is now occupied by another motor company, was the former location of the Chevrolet showroom and service department. The erection of the new home marked a forward stride in building progress for Kingsport, as well as indicating progress by the motor company.

The new building was constructed especially for the use to which it is being put and is an ideal plant of its kind. The building is of solid brick construction, two stories high, faced with cream colored buff brick and having the front of the lower floor open to view through large plate glass windows.

**Display Room**  
The front of the building is occupied by the showroom for new cars and is comparable with the best in Kingsport or nearby cities. Three cars can be placed on the floor for display without crowding and to the best advantage for the observation of customers.

Extending across the rear of the showroom are the executive of-

ment, a complete Chevrolet servicing equipment having been installed. The equipment includes a reboring and regrinding machine especially designed for Chevrolet motor blocks. Everything to facilitate repair work for the greater convenience of customers is part of the equipment. Repair work will be done in the shortest time possible and owners are assured that their cars will be cared for by the best of mechanics, long experienced in their work and especially trained for servicing Chevrolet cars.

At the rear of the building a long, circular ramp ascends to the second floor, up and down which cars are driven to and from the shop. The incorporation of the ramp instead of an elevator to reach the second floor, marks the building as one of the most modern design of its type, the transportation of cars between floors on elevators in garages now being considered obsolete.

New cars and cars left for repairs and servicing will be afforded the best of protection from possible injury through freezing, the building being equipped with the most modern of steam heating systems, especially designed for garage use.

This modern new building has 16,000 square feet of floor space.

## New Home of Kingsport Chevrolet Company



Handsome home of the Chevrolet, located at Center and Cherokee streets, showing front entrance on Cherokee. Cars are given splendid display in the spacious show room.

### Monte Carlo Bar-Keep is Banker to Gambler

**MONTE CORLO (AP)**—Joseph is a magic name among the gamblers who flock to the Monte Carlo casino. Joseph is the Dun and Bradstreet of the Riviera. He is also a banking house, a private detective force, a messenger service, and legal office. Joseph is the bar-man in the Cercle Privee.

His chief business is lending money. He needs his other businesses to see that he gets his money back.

A player finds his wallet fast emptying as he is running into continued hard luck. Banks are closed. But Joseph is always present. Would Joseph oblige with a couple of thousand dollars? Joseph knows every one who is entitled to need \$2,000 to finish a bad evening at the tables. He

hands over the cash and takes a check, an I. O. U. or perhaps nothing at all.

Should the cards run well after the new supply of money, the borrower probably pays Joseph at once. Joseph doesn't care for his interest rates are figured by the day, or any fraction of the day, and he's sure of his little one percent.

Occasionally Joseph makes a bad guess, his credit department hav-

ing failed to function properly. Then Joseph becomes a lawyer and a detective and trouble begins. He seldom loses money. He is said to be making between \$50,000 and \$80,000 a year.

**NEW YORK (AP)**—An interstate conference of the state federations of Business and Professional Women's clubs will be held in New York on February 18 under the leadership of Lena Madecin Phillips, national president.

## Arctic Tern, Marked in Labrador, Spans Atlantic, Lands in France

**WASHINGTON (AP)**—A new trans-Atlantic flight has been reported to the bureau of biological survey. The night, perhaps a non-stop one, was made by an Arctic tern, a bird closely related to the gull family.

The bureau recently received a report from Prof. Robert Poncy, its correspondent in Geneva, Switzerland, telling of the finding during October near La Rochelle, France, of an Arctic tern carrying an aluminium band and the number 548656.

Records of the biological survey show that the bird was banded on the coast of Labrador in April when four or five days old by

Oliver L. Austin of Tuckahoe, N. Y., then on an expedition to Fin Island. The distance from Labrador to France is about 4,000 miles. This is considered a remarkable travel record for a bird so young.

It is the second trans-Atlantic bird report in the records of the bureau. The first was by a common tern, banded on the Maine coast in 1913 and recovered four years later along the Niger river on the west coast of Africa.

The biological survey has about 1,000 volunteer workers scattered over North America who are helping in bird banding by which the survey is obtaining valuable data on bird migrations.

### Onion Taste Taken Easily From Milk

**KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)**—Cows seem to the lay milk consumer to have a diabolical yearning for wild onions.

It may be that the placid animal is merely lazy, or that her talents do not include a capacity to separate sweet grass from evil tasting weeds. At any rate she does eat wild onions when they spring up in pastures, and thereby she deprives the milk drinker of his right to be placid while consuming his favorite beverage.

At last, however, a compromise has been reached. A way has been found for the cow to have her onions and for the consumer to drink his milk—without bitterness. Dr. Margaret B. MacDonald, research biochemist, and her associate Esther M. Crawford, of the agricultural experiment station of the University of Tennessee, have discovered that the onion substance which contaminates the milk can be washed out with a light mineral oil, of any of a number of kinds commonly sold for medical use.

The onion substance, they found, apparently attaches itself to the small fat globules in the milk. By stirring into the affected milk about one-tenth as much mineral oil as the amount of fluid to be cleaned, being careful not to beat in too much air while making sure of a thorough mixture, the onion

substance is drawn away from fat globules and attached to particles of oil, which rise to top.

The oil then can be removed from the milk, either by straining through wet cotton or cotton cloth which catches the oil, or by skimming off the milk from the bottom or the oil from the top through a faucet. Two treatments with mineral oil are necessary to remove the onion flavor. The oil can be rectified by simple methods used again, making the removal of the onion contamination inexpensive as well as easy enough for duplication in the home or dairy.

### State Bans Bonding But Buys Many Issues

**LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)**—Bonded indebtedness is forbidden by constitutional mandate in Nebraska but the state is one of the most avid purchasers of the issue of other commonwealths.

Excess funds of Nebraska permanent school and other educational trust funds usually invested in state bonds. The state treasury received \$700,000 a year in interest on long term bonds issued by the state of Massachusetts.

It also has bought heavily in public issues of Idaho, Delaware and Mississippi.



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#### Display Room

The front of the building is occupied by the showroom for new cars and is comparable with the best in Kingsport or nearby cities. Three cars can be placed on the floor for display without crowding and to the best advantage for the observation of customers.

Extending across the rear of the showroom are the executive offices of the concern. The business office opens into the showrooms, while private offices are located behind partitions, half panelling and half glass. A pleasing decoration scheme for the entire showroom, is carried out in light colored wood panels, the front of the showroom being flooded with light through the large plate glass windows.

The rear half of the lower floor is occupied by the parts stockroom, where all parts for Chevrolet will be carried in stock at all times in addition to a large stock of general accessories for the convenience of customers, and the general service department, where the washing and greasing of new cars will be done.

#### Service Department

All of the second floor is utilized for the service and repair department.

### Hints for the Farm

Furnished by the DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The horse that bolts grain fed to him does not get from it the same supply of nutrition he would if he ate it at a moderate rate. He can be forced to eat less rapidly by spreading the grain over the bottom of a large flat box, by placing several smooth stones about three inches in diameter in the box, or by mixing the grain with bran, cut hay or some similar feed.

Watermelon planting begins early in February in southern Florida and advances northward with the season. A hill of watermelons should have about 140 square feet on which to grow. Rows may be checked 12 feet each way or 10 feet one way and 14 the other. Watermelons never should be raised on the same ground without a long rotation between crops. About 10 years is advisable.

#### JAPANESE SCOUTS REWARDED

TOKYO (AP) — Charles MacVeagh, American ambassador to Japan, aided the campaign against cruelty to animals by distributing to 300 Boy Scouts hero medals awarded by the Japanese Humane society. The ambassador also gave each Scout a gift from himself of a handsomely engraved notebook and pencil. The Scouts were chosen from thousands of Japanese Scouts because of deeds of kindness to animals.

possible and owners are assured that their cars will be cared for by the best of mechanics, long experienced in their work and especially trained for servicing Chevrolet cars.

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# ENGRAVING CO

# MODERN APARTMENT HOUSE BUILT LAST YEAR

## Wex-Jo-Leon Manor is First Apartment House to Be Erected in City

Apartment Completed and Made Ready For Occupancy Last August, Marking Progressive Stride in Building Circles of Past Year. Located at Broad and Ravine

ALL APARTMENTS FITTED WITH MOST MODERN OF EQUIPMENT

Efficiency to Last Word is Keynote of Interior Arrangement — Building Three Stories High With Nine Apartments

Wex-Jo-Leon Manor, Kingsport's first and only apartment building, was completed and opened for occupancy the latter part of August, 1927, marking one of the most progressive strides made in building circles during the year. The building, which houses nine of the most modern design of utility apartments, is located at the corner of Broad Street and Ravine Road and is of English Manor style of architecture. The walls of the lower floor are of brick and stone, while the walls of the two upper floors are of half timber and half stucco construction. The building is roofed with slate slabs of varied colors, popping off the distinctive appearance of the whole structure with an additional bit of distinction that immediately catches the eye.

**Mansion-Like Appearance**  
The structure appears more like some English mansion of the highest class, than it does an apartment building. The Manor type of architecture is carried out even in the nine garages which were built in the rear. The apartment building proper occupies a space 75 feet long by 65 feet wide, but is set in grounds of much larger proportions, adding to the appearance of the whole a note of distinctive "hominess."  
Efficiency to the last word is

All apartment rooms are trimmed in natural finish red gum wood and are papered with the most costly of wall paper. Floors are of polished oak, with the exception of the bathrooms, which are tiled. Door beds, which actually make it possible to have two rooms in one, are part of the efficiency equipment. All of the apartments are of five rooms, but, with the use of door beds, they are practically six room apartments. There is also a screened in porch for each of the apartments.

**Kitchen Equipment**  
The kitchen of each of the apartments is equipped with a electric Frigidaire refrigerator, which are connected to a central cooling station located in the basement. Electric ranges are also part of the kitchen equipment. Each kitchen is also connected with an incinerator for the easy disposal of trash and garbage.

In the basement of the building is located a complete laundry for the use of the housewives who wish to do their own laundering, especially of fine fabrics. The laundry equipment consists of an electric washer, rinsing tubs and electric wringer. Also located in the basement are private storage rooms for each apartment.

Added features in each apartment are telephones and radio plugs, into which a loudspeaker

## THE WEX-JO-LEON MANOR



One of the most handsome structures of the city is the Wex-Jo-Leon Manor, completed last August. It is located on Broad and Ravine Streets with main entrances on either street.

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The premier promptly responded: "I sell nothing to the pope. To the Holy Father I present the library."

Thus the conversations for the conciliation between church and state began and they could scarcely have been started under more favorable auspices. The Rev. Tacchi-Venturi was the tactful go between but remained entirely in obscurity.

The negotiations between church and state, carried on through the distinguished Jesuit, reached such a stage that last autumn it was thought advisable to set forth publicly the attitude of the two contracting parties. Two articles on the subject were published, therefore, in the *Osservatore Romano*,

the official organ of the Vatican, on October 14 and 15, and they were answered on the 20th of the same month in the *Foglio D'Ordine*, the official organ of the Fascista party.

**Vatican Objective**  
From these publications it appears that what the Vatican asks is that the position of the Pope in Rome should be one of "liberty and independence, not only real and perfect, but also manifest to the faithful of the whole world."

The Italian government, on the other hand, stated that "the question of the real political and judicial independence of the Holy See is not necessarily dependent on conditions of a territorial character," adding that it is out of the question to make any restoration, even in the smallest proportion, of

the temporal power which ceased in 1870 with great advantage to the moral prestige of the Church of Rome."

**No Reply**  
The Vatican made no reply. This has been interpreted to mean that an accord has been reached on the fundamental condition in the sense that "the liberty, and independence, real and perfect, and manifest to the faithful of the whole world," claimed by the Holy See, can be obtained without the restoration of the temporal power as is stated in the article published by *Foglio D'Ordine*, and attributed to Premier Mussolini himself. The claim to "liberty and independence" as set forth in *Osservatore Romano*, even if not actually written by the pope or Cardinal Gasparri, his secretary of state, was

at least dictated and approved by one of them. According to reliable reports, the following are practically the main points agreed upon for the solution of the "Roman Question."

1—The Italian state grant to the Holy See an extension of its territory which will enjoy the right of extraterritoriality as it has been enjoyed by the apostolic palaces and the Vatican gardens since 1870. The new territory to be added is on the south east of the Vatican and includes the beautiful Villa-Doria-Pamphili, one of the largest near Rome, surrounded by a magnificent park more than four miles in circuit. In 1650 Innocent X, presented it to Olimpia Maidalchini, his brother's wife. The villa was occupied in 1849 by Garibaldi's republican troops against

the republican troops of France. The former fighting to keep the pope out of Rome—he fled on the proclamation of the Roman republic—and the latter to bring him back and reinstate him as absolute ruler. Part of the estate was sold by the late Prince Doria to the Russian Prince Abameleck, whose widow still owns it. This property also comprising an extensive park, gardens, various buildings and remarkable works of art, is included in the territory to be ceded to the pope.

2. Italy further grants to the pope a demnity for the loss sustained by the Holy See through the fall of the temporal power, in addition to the payment of other allowance established by the law, guarantees—passed by the Italian government on May 13, 1871—for the upkeep of the government of the church. Hitherton the pointiff has refused this allowance of 325,000 gold diras yearly, and the total amount now if held to be due, would at the present rate of exchange, with compound interest for about 58 years, exceed two billion gold liras (approximately \$400,000,000). Adding to this sum what the Vatican claims for confiscation and occupation of church property, Italy's debt reaches so many billions that it is impossible to contemplate the payment in a lump sum. Means will have to be found to bring it within the range of possibility, such as spreading it over a long period, instead of paying cash down.

3—The conclusion of a concordant between Italy and the Holy See, anticipating as much as is humanly possible, all conceivable divergencies in order to find a way to prevent them, or at least to solve them, should they arise, would be notified to all the countries which have diplomatic relations with the Vatican and with the Italian government. It is understood that, once the "Roman Question" is solved and a conciliation reached between the state and church, the offices and congregations, as the various departments of the Holy See are called, as well as the houses of the cardinals and the residences of the diplomatic body accredited to the Vatican pope by the Italian government. This would render vacant some of the most important palaces in Rome which now belong to the papacy, such as the Cancel-

leria, built from Bramante's designs; the Dateria, on the slope of the Quirinal hill, etc. These would be turned over to the Italian Government for a sum to be mutually agreed upon. **Difficult Point**  
One of the most difficult matters to be arranged is what would happen to certain roads which cross what would be the new Vatican territory and cannot be dispensed with, such as the railroad, the Roman way leading to Civita Vecchia, Pisa and the north of Italy. Another difficulty is presented by the railway from Rome to Viterbo, which also would cross part of the new Vatican territory. A suggestion has been made that it shall be left as it is, reserving to the pope his court and the diplomatic body accredited to the Holy See, the railway station of St. Peter's.

It is understood that the pope before going further in the discussion concerning the solution of the "Roman Question," desires to examine personally the precise expression which the negotiations between church and state in Italy have produced in the other countries. Above all, he was anxious to hear what the clergy and faithful in the United States think since America is the third Catholic power in world according to population, coming immediately after Italy and France, but is still with regard to the funds she supplies to the Holy See.

Indeed, according to what leaked out regarding the Vatican finances, her contributions exceed those of the whole of Europe. The pontiff was therefore very glad to hear on the subject from Monsignor Fumasoni-Biondi, apostolic delegate at Washington, and so of the leading American prelates, although it is understood that foreign interference must enter into the solution. What everybody is asking now is 'when will the understanding be announced and the solution of the "Roman Question" become, in diplomatic language "Faith accepted" one of the highest ecclesiastical in Rome, being asked by an American lady his opinion as to the termination of the conflict within the next few weeks, answered: "It may be next Easter following Christmas or perhaps hence, no one can tell. Remember

(Continued on page eight)

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Added features in each apartment are telephones and radio plugs, into which a loudspeaker may be plugged and music from a central receiving set of great power heard.

The building was erected at a total cost of about \$50,000 by the Jones and Wexler Contracting Company, which is also the owner of the edifice. Allen N. Dryden, well known local architect, drew the plans for the structure.

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(Continued on page eight)

**PRESENT YEAR MAY BE ONE OF NOTE IN THE RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF ROMAN EMPIRE**

Editor's Note: Solution of the "Roman Question," involving the relationship between the Vatican and the Italian government since the end of temporal power in 1870; looms as probability of the near future. Progress of the negotiations is told in the following article by Salvatore Cartese, for the past 25 years correspondent of the Associated Press at Rome.

By SALVATORE COTRESL Associated Press Correspondent in Rome

ROME, (AP)—The year 1928 may become as noteworthy in the religious history of the world for the solution of the "Roman Question" as is the year 1870 for the fall of the Vatican's temporal power.

It is possible that the figure of King Victor Emmanuel II, of that day, who transformed the apostolic palace of the Quirinal into the

form of ecclesiastical refusal by which Pius IV, declined to accept the law of guarantees adopted by the Italian Senate in 1872, concerning the prerogatives of the Holy See and the relations between state and church in Italy.)

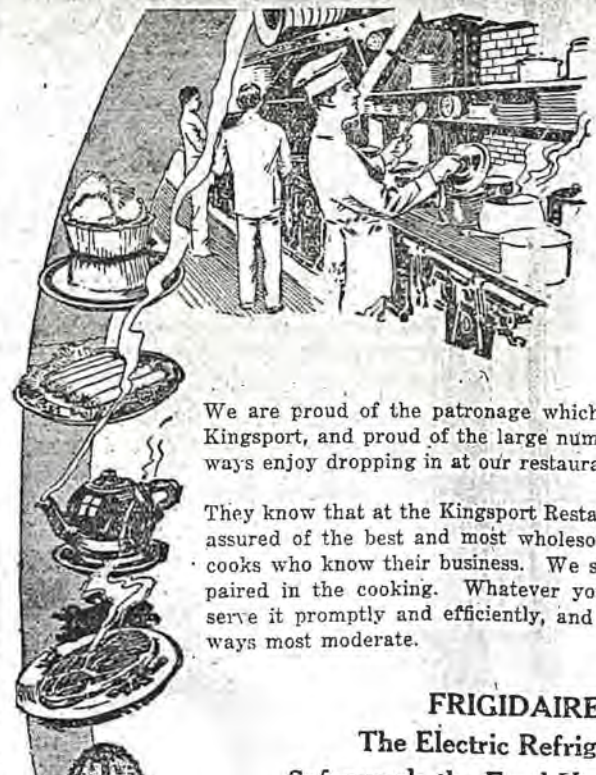
**Mussolini's Statement**

At the beginning of 1927, Premier Mussolini, speaking on the "Roman Question" said:

"It must be concluded and settled by next Easter."

Unforeseen circumstances have prevented this, notwithstanding willingness on both sides and the efforts and ability of the chief negotiator, who remains in the dark and is almost unknown, the Rev. Tacchi-Venturi. He is a Jesuit, a scholar in history and literature, for many years secretary of the Company of Jesus, and has dedicated the greater part of his activity to a monumental work which will contain the history of the

For Many Years the Best Place To Eat in Kingsport Has Been The



Kingsport Restaurant

We are proud of the patronage which we have built up in Kingsport, and proud of the large number of people who always enjoy dropping in at our restaurant for a meal.

They know that at the Kingsport Restaurant they are always assured of the best and most wholesome food, prepared by cooks who know their business. We serve good food, unimpaird in the cooking. Whatever your order may be, we serve it promptly and efficiently, and at prices that are always most moderate.

**FRIGIDAIRE**  
The Electric Refrigerator  
Safeguards the Food You Buy Here

**Furniture**  
Carpets, Rugs, Stoves and Household Goods



Ten years ago we went into the furniture business in the city of Kingsport, Tenn., and during all these years we have endeavored to build up a business

based on fair dealings and courteous treatment, and giving our friends their money's worth. We have had some success in this, we are glad to say, and we hope we have earned the respect and good will of all with whom we have had dealings. We wish to announce that we have moved into our new brick up-to-date furniture home and want you to come into our new store and see us when you come to town, and feel at home, whether you buy goods or not, as we will be glad to see you.



Should we sell you our goods, we are al-

**Oriental Citrons  
May Grow in U. S.**

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Commonly confosed with a small melon produced in America, the true citron of the Orient, which is marketed commercially in candied and preserved forms, ultimately may become a practical crop in the United States.

Recently several small orchards have been started in Florida with a view to supplying at least a part of the fruit now imported, but they will not begin to bear for several years and from an economic standpoint city production must be regarded as still in the experimental stage. A small orchard planting in southern California has been fruiting for about 15 years, but its culture has not been extended. Most of the present fruiting trees in Florida occur singly in variety collections or as dooryard trees, many of them top-worked on old orange, grapefruit or lemon trees.

The citron of commerce produces a large, rounded, oblong fruit of handsome appearance and delicious fragrance when ripe, but entirely unfit for food in its natural state. In general appearance the fruit resembles a giant lemon. There is in common cultivation a small, melon-like fruit also known as citron. It grows on a vine and while the kind is used for preserves, the melon is an entirely different fruit.

Large quantities of citron, more than 3,000,000 pounds in 1925, are imported into the United States every year, chiefly from Mediterranean countries. About half of the imports are candied, ready for use, and the other half held in brine for a sugar preserving process in this country. The fruit is picked when full grown, but still green in colors.

**Baltimore Surgeon  
Honored in Britain**

BALTIMORE, Md., (AP)—For the second successive time, the Hunterian oration before the Hunterian Society of London has been delivered by a surgeon of the Johns Hopkins University faculty. Dr. Howard A. Kelly, professor emeritus of gynecology, was awarded the honor this year. His predecessor in that line of distinction was Dr. John M. T. Finney, professor of clinical surgery.

Dr. Kelly's oration marked the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dr. John Hunter, eccentric surgeon and experimentalist of the eighteenth century who, far in advance of his time, established the value of studying the lower animals to learn the processes involved in human life. Beginning as a cabinet maker in Scotland, he won recognition before his death as the first great teacher of anatomy in England. The Hunterian Society of London has as its object the perpetuation of his ideals and spirit.

**KINGSPORT FOUNDRY MACHINE WKS.**



Plant of Kingsport Foundry and Machine Works, located across Clinchfield Railroad and directly opposite Mead Fibre Plant

**Kingsport Foundry  
and Machine Works  
Gets New Furnace**

**Kingsport's Pioneer Foundry, Located Near Clinchfield Railway, Owned and Operated By James Burger, Foundryman of Many Years Experience in Europe**

The outstanding development and chief mark of progress at the Kingsport Foundry and Machine Works, which is Kingsport's pioneer foundry, located across the Clinchfield railroad directly opposite the Mead Fibre Company, was the installation of a new blast furnace for the purpose of smelting metal for the manufacture of the highest grade machine castings only. Several extensions of railroad track to facilitate the handling of production, were also made.

The new furnace is of the latest design and has a capacity of 6500 pounds of molten metal. Metal smelted in the new furnace is of the highest grade, especially for the casting of castings that must be of the best close grained grey iron.

Since the installation of the new furnace the making of a casting of enormous size for the Kentucky and West Virginia Power Company, has been undertaken and will

shortly be completed. The casting is for the base of a giant generator that is being installed at Charleston, W. Va. It will weigh 13,500 pounds.

During the year all the new posts used by the Kingsport Utilities for street lighting were cast and machined at the plant. Casting of the posts requires the highest degree of workmanship, the operation being very difficult.

An increase in business of about 30 per cent over the former year, occurred during 1927, the third year of the plant's existence. Further increase in business is expected this year and it is believed that much new equipment will have to be added to take care of it.

The Kingsport Foundry and Machine Works is owned and operated by James Burger, a foundryman that received his training in Europe and has had many years of experience.

**PRESENT YEAR MAY  
BE ONE OF NOTE**

(Continued from page six)  
er that the Catholic church is in no hurry. She wanted about three hundred years, until the arrival of Constantine, for the cessation of pagan persecution; so she can wait a few centuries more for the redress due to her now. At the same time, the Foglio D'Ordini has stated that the Fascista regime has come to stay for at least a hundred years. There is therefore plenty of time."

**GERMANS BUILD BOATS  
FOR COLOMBIA RIVER**

BERLIN.—(AP)—Three flat bottomed river steamers, specially constructed for shallow waterways have been built at Cosel near Breslau for Colombian account. The boats are intended for transport service on the Magdalena river, which abounds in rapids, and on which navigation is very difficult. Trial trips on the river Oder near Breslau, having been very successful, the boats have now been shipped to Colombia.

**Kingsport Foundry  
Manufacturers  
ENGINEERS--F  
MACHIN**

**Foundry, Pattern Shop  
Machine Shop**

**Every Facility  
Manufacture of  
and Heavy Ma**

**GREY IRON AND SEMI-STEEL  
ANY SIZE UP TO 30,000 LBS.  
BRONZE UP TO 500 LBS. A  
LARGE OR SMALL, RECEIVE  
ATTENTION.**

**Estimates  
Cheerfully  
Furnished**

**PROMPT CALL PROMPT**  
delivery from your yard to

**304 or 95**

**Coal Bin Getting a Bit Low?**

Just give us a ring, tell us the kind of coal you need, and our trucks will deliver the needed tons promptly. We have trucks and capable drivers, all ready to give

KINGSPORT—THE CITY OF INDUSTRY

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1928

FULL LEASED WIRE ASSOCIATED

## THREE HANDSOME BUSINESS BUILDINGS ARE INCLUDED IN NEW GROUP ON BROAD STREET

### BUCKLES BUILDING OCCUPIES CENTER OF BUSINESS TRIO

Material Addition to Business Block Made By Erection of Buckles Building With Others

### WOOLWORTH STORE OCCUPIES BUILDING

Second Floor Used For Offices—Designed and Built By Local Men at a Cost of \$30,000

One of the material additions to building progress in Kingsport during 1927 was marked by the erection of the Buckles building, a two story brick structure, on Broad Street near Market.

Of solid brick construction, the lower floor of the building is faced with granite and has a granite base, adding much to its magnificent appearance. It occupies an area 50 feet wide by 100 feet long.

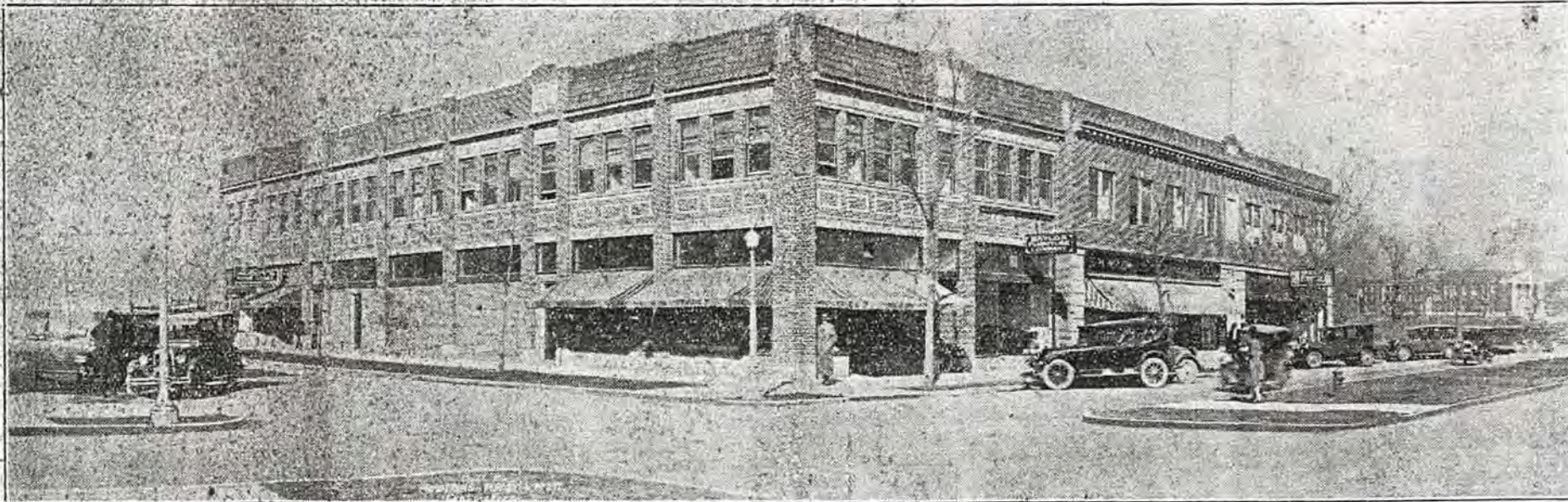
The entire lower floor of the building is occupied by the F. W. Woolworth Company Five and Ten Cent Store, which moved into the building immediately upon its completion last October.

#### Modern Offices

The second floor is occupied in the front by eight modern office rooms and in the rear by a storeroom, used by the Woolworth store.

An entrance on Broad Street is

### Kingsport's Newest Group of Business Buildings



Photograph of the H. H. Tipton, W. F. Buckles and E. W. Tipton buildings on Broad Street. The E. W. Tipton building fronts on Broad and Market Streets, extending back on the latter for 136 feet. The Buckles building, occupied by Woolworth's, is in the center of the group while the Doane Furniture Company occupies the H. H. Tipton building at the right. All three buildings were completed and occupied near the last of 1927.

### H. H. TIPTON BUILDING AMONG NEW GROUP ON BROAD STREET

Completes Construction of Three Handsome Buildings, Adding Business Section

### BUILDING OCCUPIED BY DOANE FURNITURE

Second Floor Contains Modern Offices—Front Floor Used as a Furniture Storeroom

The Hord Tipton building on Broad Street adjacent to the Buckles building, was one of the marks of progress in building during 1927. It completes a construction project of three buildings on Broad Street, the addition of which will greatly add to the appearance of the city in which they stand.

The building is two stories of solid brick construction and covers an area 50 feet wide by 100 feet long. It is a duplicate of the Buckles building in all respects. Instead of the lower floor having a granite base and trimmed in granite, white brick is used.

Occupied By Doane Furniture Company. The lower floor is occupied by the T. E. Doane Furniture Company, while the front part of the second floor is comprised of office rooms. The remainder of the second floor is used as a storeroom.

### Peers Give Succor to London's Rooks

LONDON, (AP)—Britain's famous cawing rook has won a victory in the house of lords, but not so

## E. W. TIPTON BUILDING FIRST OF THE NEW GROUP TO BE FINISHED

### Lithuania Prospers By New Land Laws

KOVNO, Lithuania (AP)—Former big land owners and the peasant

## THREE HANDSOME BUSINESSES INCLUDED IN NEW GROUP

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#### Modern Offices

The second floor is occupied in the front by eight modern office rooms and in the rear by a storeroom, used by the Woolworth store.

An entrance on Broad Street is provided for reaching the offices.

The building was constructed by Armstrong, Purkey and McCoy, general contractors, and designed by Allen N. Dryden, local architect. Total cost of construction approximated \$30,000.

### Army Adds Papaya To Texas Fruits

SAN ANTONIO, Texas.—(AP)—Army gardeners at Fort Sam Houston have added papaya, a tropical fruit, to the variety of food crops produced in Texas.

The papaya tree grows to a height of 20 feet the first year and bears a large, melon like fruit which tastes somewhat like cantaloupe. Florida has been producing the fruit for some time, but growers there say they are unable to raise fruit as large as that at Fort Sam Houston.

Papaya trees at the fort suffered damage in the New Year's cold wave, but the newest trees will produce next fall. They are in greenhouses, being started much like tomato plants, but will be planted outdoors as soon as weather permits.

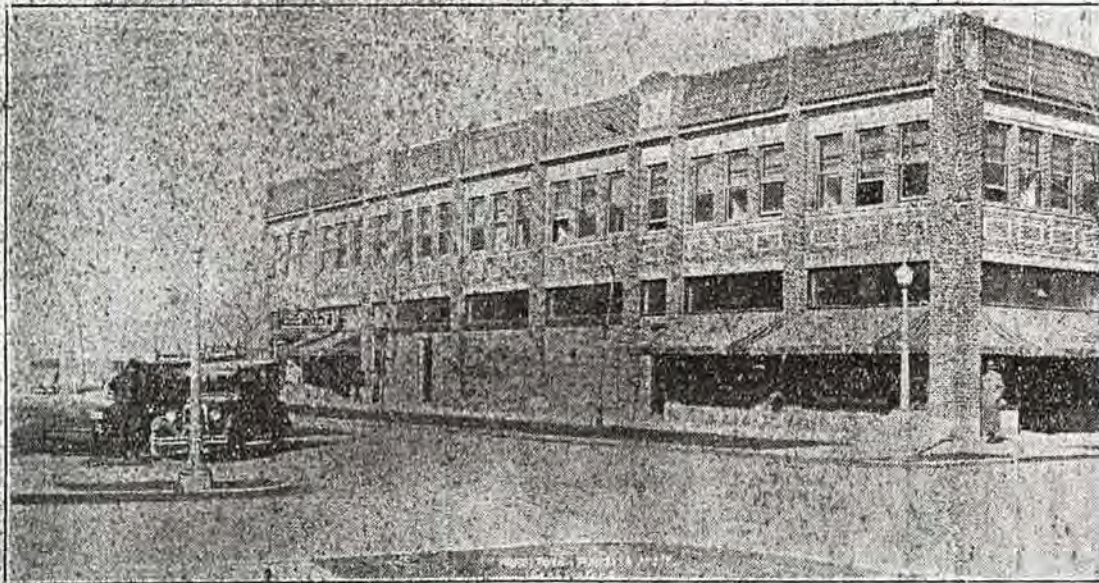
Col. Henry H. Rutherford brought the papaya seeds to Fort Sam Houston for propagation in the army greenhouses, which are in charge of Lieut. W. F. Coleman.

### FRENCH FEMINIST THREATENS ACTION

PARIS (AP)—Militant campaigning to get votes for women is envisaged as possible by Madame Marcelle Kraemer-Bach, a feminist leader.

"We have been quiet and good,

### Kingsport's Newest Group of



Photograph of the H. H. Tipton, W. F. Buckles and E. W. Tipton buildings on Broad Street. The Buckles building, occupied by Woolworth's, is in the center, extending back on the latter for 136 feet. The H. H. Tipton building at the right. All three buildings were completed and occupied near the last of November.

### Peers Give Succor to London's Rooks

LONDON (AP)—Britain's famous cawing rook has won a victory in the house of lords, but not so with the agile bunny whose cotton tail and four feet feet have made him famous in fairy tales and the butcher shop.

A select committee of seven peers, including a duke and an earl, appointed by the house of lords to consider a bill designed to empower county councils to destroy rabbits and rooks as enemies of mankind, have issued their decree and the rook is to live.

For one thing the peers do not see why rooks were associated with rabbits in the bill.

"Unlike the rabbit, it is impossible to refuse redeeming qualities to the rook," state the peers. "Any wholesale reduction of their numbers might be most disadvantageous to the farmer as they prevent insect plagues in the countryside."

### CURLY LOCKS USEFUL FOR HAT TRIMMING

PARIS (AP)—Parisian women have discovered that their own rebellious locks make effective hat ornaments.

Those who are letting their hair grow make a virtue of necessity and have their back hair trained to curl softly from beneath cloche hats purposely cut longer in back. Others encourage a few ringlets to cling to the upturned brims of close fitting sport hats.

At least one milliner is offering sewed to them. There is a fashion among the school girls and young women just now for pushing hats well off the forehead so that their bangs will show to advantage.

### Woman Artist Goes Safely Thru Thibet

## E. W. TIPTON BUILDING THE NEW GROUP TO

Space For Four Stores Contained in the Structure at Corner of Broad and Market Streets. Dozen Modern Office Rooms Are Included on the Second Floor at a Cost of \$55,000 Last November.

One of the chief developments in the Broad Street business district during 1927 was the erection of the E. W. Tipton building on the north corner of Broad and Market Streets. The structure was completed and ready for occupancy about November 1.

Fronting 50 feet on Broad Street and running back on Market Street for a distance of 136 feet, the building has a great area of floor space. It is two stories in height and of solid brick construction, with marble trimming and window ledgings decorating the exterior. The front exposure is also

added to in appearance by a tile roof, mansard style.

#### Houses Four Firms

Space for four stores is provided on the ground floor, two having each a 25 foot frontage on Broad Street and two smaller store spaces on Market. All the floors on the street level are of terrazzo, which is considered to be one of the best and most wear resisting flooring materials known to the building trade, in addition to having the quality of beauty.

The corner store space is occupied by the L. and S. Grocery

Store, while the other

Broad is occupied

Furniture Company stores on Market at the Singer Sewing Company and Moody's storeroom for the company's surplus stock the second floor.

#### Second Floor

The second floor has 12 modern, daylighted offices, hot and cold running water provided in every office to the offices are on Broad and Market

### FRIEND OF MAXMILLIAN REMEMBERS EMPIRE DAYS

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—(AP)—The last survivor of the nobility from the court of the ill fated Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, Mrs. Katie Kentling sits in her home here, dreaming of a romantic episode in history.

The white haired gentlewoman, now 92 years old, moved recently to Springfield from Highlandville, a small Missouri town.

Despite her advanced age, she remembers vividly the events which led to Maximilian's tragic death before the firing squad after he had failed to hold firmly an empire on the American continent.

heartaches and disappointments of Carlotta, the "mad empress" of Mexico.

After the fall of the empire, she and her husband were taken by soldiers to New Orleans, and later they settled at St. Louis. Her husband died soon afterward and the young widow was left in a strange land, unable to speak the language of the strange people. After her second marriage, she lived for more than half a century at Highlandville.

"I was not there at Queretaro," Mrs. Kentling relates, speaking of the execution of Maximilian. "I did not want to see, and see him

### PARIS SKIRT REMAINS

By HAZEL R. (Associated Press File)

PARIS (AP)—The fashion houette remains spring with skirts at the elbow, a few inches below the waist for daytime and almost between the knees at night for evening.

A few houses have lengthened day skirts and the long skirts are now on the decline with uneven hemline are now capricious and are replaced with the best, everything comes sporty and informal.

Photograph of the H. H. Tipton, W. F. Buckles and E. W. Tipton buildings on Broad Street. The E. W. Tipton building fronts on Broad and Market streets on the latter for 136 feet. The Buckles building, occupied by Woolworth's, is in the center of the group while the Doane Furniture Company building is at the right. All three buildings were completed and occupied near the last of 1927.

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one milliner is offering m. There is a fashion school girls and young now for pushing hats forehead so that their how to advantage.

### Artist Goes Thru Tibet

TA, India (P)—Mlle. French artist, who has Calcutta after a seven r of Tibet, is warm in of the hospitality of h has been the grave- dreds of foreign travel-

ogic was accompanied Indian bearer, and travel- rate of 20 miles a day quite unmolested. She sketches and drawings, ejudices of Tibetans tures. She even per- u to sit for her.

### CALLING NEWEST CONTEST

FORKS, N. D., (P)— y calling contest makes a form of rural sport- tern farmers, who ecially of raising the rd, will take part in etition at the fifth an- American Turkey Show rks starting Jan. 30.

testant whose voice ma his or anyone else's il be suitably rewarded.

# E. W. TIPTON BUILDING FIRST OF THE NEW GROUP TO BE FINISHED

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### Houses Four Firms

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The corner store space is occupied by the L. and S. Grocery

Store, while the other space on Broad is occupied by the Baylor Furniture Company. The two stores on Market are occupied by the Singer Sewing Machine Company and Moody's music Store. A storeroom for the furniture company's surplus stock is provided on the second floor.

### Second Floor Offices

The second floor is occupied by 12 modern, daylight office rooms. Hot and cold running water is provided in every office. Entrances to the offices are provided on both Market and Broad Streets. Eleva-

tor service is also provided for reaching the second floor.

The entire building is ceiled with sheet metal ceiling and is heated by a central steam heating plant, individual radiators being placed in every office room and store. Modernness to the last detail is the keynote of the structure. Window sash is of steel and steel fittings are used throughout.

Erection of the building cost approximately \$55,000. Allen N. Dryden, well known local architect, planned the structure and it was built by Armstrong, Purkey and McCoy, general contractors.

## FRIEND OF MAXMILLIAN REMEMBERS EMPIRE DAYS

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—(P)—The last survivor of the nobility from the court of the ill fated Emperor Maximilian of Mexico, Mrs. Katie Kentling sits in her home here, dreaming of a romantic episode in history.

The white haired gentlewoman, now 92 years old, moved recently to Springfield from Highlandville, a small Missouri town.

Despite her advanced age, she remembers vividly the events which led to Maximillians tragic death before the firing squad after he had failed to hold firmly an empire on the American continent.

Mrs. Kentling was one of four women permitted to come to America with Maximilian. She accompanied her first husband, a young Austrian bandmaster, William Heide. She shared the

heartaches and disappointments of Carlotta, the "mad empress" of Mexico.

After the fall of the empire, she and her husband were taken by soldiers to New Orleans, and later they settled at St. Louis. Her husband died soon afterward and the young widow was left in a strange land, unable to speak the language of the strange people. After her second marriage, she lived for more than half a century at Highlandville.

"I was not there at Queretaro," Mrs. Kentling relates, speaking of the execution of Maximilian. "I did not want to see, and my husband did not want to see, the death of a man so noble. Maximilian need not have died there. He had a chance to leave, but he chose to stand by his throne and accept his fate."

## ARCHITECTURAL ART REPRODUCED IN GEMS FOR DRESS ORNAMENTS

NEW YORK (P)—The woman of today is ornamenting her costume with gem pictures of famous buildings, well known landscape scenes and sundry architectural triumphs, where diamond and emerald studded brooches or barpins use to be.

London has sent to New York a shipment of diamond outlined Japanese temples, formal designs of sacred places of worship in the Orient. A long, oblong slab of diamond forms the pillar of the fane, and smaller round and square cut ones mount in the design to a luminous peak of the arch.

In the lot on display in an exclusive Fifth avenue shop is a

design that has caused consternation among the salespersons. Guesses on its identity have varied from Grant's Tomb to the Church of Notre Dame. But at least it is a building carried out in jewels.

Landscapes of extreme width and length are reported to have found great favor among the London ladies, and now a simple black frock is seldom seen unless it has a pin two inches by three inches depicting a pastoral scene upon its front expanse.

A little house with diamond walls, coral roof, a diamond palisade, jade shade trees and an onyx background is a popular model. Others are more rural

## PARIS SKIRT LENGTHS TO REMAIN STATIONERY, CALM

By HANEL REAVIS (Associated Press Fashion Editor)

PARIS (P)—The fashionable silhouette remains the same for spring with skirts at the same level, a few inches below the knee for daytime and almost anylength between the knees and the ankles for evening.

A few houses show slightly lengthen day skirts but most of the long skirts are on models with open hemlines for hemlines are now capricious as waistlines and are placed where they look best, anything considered. For sport times and informal morning games the skirts are just long enough to cover the knees well.

There are many changes in the details of the new fashions and ac-

cessories are more important than ever.

The spring fashion collections illustrate more forcibly than for several seasons that the days of overnight changes in the mode are gone. Women obviously like the styles as they are. If they didn't the designers would have to change them, an important couturier said.

"Only accessories and style details change suddenly," he said. "The big changes, like general outline, shifting of mass and thickening of slenderizing of the figure are gradual and evolutionary. The entire beauty and balance of clothes depends on proportion. If skirts were to suddenly become longer—they couldn't be much shorter—the entire silhouette would have to be re-proportioned."

seen with dots of topaz indicated the contented herd lowing in distance.

### TAY'S FUR USED TO TRIM DRESSES

NEW YORK (P)—Many a woman who admires the effect of the fur that trims her dress or evening gown, doesn't know that it is the fur of an ordinary house cat.

Experts who help conduct the fur auctions in New York say the fur of the family pussy makes a very fine trimming is often seen on evening dresses.

At the big January fur auction in New York "12,462 Skins, House" were offered to buyers. A large proportion of the lots offered were black. But there were other colors, too, such as "tiger," "red," and "mixed."

### JINRIKSHA GIVES WAY TO BUS AND TAXICAB

SINGAPORE (P)—The motor bus and the taxicab are driving the jinriksha from the streets of the orient. Busses are cheaper and faster. Taxicabs are more comfortable.

While some natives sentimentally cling to the ancient vehicle, it is expected to become virtually extinct within a few years.

The Singapore municipal council reduced the number of jinriksha licenses 15 per cent this year in an effort to solve the traffic problem at main intersections, where thousands of jinrikshas and hundreds of ox carts vie with busses, trucks, passenger cars and pedestrians in streets which have no sidewalks.

Automobile dealers welcome the change. It means more business.

### Lithuania By New

KOVNO, Lithuania—Lithuania is a big land with holders of small estates to be prospering the vast estates government.

No one in Lithuania is mitted to hold acres. The state, comprising owners for the land.

Lithuania is 80 per cent of "small holders, own less than With the days c are eager to in tion.

Every farmer possess an Am because of lim eral generally buy one machi

They have b fans. Register ber 20,000. T charges such li fee of 10 cent

Former big li carry on with the smaller es Baron von Bud tor was foreign erine the Grea "butter baron."

other ex-Russia famous cattle Shavli, and the family of Karj their prize pigs

A curious ag these former I made by the ed its name, but spicuous success

eries, and brew vigation service men.

Farmers' wiv the old colorful but the daught modern dress.

er chests" howe in various rural the towns old n prevail in court dings.

### New Hope For Ma

INDIANAPOI ward Franklin past five years stitutional ame for passage of and divorce lav for the propos

A proviso has projected amend to the state the riage between r White believes, the necessary a

The proposal ed in both bran during the 192

Mrs. White is dent of the Gen Women's Clubs; the Indiana supr

## BUSINESS BUILDINGS ARE GROUP ON BROAD STREET

### Group of Business Buildings



Broad Street. The E. W. Tipton building fronts on Broad and Market Streets, ex-  
posed, is in the center of the group while the Doane Furniture Company occupies the  
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### H. H. TIPTON BLDG. AMONG NEW GROUP ON BROAD STREET

Completes Construction of  
Three Handsome Business  
Structures, Adding to the  
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BUILDING OCCUPIED  
BY DOANE FURNITURE

Second Floor Contains 8  
Modern Offices—Rear of  
the Floor Used as a Fur-  
niture Storeroom

The Hord Tipton building, located on Broad Street adjoining the Buckles building, was one of the marks of progress in building here during 1927. It completes a construction project of three buildings on Broad Street, the addition materially to the appearance of the block in which they stand.

The building is two stories high, of solid brick construction and covers an area 50 feet wide by 100 feet long. It is a duplicate of the Buckles building in all but one respect. Instead of the lower floor having a granite base and being trimmed in granite, white marble is used.

Occupied By Doane  
The lower floor is occupied by the T. E. Doane Furniture Company, while the front part of the second floor is comprised of eight office rooms. The rear is occupied by a storeroom, which is used by the furniture company for its surplus stock.

The second floor is reached by a stairway from the entrance on Broad Street. Heat is supplied by a central steam heating plant.

Allen N. Dryden, local architect, designed the structure and it was built by Armstrong, Purkey and McCoy, well known local contracting firm.

### Stones From all Lands in Colorado Fireplace

CANON CITY, Colo.—(P)—Stones, fossils and petrified wood collected in every continent by Dell DeWeese during half a century of globe trotting form a fireplace in Canon City's new city hall.

DeWeese had planned to use the unusual collection, so fraught with memories of his travels, for the hearth in his own home, but later he felt "this idea was very selfish." So he gave the fireplace to the city to adorn the museum of the \$60,000 municipal building.

He hopes that children of today and of years to come may find geology and history made interesting by the "international hearth."

Crystals from Australia, petrified wood from Asia, bright stones from Europe, dinosaur bones from South America, shark's teeth from Africa and many samples of geological formations in the United States are assembled in the fireplace.

### Wee Quebec Shops aid U. S. Antique Makers

MONTREAL, Que.—(P)—Many an out of the way shop in Montreal is reaping a harvest because of the rarity of birds and...

## BUILDING FIRST OF TO BE FINISHED

at Corner of Broad and Market Streets.  
on the Second Floor—Building Was Erected

...while the other space on  
...is occupied by the Baylor  
...Company. The two  
...on Market are occupied by  
...Singer Sewing Machine Com-  
...and Moody's music Store. A  
...room for the furniture com-  
...surplus stock is provided on  
...second floor.

Second Floor Offices  
...second floor is occupied by  
...modern, daylight office rooms,  
...and cold running water is pro-  
...vided in every office. Entrances  
...to offices are provided on both  
...bet and Broad Streets. Eleva-

tor service is also provided for  
reaching the second floor.

The entire building is ceiled with  
sheet metal ceiling and is heated  
by a central steam heating plant,  
individual radiators being placed  
in every office room and store.  
Modernness to the last detail is the  
keynote of the structure. Window  
sash is of steel and steel fittings  
are used throughout.

Erection of the building cost ap-  
proximately \$55,000. Allen N.  
Dryden, well known local archi-  
tect, planned the structure and it  
was built by Armstrong, Purkey  
and McCoy, general contractors.

## PARIS SKIRT LENGTHS TO REMAIN STATIONERY, CALM

By HAEL REAVIS  
Associated Press Fashion Editor)  
PARIS (P)—The fashionable sil-  
houette remains the same for  
...with skirts at the same level  
...few inches below the knee  
...laying and almost anylength  
...of knees and the ankles  
...event.

...fewhouses show slightly  
...then day skirts but most of  
...long skirts are on models  
...men hemlines for hemlines  
...boys capricious as waistlines  
...placed where they look  
...anything considered. For  
...thes and informal morn-  
...times the skirts are just  
...ough to cover the knees

...are many changes in the  
...of the new fashions and ac-

...with dots of topaz indi-  
...the contented herd lowing  
...distance.

...cessories are more important than  
...ever.

The spring fashion collections il-  
lustrate more forcibly than for sev-  
eral seasons that the days of over-  
night changes in the mode are  
gone. Women obviously like the  
styles as they are. If they didn't  
the designers would have to change  
them, an important couturier said.

"Only accessories and style de-  
tails change suddenly," he said.  
"The big changes, like general out-  
line, shifting of mass and thicken-  
ing of slenderizing of the figure  
are gradual and evolutionary. The  
entire beauty and balance of cloth-  
es depends on proportion. If skirts  
were to suddenly become longer—  
they couldn't be much shorter—  
the entire silhouette would have to  
be repropotioned."

## Lithuania Prospers By New Land Laws

KOVNO, Lithuania (P)—Form-  
er big land owners and the peasant  
holders of small farms alike seem  
to be prospering in Lithuania since  
the vast estates were cut up by the  
government.

No one in Lithuania now is per-  
mitted to hold more than 2,500  
acres. The rest was taken over by  
the state, compensation being given  
owners for the land appropriat-  
ed.

Lithuania is a nation of farmers,  
80 per cent of its population being  
"small holders," most of whom  
own less than 50 acres of land.  
With the days of serfdom gone, all  
are eager to improve their condi-  
tion.

Every farmer's ambition is to  
possess an American tractor, but  
because of limited resources, sev-  
eral generally have to combine to  
buy one machine.

They have become regular radio  
fans. Registered listeners in num-  
ber 20,000. The state monopoly  
charges such listeners a nominal  
fee of 10 cents a month.

Former big land owning families  
carry on with notable success on  
the smaller estates left to them.  
Baron von Budbergh, whose ances-  
tor was foreign minister of Cath-  
erine the Great, is known as the  
"butter baron." Count Zuzoff, an-  
other ex-Russian nobleman, breeds  
famous cattle on his estate near  
Shavli, and the aristocratic Polish  
family of Karp are renowned for  
their prize pigs.

A curious appearance amid all  
these former Russian notables is  
made by the ancient Portuguese  
family of Farine Castro, whose an-  
cestor settled near Kovno centuries  
ago after romantic adventures.  
Not only has the family not chang-  
ed its name, but operates with con-  
spicuous success flour mills, distil-  
leries, and breweries besides a na-  
vigation service on the river Nie-  
men.

Farmers' wives here still wear  
the old colorful national costumes,  
but the daughters lean toward  
modern dress. The ancient "dow-  
er chests" however are still in use  
in various rural parts. Outside of  
the towns old native customs still  
prevail in courtships and at social

JINRIKSHA GIVES WAY  
TO BUS AND TAXICAB



# MILLS MOTOR CO. IN NEW HOME ON MARKET ST.

## Chrysler Agent Gives Evidence of Progress by Getting New Home

Erection of Building Was Chief Mark of the Building Progress on Market Street During the Past Year—Structure of Solid Brick Construction

## CARS GIVEN GOOD DISPLAY IN SPACIOUS SHOWROOM IN FRONT

Erection of the Mills Motor Company building on Market Street between Broad and Commerce, was the chief mark of building progress in that block and aided materially in the development of the section during the past year.

The building is of solid brick construction and has a 50 foot front on Market Street. It extends to the rear for 100 feet. The front of the building is finished in Spanish stucco and a Spanish style roof of colored tile.

The showroom extends the entire width of the building and provides space for the display of at least four cars at one time. A view of the showroom is afforded from the exterior by large plate glass windows, the entrance being placed in the middle.

Offices Near Rear Immediately to the rear of the showroom are the offices, of the concern and the parts stockroom. The stockroom opens into the showroom, affording customers ready access.

Behind the showroom and offices is the garage part of the building,

building directly across the street now occupied by the Kingsport Tire Company.

The building was designed by Allen N. Dryden, local architect and built by Armstrong, Purkey and McCoy, general contractors.

## Cashier Bandit Trap Leads to Own Death

BESSIE, Okla. (AP)—Ben Kiehn, cashier of the Bessie State Bank, waited five years to prove the efficiency of a bandit trap he had devised, and then lost his life in the experiment.

Kiehn, who was decorated for bravery in the world war, became alarmed five years ago at the increasing number of bank robberies. He turned the vault into a fortress by arranging the door so that it would not close entirely.

He kept an army rifle and a revolver, both loaded, inside the vault. Recently two bandits raided the institution, forcing Kiehn into the vault. The door would not close, and a crack about an inch wide was left. Kiehn seized

## Home of Mills Motor Company



The new home of the Mills Motor Company, local Chrysler dealer, located on Market street, was completed during the past year. Photo shows front of building with its spacious display rooms.

## Hotel Clerk on Job Since the Civil War

OTTAWA, Ill. (AP)—James Kelly, oldest hotel clerk in Illinois, attributes his longevity and good health to little exercise and not too much fresh air.

Kelly's age is his own secret and a matter of much conjecture among friends who recall his coming here in civil war days. He was the first clerk at the Clifton Hotel, built in 1867.

The veteran clerk's only vacation was forced on him after more than half a century of un-

usually declared Kelly the oldest clerk in the state in years and in service.

## Industrial Exhibit Arranged By Clubs

WASHINGTON (AP) — Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, representative in Congress from Massachusetts, has enlisted the research divisions of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in the preparation of an industrial exhibit at the biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in San Antonio, Texas, next May. The exhibit is being organized

facturing in all sections of the country will be displayed, with a collection of charts showing the complex relationship of American industries with those of the rest of the world.

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## League to Review Suffrage Results

WASHINGTON (AP)—The woman voter's participation in the 1928 presidential campaign and her responsibilities toward government will receive attention from politically-minded women who meet in Chicago April 23-28 for the convention of the National League of Women Voters. More than 500 delegates are expected from the 45 states in which the league is organized.

In selecting Chicago for its eighth national convention the league will return to the scene of its first convention. It was just eight years ago that the league was assembled for its national meeting in conjunction with the fifty-first and final convention of the National American Women Suffrage Association.

When the league had its first convention federal women suffrage had not been granted. What eight years of woman suffrage has meant to women voters of this country will be stressed in all programs of the coming April convention. Special cognizance will be given to the progress women have made in the field of practical politics.

In these eight years the league has had two presidents, Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Portland, Maine, serving the first four years, and Miss Belle Sherwin of Cleveland, now completing her second term. Miss Katharine Ludington of Lyme, Conn., is the only member of the 1928 board of directors who was a member of the national board in 1920.

DARWEN, England—Five worshippers at the local church were taken to court when, by singing lustily, they prevented the vicar from reading the prayer for the "Church Militant."

## LEAP YEAR IN BRITISH SOCIETY SEES MANY ENGAGEMENTS BROKEN

LONDON (AP)—Leap year is proving disastrous to engagements in Britain's higher social circles.

The announcement that the Earl of Bandon's engagement to Miss Marjory Sheila Clifton has been broken off follows the cancellation of at least 20 other betrothals among young couples prominent in London's social life since 1928 was rung in.

The Earl of Bandon and Miss Clifton became engaged last June. He is an Irish peer and a famous flying man and football player. He had a serious air crash a few months ago.

Mayfair's newest style regarding engaged couples who have decided after all not to marry is to announce the decision publicly. The custom of permitting broken engagements to become known slowly, but surely, by whispering it about secretly is now considered very old fashioned indeed.

Titled folk as well as others in society circles all appear to favor the fad.

Notices of the cancellation of the Bandon-Clifton engagement were published in the newspapers.

Lady Rosemary Bootle-Wilbraham's engagement to Richard Alderson was also cancelled about the same time, the newspapers giving about as much space to the cancellation announcement as they did to the original stories.

Engagement announcements here produce such a crop of embarrassing attentions in the way of letters from furniture stores, jewelers, money lenders, photographers and other merchants that it has been concluded by the couples that this nuisance may be lessened somewhat by publishing

the fact, when such is the case, that the wedding will not take place as planned.

## British Wireless Firms Join in Marine Service

LONDON (AP)—The Marconi International Marine Communication and Radio Communication companies, which furnish operators and wireless apparatus to more than 3,000 ships, have agreed to amalgamate their operating and inspection services.

The agreement provides that the companies will operate under a joint service department known as the British Wireless Marine Service in all matters relating to the appointment of operators to ships, organization of marine telegraph traffic, the fitting, maintenance and repair of ship wireless installations and the provision of wireless service depots for ships in all parts of the world.

The fusion of wireless service, however, does not involve a union of the finances of the two companies, and has no connection with sales or contracts. The Marconi company has some 3,000 operators, and Radio Communication about 100.

HIWATHA, Kas.—Although a native American, and never abroad Mrs. Andrew Ross has lost her citizenship. She married a native of Scotland who is not a naturalized American.



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#### Offices Near Rear

Immediately to the rear of the showroom are the offices, of the concern and the parts stockroom. The stockroom opens into the showroom, affording customers ready access.

Behind the showroom and offices is the garage part of the building, where repair work and servicing is done. Storage facilities are also afforded in the garage and service department. The roof of this part of the building is carried on free span trusses, eliminating all supporting columns. No obstruction is offered to the moving about of cars on account of this design.

The Mills Motor Company, which is the local agency for Chrysler automobiles, formerly occupied the

building directly across the street now occupied by the Kingsport Tire Company.

The building was designed by Allen N. Dryden, local architect and built by Armstrong, Purkey and McCoy, general contractors.

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LONDON—Golfers, maintaining that governmental wartime liquor restrictions are hard on their nerves, have moved to bring about longer hours for the serving of alcoholic drinks.

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The veteran clerk's only vacation was forced on him after more than half a century of unbroken service. He returned after a few days and told his employer he went to an Iowa town and "sat around" in the hotel there.

"I chased you away from a hotel to get a vacation," said Louis Harvey, owner of the Clifton and president of the Illinois Hotel Association.

The Illinois association has

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The exhibit is being organized by Mrs. Esther Taber Fox, director of the Citizen's Service bureau in Cambridge, Mass. The display is intended to be a "visualization of American production in relation to world economics." It will be shown under the auspices of the International Relations committee of the federation.

Samples of the products of both American agriculture and manu-

facturing in all sections of the country will be displayed, with a collection of charts showing the complex relationship of American industries with those of the rest of the world.

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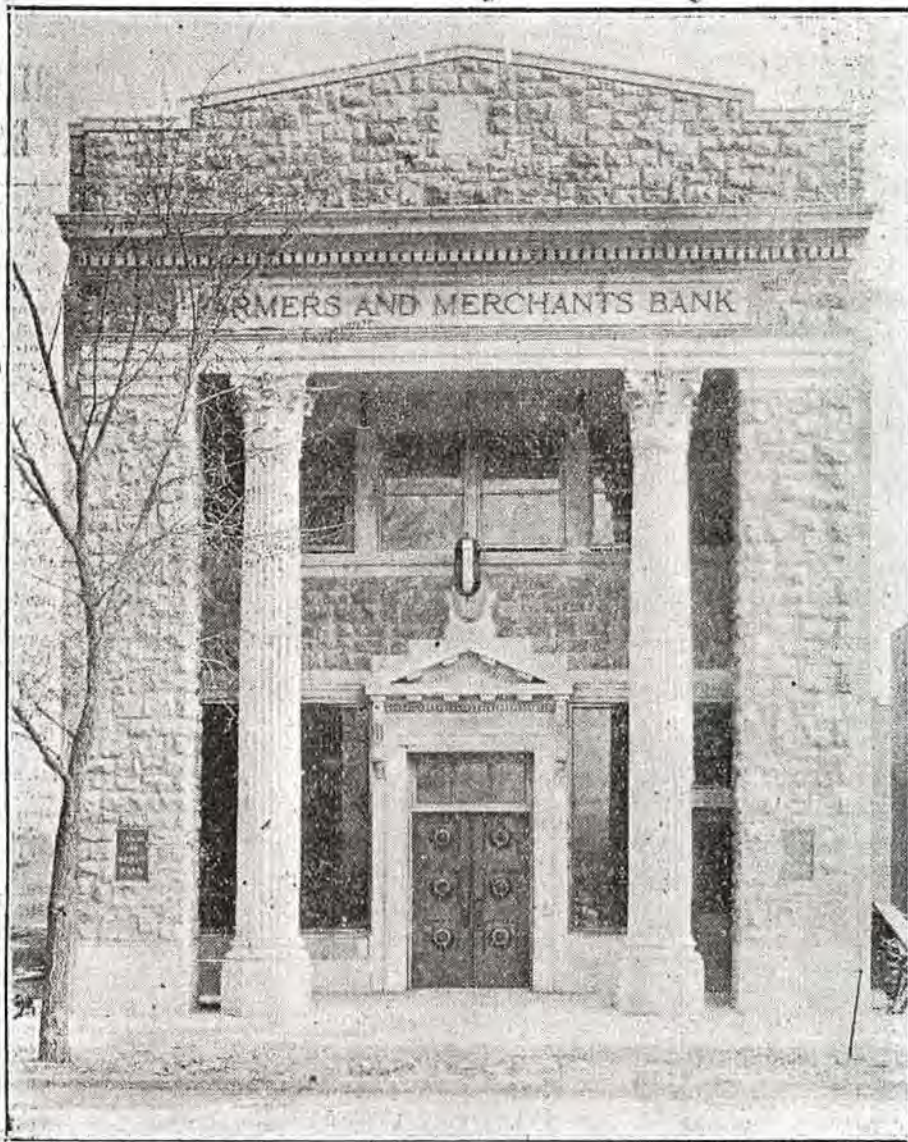
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The Best Place to Eat in Kings

## Farmers and Merchants Bank



The Farmers and Merchants Bank, on Broad Street, which was completed and occupied by the bank last year. Photo shows attractive front entrance on Broad St.

dent at King's College, dropped a book on the toe of Dr. John Wesley Bready, American historian, in the British museum reading room, she did not realize that it was an "overt" act which would lead her to the altar.

over the incident that Dr. Bready stopped to talk to her about her studies in an effort to put her at her ease. They met frequently after that until in a little tea room back of the museum Miss Flack lost her shyness and they discov-

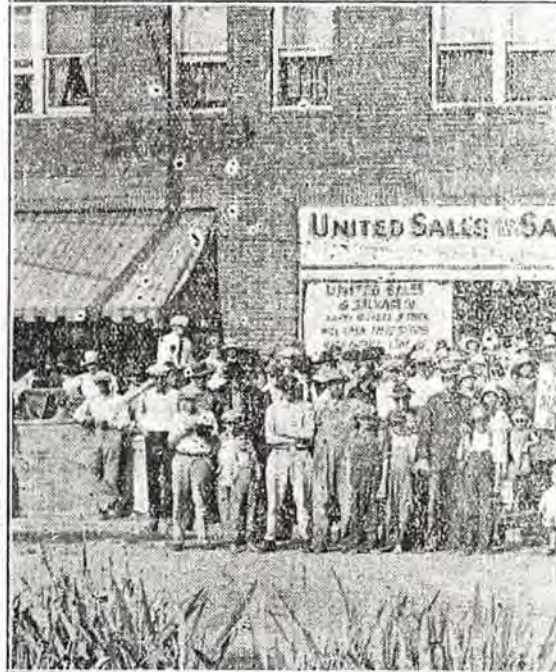
in common. They were married at the City Temple. Dr. Bready, a graduate of Columbia university and Union Theological seminary, is the author of "Lord Shaftesbury and Social Industrial Progress."

# UNITED SALVAGE

## Does Everything

### Serve and Deserve

Some one has said, "One drop of ink will use their judgment at this Store and its merchandise sold, realize that this store holds wonderful opportunities for important savings."



## Why We Opened

On the opening of a new store...

# Work is Progressing Rapidly on Episcopal Parish House Here

## Chapel Being Built on Watagua, Ravine

Construction Started Last Year Being Rushed to Completion. Hope to Have Services Easter

### BUILDING OF ATTRACTIVE ENGLISH-GOTHIC DESIGN

Plan to Add Other Buildings to Parish House at Later Date. Being Built of Stone

Construction of a new Episcopal Chapel and Parish House at the corner of Ravine Road and Watagua Street was started during the past year and work is progressing rapidly on the structure. Indications are that the building will be completed in time to have services in it by Easter Sunday.

When completed the new chapel will take the place of the private dwelling house at the same location that has been used for some time past in which to hold services. Beginning with Easter Sunday it is expected to hold all services in the new chapel, Rector Kellar, of Johnson City, officiating.

The new chapel is of English-Gothic design, one story high and containing chapel, vestry and a kitchen in the rear, for the use of church social affairs. The building is being constructed of stone and stucco, peculiarly adapted to a building of this design. Interior decoration will conform in style with the English-Gothic architecture prevailing throughout.

The new chapel and parish house will eventually become part of a group of buildings to be erected on the same site as the growth of the

by S. P. Platt Company, and was designed by Allen N. Dryden, local architect.

### Reuben, Kansas Dog, Gets His Big Chance

DODGE CITY, Kans. (P)—Reuben, a coal black German police dog, is going into the movies.

The dog, trained on the western Kansas prairies, has been signed by a Hollywood film company at \$150 a week, and will go to California with his master and owner, Dr. A. M. Bissing, about May 1 for a six weeks' tryout.

Reuben's "chance" to get into the movies came last summer when a train load of movie folk going on location stopped in Dodge City. One of the directors saw the dog and inquired about its ownership. A contract, effective when Reuben becomes 18 months old, was the result.

**WOMAN CASHIER**  
BREVARD, N. C., (P)—A million dollar bank here now has a woman cashier and selected her in

## NEED NOT STARVE, DROP POTATOES AND BREAD TO GROW SLENDER, IN OPINION OF ONE WHO LOST 73 LBS.

Complete directions for the shedding of 73 pounds of excess fat in 18 months on an easy diet which includes potatoes and bread are laid down by Samuel G. Blythe, widely known writer, in "Get Rid of That Fat," the story of his own reduction from a cumbersome 247 lbs to a normal 174 lbs.

"I didn't have to starve myself; I didn't take to drugs or submit to the discomfort of mechanical devices," declares Mr. Blythe in "Get Rid of That Fat." "I ate potatoes, bread, peas, beans and lots of other foods usually banned by diets that are alleged to reduce the weight. It's good news; not magic. Anyone who doubts my word needs only to ask people who knew me before and after. My present trim 174 belies the truth."

### Alibis For Fat Are Fatal, Warns Blythe

"I know a lot of fat people right now who are dodging recognition of their obesity just as I did for years," continues Mr. Blythe in "Get Rid of That Fat." The plain facts of the situation are that fat people eat too much and drink too much. I told myself that unless I wanted to finish my career in a side show of a circus, I had better snap out of it.

"Any man or woman who is twenty pounds overweight is sick. Excessive fat is a tax on the vitality. It shortens life and encourages certain types of organic diseases. It is fatal. In many, if not most of the methods for reduction to normal weight, the cure is almost as bad as the disease. The diet which I am passing along is the secret of my reduction success and is passed upon by leading physicians as absolutely sound."

Clear soup, meat or chicken broth, lean meats of all kinds, chicken, fish and eggs are advo-

Jellies, jams and marmalades may be eaten in moderation.

On the forbidden list Mr. Blythe places cream soups, fried steak, fried chops, fried ham or bacon, rich puddings, pies, pastry, ice cream, coffee, chocolate and whole milk. He rigorously excludes butter or cream except in minute quantities, olive oil, mayonnaise, nuts, chocolate candy and other confections and olives.

Approximately 1,000 calories a day are allowed by "Get Rid of That Fat." These proportions were scientifically worked out at the Potter Metabolic Clinic at Santa Barbara, Mr. Blythe says. This provides for the burning of from 1200 to 1500 calories, or even more, of body fat each day. Sample menus for ten days are included as well as calorie lists.

### First "Marked Price" Distrusted By Public

PARIS.—(P)—The hardships of the first department stores and the public's reluctance to accept "marked prices" are recalled in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Aristide Boucicaut. He was the founder of the now famous "Bon Marche" one of the earliest of the big stores now common in all countries.

Boucicaut was 42 before he and a fellow merchant tried the then novel plan of selling for definite, plainly marked prices, paying the sales force a percentage and trying to create a volume through quick sales and small profits.

After 11 precarious years the partner withdrew, discouraged. Boucicaut kept on and when he

### Progress is Noted Among Indian Women

LONDON (P)—Women in India have made marvelous strides in the last few years, Sir Atul Chatterjee, high commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, told an educational association here.

"The women of India today

exercise a far greater influence in the home than in any country with which I am acquainted," Sir Atul asserted, "and their influence in affairs outside the home, although not so obtrusive, is still extremely powerful."

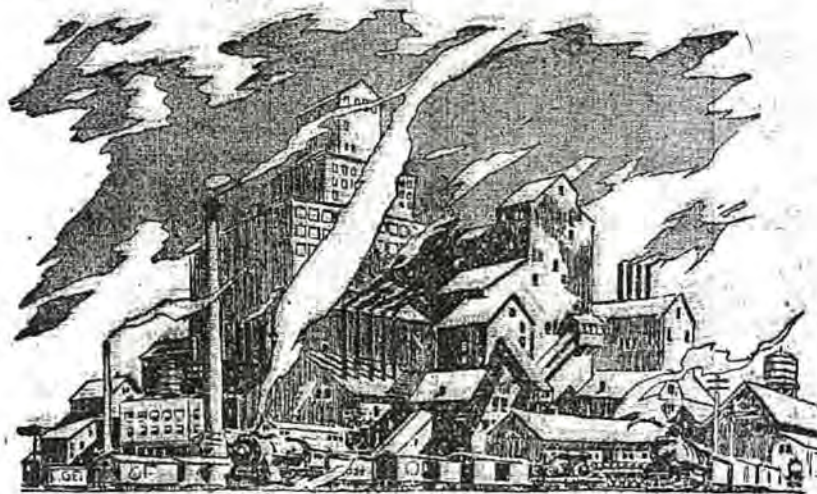
"A politician, an administrator or a professional man, if he neglects the influence of Indian women, cannot be but a complete

failure in his profession, and it is all the more important that attention should be given to the education of women, because at this moment India is passing through very important and remarkable changes.

"We are trying to do in a few decades all that has been done in western Europe in two or three centuries. We are passing from the mediaeval state to the phase of

modern civilization."

The commissioner pointed out that in the last seven years nearly all the legislatures in India had decided that women should have the franchise for the state and central legislatures on the same terms as men and in some provinces women had been elected to the legislative council.



# GOOD CONSTRUCTION WORK IS THE BASIS OF SOUND ECONOMY

Kingsport has built up rapidly during the past year; and what is of even greater importance, it has built up substantially, with well constructed buildings that will withstand the ravages of time and the elements. The people of Kingsport are building, not just for today, but for the future years.

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The new chapel and parish house will eventually become part of a group of buildings to be erected on the same site as the growth of the church body makes it expedient. It will be the parish house, church and rectory being the buildings that will be added at a later date.

While in use as a chapel, as well as parish house, the chapel part of the building will accommodate a congregation of about 100.

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BREVARD, N. C., (AP)—A million dollar bank here now has a woman cashier and selected her in preference to several men who were presented.

Miss Annie Shipman was advanced by the board of directors after having served the institution several years as assistant cashier. The directors described her as intensely human, yet "business to the core."

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Clear soup, meat or chicken broth, lean meats of all kinds, chicken, fish and eggs are advocated by Mr. Blythe's diet, presented in "Get Rid of That Fat." Vegetables of all kinds including potatoes, green corn, fresh lima beans and fresh peas are scheduled. Fruit and breads of all kinds, tea without milk and fruit juices are included.

Jellies, jams and marmalades may be eaten in moderation.

On the forbidden list Mr. Blythe places cream soups, fried steak, fried chops, fried ham or bacon, rich puddings, pies, pastry, ice cream, coffee, chocolate and whole milk. He rigorously excludes butter or cream except in minute quantities, olive oil, mayonnaise, nuts, chocolate candy and other confections and olives.

Approximately 1,000 calories a day are allowed by "Get Rid of That Fat." These proportions were scientifically worked out at the Potter Memorial Clinic at Santa Barbara, Mr. Blythe says. This provides for the burning of from 1200 to 1500 calories, or even more, of body fat each day. Sample menus for ten days are included as well as calorie lists.

## First "Marked Price" Distrusted By Public

PARIS. (AP)—The hardships of the first department stores and the public's reluctance to accept "marked prices" are recalled in connection with the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Aristide Boucicaut. He was the founder of the now famous "Bon Marche" one of the earliest of the big stores now common in all countries.

Boucicaut was 42 before he and a fellow merchant tried the then novel plan of selling for definite, plainly marked prices, paying the sales force a percentage and trying to create a volume through quick sales and small profits.

After 11 precarious years the partner withdrew, discouraged. Boucicaut kept on and when he was 60 the tide of trade turned his way.

Old employees received an interest in the firm and a broad profit sharing plan was made effective so that today the great

## Progress is Among Indi

LONDON (AP)—have made marvelous progress in the last few years, Sir high commissioner United Kingdom, national association "The women o

# GOOD IS T

Kingsport up substantial The people We pride by the con ing the pe

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- For J. H. S
- For Ben D
- For Wm. I
- For Ira A.
- For H. H.
- For H. H.
- For Dr. E. Store:
- For Armst
- For Armst
- For Sam S
- For H. C.

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# NEW HARDWARE STORE BUILT ON CHEROKEE ST.

## McConnell-Ruth Hardware in Five Points' New Structure

Building Erected By J. S. Salyers, Later Bought and Remodelled By Wilbur McConnell and O. G. Ruth of Gate City—New Stock Put in Last January

### BUILDING ERECTED SPECIALLY FOR THE HARDWARE BUSINESS

Spacious Display Windows Afford Ample Opportunity For Firm to Show Varied Lines of Hardware Stock

Building progress in the Five Points section during 1927 was interrupted by the erection of a two-story business structure, the Salyers Building, located on Cherokee street near Sullivan. The building was erected by J. S. Salyers and was first occupied by the Salyers Hardware Company, being completed and occupied about the middle of last March.

The structure is two stories in height, of brick, concrete and steel construction, and was built especially for the occupancy of a hardware store, being planned with this idea in mind. Show windows extended across the entire front of the building, which is 60 feet wide. The sales room takes up practically the entire lower floor, comprising 1,000 square feet of space. The second floor is utilized for a storeroom for surplus stock, allowing the carrying of a large and complete stock in every line.

The new firm, composed of Wilbur McConnell and O. G. Ruth, both of Gate City, had its formal opening about the middle of January. One of the features of the new firm has been their addition to the stock of the store in all lines, making it one of the most completely modern hardware stores in this section. Another feature has been the large and diversified stock of sporting goods added to that carried by the store at the time of purchase.

The object of the new firm is to give Kingsport a hardware store supplied and conducted on the most metropolitan lines. It is the intention to carry in stock everything from the smallest tack to the latest piece of sporting goods, so that Kingsport hardware and sporting goods purchaser will be able to obtain practically any kind of article on demand.

**A New Firm**  
At the present time the building occupied by the McConnell-Ruth Hardware Company, who purchased the Salyers Company stock and

#### BEAUTY AIDS HIDDEN IN IVORY TELESCOPE

PARIS (AP)—The latest aid to beauty is a miniature telescope of ivory which conceals in a slender

## Paris Manufacturer Coins Style Words

By HAZEL REAVIS  
PARIS (AP)—Paris dressmakers have a new basketful of fabric names to play with. The jargon of springtime materials is enriched by a string of new words, each with a meaning, even if it is not clear to the uninitiated.

Paul Rodier, French master of the looms, is responsible for many of the new words incorporated into the language of fashion. He discovered and first manufactured kasha, which is the root word of dressmakers' fashion vocabulary for day-time.

From this root and one or two others M. Rodier builds his language of fabrics. To "kasha" he adds various syllables, each with a meaning of descriptive of a quality possessed by the cloth in question. The result is a language with words like "mouslikashatoile" and "asperikashabure", both materials to be reckoned with in spring styles as well as "Kashatulla" and "mouslikasha", words that have gone around the world of fashion, one meaning a cashmere wool with a tulle-like weave, the other a very light weight of cashmere wool fabric.

The Rodier materials are of extremely light weight and often of light color as well. A creamy beige shade is the basis of Rodier's spring collection. To that lavender shades, a great deal of coral pink, rich browns, some red and many shades of pastel blue.

Many Rodier fabrics show borders of all-over designs of alternating triangles. Oriental designs in small figure, are important in the printed and woven silks. Small, geometrical patterns predominate but there are a few large flower designs also among the printed silks.

For sport clothes Rodier has created a new jersey called "djersakasha moussondella" which looks like woven fronds of ostrich feathers laid close together. "Mille plis," or "a thousand folds," is another new material for sport

## ARGENTINE SAVANT URGES LEAGUE TO SAFEGUARD OCEAN FOOD SUPPLY

GENEVA (AP).—When Prof. Jose Leon Suarez of Buenos Aires suggested to the League of Nations that something must be done to conserve the food resources of the seas, many men shrugged their shoulders and conceived the Argentinian scientist to be an alarmist.

But the league has decided that the time has come to study the problem, and an international conference will be called at a later date to discuss the immense project of safeguarding the food supply contained in the oceans of the globe.

Recent estimates of scientific societies contain the prediction that ultimately the world population will not have food for its sustenance, not only because of growth in numbers but because of the increasing demand among civilized

men for a greater variety of food products.

Professor Suarez admits that the problem of conserving products of the sea is a new one to put before jurists, but he is convinced that the time has come to put the subject on the agenda of the conference for the codification of international law.

Many fish and sea animals, he believes, will become extinct unless their exploitation is subjected to international regulation.

"As the democratic organization of society improves," M. Suarez says, "men increase their consumption, particularly meat and corn."

"What interests me, however, is that mankind will have before long to draw more heavily on the sea to supplement the inadequate food

production of the land. It is our business to see that this step is not taken to late."

M. Suarez believes there should be regulation of sea food in waters nearest the coasts, and he commends the United States for the agreement with Great Britain, Russia and Japan to prevent extermination of the seal. He favors an international agreement on protection of sea life generally, emphasizing the need for protecting the whale, now almost extinct in many waters; the herring, important to Britain, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany and Denmark; and the salmon and codfish.

The scope of this task, he avers, makes it impossible of achievement except by international agreement upon an economic and biological basis.

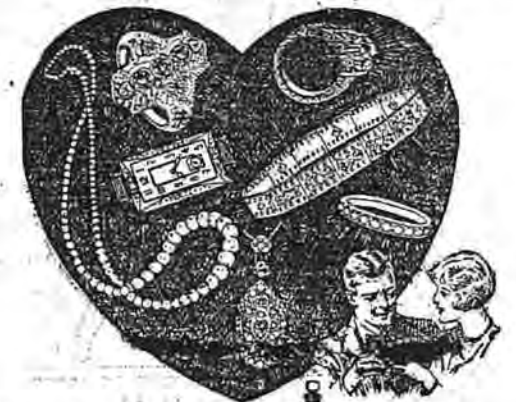
**FRENCH WOMAN STRONG**  
PARIS (AP)—France boasts the "strongest woman in the world." Mademoiselle Jeanne de Vesly can lift a 117 pound weight

straight up over her head with her right hand. She stands five feet nine inches tall and weighs 165 pounds.

**MOTHERS GO TO SCHOOL**  
PHILADELPHIA (AP)—More

than 1,000 immigrant mothers have enrolled in the classes for foreign-born held by the Pennsylvania Council of Jewish Women.

**WANT ADS**  
HAD



## Jewelry Carries the Message of the Heart

For birthday, for any holiday, for wedding gifts, graduation gifts—Jewelry is always the most appropriate and most thoroughly delightful thing you can give. For Jewelry stands the test of time—it keeps on giving and reminding of the giver down through the years.

You will always find our Jewelry stocks complete and, most important of all, our prices are most reasonable.

Virtually all of the cuts shown in this special edition are from photographs made by

## McLean's Studio

We excel in all lines of Photography, assuring you nice work and prompt service.

We are prepared to turn out high class work in the photographing of business and plant buildings as well as the photographs of people. Our workmen are expert.

Simply call 233 and we will be glad to send a photographer around.

## McLean's Studio

T H D...

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#### A New Firm

At the present time the building is occupied by the McConnell-Ruth Hardware Company, who purchased the Salyers Company stock and store about the first of January of this year. The new owners of the store carried out a program of extension, which called for the remodeling of the entire store to suit their needs.

Following the addition of new and increased amount of stock, the

new firm, composed of Wilbur McConnell and O. G. Ruth, both of Gate City, had its formal opening about the middle of January. One of the features of the new firm has been their addition to the stock of the store in all lines, making it one of the most completely modern hardware stores in this section. Another feature has been the large and diversified stock of sporting goods added to that carried by the store at the time of purchase.

The object of the new firm is to give Kingsport a hardware store supplied and conducted on the most metropolitan lines. It is the intention to carry in stock everything from the smallest tack to the latest piece of sporting goods, so that Kingsport hardware and sporting goods purchaser will be able to obtain practically any kind of article on demand.

#### BEAUTY AIDS HIDDEN IN IVORY TELESCOPE

PARIS (AP)—The latest aid to beauty is a miniature telescope of ivory which conceals in a slender four inch long cylinder a powder puff, lipstick, powder and perfume. The puff unfolds to a three inch diameter when pulled out of the stick. More costly versions of the novelty come in silver and gold with a magnifying mirror set in the end.

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For sport clothes Rodier has created a new jersey called "djersakasha moussondella" which looks like woven fronds of ostrich feathers laid close together. "Mille plis" or "a thousand folds," is another new material for sport wear that is having a vogue.

Aid In Choosing Career  
NEW YORK (AP)—A vocational bureau has been established by the National Council of Jewish Women for the aid of young Jewish girls who desire help in selecting a profession or career.

#### ARGENTINE SAVANT URGES LEAGUE TO SAFEGUARD OCEAN FOOD SUPPLY

GENEVA (AP)—When Prof. Jose Leon Suarez of Buenos Aires suggested to the League of Nations that something must be done to conserve the food resources of the seas, many men shrugged their shoulders and conceived the Argentine scientist to be an alarmist. But the league has decided that the time has come to study the problem, and an international conference will be called at a later date to discuss the immense project of safeguarding the food supply contained in the oceans of the globe.

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Virtually all of the cuts shown in this advertisement are photographs made by

## McLean's

We excel in all lines of Photography, and prompt service.

We are prepared to turn out high class photographs for the advertising of business and plant buildings and homes of people. Our workmen are expert.

Simply call 233 and we will be glad to come around.

## McLean's

Formerly Bachelder's

Broad Street

MATTYE M. McLEAN

# The Past Twelve Months Have Growth



Kingsport is a young city of wonderful growth when it comes, if you are not prepared

The best way to be prepared is to have a bank account. Opportunity knocks at your door, you are not prepared to meet it, and you are left with a hopeless feeling which cannot be walked away.

Be on the safe side—start a bank account today, no matter how small.

# BANK OF KINGSPORT

### THE E. W. TIPTON BUILDING



Picture of the E. W. Tipton building on Broad and Market Streets, completed and occupied last year.

# Just Give Us a Call



ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS CALL 116 AND WE WILL DELIVER YOUR ORDERS PROMPTLY TO YOUR DOOR. YOU WILL FIND OUR SERVICE PROMPT AND COURTEOUS AND THE MOST EFFICIENT IT IS POSSIBLE TO GIVE.

#### FRESH AND CURED MEATS

We always have the freshest and purest of Meats, kept in the most sanitary manner—sweet and fresh for your table.

#### STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES

Our shelves are full of nationally advertised lines in Groceries and Canned Goods, both staple and fancy.

#### FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The freshest and purest of Vegetables and Fruits at all

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KINGSPORT -- THE CITY OF INDUSTRY

# The Kingsport Times

FULL LEASED WIRE ASSOCIATED PRESS

VOL. 13--ND. 260

MEMBER A. B. C.

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1928

EIGHT PAGES TODAY

PRICE THREE CENTS

## POST OFFICE WILL BE LOCATED OPPOSITE INN Giant Graf Zeppelin Is Flying Just Off Coasts of France

### Post Office Site Definitely Settled

Federal Government Accepts Proposition on Lots at Broad and New Streets

### BLOCK BE MADE A COM. CENTER

Work on Post Office to Be Started Just as Soon as Plans Can Be Worked Out

Kingsport's new federal post office building will be located at Broad and New Streets as the proposition on lots at this point made by the Kingsport Improvement Company has been accepted, according to an announcement made this morning by J. E. Miller, postmaster. The new post office building will be located on the lots opposite the

### Stowaway Is Offered Job

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (AP)—Clarence Terhune, American boy stowaway on the air liner Graf Zeppelin, will receive a hearty welcome to Germany and can have a job if he wants one.

He will not be subjected to molestation by the police whether he receives a temporary passport or not. The Wurttemberg minister of interior advised the Friedrichshafen airport officials today: "Treat the 'blind' passenger in the most loyal manner possible."

The Leonhard Tietz Company, which owns a chain of department stores throughout Germany, sent this radio message to Terhune aboard the dirigible: "Offer you immediate job. Wireless your terms and time

### HOOVER PLANS TO START WEST TOMORROW A.M.

Republican Nominee Will Direct Forces From His Swiftly Moving Special Train

### HOOVER TO BE KEPT ADVISED OF EVENTS

In Addition to Principal Speeches He Will Make Nearly a Dozen Rear Platform Talks

By JAMES L. WEST Associated Press Staff Writer WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Another oddity will take its place in this campaign of oddities late this week when the Republican high command directs the party's vast field forces from general headquarters of a swiftly moving special train carrying Herbert Hoover to his California home. Since the day of his nomination

### Robert Lansing Claimed by Death at Washington Home

War-Time Secretary of State Victim of Chronic Heart Disease—Death Comes as Shock to Washing

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The last of three figures that bulked large in the enunciation of American foreign policy during the critical days of the world war and the period that immediately preceded the great conflict has gone.

Having claimed Woodrow Wilson and William Jennings Bryan, death late yesterday overtook Bryan's successor as secretary of state, Robert Lansing, who held the portfolio during the entire time America was one of the belligerent nations and resigned upon receiving a rebuke from President Wilson.

For several years, Mr. Lansing had suffered from a heart ailment described by his physician as myocarditis. Four weeks ago he returned to Washington from his

### SMITH SPEAKS BEFORE JERSEY CROWD TONIGHT

Carries Fight For Presidency Outside the Borders of His Own State For the Last Time Tonight

### MOTORS INTO JERSEY FOR NEWARK SPEECH

Democratic Nominee Regards Chances as Good For the Electoral Vote of N. Y. and N. J.

By HAROLD OLIVER Associated Press Staff Writer NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Governor Smith will carry his fight for the presidency outside the borders of his home state for the last time tonight when he motors into New Jersey for a speech at Newark, a city only recently evacuated by his Republican opponent. Returning to his headquarters here immediately after the ad-

### Zeppelin Expected to Reach France at Two This Afternoon

### BULLETINS FROM GRAF ZEPPELIN

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany Oct. 31. (AP)—The position of the Graf Zeppelin at 6 a. m. today (midnight, eastern standard time) was 48.40 north latitude, 15.05 west longitude.

This position would place the airship about 430 miles west of Lizard Head, the southern tip of England.

SIGHTED BY STEAMER S. S. BOULDER POOL, Oct. 31 (By radio via Valentia to The Associated Press). At 10.50 a. m. Greenwich meridian time (5:30 a. m. eastern standard time) sighted Graf Zeppelin in position 45.51

Dirigible Sends Wireless Message to the Le Bourget Flying Field in France

### SAILS STEADILY TOWARD EUROPE

Will Strike French Coast in Vicinity of Nantes—Makes Extraordinary Time

LE BOURGET, France Oct. 31. (AP)—The dirigible Graf Zeppelin informed the Le Bourget flying field late today that she expected to strike the French coast in the vicinity of Nantes. The dirigible is expected to arrive at the Le Bourget flying field in France at about 4 p. m. today.



...but no trouble is expected, the large crowd of youngsters that will jam the streets in costumed and grouped. Last but little damage was done this city and but few pranks were detrimental were played.

...their beds have not mysteriously disappeared, a restful sleep should be enjoyed, thus enabling them to be in a rested condition for the search for furniture and other articles on tomorrow.

...nesses' most noted jurists, having been a member of the state's high tribunal for some time. He is a Democrat but is this year supporting Mr. Hoover, the Republican nominee. Judge Williams is a speaker of note and is one of the best informed men in the state on government as he has been closely

...state government for many years. Everyone, regardless of party affiliations, is cordially invited to be present and hear these two distinguished men, who have been invited to this city, discuss the issues of the campaign. Ladies are especially urged to attend the addresses.

...Hugh Eckener would fly across France straight from Friedrichshafen. Later advices indicated, however, that Dr. Eckener was planning to strike the French coast somewhere along the region of Brittany with the possibility that he might fly over Paris or even London. The home hangar of the Zeppelin was tense with excitement as preparations were being made for the reception of the dirigible and for fittingly celebrating completion of the first round trip trans-Atlantic commercial air voyage in history. During yesterday's run, the Graf Zeppelin followed a northerly course along the northern steamship lane, but during the day turned in a southerly direction and made steady progress last night over a course carrying her toward France.

## CHANGE MADE IN OPEN NIGHT DATE AT HIGH SCHOOL

Public Speaking Dept. of High School Announces Change of Date From Friday to Monday Night

The Public Speaking Department of the Dobyns-Bennett High School announces a change in date of the open night which had been scheduled for Friday night, November 2, to Monday night, November 5, this open night program consists of two one act plays presented by the Dramatic club of department and is directed by Margaret Jean McClaran. The open night will be a free program to those who are given tickets. The ticket arrangement will be of the reserve seat idea which was used last year and they will be given out to the students and friends of the school in order request. The plan as used last year will be followed exactly, except that there will be about 200 the best seats for which there will be a charge of 10 cents per ticket. Persons wishing to reserve their free seats or pay seats should call at the high school office, stating the number of tickets they wish. The tickets will be on distribution not later than day at 1 o'clock and only a limited number of four tickets will be allowed to each family. The following plays and casts will be presented:

- "The Man and the Hat"**  
 John—Bill Herron.  
 Mary—Clara Roller.  
 William—Arthur Agett.  
 Bad Man—Harold Pardue.  
 Heroine—Virginia Hall.  
 The Man With the Hat—Fred Berger.  
 The State Manager—Frances Garpe.  
**"A Little Excitement"**  
 Miss Snatchem—Edith Bacon.  
 Miss Archer—Frances Sharpe.  
 Norn—Margaret Nelms.  
 Mike—Ruby Darnell.  
 Tony—Elinore Lee.  
 Maude—Helen Gray.  
 Dolly—Louise Herron.  
 Evie Elake—Clara Yancey.  
 School Girls—Clara Roller, Anna Leonard and Virginia Hall.  
 Stage Manager—David Dean.  
 The performance begins at 8 p. m. and will be given in the Dobyns-Bennett auditorium.

## MITCHELL LONG WILL SPEAK HERE FRIDAY EVENING

Captain in World War Will Address Kingsport Voters in Behalf of the Democratic Ticket

John Mitchell Long, member of law firm of Cates, Smith, Tate and Long of Knoxville, will speak at the city court room here Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock in behalf of the state and national Democratic ticket. Mr. Long was a captain in the 30th division during World War and saw much service in foreign territory. He has been speaking for the last two weeks in behalf of the Democratic nominees. Mr. Long is a very forceful speaker and treats the issues in a manner that is different from the usual run of political speakers. Everyone, regardless of party, is cordially invited to hear this brilliant young East Tennessean give reasons why he is for Smith.

## THE HONOR ROLL IS ANNOUNCED BY HIGH SCHOOL

Dobyns-Bennett High School Honor Roll is Announced For the Past Six Weeks of Term

The high school honor roll for the past six weeks was announced with the first scholastic report of the Dobyns-Bennett senior and junior high schools. The reports were given to the pupils on Wednesday, October 24, and with that Prof. G. K. Coffman, the principal announced that there will be published with each report this year, a scholastic honor roll. This honor roll will be of two types. Those on the first honor roll have no scholastic grade below A. Those on the second honor roll have no scholastic grade below B. The honor rolls may seem small due to the fact that there were only 13 students in the senior high school and 14 in the junior high, on both honor rolls for this period. Many students missed being on by having only one grade below the grade B. Considering the fact that these students are "honor students" it is not a small number, but it will doubtless be increased by the next report.

The honor roll for the senior high school is as follows:

- First Honor Roll**  
 Edna Maness.  
**Second Honor Roll**  
 Paul Clark, Evan Good, James Hamlett, LeRoy Shelton, Ida Frasier, Mae White, Leland Smith, Clyde Starnes, Helen Sanders, Stuart Warren, Alma Brown, Robert Shetterly.  
 The honor roll for the junior high school is as follows:  
**Second Honor Roll**  
 Daisy Reed, Christine Taylor, Dorothy Kelley, Helen Bruce, Gladys Crews, Beatrice Easley, Eva Laudermit, Allie Fair Williams, Ruth Ford, Mary Francis Poarch, Opal Robinette, Lillie Rose Starnes, Hazel Ring, Ruth Fugate.

## LYNCHBURG TOBACCO SALES

LYNCHBURG, Oct. 21 (AP)—

## TERRIBLY ILL

Kentucky Lady's Health Was Very Bad. Had Severe Pains and Could Not Sleep.

Lexington, Ky.—Mrs. J. H. Nichols, who lives at 513 Elm Tree Lane, this city, says that Cardui has been of valuable assistance to her on two occasions, which she tells about below:  
 "Some few years ago, my health was bad. I had very severe pains in my sides. My nerves were in a terrible condition. I could not rest. "The lower part of my body was very sore. I could hardly stoop over to lace my shoes. I would have to put my foot on a chair. I did not feel like eating, and did not sleep well at all at nights. "A friend of mine recommended Cardui. I began taking it and saw quite an improvement in my condition. I kept it up until I felt strong and well." About a year ago, Mrs. Nichols says, she found herself in a nervous, run-down condition. "I took Cardui again," she adds, "and it helped me wonderfully. It is a splendid tonic." Thousands of women have written to tell how Cardui helped them to get rid of pain and suffering. Cardui is a mild, medicinal tonic, made from purely vegetable ingredients. At all drug stores. NC-190

Take **CARDUI** 25 YEARS OF SERVICE

## Contract is Awarded for Colored School

Contract For Douglas School Let Last Night By City Solons to Knoxville Contractors. Truck From Tennessee Motor Company

The city solons awarded the contract for the construction of the Douglas school, which will be located on lots one to seven inclusive in block 76 at Walnut Street and Pickett Boulevard, to J. L. Nicholson Company, general contractors at Knoxville, for \$32,250 at a session held in the council room at the municipal building last evening. The construction is to be a complete turn-key job. The structure will be of brick and will be modern in every respect. Several other firms bid on the job. The bidders were: Pyle Brothers; Armstrong, Furkey and McCoy; and Kingsolver Constructing Company of Bristol. Bids were also received from local

plumbing and heating and electrical companies for the plumbing and heating and electrical work. Johnson City and Bristol plumbing and heating and electrical firms also bid on this phase of the work. Four new trucks were purchased from the Tennessee Motor Company by the city fathers. These trucks will be one ton. Several other firms also bid on this phase of work. The bidders were: Palmer Motor Company, White Company of Knoxville, Kingsport Real Estate Company, Pritchett-Cobb Motor Company, Republic Truck Sales Company of Knoxville, Dobyns-Taylor Hardware Company, Jones Chevrolet Company, and Shipley Motor Truck Company of Johnson City.

## OPERATIONS SUSPENDED BY THE BLUE RIDGE INN WAS CLOSED YESTERDAY

Had Been Operated Under Management of Mrs. Donnie Honaker—No Announcements Made

The Blue Ridge Inn, which has been in operation for some time under the management of Mrs. Donnie Honaker, was closed yesterday and will not be operated for the time being. This building was originally constructed for the use of executives and employees of the old Federal Dye plant. However, it has been operated as a club under private management and also as a hotel. During the time it has been under operation as a hotel the name has been changed four times. It was first operated under the name of The Federal Hotel. This name con-

tinued for some time but operations ceased. The building remained idle for some time and it was then reopened under the name of the Borden Hotel. Following a brief operation under this name, it was again closed down. It was again reopened as a hotel under the name of The Southern Hotel. It was operated under this name for several months. A group of prominent local men purchased the lease and renamed the hotel The Blue Ridge Inn, a name that it has held for the past several months. It is not known why the hotel was closed down. As yet no plans have been made for rental or for leasing the building. It will be on the unemployed list for the time being.

## ORDINANCE WOULD GIVE EXCLUSIVE MOTOR TRANSFER TRUCK FRANCHISE

Is Presented to Governing Board

Shelburne Ferguson Presents Ordinance at Regular Session of Board of Mayor and Aldermen

Shelburne Ferguson presented an ordinance to the city solons at the session last evening for an exclusive franchise to a company of men to maintain and operate motor transfer trucks on, over, and upon the public streets and alleys within the corporate limits of the city of Kingsport.

This ordinance would give the company exclusive rights for the operation of transfer trucks. All other operators of transfer trucks will be excluded in the event the ordinance passes.

## Moose Will Meet Tomorrow Night

The Loyal Order of Moose will hold its regular weekly session at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow evening in the Moose Hall on Broad Street. A business session will feature the meet.

All members are urged to be present as business of importance will be discussed.

**Position Wanted**  
 READ WANT ADS

A Drug Store With Inviting Charm and Southern Hospitality.

HOLSTON DRUG COMPANY Broad Street

## Approaching Europe

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—After two nights at sea the great gray air liner Graf Zeppelin today approached Europe. After the airship's position indicated that her first landfall might be southern England or the French coast along the Bay of Biscay. After buffeting head winds and then sailing along at an increased speed with favoring winds in her wake, the dirigible was completing the first round-trip commercial crossing of the Atlantic by air. Experts at Friedrichshafen, Germany, expected the airliner to arrive at her hangar there by nightfall, ending the trip which had started at Lakehurst, N. J., on Monday morning.

At 6:45 a. m. Greenwich time today (1:54 a. m. eastern standard time) the airship had been in flight for 48 hours. It took the British dirigible R-34 75 hours to make the eastward flight from New York to England in 1919. If the Graf Zeppelin arrives at Friedrichshafen by 7:54 p. m. tonight, Central European time (1:45 eastern standard time) she will have been in the air 60 hours and will have reached her home port in four hours less time than it took the R-34 to reach Clifden, Ireland, in 1919.

## Covers 2,800 Miles

On the basis of position reports available when the 34th hour in the air was reached, German experts calculated that the airship had covered 2,800 miles or 900 miles better than was covered in the same number of hours in her test flight over Europe.

These figures gave the airship an average speed of 82 miles an hour and indicated how favoring winds had helped her along her course over the ocean.

## Favoring Winds

That these favoring winds would continue until the airship was over land was indicated in calculations of the meteorologist of the British air ministry. He said that strong northwesterly winds, reaching gale force in some places, prevailed in the North Atlantic from mid-ocean to the Irish coast. A few heavy showers might be expected, but visibility for the most part would be good. Cobb reported the weather in that neighborhood was excellent for flying with a brilliant moon shining during the night.

While the strong winds had aided the ship, these and the northern course she had followed, it was thought, might have made the passengers somewhat uncomfortable, especially those who were not provided with clothing warm enough for the frigid weather.

The call for breakfast this morning found these aboard eager for a warming meal. The menu was Spanish mutton, fried bacon and sausage, corned marmalade, coffee and rolls.

## Prepare for Reception

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Oct. 31 (AP)—The burgers of Friedrichshafen arose early today prepared to give the dirigible Graf Zeppel-

# Letters to the Editor



## Kingsport memories

Reading the story on "Hulda", Kingsport's first fire truck, brought several memories. Perhaps the following will be of interest.

Old-time Kingsport coach, LeRoy Sprankle (1922-43) roomed at the fire hall, which was then located on Watauga Street adjacent to the high school (now Washington School). Matthew Lunn, a Canton, Ohio, boy (Canton was Sprankle's home town) whom Sprankle had coached as a member of a Boy Scout basketball team, had some difficulty at Canton's McKinley High School and his parents permitted him to come to Kingsport for his junior and senior years. Lunn also roomed at the fire hall.

Tom C. Warrick was fire chief and had a private room at the fire hall. Several volunteer firemen (single men) slept at the station at night. Walter Brown, a very fine mechanic, was engineer and driver and, with his wife and son, Charles, lived in the private section of the building.

When an alarm came in at night there usually were several men to go out with the truck. However, during

daytime hours Mr. Brown quite often had to take the truck out by himself. Mrs. Brown would call the Mead Corporation on a special line and the boiler room superintendent, Mr. Cannon, would sound the siren which let the volunteers know there was a fire and they were needed. They would then call the station to get the location of the fire and reported there as quickly as possible.

To insure that Mr. Brown had some immediate help during daytime runs Chief Warrick worked out a special arrangement with the school principal, Mr. Robinson, whereby Lunn and I (and later on, Paul Hug) were permitted to leave school immediately whenever the siren sounded. We would run to the fire hall and get on the truck with Mr. Brown, who would delay a few seconds for us. He thus had sufficient help to get the hose connected to the fire hydrant and, in some cases, have water on the fire before the other volunteers arrived.

Frankly, I do not recall that we saved any lives or quenched any conflagrations, but everyone knows that the first few minutes at a fire are very important.

I have always considered it a very

particular honor to have been selected as a volunteer fireman at that early age. I came in contact with a group of men that loved Kingsport and were willing to risk their lives in fighting fire, to make Kingsport a safer place in which to live. Many, too many, of them have (to coin a trite expression) "answered their final alarm," but I counted each of them a fine person and a close, personal friend. Kingsport owes them a great deal. They did their task well during that period of Kingsport's growth, and our present excellent fire division is all the better for having this solid foundation upon which to build.

E.B. Blankenbecler  
Kingsport

*The Times-News invites you to write letters to the editor. If you prefer not to have your name or address published with the letter, please say so. However, each letter must be accompanied by your name, address and a telephone number so we can be sure the letter is valid. Please try to limit each letter to no more than 500 words.*

# Church of the week

## Old Kingsport Presbyterian

### On National Historic Register

Kingsport's only church listed on the National Register of Historic Places has been in existence for 169 years.

Back in 1820, when Kingsport was not yet a name, the Rev. James Galaher, one of the pioneer Presbyterian ministers, helped a group of people in the Boat Yard community organize a church — called the Boatyard Presbyterian Congregation.

There were 16 charter members of the Boatyard Congregation, organized May 20, 1820, but the congregation had been meeting together since early February.

The community had been named Boat Yard because it was the site for building boats used to carry products down the river from the Virginia salt works to Knoxville and Memphis.

And in the early 1800's the Boat Yard was also a busy post town on the stage road that ran from Washington and the Northeast to Knoxville, Nashville, and the developing Southwest.

The community name was changed to King's Port about 20 years after the church was organized, recognizing Col. James King, owner of the boat yard.

By this time the church had 121 members, primarily hard-working pioneers of Scottish and English descent. The great revivals of the time were sweeping the country, and the congregation benefitted from these. Just four years after it was organized, the membership had climbed to 146.

Frederick A. Ross, original owner of Rotherwood,

was one of the early leaders in the church, and became its minister in 1825 — a position he would keep for 21 years. It was Ross who gave the land from his Rotherwood estate upon which the church building was built, and who built the building at his own expense in 1845.

It is constructed of hand-hewn wood, joined by square hand-made nails. The original part of the church serves as a sanctuary.

Ross also contributed the big brass bell, cast in Troy, N.Y. in 1850. The 999-pound bell still calls worshippers to services.

When the Civil War erupted, the members voted not to join Holston Presbytery in a secession from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. They did this largely because an alienation from the mother church would have caused the property to revert to the Ross heirs.

But a number of the members split away to form the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The church division was closed after the Civil War and again strong programs were initiated and carried out.

By 1913 the building was no longer used for church services, since New Kingsport was booming and people were moving to churches in the modern section of town. Not more than half a dozen members stayed at the old church. The church had by now become the Old Kingsport Presbyterian Church.

But despite the fact

there were no church services, a Sunday School in the building continued to thrive. The record for a Sunday in 1931, in the height of the depression, showed that 125 persons attended Sunday School, and the offering for the day was \$1.25.

By 1939 the church was alive again under the leadership of the Rev. A.H. Mutschler, who was sent by the Presbyterian Board of National Missions to pastor the church.

The building was moved to its present location near the Madison Elementary School (then called Fort Robinson Elementary School) in July of 1953 to a spot donated by Mrs. Samuel Patton, the widow of Dr. Samuel Patton.

To assure the move was made safely, a special road was smoothed out for the building, and special steel wheels with shock-absorbing mountings were placed in clusters under the church.

In July 1972 a section of the concrete moulding around the ceiling of the sanctuary caved in, dumping about a ton of concrete and plaster, damaging the antique woodwork. A large piece of debris hit the organ and flattened the bench. The organ was later repaired.

Although the damage was not covered by insurance, the members felt they were extremely fortunate the accident occurred on a Friday rather than on a Sunday morning when the sanctuary would have been filled.

The sanctuary was repaired and redecorated,



The Old Kingsport Presbyterian Church is the oldest church in the area — having been founded 169 years ago, even before Kingsport became known by that name.

and services continued there without interruption, despite the inconvenience of the accident.

The Old Kingsport Church treasures some very valuable records and cherished mementos of its long history, which it keeps in a bank vault to assure their safety. These include the Session Record Books that cover the whole time of the church's life, the first one beginning with an account of the meeting when the church was organized, and a roll of the charter members.

The church also possesses the original deed by which the Rev. Frederick A. Ross transferred the church building and grounds to the trustees — John Lynn, Griffith Rogan, Isaac Anderson, Joshua

Phipps, and Charles Rice — in 1852.

A beautiful silver Communion Service presented to the church by Frederick Ross, is more than 100-years-old, and is kept stored at the bank for use at special times only.

And a number of cherished flags help record the church's history. There's the big frayed and fading handmade Sunday School flag, dating back to 1823; the service flag from World War II, with a star for each of the 65 young people of the church and community who were in service during that time; and a Christian

Service Flag, showing a large white cross on a blue field, with a little cross in red for each of the 65 men and women who had gone from the church into full-time church vocations — up to the time of the 125th anniversary, when the flag was first displayed. No additions to the flag have been made since that time.

A number of ministers have served the church as pastor since its organization, but it is presently without a full-time minister. It is supplied by Dr. David Simms.

The church presently has about 100 active members.

**CALVARY LIGHTHOUSE**  
**BAPTIST CHURCH**



The Kingsport Concert Band gave Sunday performances in the 20's. Today, there are only three known survivors of the group, E. B. Blankenbecler, left, Paul Hendrickson, center, and Raleigh Hampton.



## Remembering The Kingsport Concert Band

By TONY KISS  
Times-News Staff Writer

The idea of an outdoor band concert, like the one over at Glen Bruce Park today is nothing new to E.B. Blankenbecler, Raleigh Hampton and P.D. Hendrickson.

Why, they used to give them all the time when they were members of the Kingsport Concert Band in the 20's, 30's and 40's.

Today, the three men are the only known survivors of the city musicians. And to award them for that distinction, today's show, featuring six local high school bands, will be dedicated in their honor.

It's been more than 50 years since the Kingsport Concert Band was first organized. Some of the names have faded from their memories. But the facts are all still there.

"We weren't in the very first band," said Blankenbecler. "That was organized about 1915. They bought them some instruments and they played around, but right after World War 1, they folded."

The instruments went into storage, and

for a while the Model City went without music. For a while.

About 1920, it was decided to reorganize. The Kingsport Improvement Corporation took over as the sponsor.

"They got those old instruments back out again, and that's when we got started in it."

Jitney Blankenbecler played coronet.

"It was Allen Dryden that got me started in it. I was the senior patrol leader in his Boy Scout troop, and he more or less insisted that I go over and join up with the band."

Paul Hendrickson played baritone.

"I was in the city band over in Elizabethton and when I went down to the University in Knoxville I played there, and also with a professional group."

He eventually wound up in the armed forces "on a tour selling bonds with Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford." And after the war, a friend got him a job at Tennessee Eastman, just five months after they had incorporated.

"Eastman knew that I played professionally, and they wanted Kingsport to have a band, so I went and joined them."

When the war started, the entire group enlisted in the Tennessee State Militia as a regimental band. And as members were either drafted into the Army, or joined, the band eventually broke up.

"And by then, they had a band at the high school," said Hendrickson.

The instruments were worn out from years of use and were discarded.

Nobody remembers what became of the group's uniforms.

The grandstand was abandoned and eventually fell apart.

And people forgot there ever was a city band.

But Blankenbecler and Hendrickson remembered. "We had a lot of fun. It was an enjoyable experience for us," they said.

The outdoor concert in the men's honor will start at 1:30 p.m. Friday and run until 5:30 at the Glen Bruce Park, next to the Kingsport Public Library. The show will feature the high school bands of Sullivan Central, Lynn View, Church Hill, Ketron, Sullivan West and Dobyns-Bennett. The event is sponsored by the Kingsport Board of Realtors.

# Borden Into Cl

## Plant is One of Largest of Kingsport's Industrial Family, Employing 900

From the point of view of the number of people employed, the Borden Mills, Incorporated, manufacturing cotton cloth, is one of the largest of Kingsport's family of industrial plants. The number of employes is 900 of whom 600 are men and 300 women. It will consequently be seen that the establishment and operation of this plant has been an important factor in the phenomenal population growth of the city, as the number of residents whom it has indirectly brought into the municipality is, of course, far greater than the number directly employed.

The Borden Mills, is the child of the American Printing Company of Fall River, Mass. That is, while it is a separate corporation all of the stock is owned by the parent corporation, and the heads of the American Printing Company conceived and organized the Kingsport industry and are directing its operation.

Early in 1924 the owners of the American Printing Company, which is in itself one of the largest textile manufacturers in the world, had visions of a mammoth plant in the south, and immediately set about considering locations for such a project. It was in April of that year that they arrived at the definite conclusion to locate it in Kingsport.

### Near Material

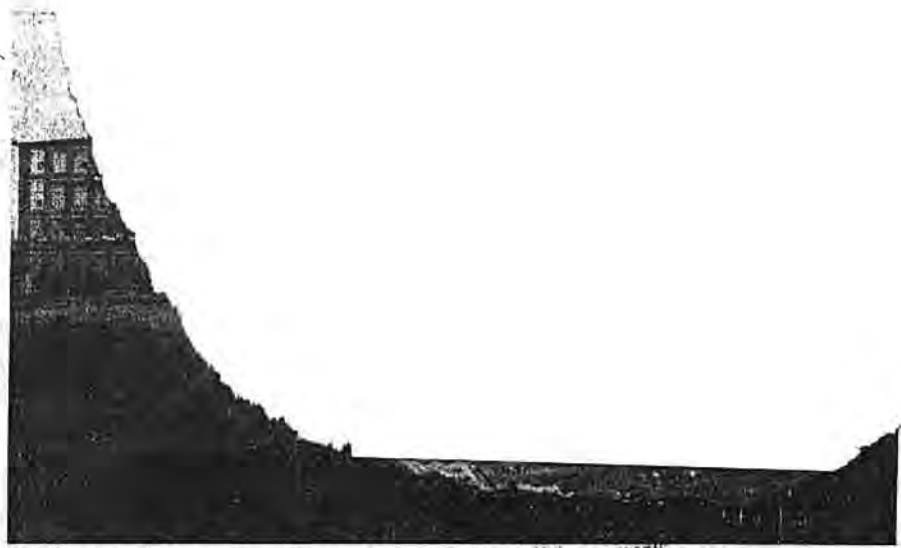
Upper East Tennessee may, on first thought, seem a peculiar location for a big textile plant. It is north of the cotton belt, and yet is farther south than the location of any other textile plant not in the cotton belt. There were a number of excellent reasons, however, which led to the locating of the plant in Kingsport. One was the fact that the East Tennessee city, while just above the cotton belt, was still very close to the raw material; another was the fact that it presented dependable, industrious and almost 100 per cent pure American labor; and still another was the fact of the natural advantages of the city of Kingsport itself and the fine spirit of cooperation which obviously prevailed there. The subsequent success of the industry has well justified the conclusions of the men who were behind the movement.

Ground was broken for the beginning of the erection of the plant August 16, 1924. The corner stone for the main building was laid on October 11, 1924, with an impressive ceremony at which the late Governor Austin Peay of Tennessee was the principal speaker. Actual production began on May 26, 1925, but it was some months after that before the inexperienced labor of the section could be trained in such a manner as to place the operation and production in smooth running order.

### Car Load a Day

The plant is now producing between 800,000 and 900,000 yards of cloth a week, which amounts, in bulk, to one railroad car load of the finished product every day.

The product of the Borden Mills is unbleached cotton cloth, called "gray" by the industry. The entire product is baled and shipped direct to the parent plant at Fall River where it is bleached and finished. The finished cloth is marketed through M. C. D. Borden and Sons of New York City.



Cotton cloth is manufactured in the big building in the left foreground.

Borden Mills comes principally from the cotton fields of Arkansas, Oklahoma, and western Tennessee, with probably the largest part being shipped to Kingsport from Memphis. It comes in to the storage house of the plant at Kingsport over a spur track of the Clinchfield Railroad, is weighed when it is unloaded in order to check with the shipper's weight, and is then stored in the storage house. The five floors of the storage house have a storage capacity of about 6,000 bales. The plant uses in its production approximately 480 bales a week and the average bale weighs about 500 pounds.

### First Process

The process of manufacturing really begins on the first floor of the storage house. The bales go

to the factory building. There is one pipe for each tandem set of breakers and openers, the cotton being beaten from the latter machine directly into the pipe.

The cotton is forced through these pipes by suction created by fans at the discharge ends in the picker room. The pipes run under ground between the two buildings, a distance of 125 feet, turning up vertically for three stories upon reaching the basement of the mill. Under ground they are of tile construction, to eliminate the possibility of corrosion, while above ground they are of steel.

The picker room is located on the east end of the third floor. Here the cotton goes from the big conveyor pipes, in which it has traveled from the storage

first cleaning process are ejected. This waste from the pickers is sold in bulk to other manufacturing concerns of waste where it is utilized in a variety of different commercial products—presenting another example of that conservation of raw materials for which Kingsport is nationally known.

### Picking Completed

The cotton comes from the breaker pickers in the form of cylindrical rolls or what is known by the industry as "breaker laps," which are in turn fed to "finisher pickers." The latter machines complete the picking process, but the cotton must go through one more cleaning process—the most meticulous of all. This final cleaning operation is performed by carding machines or "cards." The principle here employed consists in cleaning the cotton by dragging it over cylinders covered with fine vertical wires, the ends of which are kept exceedingly sharp by means of emery cloth. As the cotton is drawn over the cylinder the sharp wires catch and hold the refuse but permit the clean, fluffy cotton to pass on. There are 167 of these carding machines and they, too, are located on the third floor of the main plant building.

The cards deliver their product in the form of a "sliver," or loose rope of clean, fluffy cotton, all ready to enter directly into the next process. This next process is presented by the drawing frames.

The object of these frames is to pull out the fibres of the cotton and make them more nearly parallel, and then by doubling them to even up the cotton in the slivers. Six slivers go into a frame and come out in a single sliver which has the same weight as one of the slivers which entered. This is effected by passing the slivers over a series of rollers, with the front roller running six times as fast as the back roller.

This principle of a series of rollers, with the front ones revolving at a higher rate of speed than the rear ones, applies throughout the "drawing" process and the "roving" process which follows. There are three processes of the roving frames, which the cotton enters after passing through the cards. The first of these is called the "slubber," the next the "intermediate," and the third the "fine roving."

It will be seen that these successive processes are all tending to draw out the fibres in the cot

## INTERIOR VIEWS BORDEN MILLS



Where raw cotton is manufactured into cloth. Top, spinning room; center, weave room; below, card room.

Borden Mills

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The plant at Kingsport consists of a five-story storage house for the raw cotton, a power house, and the main factory building, which is a huge four-story brick structure, 650 feet long and 157 feet wide.

The theory of the manufacture of cotton cloth is comparatively simple, and is today just what it was 100 or 200 years ago. The process consists of thoroughly cleaning the raw cotton, picking and carding it, spinning the fibre into delicate threads, formerly called the "warp" and "woof," and weaving these threads by means of looms into the textile cloth, with the warp running vertically and the woof horizontally. In actual practice in this modern textile factory, however, the process demands an enormous amount of expensive and more or less complicated machinery and a production force of 900 people.

The raw cotton used by the

and the average bale weighs about 500 pounds.

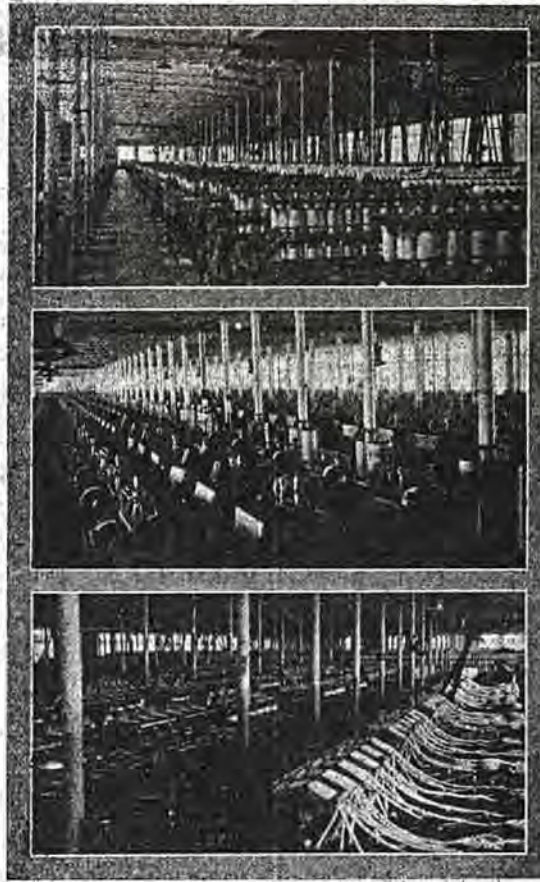
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## INTERIOR VIEWS BORDEN MILLS



Where raw cotton is manufactured into cloth. Top, spinning room; center, weave room; below, card room.

first to bale breakers, where heavy pins on aprons tear the sheets of cotton into bunches. Here the cotton is mixed, with a part of the raw material from each of about 15 bales included in the mixture. The purpose of this is to maintain an even standard of blend in color and grade. From the bale breakers it goes through vertical openers, where the particles of seed or other trash are driven out between heavy metal bars while the pure cotton is carried on its way to the next department. There are two sets of cleaner tandem openers and breakers, each set consisting of two vertical openers and one opener and breaker proper. This operation is the first of several cleaning processes which the cotton goes through in its transformation from the raw material to the finished cloth.

From the bale breakers and openers the cotton is drawn through two long pipes, each 16 inches in diameter, from the first floor of the storage house to the picker room on the third floor of

house, into condensers. In the meantime the air suction through the pipes is drawn into screens, creating a steady suction through the pipes and forcing the cotton from the discharge ends into the condensers; while the air which has served its purpose as a conveyor escapes through the ends of the screens. The cotton is condensed by the condensers into a form in which it can be better carried by the conveyors to the next process.

The steady stream of cotton coming from the condensers falls on a distributor apron, which automatically feeds each of a row of picker machines. These machines of the first picking process are called "breaker pickers." They operate on the same principle as the openers in the storage building, except that they are horizontal while the openers are vertical. Each breaker picker has two "beaters," and each beater in turn has a fan which draws the cleaned cotton up to other screens in front, while the seed and dirt remaining from the

machines complete the picking process, but the cotton must go through one more cleaning process—the most meticulous of all. This final cleaning operation is performed by carding machines or "cards." The principle here employed consists in cleaning the cotton by dragging it over cylinders covered with fine vertical wires, the ends of which are kept exceedingly sharp by means of emery cloth. As the cotton is drawn over the cylinder the sharp wires catch and hold the refuse but permit the clean, fluffy cotton to pass on. There are 167 of these carding machines and they, too, are located on the third floor of the main plant building.

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It will be seen that these successive processes are all tending to draw out the fibres in the cotton and reduce it to the fine threads used in weaving. Upon reaching the roving frames the little rope of cotton or "sliver" is becoming so delicate that it must have a slight twist in it to hold it together.

As stated above, the roving frames are the same in principle as the drawing machines, the most apparent differences being that there are three rollers through which the sliver must pass instead of four. The roving machines wrap the rope or sliver of cotton on a bobbin so that it will hold its twist for the next process.

The plant of the Borden Mills has 60 drawing frames, which number includes machines of two slightly different processes. It has 14 slubbers, and 36 intermediate roving frames, all on the third floor. It has a total of 86 fine roving frames, 50 of which are located on the third floor and 36 on the second floor. The intermediate machines run down the center of the room on the third floor, with the fine roving in the outside rows. The intermediates

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KINGSFORD, TENNESSEE,

# Finished Cotton Corporation

## PLANT



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Following the goes from the in- the paper stored to the fine through a Jords. Here two strands gine. This come out in one strand, shaped shell h is about one third ary blades of of the sliver as it shell there / the intermediate.

is also ready for Spinning similarly cotton has now gone contrivah the complete processes ther harding and roving and the ment, roving is ready for a new per d entirely different process, and tionne which is more or less fam- miliar to the lay public; this is the process of spinning. Conse- quently it goes to the spinning rooms on the fourth floor of the plant.

In the spinning rooms the fine roving of cotton is diverted into two different channels. One department converts it into the "warp," the thread which will run vertically in the finished cloth; the other department converts it into the "filling," former- ly called the "woof," which is the thread running horizontally or crosswise in the cloth.

The fine roving of cotton de- stined for the filling is spun on machines known as filling frames. Here the same principle is em- ployed as on the roving frames—the principle of drawing out the fibres by means of series of rollers. The resultant fine threads are then spun on a bobbin, ready for the shuttle on the loom. The cotton thread in this form is called "yarn." It is an interesting and inspiring sight to stand in one end of this depart- ment and see the hundreds of rapidly revolving bobbins spin- ning their yarn to be used in the finished cloth—cloth which will clothe thousands and thousands of persons throughout the world.

There are a total of 168 fill- ing frames in this: Kingsport plant, 64 on the fourth floor and 104 on the second. They com- prise a total of 43,288 spindles. On the north end of the fourth floor are the "warp spinners." There are 176 warp frames, with a total of 45,360 spindles.

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This is an excellent example of the manner in which improved machinery is rapidly taking the place of labor in the modern industrial world. If the machine fails to tie a knot in the thread it automatically goes back and tries again. If it fails in five attempts and the knot still fails to tie, the machine automatically stops and awaits the attention of the operator.

We now have both the warp and filling ready for the final and most interesting phase of the process of making cotton cloth, and that is the weaving.

The Borden Mills has 2010 looms, 1330 of which are located on the first floor of the main plant building, and 680 on the second floor. All are 40-inch Draper automatic looms.

Almost every one is more or less familiar with the principle of weaving but hundreds of looms at work in a busy textile plant offer a most interesting sight. The warp, running vertically in the cloth and forming the pattern, is fed in directly from the loom beam. The filling, running hori- zontally, is fed in from the bob- bin, just as it came off the filling spinning frame. The bobbin sets in a shuttle, and as the latter runs back and forth it pulls the thread off the bobbin and weaves it, in and out, into the warp, the filling thread passing first on one side, then on the other, of the warp thread.

The Borden Mills makes four different weaves of cloth. One weave has 64 threads of warp and 60 threads of filling to the square inch, while another has 68 threads of warp and 72 threads of filling and the last two are 80 by 80 and 60 by 48.

The woven cloth comes off the looms in rolls of from 320 to 330 yards in length. The width is 38 1/2 inches on the 64-60 weave, and 39 inches on the other weave.

All Automatic An interesting feature about these looms is the fact that they all operate automatically. That is, if the filling breaks the loom automatically knocks out the bob- bin and puts in a new bobbin; if a warp thread breaks, the loom automatically stops until an oper- ator has drawn in the thread and started it again.

The cloth goes from the looms to a cloth room situated on the

## Unique Effects in De- sign and Coloring At- tained Through Use of Different Yarns

The Fisher-Beck Hosiery Mill, Inc., is one of the most com- plete organizations of its kind in this section. The organization manufactures complete only men's fancy seamless hosiery in a bevy of colors and design. The company was organized by Raymond Fisher and V. R. Beck in 1928 with 30 knitting ma- chines. Since that time the or- ganization has increased its scope of business and now has 100 knitting machines and other equipment to complete the man- ufacture of men's hosiery.

Mr. Fisher was formerly general manager of the old Kings- port Hosiery Mill. He person- ally designs the socks manufac- tured by the Fisher-Beck Mill and also has the reputation of creating several machine im- provements which have added materially to the manufacturing processes used by the plant. Mr. Beck is well known in the hos- iery field, having been connected with some of the largest hosiery factories in the United States.

Four kinds of hosiery are be- ing manufactured at present by the mill; pure silk, rayon, lisle and acetate. However, wool, silk and wool, cotton, cotton and rayon and other materials can be knitted by the machinery of the plant.

Unique Designs Through the use of acetate yarn manufactured by the Ten-

Baptist church. The village also has a fine girls' club, with a young lady in charge. A church has been erected in the village which has a flourishing Sunday school.

These features, and various others, give the employees of the Borden Mills living conditions which are probably unsurpassed by those offered by any other textile mill in the country.

nessee Eastman Corporation with rayon manufactured by the American Glantzoff plant at Elizabethton, unique designs and color effects can be obtained.

It was explained two entirely different dyes must be used in dyeing the hosiery. The acetate yarn manufactured by the East- man plant will "take" one kind of dye while the rayon of the Glantzoff plant "takes" another quality of dye.

The hosiery when knitted is white, no design can be seen in the hosiery. However, the design is put in with either rayon or acetate yarn while the other part of the stocking is made from the alternate yarn. When the stocking has been completed it is put into the dyeing vat in which two different color and quality dyes have been placed. Although the dyes have been thoroughly mixed together the yarns in the hosiery will "pick up" only the dye intended for that portion of the sock. This eliminates the necessity of dyeing the stocking twice or using different colored yarns during the knitting process.

The market served by the Fisher-Beck organization is not limited to any particular section. The products of the company are sold to some of the largest wholesalers and retailers in the country. A number of Kings- port's leading retail business houses handle men's fancy hos- iery manufactured by this or- ganization.

The capacity of the mill is 500 finished pairs of hosiery during the day shift. Working night and day the plant can produce 1,000 finished pairs of hosiery daily, a total of 312,000 pairs of hosiery a year.

The machinery used by the organization is the most up-to-date known to the knitting trade and the company holds numerous patent rights on knitting machine developments which have been perfected by Mr. Fisher.

The Fisher-Beck organization is one of the foremost men's fancy hosiery mills in the south and since its organization five years ago it has continued to increase its scope of business.



Cotton cloth is manufactured in the big building in the left foreground.

The Borden Mills comes principally from the cotton fields of Arkansas, Oklahoma, and western Tennessee, with probably the largest being shipped to Kingsport, Memphis. It comes in to orange house of the plant at Kingsport over a spur track of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, is weighed, then it is unloaded in order to be taken to the shipper's house, and is then stored in the orange house. The five floors of the orange house have a storage capacity of about 6,000 bales. The plant uses in its production approximately 480 bales a week and the average bale weighs 500 pounds.

**First Process**  
The process of manufacturing begins on the first floor of the orange house. The bales go

to the factory building. There is one pipe for each tandem set of breakers and openers, the cotton being beaten from the latter machine directly into the pipe.

The cotton is forced through these pipes by suction created by fans at the discharge ends in the picker room. The pipes run under ground between the two buildings, a distance of 125 feet, turning up vertically for three stories upon reaching the basement of the mill. Under ground they are of tile construction, to eliminate the possibility of corrosion, while above ground they are of steel.

The picker room is located on the east end of the third floor. Here the cotton goes from the big conveyor pipes, in which it has traveled from the storage

house, to the factory building. This waste from the pickers is sold in bulk to other manufacturing concerns of waste where it is utilized in a variety of different commercial products—presenting another example of that conservation of raw materials for which Kingsport is nationally known.

**Picking Completed**

The cotton comes from the breaker pickers in the form of cylindrical rolls or what is known by the industry as "breaker laps," which are in turn fed to "finisher pickers." The latter machines complete the picking process, but the cotton must go through one more cleaning process—the most meticulous of all. This final cleaning operation is performed by carding machines or "cards." The principle here employed consists in cleaning the cotton by dragging it over cylinders covered with fine vertical wires, the ends of which are kept exceedingly sharp by means of emery cloth. As the cotton is drawn over the cylinder the sharp wires catch and hold the refuse but permit the clean, fluffy cotton to pass on. There are 157 of these carding machines and they, too, are located on the third floor of the main plant building.

The cards deliver their product in the form of a "sliver," or loose rope of clean, fluffy cotton, all ready to enter directly into the next process. This next process is presented by the drawing frames.

The object of these frames is to pull out the fibres of the cotton and make them more nearly parallel, and then by doubling them to even up the cotton in the slivers. Six slivers go into a frame and come out in a single sliver which has the same weight as one of the slivers which entered. This is effected by passing the slivers over a series of rollers, with the front roller running six times as fast as the back roller.

This principle of a series of rollers, with the front ones revolving at a higher rate of speed than the rear ones, applies throughout the "drawing" process and the "roving" process which follows. There are three processes of the roving frames, which the cotton enters after passing through the cards. The first of these is called the "slubber," the next the "intermediate," and the third the "fine roving."

It will be seen that these successive processes are all tending to draw out the fibres in the cotton and reduce it to the fine threads used in weaving. Upon reaching the roving frames the little rope of cotton or "sliver" is becoming so delicate that it must have a slight twist in it to hold it together.

As stated above, the roving frames are the same in principle as the drawing machines, the most apparent difference being that there are three rollers through which the sliver must pass instead of four. The roving machines wrap the rope or sliver of cotton on a bobbin so that it will hold its twist for the next process.

The plant of the Borden Mills has 60 drawing frames, which number includes machines of two slightly different processes. It has 14 slubbers, and 36 intermediate roving frames, all on the third floor. It has a total of 86 fine roving frames, 50 of which are located on the third floor and 36 on the second floor. The intermediate machines run down the center of the room on the third floor, with the fine roving in the outside rows. The intermediates

other branding and roving and the roving is ready for a new per se entirely different process, and one which is more or less familiar to the lay public; this is the process of spinning. Consequently it goes to the spinning rooms on the fourth floor of the plant.

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The warp, which, it must be remembered, will run vertically or lengthwise in the cloth and form the skeleton of the pattern, must be a little heavier yarn than the filling. Also it is wound on the bobbins somewhat differently. It is spun on spindles, driven by means of cotton bands from a drum. The mill, which is throughout the last word in efficient methods, makes its own bands for driving the spindles.

It has already been stated that the filling goes direct from the bobbin to the loom; but such is not the case with the warp. On a machine called an automatic spooler it is unwound from the bobbins onto cheeses. Each cheese holds 34,000 yards of yarn or the contents of several bobbins.

The yarn is then re-wound from the cheeses to big section beams, on machines called "warpers." A section beam holds the contents of 342 cheeses, or approximately 11,628,000 yards of yarn.

The filling in cotton cloth is under no particular strain, and consequently needs no strengthening before going into the looms. But the warp, on the other hand, which forms the pattern of the cloth, must bear considerable strain, and consequently it is necessary to strengthen or "size" it. This is done by passing it through a "sizing" mixture on machines called by the industry "slashing machines," or "slashers."

In the plant of the Borden Mills these slashers are located on the east end of the fourth floor, and are five in number. Nine section beams of warp are attached to each slasher, and the yarn unwinds through the sizing liquor, which is a mixture of corn starch and a softener, the latter consisting of gums and animal greases. The softener is bought ready mixed by the mill.

From the sizing the yarn goes to steam heated copper cylinders, which dry it. It is then wound from these to other beams, called loom beams, which are smaller than the original section beams.

**Labor Saved**

From the loom beams the warp goes to automatic knot-tying machines, whose function it is to tie the new warp to the old pattern. These machines are magnificent labor-saving devices, inasmuch as one machine will do the work which it formerly required 20 girls to do. The Borden Mills has three of these machines, and is consequently saving through them the labor of about 40 employes.

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The woven cloth comes off the looms in rolls of from 320 to 330 yards in length. The width is 38½ inches on the 64-60 weave, and 39 inches on the other weave.

**All Automatic**

An interesting feature about these looms is the fact that they all operate automatically. That is, if the filling breaks the loom automatically knocks out the bobbin and puts in a new bobbin; if a warp thread breaks, the loom automatically stops until an operator has drawn in the thread and started it again.

The cloth goes from the looms to a cloth room, situated on the east end of the first floor, where it is trimmed and inspected for defects. The inspectors tag any defect with blue twine. The fabric then goes to folders where it is folded in yard lengths. From the folders it continues on to graders, who inspect the defects tagged. The graders fix the defects, if they can be fixed. If the defect is serious, however, the section is cut out and the cloth marketed as a short length, or else, a "second" is made of the entire piece.

A notable feature of the entire process of production is the fact that the most successful operation demands a fixed degree of humidity throughout the plant. Consequently every department has automatically controlled humidifiers which maintain practically the same degree of humidity, day in and day out, throughout the year.

The plant must, of course, itself service the thousands of machines which it operates. Consequently it maintains its own machine shop, situated on the east end of the second floor, whose function it is to keep the machinery throughout the mill in running order.

There is an angle of any manufacturing industry which is of more absorbing interest than the mere mechanical process of production; this is its human angle, having to do with the living and working conditions; the welfare, health and happiness of the employes. To the Borden Mills, with its more than 900 employes, this angle presents a real question.

It has answered this question to a large extent by building a complete village of its own, covering 75 acres of land and containing 277 modern, comfortable homes. Every one of these houses is located on a concrete street, with concrete curbs, gutters and sidewalks. Within the village there are three and one-half miles of concrete streets.

The recreation of the employes is looked after largely by a Recreation Association, of which every employe of the plant is a member. Its purpose is to sponsor, promote and execute any clean, wholesome recreational activity.

One complete Boy Scout troop is made up from boys of Oakdale village, sponsored by the Calvary

**INTERIOR VIEWS BORDEN MILLS**



Where raw cotton is manufactured into cloth. Top, spinning center; center, weave room; below, card room.

to bale breakers, where pins on aprons tear the cotton into bunches. The cotton is mixed, with a portion of the raw material from about 15 bales included in the mixture. The purpose of this is to maintain an even blend in color and texture. From the bale breakers it goes through vertical openers, where the particles of seed or trash are driven out by heavy metal bars while the cotton is carried on its way to the next department. There are two sets of cleaner tandem breakers and openers, each set consisting of two vertical openers and one opener and breaker. This operation is the first of several cleaning processes which the cotton goes through in its transformation from the raw material to the finished cloth.

From the bale breakers and openers the cotton is drawn through two long pipes, each 16 inches in diameter, from the first floor of the storage house to the card room on the third floor of

the factory building. In the meantime the air suction through the pipes is drawn into screens, creating a steady suction through the pipes and forcing the cotton from the discharge ends into the condensers, while the air which has served its purpose as a conveyor escapes through the ends of the screens. The cotton is condensed by the condensers into a form in which it can be better carried by the conveyors to the next process.

The steady stream of cotton coming from the condensers falls on a distributor apron, which automatically feeds each of a row of picker machines. These machines of the first picking process are called "breaker pickers." They operate on the same principle as the openers in the storage building, except that they are horizontal while the openers are vertical. Each breaker picker has two "beaters," and each beater in turn has a fan which draws the cleaned cotton up to other screens in front, while the seed and dirt remaining from the

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# Bleached Soda Pulp and Finished Paper Made at Mead Corporation

## Paper Making Plant is a Pioneer Industry and Played Big Part in City's Building

Perhaps no plant in Kingsport has contributed more, directly and indirectly, to the building up of the industrial community here than has the plant of The Mead Corporation, which manufactures bleached soda pulp and paper of the book and magazine class. For not only is it one of the city's oldest and most reliable industries, but the fact that it was manufacturing here a high class book paper was a contributory cause for the locating in Kingsport of the Kingsport Press, the largest exclusive book manufacturing plant in the world, and also the Holliston Mills, a sister industry to the Press.

The present plant of The Mead Corporation had its beginning in 1916 with the organization of the Kingsport Pulp Corporation. In 1917 the latter concern placed in operation a pulp unit with a daily capacity of 49 tons of soda pulp. This capacity was increased in 1920 to 75 tons a day.

Also in 1920, the internationally known G. H. Mead interests took over the holdings of the original Kingsport Pulp Corporation and reorganized the concern as the Mead Fibre Company. The plant is now operated as a division of The Mead Corporation with executive offices at Dayton, Ohio, and plants at Dayton and Chillicothe, Ohio, and Kingsport.

### Division Added

Prior to 1923 the Mead Fibre Company had manufactured soda pulp exclusively, shipping this product to paper plants at a heavy freightage expense to be manufactured into paper. However, the heads of the organization visioned the feasibility of manufacturing at least a part of the paper in the same plant in which the pulp was produced, thus saving the freightage and the extra handling, and as a consequence a paper division was added to the plant and the manufacture of paper inaugurated in the spring of 1923.

The plant is now producing pulp at the rate of 80 tons daily, or 24,000 annually, in its pulp division and paper at the rate of 70 tons daily, or 21,000 annually, in its paper division. A goodly proportion of the pulp manufactured goes immediately to the paper division to be mixed with other constituents in the manufacture of the paper. The remainder of the pulp and the entire output of paper is marketed through the Mead Sales Company with offices at New York, Dayton, and Chicago.

The neighboring plant of the Kingsport Press uses a part of the output of paper in the manufacture of books. The balance is sold to printing concerns over the entire country, while the pulp not used in the Kingsport paper division is used in the other Mead mills or is sold to other paper manufacturers throughout the United States. An average of eight railroad cars a day of finished product are shipped out from this Kingsport plant.

In the manufacture of pulp the Mead Fibre Company uses about 140 cords of wood daily,

## AIRPLANE VIEW OF MEAD FIBRE PLANT



Soda pulp and book and magazine paper are manufactured in this plant.

tors in the locating of a pulp and paper plant is the accessibility of raw materials and an adequate water and power supply. The Mead Corporation operates its own power plant, having a boiler capacity of 7,800 boiler h.p., and equipped with automatic stokers. In the production of pulp considerable quantities of low pressure steam are used for evaporation and heating in the various stages of the manufacturing process. By the use of extraction type steam turbines low pressure steam is made available after part of the energy of the high pressure steam has been used for the generation of power. This enables the plant to generate its own electrical energy under very favorable conditions as regards economy. The turbine equipment is capable of generating 4,250 kilowatts.

### Water Plant

In its various operations the plant uses some 10,000,000 gallons of water daily, which is pumped from the Holston river. To take care of the varying conditions of turbidity found in this water suitable coagulating, sedimentation and filtering equipment has been provided at the plant.

In its operation The Mead Corporation employs, in the wood yard and plant proper, 300 employes, 280 of whom are men and 20 women. The plant operates on 24 hour schedule thus 8 hour shifts.

It is interesting to note, in connection with a consideration of pulp manufacture, that there are four classes of pulp, one of which is mechanical and three chemical. The mechanical pulp is the grade which enters into news print paper. The chemical pulps consist of sulphite, which is a white pulp produced by an acid process from the wood of long fibred coniferous trees; sulphate or kraft pulp, produced by an alkaline process from the wood of coniferous trees, and which is usually brown in color; and soda pulp, which is produced from the wood of deciduous or broad leaved trees and which is also produced, as the name implies, by an alkaline process. The Mead Corporation produces the latter variety, namely soda pulp. The fibres of this pulp are much shorter and ordinarily have less strength than those of the pulp

wood structure and resolves the wood into its separate fibres.

After this digestion period, which is several hours, the valve is opened in the digester and the pressure in the vessel permits the contents to be discharged into a suitable open tank, or wash pan. The latter is equipped with a perforated false bottom which permits the digested wood, now in the form of a pulpy mass, to be washed free of the spent alkali cooking liquid.

It is at this point that the recovery system comes into play and consequently it is interesting, leaving the principal product of pulp at this particular stage, to follow the washings. These washings are drawn off from the pulpy substance in the wash pans and concentrated in multiple effect evaporators to a density similar to molasses.

The concentrated black liquor is then fed into rotary incinerators where, brought into contact with hot gases from a coal fire, the complex organic compounds are broken down into sodium carbonate and vegetable carbon. The black liquor that was fed into the rotary incinerator at one end is discharged from the other end in the form of a red-hot ash which turns black upon cooling—hence the name "black ash" which is commonly applied by the industry to this department.

This ash, which contains approximately 80 per cent sodium carbonate, is conveyed to leaching cells where the sodium carbonate is dissolved out and the resultant solution pumped to causticizing tanks. In the latter the solution of sodium carbonate is boiled with lump lime. From this operation, or causticizing, a mixture of sodium hydroxide and calcium carbonate results. The insoluble calcium carbonate precipitation is allowed to settle to the bottom of the tank and the clear caustic liquor is decanted off, to be diluted later to the proper strength for the digesters.

### Cycle of Recovery

In this cycle of recovery there is a certain loss of alkali, which is compensated for by adding dry soda ash (sodium carbonate) to the causticizers before the lime is added to the solution from the leach cells.

Having deviated to consider

ing.

This completes the actual manufacturing process of the pulp. However, such pulp as is to be shipped is run over a drying machine into rolls convenient for shipping. The pulp to be used in the paper division of the plant is not dried but is handled in a slush form.

The portion of the product to be run over the drying machine is first diluted with water to such a consistency that there is about one-half a pound of fibre to every 100 pounds of water. This mixture is fed into vats in which rotate cylinders covered with fine mesh wire cloth. The cylinder picks up stock out of the solution and as it rotates permits the water to drain away through the meshes of the wire. The pulp is removed from the cylinder by contact with an endless woolen felt which carries the stock between heavy rollers or presses, which in turn squeezes out an additional amount of water.

### Water Removed

After the desired amount of water has been removed in this manner the sheet of pulp possesses sufficient strength to carry its own weight to the dryers. The latter are rotating hollow cylinders which permit steam to be admitted to the inside, so that the last stages of water removal are effected by heat. The pulp is carried over these steam heated dryers, which are suitably geared and driven by mechanical means, in such a manner that it comes off in a continuous, unbroken sheet, and is wound into rolls of a desired width and diameter. The purpose of the drying machine is simply to secure pulp in a form that can be conveniently handled and at the same time avoid shipping excessive weight of water. The paper manufacturers who buy the dry pulp reduce it with water to the slush form before it is used.

Having traced the pulp through the various stages of its manufacture, let us now follow that portion of it which goes directly into the paper division to be manufactured into paper—a product of enormous importance in this era, and one which has played a predominant part in the progress of latter day civilization.

The Mead Corporation pro-

duction for paper. mon saying in the the paper is "ma beater.

Following the bea the paper stock through a Jordan engine. This consists shaped shell fitted ary blades or bars. shell there rotates is also conical in similarly fitted with contrivance serves to ther brushing and ment, purposed to l per stock to the d tion for running o machines.

The Mead Cor operates two Fourdrin machines, one of which wide and the other wide. The former a variable speed s and a rope drive which is a newer m ted with a Harlan electrical drive with cal interlock.

This Fourdrinr chine consists of a wire part, the press and the calanders. stock is diluted to about one per ce onto what is terme which is in realit wire cloth.

With the forward wire there is also "sideways" shake, to knit the individ together and at the s mit a more rapid water from the s the meshes of the ther amount of wat by permitting the load to pass over vices to which a v tinuously applied.

### Finish Va

The paper webb veved, on woolen l heavy weighted rol which still further ter. From these pducted to the of the paper mach ers, which are heat complete the dryin

The amount of paper produced c largely in accorda treatment given in. These calanders number of polishi arranged in a ver such a manner th roll bears the ent these above it, with a system of levers so that addi may be applied. maximum smoothn obtainable the pap through the compl "nips" or "pinches two stacks of rol weight is applied.

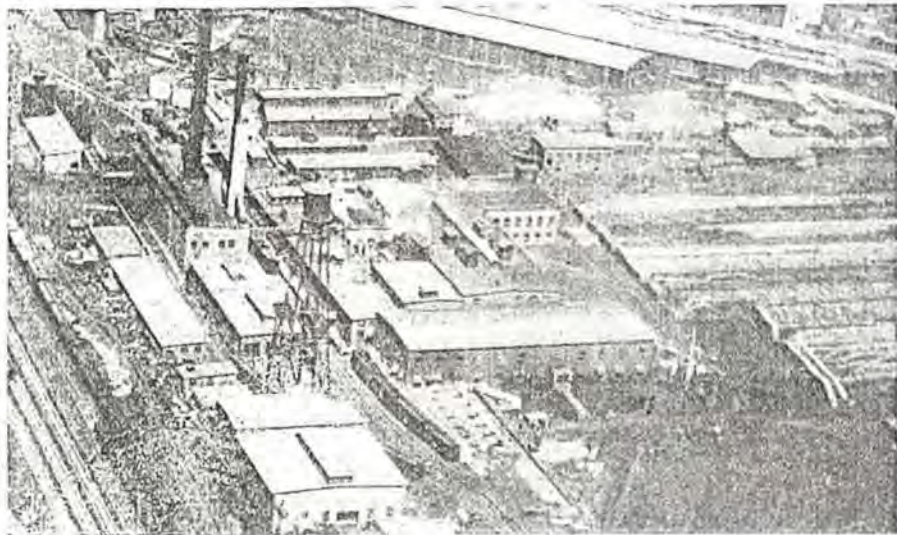
The stock is the to a reel in a con of the entire wid chine. If the ps marketed in the is unwound from a rewinder, whic with slitters for the desired width are being wound the wanted diamel

However, if th calls for delivery the rolls are take the reel to a cutt oral thicknesses of simultaneously. If ters give the desi regulation of the relating knives gives the desired

# ed Soda Pulp and Finished Made at Mead Corporation

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## AIRPLANE VIEW OF MEAD FIBRE PLANT



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ration for paper. It is a common saying in the industry that the paper is "made" in the beater.

Following the heater treatment the paper stock is pumped through a Jordan or refining engine. This consists of a conical shaped shell fitted with stationary blades or bars. Within this shell there rotates a plug, which is also conical in shape and is similarly fitted with bars. This contrivance serves to give a further brushing and cutting treatment, purposed to bring the paper stock to the desired condition for running on the paper machines.

The Mead Corporation operates two Fourdrinier paper machines, one of which is 139 inches wide and the other 146 inches wide. The former is driven by a variable speed steam engine and a rope drive; the latter, which is a newer machine, is fitted with a Harland drive—finished electrical drive with a mechanical interlock.

This Fourdrinier paper machine consists of a "wet" end or wire part, the presses, the dryer and the calanders. The paper stock is diluted to a density of about one per cent and flows onto what is termed the "wire," which is in reality an endless wire cloth.

With the forward travel of the wire there is also given to it "sideways" shake, which tends to knit the individual fibres together and at the same time permit a more rapid draining of water from the stock through the meshes of the wire. A fourth of the amount of water is removed by permitting the wire and its load to pass over suction devices to which a vacuum is continuously applied.

### Finish Varied

The paper web is then conveyed, on wooden felts, between heavy weighted rolls or presses, which still further remove water. From these presses it is conducted to the dryer section of the paper machine. The dryers, which are heated by steam, complete the drying operation. The amount of finish in the paper produced can be varied largely in accordance with the treatment given in the calanders.

These calanders consist of a round number of polished iron rollers arranged in a vertical stack in such a manner that the bottom bands roll bears the entire weight of the sheet above it, and equipped with a system of weights and own levers so that additional pressures may be applied. To secure the maximum smoothness or finish obtainable the paper is threaded through the complete number of warp "nips" or "pinches" in each of two stacks of rolls, and more from weight is applied.

The stock is then wound down to a reel in a continuous length of the entire width of the machine. If the paper is to be marketed in the form of rolls it is unwound from the reel onto a re-winder, which is provided with slitters for cutting it into the desired width while the rolls are being wound on a core to the wanted diameter.

However, if the paper order calls for delivery in sheet form the rolls are taken directly from the reel to a cutter, where several thicknesses of paper are cut simultaneously. Here again slitters give the desired width, and regulation of the speed of the rotating knives in the cutter shows the desired length.



A type of business structure in

Consequently, 1,200 or which are located on the first floor of the plant building, and 680 on second floor. All are Draper automatic looms.

Almost every one is more or less familiar with the principle of weaving but hundreds of looms at work in a busy textile plant offer a most interesting sight. warp, running vertically in cloth and forming the pattern fed in directly from the beam. The filling, running horizontally, is fed in from the bin, just as it came off the spinning frame. The bobbin in a shuttle, and as the loom runs back and forth it pulls thread off the bobbin and weaves it, in and out, into the warp, filling thread passing first on one side, then on the other, of warp thread.

The Borden Mills makes different weaves of cloth. One weave has 64 threads of warp and 60 threads of filling to square inch, while another has threads of warp and 72 threads of filling and the last two are by 80 and 60 by 48.

The woven cloth comes off the looms in rolls of from 320 to 400 yards in length. The width is 38 1/2 inches on the 64-60 weave and 39 inches on the 80-60 weave.

All Automatic An interesting feature of these looms is the fact that all operate automatically. The filling breaks the loom automatically knocks out the bin and puts in a new bobbin. If a warp thread breaks, the loom automatically stops until an operator has drawn in the thread and started it again.

The cloth goes from the loom to a cloth room, situated at the east end of the first floor, where it is trimmed and inspected for defects. The inspectors tag defects with blue twine. The cloth then goes to folders who fold in yard lengths. The folders it continues on graders, who inspect the tagged. The graders fix the defects, if they can be fixed. If a defect is serious, however, the section is cut out and the marketed as a short length. Each "second" is made of an entire piece.

A notable feature of the process of production is the fact that the most successful operation demands a fixed degree of humidity throughout the plant. Consequently every department is automatically controlled by fans which maintain practically the same degree of humidity in and day out, throughout the year.

The plant must, of course, have self service the thousand machines which it operates. Consequently it maintains its own machine shop, situated at the east end of the second floor, whose function it is to keep the machinery throughout the running order.

Factors in the locating of a pulp and paper plant is the accessibility of raw materials and an adequate water and power supply. The Mead Corporation operates its own power plant, having a boiler capacity of 7,800 boiler h.p., and equipped with automatic stokers. In the production of pulp considerable quantities of low pressure steam are used for evaporation and heating in the various stages of the manufacturing process. By the use of extraction type steam turbines low pressure steam is made available after part of the energy of the high pressure steam has been used for the generation of power. This enables the plant to generate its own electrical energy under very favorable conditions as regards economy. The turbine equipment is capable of generating 4,250 kilowatts.

### Water Plant

In its various operations the plant uses some 10,000,000 gallons of water daily, which is pumped from the Holston river. To take care of the varying conditions of turbidity found in this water suitable coagulating, sedimentation and filtering equipment has been provided at the plant.

In its operation The Mead Corporation employs, in the wood yard and plant proper, 300 employees, 280 of whom are men and 20 women. The plant operates on 24 hour schedule thus 8 hour shifts.

It is interesting to note, in connection with a consideration of pulp manufacture, that there are four classes of pulp, one of which is mechanical and three chemical. The mechanical pulp is the grade which enters into news print paper. The chemical pulps consist of sulphite, which is a white pulp produced by an acid process from the wood of long fibred coniferous trees; sulphate or kraft pulp, produced by an alkaline process from the wood of coniferous trees, and which is usually brown in color; and soda pulp, which is produced from the wood of deciduous or broad leaved trees and which is also produced, as the name implies, by an alkaline process. The Mead Corporation produces the latter variety, namely soda pulp. The fibres of this pulp are much shorter and ordinarily have less strength than those of the pulp

wood structure and resolves the wood into its separate fibres.

After this digestion period, which is several hours, the valve is opened in the digester and the pressure in the vessel permits the contents to be discharged into a suitable open tank, or wash pan. The latter is equipped with a perforated false bottom which permits the digested wood, now in the form of a pulpy mass, to be washed free of the spent alkali cooking liquid.

It is at this point that the recovery system comes into play and consequently it is interesting, leaving the principal product of pulp at this particular stage, to follow the washings. These washings are drawn off from the pulpy substance in the wash pans and concentrated in multiple effect evaporators to a density similar to molasses.

The concentrated black liquor is then fed into rotary incinerators where, brought into contact with hot gases from a coal fire, the complex organic compounds are broken down into sodium carbonate and vegetable carbon. The black liquor that was fed into the rotary incinerator at one end is discharged from the other end in the form of a red-hot ash which turns black upon cooling—hence the name "black ash" which is commonly applied by the industry to this department.

This ash, which contains approximately 80 per cent sodium carbonate, is conveyed to leaching cells where the sodium carbonate is dissolved out and the resultant solution pumped to causticizing tanks. In the latter the solution of sodium carbonate is boiled with lump lime. From this operation, or causticizing, a mixture of sodium hydroxide and calcium carbonate results. The insoluble calcium carbonate precipitation is allowed to settle to the bottom of the tank and the clear caustic liquor is decanted off, to be diluted later to the proper strength for the digesters.

### Cycle of Recovery

In this cycle of recovery there is a certain loss of alkali, which is compensated for by adding dry soda ash (sodium carbonate) to the causticizers before the lime is added to the solution from the leach cells.

ing.

This completes the actual manufacturing process of the pulp. However, such pulp as is to be shipped is run over a drying machine into rolls convenient for shipping. The pulp to be used in the paper division of the plant is not dried but is handled in a slush form.

The portion of the product to be run over the drying machine is first diluted with water to such a consistency that there is about one-half a pound of fibre to every 100 pounds of water. This mixture is fed into vats in which rotate cylinders covered with fine mesh wire cloth. The cylinder picks up stock out of the solution and as it rotates permits the water to drain away through the meshes of the wire. The pulp is removed from the cylinder by contact with an endless woolen felt which carries the stock between heavy rollers or presses, which in turn squeezes out an additional amount of water.

### Water Removed

After the desired amount of water has been removed in this manner the sheet of pulp possesses sufficient strength to carry its own weight to the dryers. The latter are rotating hollow cylinders which permit steam to be admitted to the inside, so that the last stages of water removal are effected by heat. The pulp is carried over these steam heated dryers, which are suitable geared and driven by mechanical means, in such a manner that it comes off in a continuous, unbroken sheet, and is wound into rolls of a desired width and diameter. The purpose of the drying machine is simply to secure pulp in a form that can be conveniently handled and at the same time avoid shipping excessive weight of water. The paper manufacturers who buy the drip pulp reduce it with water to the slush form before it is used.

Having traced the pulp through the various stages of its manufacture, let us now follow that portion of it which goes directly into the paper division to be manufactured into paper—a product of enormous importance in this era, and one which has played a predominant part in the progress of latter day civilization.

The Mead Corporation pro-

the extra handling, and as a consequence a paper division was added to the plant and the manufacture of paper inaugurated in the spring of 1923.

The plant is now producing pulp at the rate of 80 tons daily, or 24,000 annually, in its pulp division and paper at the rate of 70 tons daily, or 21,000 annually, in its paper division. A goodly proportion of the pulp manufactured goes immediately to the paper division to be mixed with other constituents in the manufacture of the paper. The remainder of the pulp and the entire output of paper is marketed through the Mead Sales Company with offices at New York, Dayton, and Chicago.

The neighboring plant of the Kingsport Press uses a part of the output of paper in the manufacture of books. The balance is sold to printing concerns over the entire country, while the pulp not used in the Kingsport paper division is used in the other Mead mills or is sold to other paper manufacturers throughout the United States. An average of eight railroad cars a day of finished product are shipped out from this Kingsport plant.

In the manufacture of pulp the Mead Fibre Company uses about 140 cords of wood daily, or about 12 railroad car loads. The woods used by the industry are what are known as "soft" hardwoods, consisting chiefly of yellow poplar and gum, though several other varieties are used in lesser quantities. This wood comes from the timber tracts of Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Virginia, Mississippi and Alabama. It follows that the Mead Corporation of Kingsport is playing a very material part in developing the natural resources of these southern states, and is giving employment to a large number of people on timber tracts far removed from its own plant.

In addition to the wood used the plant consumes in its daily operation about five railroad car loads of coal, also considerable quantities of other raw materials such as soda ash, liquid chlorine, lime, clay, resin size, alum, sulphite, etc. The coal used comes from Southwest Virginia, the lime from East Tennessee, the soda ash from Southwest Virginia, the clay from South Carolina, the chlorine from Niagara Falls, N. Y., and the sulphite from Canada and Europe.

One of the determining fac-

tor to take care of the varying conditions of turbidity found in this water suitable coagulating, sedimentation and filtering equipment has been provided at the plant.

In its operation The Mead Corporation employs, in the wood yard and plant proper, 300 employees, 280 of whom are men and 20 women. The plant operates on 24 hour schedule thus 8 hour shifts.

It is interesting to note, in connection with a consideration of pulp manufacture, that there are four classes of pulp, one of which is mechanical and three chemical. The mechanical pulp is the grade which enters into news print paper. The chemical pulps consist of sulphite, which is a white pulp produced by an acid process from the wood of long fibred coniferous trees; sulphate or kraft pulp, produced by an alkaline process from the wood of coniferous trees, and which is usually brown in color; and soda pulp, which is produced from the wood of deciduous or broad leaved trees and which is also produced, as the name implies, by an alkaline process. The Mead Corporation produces the latter variety, namely soda pulp. The fibres of this pulp are much shorter and ordinarily have less strength than those of the pulp made by the other two chemical processes, but the soda pulp possesses peculiar properties that are desirable for book and magazine papers.

All bark has been removed from the cord wood before it is shipped to the plant for manufacture into pulp. As the wood can be peeled only when the sap is running it is necessary to accumulate large quantities of it on the plant yards in one season of the year, which accounts for the large inventory of wood which the plant carries.

The first step in the process of pulp manufacture is to run the cord wood through a chipper, which reduces it to uniform chips about five-eighths of an inch in length. These chips are fed into steel vessels called "digesters," each of which holds approximately five cords of wood, and a solution of caustic soda, of a definite concentration and quantity, is added.

The digesters are then tightly sealed and steam is introduced under pressure for a stated time. Inside the digester the hot alkali combines with the ligneous matter which binds the individual fibres together in the complex

soluble products of the black liquor that was fed into the rotary incinerator at one end is discharged from the other end in the form of a red-hot ash which turns black upon cooling—hence the name "black ash" which is commonly applied by the industry to this department.

This ash, which contains approximately 80 per cent sodium carbonate, is conveyed to leaching cells where the sodium carbonate is dissolved out and the resultant solution pumped to causticizing tanks. In the latter the solution of sodium carbonate is boiled with lump lime. From this operation, or causticizing, a mixture of sodium hydroxide and calcium carbonate results. The insoluble calcium carbonate precipitation is allowed to settle to the bottom of the tank and the clear caustic liquor is decanted off, to be diluted later to the proper strength for the digesters.

#### Cycle of Recovery

In this cycle of recovery there is a certain loss of alkali, which is compensated for by adding dry soda ash (sodium carbonate) to the caustifiers before the lime is added to the solution from the leach cells.

Having deviated to consider briefly the recovery system, let us now return to the principal product in the process of manufacture. The pulp, which was retained on the perforated false bottom of the wash pan, is diluted with water, pumped to screens which remove knots or any other foreign material which may have resisted the digestion process, and discharged from these into Bellmer bleaching engines.

As the pulp at this point is brown in color it is necessary to bleach it to a white in order to use it in white papers. The required bleaching solution is prepared by absorbing liquid chlorine in a milk of lime solution. This solution is identical with that secured by dissolving the familiar bleaching powder in water. To the brown pulp in the Bellmer is added a definite quantity of this solution and the mixture is permitted to circulate for several hours, during which time the pulp gradually assumes a whiter color. When the desired degree of whiteness has been obtained the contents of the Bellmer are discharged into a tank, and then subjected to a "washing treatment to remove the soluble products of the bleach-

After the desired amount of water has been removed in this manner the sheet of pulp possesses sufficient strength to carry its own weight to the dryers. The latter are rotating hollow cylinders which permit steam to be admitted to the inside, so that the last stages of water removal are effected by heat. The pulp is carried over these steam heated dryers, which are suitably geared and driven by mechanical means, in such a manner that it comes off in a continuous, unbroken sheet, and is wound into rolls of a desired width and diameter. The purpose of the drying machine is simply to secure pulp in a form that can be conveniently handled and at the same time avoid shipping excessive weight of water. The paper manufacturers who buy the drp pulp reduce it with water to the slush form before it is used.

Having traced the pulp through the various stages of its manufacture, let us now follow that portion of it which goes directly into the paper division to be manufactured into paper—a product of enormous importance in this era, and one which has played a predominant part in the progress of latter day civilization.

The Mead Corporation produces hulling book paper, tablet, envelope, magazine, school book, lithograph, and machine finish paper.

The process of manufacture begins when the soda pulp, coming directly from the pulp division in a slush form, is pumped into what is called a "beater." To the soda pulp is here added sulphite pulp to give additional strength, a soluble dye to give the proper shade demanded by the paper by the customer, a resin "size" to give it the proper water resistance, and clay to give it the required surface and finish. For different grades of paper these materials are added in different proportions and given different treatments under the beater roll.

The beater is equipped with a large roll from which bars of blades project and which is capable of adjustment over a stationary set of bars immediately beneath it. The distance of the roll above a bed plate determines the amount of "barshing" the stock in the beater receives, so that not only does the beater roll provide circulation but it also determines the treatment the stock receives in its progress

paper produced can be varied in accordance with the treatment given in the calender. These calenders consist of a number of polished iron rolls arranged in a vertical stack in such a manner that the bottom roll bears the entire weight of the sheet above it, and equipped with a system of weights and levers so that additional pressure may be applied. To secure the maximum smoothness or finish obtainable the paper is threaded through the complete number of "nips" or "pinches" in each of two stacks of rolls, and more weight is applied.

The stock is then wound down to a reel in a continuous length of the entire width of the machine. If the paper is to be marketed in the form of rolls it is unwound from the reel onto a rewinder, which is provided with slitters for cutting it into the desired width while the rolls are being wound on a core to the wanted diameter.

However, if the paper order calls for delivery in sheet form the rolls are taken directly from the reel to a cutter, where several thicknesses of paper are cut simultaneously. Here again slitters give the desired width, and regulation of the speed of the rotating knives in the cutter gives the desired length.

The sheet paper is inspected and counted by girls trained in this work and is then placed on slides, being packed in frames, cases or soft fold bundles according to the wishes of the customer.

The entire operation of paper manufacture is under very strict control and inspection, and a special staff examines the product to assure its meeting the specifications demanded of it.

From the stage the yarn goes to steam heated copper cylinders, which dry it. It is then wound from these to other beams, called loom beams, which are smaller than the original section beams.

#### Labor Saved

From the loom beams the warp goes to automatic knot-tying machines, whose function it is to tie the new warp to the old pattern. These machines are magnificent labor-saving devices, inasmuch as one machine will do the work which it formerly required 20 girls to do. The Borden Mills has three of these machines, and is constantly saving through them the labor of about 40 employees.

automatically stop until an operator has drawn in the thread and started it again.

The cloth goes from the loom to a cloth room, situated on the east end of the first floor, where it is trimmed and inspected for defects. The inspectors tag any defect with blue twine. The fabric then goes to folders where it is folded in yard lengths. From the folders it continues on to graders, who inspect the defects tagged. The graders fix the defects, if they can be fixed. If the defect is serious, however, the section is cut out and the cloth marketed as a short length, or else, a "second" is made of the entire piece.

A notable feature of the entire process of production is the fact that the most successful operation demands a fixed degree of humidity throughout the plant. Consequently every department has automatically controlled humidifiers which maintain practically the same degree of humidity, day in and day out, throughout the year.

The plant must, of course, itself service the thousands of machines which it operates. Consequently it maintains its own machine shop, situated on the east end of the second floor, whose function it is to keep the machinery throughout the mill in running order.

There is an angle of any manufacturing industry which is of more absorbing interest than the mere mechanical process of production; this is its human angle, having to do with the living and working conditions, the welfare, health and happiness of the employees. To the Borden Mills, with its more than 900 employees, this angle presents a real question.

It has answered this question to a large extent by building a complete village of its own, covering 75 acres of land and containing 277 modern, comfortable homes. Every one of these houses is located on a concrete street, with concrete curbs, gutters and sidewalks. Within the village there are three and one-half miles of concrete streets.

The recreation of the employees is looked after largely by a Recreation Association, of which every employe of the plant is a member. Its purpose is to sponsor, promote and execute any clean, wholesome recreational activity.

One complete Boy Scout troop is made up from boys of Oakdale village, sponsored by the Calvary

# Creates foundry is sport Case

## Kingsport Foundry & Manufacturing Cor- poration Supplies Va- ried Types Castings

The industrial expansion on a big scale of a manufacturing center inevitably creates needs which were hardly foreseen in the beginning, or which, being foreseen, could not be provided for in the early stages of the development. So it has been in the case of Kingsport. For instance, as one after another was added to the group of industries already located here, the need for an adequate foundry and machine shop, equipped to take care of the demands in this line of all the other industries, became more and more apparent.

Consequently a group of the industrial leaders of the city set themselves the task of securing such a foundry. It was not hard for them to interest some of the leading foundry men of the South in the city and its activities. The result was the organization, in September, 1927, of the Kingsport Foundry and Manufacturing Corporation. Work was immediately started on a plant, and by November of the same year the new foundry and machine shop was in operation. The scope of this operation was extended from month to month until the concern is now one of the leading foundries of this section of the South. In addition to taking care of the local needs it is now applying castings for industrial concerns in many other states.

### Products

The Kingsport Foundry and Manufacturing Corporation produces gray iron, brass and semi-steel, pure nickel, monel, aluminum and other castings for general job work, operating a pattern shop, foundry and machine shop.

This plant does a great deal of work for various big industrial concerns in states through the South, East and Middle West. For instance it has shipped many orders for castings into Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Alabama, West Virginia, Texas, Illinois and Indiana.

The pattern shop is located adjacent to the main plant. Here the patterns are made for any size or kind of casting desired. In the making of these patterns Michigan white pine lumber is used exclusively.

The complete pattern goes to the foundry, where a mould is made. The pig iron in its raw state is charged into a furnace and melted with coke fuel under a blast pressure. When it comes out of the furnace in a molten state it is poured into the mould, thus making the casting.

The process for semi-steel castings is the same as that for pig iron. That for brass, nickel and monel is somewhat different, however in that they are melted in a graphite crucible placed in fuel furnaces. After being melted the process is the same.

After cooling the casting goes on into the machine shop for "machining." That is, by means of heavy machinery, the specified work is done on the casting. Included in this machinery is a 16-foot boring mill, capable of machining castings which weigh approximately 30 tons; a 72-inch by 72-inch by 18-foot planer, which handles a different shape of casting from the preceding; a six-foot radial drill, and a number of smaller machines.

Overhead in the main plant building there are two large

# 16 Years of Steady 1917 KINGSPO

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PAST JUSTIFY CO

We should not be discouraged by a few years to look back over the past 16 years of achievement in Kingsport. Our city has made magnificent progress in 1917; we have confidence that its growth will be just as marked. Kingsport will continue to grow for years and decades after a brief period of business has been temporarily forgotten.



## ENGINEERS --- FOUNDERS

Foundry, Pattern Shop and Machine Shop, with manufacture of medium and heavy machinery.

Grey iron and semi-steel castings, any size up to 500 lbs. Nickel and monel up to 1,000 lbs. Lead castings.

All orders, large or small, receive careful attention. Estimates cheerfully furnished—break down job for quotation.

## Kingsport Foundry

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Overhead in the main plant building there are two large traveling cranes of 15 tons capacity each which are used in the handling of all large molds and heavy castings.

The raw materials used in any quantity by the plant consist of pig iron, coke, brass, sand and brick.

# LEADERS' SUCCESS

## 1917 KINGSPORT

### ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PAST JUSTIFY CON

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# Kingsport Foundry and Manufacturing Co.

PLANT, MAIN AND SULLIVAN STS.

# Kingsport Utilities Offers Power; New Building is Unique Structure

## Ventilation, Heating, Cooling Lighting Are Among Features—Auditorium for Women

Within the 16 years of steady growth experienced by Kingsport there has been developed the Kingsport Utilities, Incorporated, a subsidiary of one of the greatest power organizations in the world. Hundreds of thousands of horsepower of electrical energy to turn the wheels of the industries in Kingsport are at the beck and call of this concern.

There is no more interesting and romantic story than the story of industry. It is a story that is pulsing, not only with the throb of great motors and the rhythmic activity of huge machines, but also with the heart throbs of those countless legions of men and women whose livelihood is dependent upon it. It is a story more colorful than the story of the building of the pyramids or the resplendent temples of the Orient, for it is serving, not the banity of priests and rulers, but the needs of common men; it is a story finer and more beautiful than the stories of centuries of war and pillage, for it is the account, not of destruction, but of construction—the tale of the supplying of the needs of mankind the world over.

In this story of industry there is no more interesting page than the page of power, for power is the life and soul of industry, just as the pulsing blood is the life of man.

In a community built about industry then, such as the community of Kingsport, we find one of the most important questions is, "What power resources do you have?"

**Unlimited Resources**  
To this question Kingsport may answer, "Resources which, so far as any conceivable industrial development is concerned, are virtually unlimited."

The power system of Kingsport is owned and operated by the Kingsport Utilities, Inc., a subsidiary of the American Gas and Electric Co., one of the greatest—if not the greatest—power companies in the world.

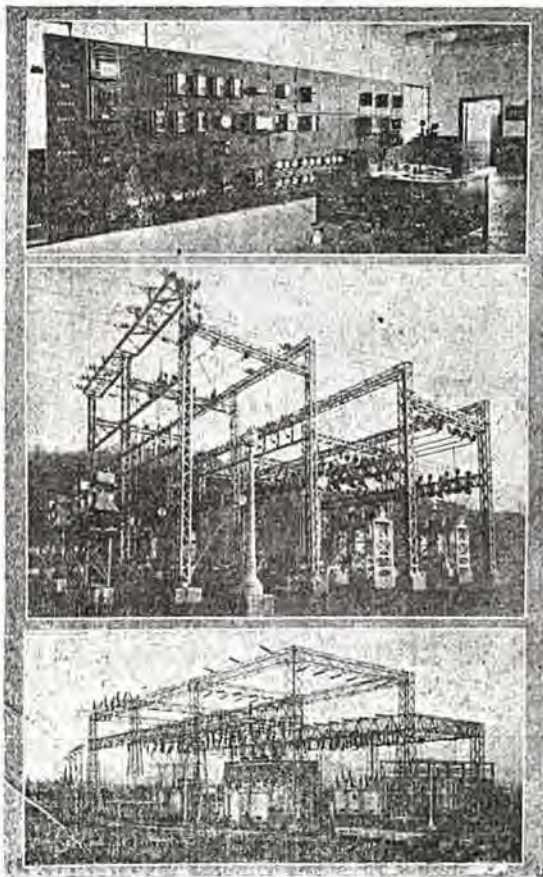
The question may well be asked, "What makes it a great power company? Has it done more or less than other power companies for the communities it serves?" Its new office building in Kingsport is a concrete answer to these questions.

This building was formally opened to the public Thursday, August 11, 1932, and since its opening has proved to be the pride of the people of Kingsport as well as one of the show spots of the city.

The building is undoubtedly the most beautiful housing a utilities organization in the south and is the realization of the constructive policy of the American Gas and Electric Company. The building is complete, even to the smallest detail and is beautifully appointed in aluminum furniture and decorations. No building in the south, regardless of its massiveness, has been found which equals the new home of the Utilities of Kingsport.

**Unique Features**  
One feature of the building is its unique heating and ventilating system, the type of electric heating being the only one of its kind.

## KINGSPORT'S POWER CONTROLS



The more than 25,000 horsepower of electric energy required to keep the wheels of Kingsport's industries turning is controlled by this thoroughly modern sub-station equipment. Above, central board; center, Cherokee sub-station; below, 132 Kv. Holston sub-station.

of "never sleeping" engineers whose duty it is to keep the air at a constant temperature and humidity. They control the amount of cool air flowing into each room of the building and in winter control the amount of heat. During the summer the temperature inside the building is kept at a constant 78 degrees, considered the best temperature for proper working conditions.

In the winter the water spray through which the air must pass upon entering the building acts as a washer and humidifies the air and in summer dehumidifies the air. The building is not heated from a centralized plant but a series of electric heating units are placed in the air ducts to each room of the building, the air passing over these heating units, they being operated by the thermostats. This system makes it possible to control the temperature of each room to within one degree, plus or minus. Another outstanding merit of the electrical heating plan is that heating expenses are reduced inasmuch as it is not necessary to carry the heat through pipes or conductors from a central heating plant located in some remote part of the building. Also further economies can be obtained due to the building being insulated with two inches of sheet cork. It also has the advantage of being the cleanest type of heating to be developed.

Commenting on the ventilating system, Carl Thornburg said the air breathed by the office employees and persons entering the building is far cleaner and more pure than in the out-of-doors. At no time is it necessary to open the windows of the building for

hand. In the offices throughout the building the indirect system of lighting has been carried out through ceiling fixtures.

In a number of the offices sun-ray lamps are a part of the lighting equipment. These lights give out the same health giving ultra-violet rays which have been found to be so healthful by medical science.

On the exterior of the building the arcade and the portico have been brilliantly lighted by concealed floodlights which carry out the indirect lighting effect of the interior of the building.

In constructing the new Kingsport Utilities no pains were spared to make it thoroughly modern and it is one of the most handsome pieces of architecture and interior designing in Tennessee.

The construction of the Kingsport Utilities was the second step toward the final completion of the "town center" idea conceived by John B. Dennis. The new post office building was completed as construction began on the new utilities building.

Through the grilled doors of the main entrance on The Circle, one enters a small lounge attractively appointed with writing desks, cushioned chairs, tables and smokers. The furnishings of this lounge were especially designed to conform with the decorative motif of the building by the architect, Allen N. Dryden.

From the entrance lounge steps lead downward to the main appliance lobby where electrical equipment is on display. The design of this particular part of the building with its high ceiling is

created, designed and equipped especially for the women of Kingsport. The auditorium was conceived because the women of the various churches and women's club organizations lacked an adequate place to hold their meetings and it is furnished to them without cost or obligation.

This part of the building has attracted much comment from the thousands of persons who have visited the building since it was opened in August of last year. The auditorium is completely appointed including individual aluminum chairs upholstered in green designed fabric, a beautiful aluminum finished Baldwin baby grand piano, stage on which plays can be presented, a kitchen which is modern in every respect and fitted with every known electrical kitchen appliance, dinner service and aluminum card tables.

The stage itself is a complete kitchen, including an electric dishwashing sink and electrically illuminated cabinets. The stage is also equipped with regulation stage lights, divided curtains and cyclorama drops. The stage also has disappearing footlights.

The auditorium is perfect in its acoustics.

The lighting in the auditorium is entirely indirect as in the other rooms of the building, giving a pleasing glow yet of sufficient intensity to be adequate.

The basement is devoted to the appliance service department, stock room and meter department with a spacious vault for records and meter readings. A locker and shower room for employees is also located in the basement.

At the rear of the building is a four-truck garage and a large service yard enclosed in paneled brick walls with wrought iron gates.

The ceilings throughout the building are made of acoustical plastering which aids in diffusing light and dampening all noise. The second floor of the building is rubber tiled so that there will be a minimum of noise.

The marble used in the construction of the building came from Knoxville while aluminum used in the furniture, doors, stairs and tables came from Alcoa, Tenn. The cement, brick and glass used in the construction of the building were manufactured in Kingsport. More than 90 per cent of the labor used in constructing the building was obtained in Kingsport.

The building, now one of the show places in East Tennessee has received comment in many newspapers, trade journals and periodicals. It is the pride of the people of Kingsport.

## Currencies of Other Nations Affecting U. S.

## Countries Off Gold Standard Buying Elsewhere

By LESLIE EICHEL, Central Press Writer  
CURRENCIES OF FOREIGN NATIONS — particularly Great Britain — have a great effect on prices in the United States.

Only a few countries remain on the gold standard (the United States, France, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland.) Countries that

as much as we. "Basically," economists explain, "it is not the gold standard that is to blame. It is the trade theory that we shall accept only gold (not goods) in exchange for our commodities. As a result, we have the gold, the other nations haven't, and nobody can trade, unless some nations agree among themselves to barter and exchange with their depreciated currency as a basis."

How tremendous an influence the fluctuating values of currency are exerting in the world today, we can see best by looking at the British-American situation.

**A Heavy Debt**  
Great Britain owes the United States four billion dollars in those much-discussed international debts.

When other nations succeeded

## Manufacture



Our cellulose-a



development is concerned, are virtually unlimited."

The power system of Kingsport is owned and operated by the Kingsport Utilities, Inc., a subsidiary of the American Gas and Electric Co., one of the greatest—if not the greatest—power companies in the world.

The question may well be asked, "What makes it a great power company? Has it done more or less than other power companies for the communities it serves?" Its new office building in Kingsport is a concrete answer to these questions.

This building was formally opened to the public Thursday, August 11, 1932, and since its opening has proved to be the pride of the people of Kingsport as well as one of the show spots of the city.

The building is undoubtedly the most beautiful housing a utilities organization in the south and is the realization of the constructive policy of the American Gas and Electric Company. The building is complete, even to the smallest detail and is beautifully appointed in aluminum furniture and decorations. No building in the south, regardless of its massiveness, has been found which equals the new home of the Utilities of Kingsport.

#### Unique Features

One feature of the building is its unique heating and ventilating system, the type of electric heating being the only one of its kind in the United States and probably the only application of this particular electric heating system in the world. The heating, cooling and ventilating system employed in the building is a pioneer step in the field. It is one of the most impressive features of the building. The temperature is controlled by an ultra-modern air conditioning plant which was designed especially for this building. It maintains constant humidity and temperature in the building during the summer and winter months.

Air is brought into the building through a large conductor and then passes through special filters which have been dipped in special oil so that it will collect all foreign matter entering the air. The air next passes through a fine spray of water which washes it and at the same time cools it in summer. The water used in the cooling and washing process is obtained from two 300 foot wells at a temperature of 58 degrees F. The air is constantly recirculated and refiltered.

The system is controlled by a group of thermostats, placed in each room of the building. The thermostats are in reality a group

winter control the amount of heat. During the summer the temperature inside the building is kept at a constant 78 degrees, considered the best temperature for proper working conditions.

In the winter the water spray through which the air must pass upon entering the building acts as a washer and humidifies the air and in summer dehumidifies the air. The building is not heated from a centralized plant but a series of electric heating units are placed in the air ducts to each room of the building, the air passing over these heating units, they being operated by the thermostats. This system makes it possible to control the temperature of each room to within one degree, plus or minus. Another outstanding merit of the electrical heating plan is that heating expenses are reduced inasmuch as it is not necessary to carry the heat through pipes or conductors from a central heating plant located in some remote part of the building. Also further economies can be obtained due to the building being insulated with two inches of sheet cork. It also has the advantage of being the cleanest type of heating to be developed.

Commenting on the ventilating system Carl Thornburg said the air breathed by the office employees and persons entering the building is far cleaner and more pure than in the out-of-doors. At no time is it necessary to open the windows of the building for ventilation, nor are the windows necessary for lighting the interior of the building.

#### Indirect Lighting

The lighting equipment of the building is one of the most complete to be installed in any building in the south. It is carried out in its entirety on the indirect lighting principle.

The appliance lobby on the main floor is illuminated with lights concealed in decorative urns of the pedestal type and wall urns. The three pedestal urns each contain four 1,500 watt bulbs, or a total of 6,000 watts; a grand total of 18,000 watts not including the wall urns. The lighting is the equivalent of 50 lumens (units of light intensity) of illumination per square foot.

The lighting is so perfect throughout the building that it is possible for a person to stand at any point without casting a shadow. The old adage, "where there's a light there's a shadow" does not hold good in this beautiful new building. It is possible for a person to hold one hand directly above the other without casting a shadow on the lower

ray lamps are a part of the lighting equipment. These lights give out the same health giving ultra-violet rays which have been found to be so healthful by medical science.

On the exterior of the building the arcade and the portico have been brilliantly lighted by concealed floodlights which carry out the indirect lighting effect of the interior of the building.

In constructing the new Kingsport Utilities no pains were spared to make it thoroughly modern and it is one of the most handsome pieces of architecture and interior designing in Tennessee.

The construction of the Kingsport Utilities was the second step toward the final completion of the "town center" idea conceived by John B. Dennis. The new post office building was completed as construction began on the new utilities building.

Through the grilled doors of the main entrance on The Circle, one enters a small lounge attractively appointed with writing desks, cushioned chairs, tables and smokers. The furnishings of this lounge were especially designed to conform with the decorative motif of the building by the architect, Allen N. Dryden.

From the entrance lounge steps lead downward to the main appliance lobby where electrical equipment is on display. The design of this particular part of the building with its high ceiling is smart. Beyond the appliance lobby is the business lobby where the information clerk is stationed to direct callers. A long marble clerical counter extends practically the entire length of the business lobby. Here persons may make application for service. The cashier's desk is a part of the counter. Behind the counter the accounting department is located and clerks stationed.

The three rooms of the main floor have marble floors and query wainscoting above which is texture plaster. The entire lobby and lough of the first floor is furnished with comfortable chairs and settees of aluminum, attractively upholstered to carry out the color scheme of the interior.

At the rear of the business lobby is an office for salesmen and chief clerk, also a large vault for the accounting department.

#### Auditorium

The second floor of the building is given over to general offices, a spacious auditorium and the offices of the general manager.

The auditorium is the show place of the new building. It was

from Knoxville while aluminum used in the furniture, doors, stairs and tables came from Alcoa, Tenn. The cement, brick and glass used in the construction of the building were manufactured in Kingsport. More than 90 per cent of the labor used in constructing the building was obtained in Kingsport.

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By LESLIE EICHEL  
Central Press Writer

CURRENCIES OF FOREIGN NATIONS — particularly Great Britain—have a great effect on prices in the United States.

Only a few countries remain on the gold standard (the United States, France, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland.) Countries that have debased their currencies cannot afford to buy from countries remaining on the gold standard. Thus commodities produced by gold standard countries go begging.

The question immediately is raised: "If, under a gold standard, we starve, is a gold standard not a mockery. In short, should we not have bi-metalism, or issue much more paper currency against our stock of gold?"

#### If It Would Bring Relief

The answer comes back, from gold standard men: "If departing from the gold standard, if inflation were to bring trade and food to the mouths of the hungry, it would be folly to remain on a gold standard. Inflation will bring no fundamental recovery. Bi-metalism may help for a while, as more people in the world base their currency on silver than any other metal, but even that is not fundamental. Remember, coins are only token used in the exchange of trade.

"If there is no trade, any sort of money becomes an idle instrument, like an idle factory.

"Look at the countries that are on the gold standard—they suffer



Our  
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KINGSP

# Power; Structure

and equipped the women of the auditorium was the women of the men and women's lack of an adequate hold their meet- furnished to them obligation. the building has comment from of persons who building since it August of last mium is complete- including individual upholstered in fabric, a beauti- finished Baldwin stage on which sented, a kitchen in every respect very known elec- appliance, dinner num card tables. f is a complete ng an electric and electrically ets. The stage is with regulation ed curtains and The stage also footlights, is perfect in its the auditorium ect as in the e building, giv- ow yet of suffi- be adequate. is devoted to vice department, eter department fault for records gs. A locker and employes is also esentment. the building is ge and a large posed in paneled wrought iron

as much as we. "Basically," economists explain, "it is not the gold-standard that is to blame. It is the trade theory that we shall accept only gold (not goods) in exchange for our commodities. As a result, we have the gold, the other nations haven't, and nobody can trade, unless some nations agree among themselves to barter and exchange with their depreciated currency as a basis." How tremendous an influence the fluctuating values of currency are exerting in the world today, we can see best by looking at the British-American situation. **A Heavy Debt** Great Britain owes the United States four billion dollars in those much-discussed international debts. When other nations succeeded

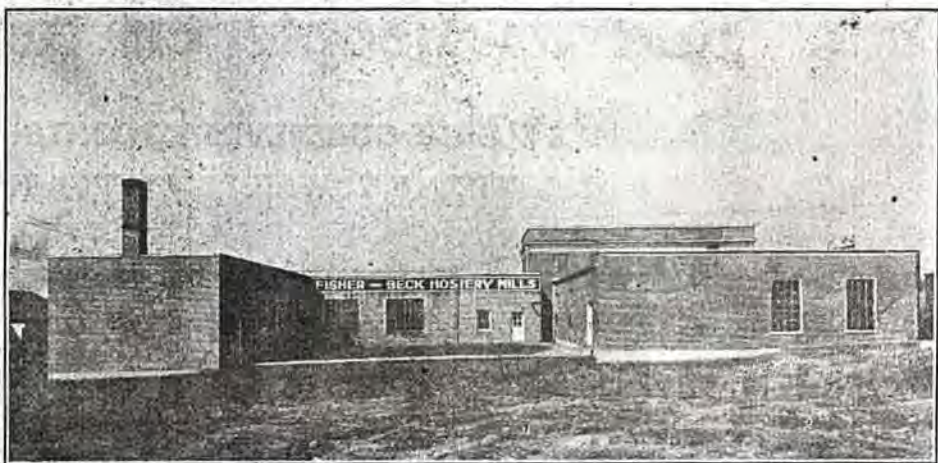
in having their debts scaled down to a sum small in comparison with the original, Great Britain made a settlement that did her honor. Unfortunately for Britain, at the time she made that settlement, she just had returned to the gold standard, following war dislocation. But she returned before she was ready; she pegged the pound sterling too high. Her debts, however, became debts of that high pound sterling, debts payable in gold in the United States. Then the nations entered upon a tariff war. Trade declined while debts rose. Gold flowed to the creditor nations like the United States and France. England no longer could back up her pound sterling with gold. She went off the gold standard. **Payable in Gold** Her debt to the United States, however, remained payable in gold. Now, far-reaching Britain is swaying currencies so that nations who follow her influence cannot afford to buy from the United States but can undersell the United States. Great Britain holds a whip hand—by a trick of fate. It is a whip hand chiefly against the two largest gold standard—

highest tariff countries, the United States and France. Yet it is a whip hand that can be only destructive, for no one is gaining in this trade war, which seems even more destructive than the World War itself. It is the intention of these sketches to portray the way out of our difficulties, as the great thinkers of the world see it. (There IS a way, the discouraged must remember.) **To Make Money Usable Again** In the particular instance of currency, economists plead that people demand a world economic conference to re-establish the money of the world on a sound, interchangeable basis. If, say the economists, that means the alteration of man-made money standards, or the reduction of tariffs on a world-wide scale, or the readjustment of debts (intergovernmental, governmental and private) then let us begin anew. **Next: Will a Settlement of Currency Problem Raise Commodity Prices?**

Of course, Europe knows that the thunder of the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in a week will be just the opinion of a senator from Idaho.

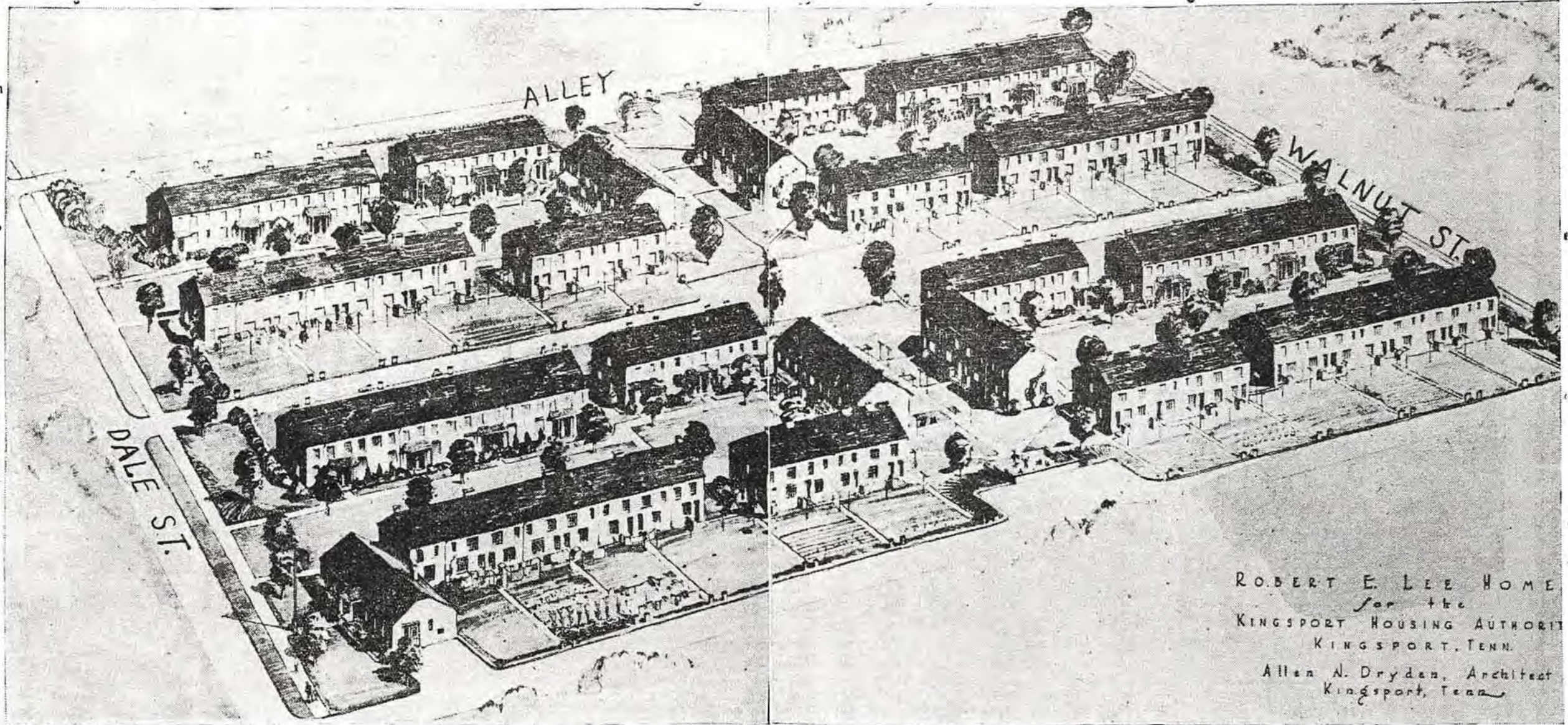
**Trend of Farmers' Income in U. S. Since 1909**  
Calculated by U. S. Department of Agriculture  
(In Millions of Dollars)

1909	\$ 6,288
1910	6,643
1911	6,372
1912	6,784
1913	6,975
1914	7,028
1915	7,395
1916	8,914
1917	12,832
1918	15,101
1919	16,935
1920	13,566
1921	8,927
1922	9,544
1923	11,041
1924	11,387
1925	11,968
1926	11,480
1927	11,616
1928	11,741
1929	11,950
1930	6,406
1931	6,555
1932	5,240



## Manufacturers of Men's Fancy Half Hose

# Current Construction Activities In Kingsport Top Two Million Mark



ROBERT E. LEE HOME  
 for the  
 KINGSFORT HOUSING AUTHORITY  
 KINGSFORT, TENN.  
 Allen N. Dryden, Architect  
 Kingsport, Tenn.

The above architect's drawing reveals how the white section, one of Kingsport's two \$667,000 low-rent housing projects, will appear when completed. The project includes 20 buildings to house 128 families and an administration building which may be seen at extreme lower left. The white project will be completed next fall.

# Projects Top Extended List Building Activities

By Wm. M. THOMPSON

Construction of public and private buildings, residences, streets and other improvements in Kingsport today represents a potential expenditure of more than two million dollars with the city's two low-rent housing projects at the top of the list.

When completed, an investment on the part of the United States Housing Authority and the City of Kingsport amounting to \$667,000 will have been made in constructing six buildings to house 48 negro families on a site directly across the Clinchfield railroad tracks and 20 buildings to house 128 white families on a site bounded by Dale, Walnut, Poplar and Tennessee streets.

The USHA is sponsoring construction expenses of the two projects through approval of a loan to the Kingsport Housing Authority amounting to

\$602,000 which is to be repaid within 80 years. The only cost to the city will be expenditure of \$65,000 for construction of streets, alleys and the installation of storm and sanitary sewers and water service facilities.

The authority now is conducting extensive study in order to arrive at a suitable rental schedule for the flats comprising the two projects. The rent will be computed on a basis of preliminary estimates of operating expenses and amounts necessary on which to pay interest and retire bonds.

### Low Rental

It is expected that the studies will reveal rentals of from \$2.50 to \$3 per room per month for flats which will range in size from three and one half to five and one half rooms each. A kitchen and dining room suite is classed as one and one half rooms. The houses will be available only to those persons whose incomes are less than five times the amount of rent. The USHA will make an annual contribution in the form of a subsidy to insure low rents. The maximum contribution will be \$24,878 annually, or approximately three and three-quarters percent of the cost of the development. The amount of the subsidy plus rental receipts will be used to retire all indebtedness which may accrue including operating costs.

Construction of the two housing projects will eliminate a maximum of 204 sub-standard dwellings in areas classed as slums in the city. Each of the sub-standard dwellings is to be razed leaving the property available for construction of modern buildings for use either as residences or business enterprises.

In order to prevent a recurrence of the slum areas after existing buildings are removed, the Board of Mayor and Aldermen now is considering the passage of a zoning ordinance affecting the entire city which in general will set out particular restrictions on the types of buildings to be constructed in various residential and business sections. The board has authorized the appointment of a special experienced zoning commission to make a survey of the city and recommend building restrictions to be incorporated in the zoning ordinance scheduled to be drawn and

passed within the next few weeks.

### Saves For Taxpayers

The two Kingsport low-rent housing projects have been planned by Allen N. Dryden, architect, not only as a further contribution to the beauty of Kingsport through modern architectural design and the elimination of slum areas, but also to save the taxpayers thousands of dollars annually in providing adequate and comfortable living conditions for persons in the low income bracket.

The greatest saving, however, will be reflected by the elimination to a large extent of the costs of the city clinic and hospital service and the expense of added policing, the courts and prisons.

It has been pointed out that fire, disease, delinquency and crime are serious, with the cost to taxpayers an unnecessary expense. The effects of sub-standard housing on health are obvious. Airless and sunless rooms, lack of proper sanitary facilities the easy communications of disease in overcrowded rooms are, to a great extent, responsible for the ill-health and disease which make the city clinic and the city hospital indispensable.

### Closely Related

Juvenile delinquency and crime bear a close relationship to slum areas. Lack of play space and adult supervision, cramped, unsanitary home life and lack of privacy are conditions which produce delinquency and later adult criminals and all are expensive to the taxpayers.

The object of the slum clearance projects is to eliminate all these conditions largely through providing light, airy houses with adequate space for entire families, sanitary facilities and playgrounds for children.

In Kingsport police records reveal that the slum areas now are responsible for 46 percent of all juvenile delinquency; 70 percent of all arrests for adult delinquency; 80 percent for all arrests for drunkenness and breach of the peace; and 75 percent of all arrests for burglary and theft.

This is shown to be a heavy expense to taxpayers and by virtue of the low-rent housing projects eliminating the slum areas the cost can be reduced more than 50 per-



cent.

The idea for constructing the two projects first was conceived late in the fall of 1938 when the Kingsport Board of Mayor and Aldermen, at the suggestion of J. Fred Johnson, sent a committee of representative citizens to Johnson City for the purpose of meeting with a representative of the USHA and hear from him something of the plan for building low-rent housing units and to decide whether Kingsport as a community was interested.

### Citizens Approve

As a result of the meeting, a mass meeting was held at the city hall here Feb. 21, 1939, attended by approximately 450 citizens of the city who voted unanimously to take preliminary steps necessary to form the Kingsport Housing Authority.

Following the mass meeting the city council authorized former Mayor W. L. Holyoke, to appoint a five-man commission composed of W. F. Smith, chairman, B. M. Brown, George E. Stone, A. L. Adlington and C. C. Hamlett to constitute the Kingsport Housing Au-

thority. The board instructed the authority to investigate housing conditions in the city and report their findings at a later date.

The newly appointed authority held its first meeting immediately after appointments were announced and elected B. M. Brown vice-chairman and C. C. Hamlett, secretary-treasurer pro tem. Application for a charter also was filed which was granted Feb. 24.

A preliminary survey was conducted of housing facilities in the city by the authority. No attempt was made to cover the entire area, but attention was focused on those areas which were sufficiently concentrated and of low character in order to obtain data quickly and at a minimum of expense.

### 600 Sub-Standard

As a result of this survey, it was found that there were at least 600 sub-standard homes within the corporate limits of the city. It was estimated that there were double that number throughout the entire area. On May 2, 1939, the chairman of the local authority reported the

findings of the survey of the city council their definite instruction with an app USHA for funds to rent housing projects one for white and one for colored.

The studies enter formation of the approved the probable housing units for 48 for colored people approximately \$661,000 was filed with June 10, 1939 and July 27. On Aug. 1 tract for \$541,000 was with the USHA 1 percent of the estimate the two projects. The city was required to maintain ten percent increase the amount through the issuance local financing.

The first step of the loan was acres for construction project for white people



Kingsport's low-rent housing projects are rapidly taking shape as revealed by the pictures shown here. The project for white residents, upper left, now is 25 per cent completed and will house 128 families in 20 buildings. The pictures above and at right show the construction of the project to house 48 families of colored residents six buildings scheduled to be completed by August 15. When both projects are completed a maximum of 204 houses in the slum areas of the city classed as sub-standard will be razed. Each of the buildings is of brick and concrete construction and fireproof throughout. Construction was made possible through a loan-grant from the United States Housing Authority to the Kingsport Housing Authority which matures within 60 years.



\$14,000 and the site for negro people comprising 2.13 acres for \$2,130.

**Addington Resigned**

On July 4, 1939, Commissioner Addington tendered his resignation as a member of the local authority due to his having been elected an alderman of the city. His unexpired term was filled by the appointment of S. G. Milhorn.

On Aug. 23, R. S. Key was appointed executive-secretary and on Sept. 6, Clifford E. Sanders was retained as attorney for the authority and Allen N. Dryden was retained as architect Oct. 2.

Bids for constructing the two projects were advertised in November and on Dec. 20 a meeting was held by the authority for opening of bids submitted by eight nationally known contractors. It was found that the A. H. Whisman Company of Knoxville, was the low bidder and the contract was awarded for construction of 26 buildings comprising 176 dwelling units at a cost of \$485,800.

Following approval of the contract by the USHA, a work order was issued Feb. 1 and construction has progressed rapidly since the beginning. On Feb. 21, 1940, the term of E. M. Brown expired and W. R. Gilmer was appointed by Mayor E. W. Tipton to fill the post.

During the first fiscal year of the authority a total of \$81,000 was received from the USHA and deposited in the development fund. As the demand for construction funds increased with construction activities it was decided to issue temporary loan notes amounting to \$325,000 bearing an interest rate of 44-100ths of one percent per annum. The notes mature six months from April 9. Sale of the temporary loan notes made possible a substantial interest saving amounting to less than one-sixth of what the USHA is required to charge for its loans. The savings will reduce the cost of

the two projects by at least two percent.

**Mortgaged to USHA**

When completed the USHA will retain a mortgage and the two projects until the local authority's 60-year indebtedness is retired. Management of the projects will be under the direction of the local authority which will appoint a staff at a later date. Applications for tenants in the colored project will be received beginning June 1 with occupancy expected by Aug. 15. The date for accepting applications for the white project has been tentatively set for Feb. 1, 1941, with occupancy scheduled about March 1. From the date the work order was issued the two projects were to be completed within 400 calendar days in accordance with provisions of the construction contract.

Today the white low-rent housing project is 25 percent complete and progressing on schedule. The colored housing project is 50 percent complete and 104 days ahead of schedule making possible the early occupancy of the houses.

All the 26 buildings are two-story, brick and fireproof throughout. An administration building for both projects will be constructed on the site of the white project. Included in the rents charged will be the furnishing of electricity and water, heaters, garbage and ash cans, kitchen ranges, shades and blinds for each house.

**DRASTIC CHANGE**

A flatfish is like any other fish in his younger days, but later on he gradually turns on his side, and then his sides become the top and bottom, and what once served as his upper and lower portions become his sides.

Michigan cut and shipped 25 times as much white pine at one time as it can provide or spare today.

structed the housing and report date.

Authority immediately announced Brown vice-lamlett, sec-m. Application was filed 24.

Conflicts in the No attempt entire area, ed on those ciently con-character in ickly and at

ard rvey, it was at least 600 thin the cor-city. It was were double it the entire he chairman reported the

findings of the survey to members of the city council and received their definite instructions to proceed with an application to the USHA for funds to construct low-rent housing projects in the city, one for white occupancy and one for colored.

The studies entered into during formation of the application developed the probable need of 128 housing units for white people and 48 for colored people at a cost of approximately \$661,000. The application was filed with the USHA on June 10, 1939 and was approved July 27. On Aug. 11, a loan contract for \$541,000 was consummated with the USHA representing 90 percent of the estimated cost for the two projects. The local authority was required to supply the remaining ten percent which would increase the amount to \$602,000 through the issuance of bonds and local financing.

The first step following granting of the loan was to acquire 7.2 acres for construction of the project for white people at a cost of

**MARRIAGES IN LEE BOOSTED IN APRIL**

**Four Months Decline Ended As Couples From Adjoining Counties Get Permits**

ST. CHARLES, Va., May 11.—It took the marriage decline of leap year four months to return to normal after a vast decline starting with January, following a record number of marriages for the past year of 1939.

The fair sex, leap-year-ites, or some one must have been backward to cause an anticipated leap year marriage record to go into a slump for three months and only the month of April, according to records released today, were able to get the Lee county matrimonial parade back to normal with a total number of 36 for the windy month.

Those receiving license to wed from the clerk's office at Jonesville were: Fred F. Ritchie, 29, of Jewel Valley, Va., and Mary Y. Campbell, of Pennington Gap; George Wade, 23, of Big Stone Gap and Ruth Arnett, 22, of Keokee; Leonard Vandergriff, 20, and Fannie Phillips, 15, of Pennington Gap; John Earl Hammonds, 23, of St. Charles and Eva Hamblin, 19, of Pennington Gap; Edward Adams, 21, and Ruth Freeman, 16, of St. Charles; Melvyn Hughes, 21, of Lynch, Ky., and Pearl Reach, 21, of Harlan, Ky.; Leonard D. Holly, 51, of Hudson, Ind., and Edith B. Bowman, 43, of Kendallville, Ind.; Fred Garrett, 33, and Mildred Hounshell, 21, of Rose Hill; Lloyd Capps, 23, and Trulu Mae Robbins, 18, of Keokee; Carl Capps, 24, and Annie Marie Moore, 21, of Keokee; John Trent, 23, and Viola Wilburn, 21, of Sneedville, Tenn.; Clint L. Anderson, 57, of Kyles Ford, Tenn., and Fonda Fields, 29, of Keokee; Robert Carter, 29, and Ethel Ayres, 18, of Ewing, Va., E. F. Mitchell, 52, and Edna Roberts, 23, of Bristol, Tenn.; Wilson Clendennin, 27, of Buffalo, S. C., and Mavis Fritz, 19, Duffield.

Roy Vaughn, 21, and Irene Johns, 21, of Duffield; Cecil Stidham, 24, of Jonesville, and Pauline Robinette of Duffield; Walter Amos Robbins, 21, and Lillian Alleen Price, 21, of Pennington Gap; Elwood Shackleford, 21, of Hubbard Springs, Va., and Bulah Johnson, 21, of Occoanville; Walter Isaacs, 43, of Nickelsville, Va., and Della Bishop, 21, of Duffield; Hence Fields, 38, and Gladys Haynes, 22, of St. Charles; Charlie Allen, 21, and Geneva Goins, 17, of Jonesville.

Oscar Woodward, 21, of Leona Mines and Lofewta Kriffin of Keokee; Howard Johnson, 21, and Rankie Gibson, 21, of St. Charles; George Napier, 23, and Melbie Newman, 17, of Pennington Gap; Frank Foran, 22, of Holston, Va., and Mildred Newman, 18, of Pennington Gap; Oscar Hensley, 37, and Edith Napier, 24, of St. Charles; Wm. K. Thompson, 56, of Wise, Va., and Mary Kate Smith, 45, of Bonny Blue; Claude Lawson, 23, of Duffield and Sarah Myers, 16, of Pennington Gap; Smith Carr, 27, of Danville, Ind., and Jennie Grubb, 24, of Pennington Gap; Junior Russell, 21, and Lorene Nelms, 19, of Pennington Gap; Carl Keel, 26, of Jonesville and Mae Mosley, 22, of Pennington Gap; James Church, 23, of St. Charles and Etta Berry, 23, of Leona Mines.

When Kingsport Was Younger



HOW KINGSFORT LOOKED IN 1917 is shown in the panorama above, which won \$3 for Butch Reams, 1316 Linville St., in the recent Times-News picture contest. In the first panel, left, is the Improvement Building, still under construction

when the photograph was made. "The Fifties" residential section was non-existent, and open fields fill the area above Sullivan Street in the background. The second panel reveals Broad Street in the early stages of construction, stretching

from the white-pillared National Bank. Near the circle is the newly-laid foot Inn. The third panel shows the rows lined Cherokee Street. All the homes h



OLD BRIDGE, which crossed the Holston River at Rotherwood, is shown in the picture above, which won \$3 for Mrs. C. E. Palmer, 135 W. Sevier, in the recent Times-News contest. The scene above is a view from Rotherwood lawn.



BROAD STREET Methodist Church, constructed prior to 1917, was one of Kingsport's earliest buildings. The view above shows the old church before remodeling. Walter L. Hill, 722 Walnut St., received a \$3 prize for this photograph in the recent Times-News contest of old Kingsport pictures.

On The Korean Front:  
Company C.O. Raps Fairy Tales Of Truce In Korea

By FRED SPARKS  
ON KOREAN WESTERN FRONT (NEA) — The furious fighting of the past few days has swept thoughts of a quick peace into the back of every GI mind, to be avoided like the spooky attic closet a kid is scared to open. And that's good.

A company commander, his fatigue shirt sweated tight to his football shoulders, plunges his bayonet in and out of the ground to erase the rust, and says, "I've told the battalion to jam their Stars and Stripes. I don't want my men reading any more truce fairy tales. If it comes—please God! — wonderful. Meanwhile, we've got Chinks to kill."

His lines were spoken with sharp conviction. Nearby, a 50-calibre machine gun chop-chopping a hairy hill housing enemy snipers underlines this terrible thought: when guys behind dream at their desks, guys up front die on their bellies.

There have been too many pipe dreams that made peace seem as sure as a place bet in a two-horse race.

The vast movements are best followed in the Pentagon's air-conditioned map room. Foot sloggers see only as far as the top of the trench or the neck of the sergeant leading the cliff-climbing raid.

After a few exhausting days, war to a puffing reporter, soft as a hot water bag, is a brain bloated with memories that will stay forever, like an appendectomy scar. Here are some:

A night patrol feeds in rations with plastic spoons. A corporal taps the water tin from a GI's mouth. "Blockhead! Don't drink anything. We won't be able to stop for a minute."

They tape their luminous watches to avoid any glimmer of light. Helmets are left behind. Their round shapes are easier to see than a crushed cap, and if one fell it would hit like a Chinese gong, alerting enough enemy to liquidate all the life insurance policies.

A corporal says, "OK, now. Our mission is to bring back two or three prisoners for questioning. No shooting unless we have to. Kim (the Korean guide) will lead. Let any prisoners know we're not joking but remember—a dead guy can't be questioned."

At a busy battalion aid station a medic shows me a bloody pile of trousers cut off soldiers with leg, thigh or stomach wounds. "After each hassle," he says, "we have a big roll of dollars. If we can't find the owners, we divide the dough among the families of KIAs (Killed in Action)."

Vehicles nearing bullet boulevard take down their adjustable windshields. The sunlight, reflecting on the glass, would invite shells.

Tops are also shed, so you can swan dive out if artillery blasts nearby. The bumper unit numbers are taped over, like a blindfolded man, to discourage Communist infiltrators from seeking information on troop shifts.

feeling, like refereeing a boxing match between sabre-toothed tigers.

From the hill, I note U. S. blasts clouding the enemy hill bunkers. I twist my head—still firmly on—around and I see Communist shells splattering around GI digs.

Me? I should have covered sports.

Judge Rules Child To Stay In America

SEATTLE (AP)—A judge's ruling left Mrs. Sylvia McCandless Inoue today with the prospect of being separated either from her Japanese husband or from her 5-year-old daughter by a former marriage.

Mrs. Inoue yesterday asked Superior Judge William G. Long's permission to take her daughter Heather Hill with her when her present husband, Dr. Shinya Inoue, returns to Japan from his position on the medical staff at the University of Washington.

The girl's father, Richard V. Hill, from whom Mrs. Inoue was divorced two years ago, objected on the grounds he was paying his daughter's support and had been visiting her at every opportunity. Judge Long refused Mrs. Inoue's request, stating that until the girl reaches an age where she can make her own decisions, "the court must preserve in trust for the child that to which she is entitled by right of birth."

He added the issue was whether the child should be separated from her father and the culture of her native land and taken to a foreign country which may be "within the battle area of hostile powers."

New Corporation Formed In Theater

NEW YORK (AP)—A new million-dollar corporation has been formed to produce plays and operate theaters in an effort to stimulate the New York legitimate stage.

Formation of the corporation was announced yesterday by its founders—the Playwrights' Co., the City Investing Co. and producers Orger L. Stevens and Robert Whitehead.

Their announcement said they were convinced the New York theater can be helped by "operation along lines commonly established in large industries" instead of as "a series of unrelated productions."

Bridges Not Hurt Seriously By Car

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Bridges (R-NH) remained in a hospital overnight for rest after

Chicago Man Finally Free Of Doubts On Past Crime

CHICAGO (UP) — Frank Raboski was finally free today from doubts that his criminal record would ever again interfere with his "model existence."

Raboski, whose real name is Cornelius Pytsch, was discharged in criminal court yesterday when a chief justice ruled he should not be held because Gov. William G. Stratton had refused to extradite him to New York to face a parole violation charge.

Raboski attracted national attention when his true identity

Raboski—he said he preferred to be known by that name and hoped never to hear "Cornelius Pytsch" again—planned to resume the quiet pattern of living he enjoyed before his case drew headlines across the country.

"I'm naturally overjoyed to at last have this thing over," he said, "and I want to prove to the hundreds of people that have had faith in me that their confidence has not been misplaced."

He said he would continue as secretary of the Northlake Crime

Lumber Peddler Arrested Here For No License

An Asheville, N. C., lumber dealer has been arrested in Kingsport on a charge of peddling lumber without a license, Sessions Judge S. G. Gilbreath said Monday.

Judge Gilbreath said this was the first case in Sullivan County charging violation of the new state law requiring lumber peddlers to obtain permits.

The man was free Monday afternoon under \$500 bond, the

Paper Fight

WAS American Association proposes would terpris E. V. execut ciation fice C and p nation "We that U increas class 1 per ce take ef balanc July 1, "By crease for ac the fir amount the ra The el upon a publish diate, astrous Tink postio by O. for the tion. S distrib benefi "Oth that de versal are pe pense ilic rev cited a

Cops

ST. I dig dec yester the rer found : Final believe Glenco of St. a horse ed, fall the wa for the animal.

## When Kingsport Was Younger



**HOW KINGSFORT LOOKED IN 1917** is shown in the panorama above, which won \$3 for Butch Reams, 1316 Linville St., in the recent Times-News picture contest. In the first panel, left, is the Improvement Building, still under construction

when the photograph was made. "The Fifties" residential section was non-existent, and open fields fill the area above Sullivan Street in the background. The second panel reveals Broad Street in the early stages of construction, stretching

from the white-pillared National Bank Building to the circle. Near the circle is the newly-laid foundation of the Kingsport Inn. The third panel shows the rows of houses which once lined Cherokee Street. All the homes have now been replaced

by business buildings. Market Street fades into a dirt pathway in the last panel, leading to another residential section which does not exist today.



**OLD BRIDGE**, which crossed the Holston River at Rotherwood, is shown in the picture above, which won \$3 for Mrs. C. E. Palmer, 135 W. Sevier, in the recent Times-News contest. The scene above is a view from Rotherwood lawn.



**BROAD STREET** Methodist Church, constructed prior to 1917, was one of Kingsport's earliest buildings. The view above shows the old church before remodeling. Walter L. Hill, 722 Walnut St., received a \$3 prize for this photograph in the recent Times-News contest of old Kingsport pictures.

### On The Korean Front: Company C.O. Raps Fairy Tales Of Truce In Korea

By FRED SPARKS  
ON KOREAN WESTERN FRONT (NEA) — The furious fighting of the past few days has swept thoughts of a quick peace into the back of every GI mind, to be avoided like the spooky attic closet a kid is scared to open. And that's good.

A company commander, his fatigue shirt sweated tight to his football shoulders, plunges his bayonet in and out of the ground to erase the rust, and says, "I've told the battalion to jam their Stars and Stripes. I don't want my men reading any more truce fairy tales. If it comes—please God! — wonderful. Meanwhile, we've got Chinks to kill."

His lines were spoken with sharp conviction. Nearby, a 50-calibre machine gun chop-chopping a hairy hill housing enemy snipers underlines this terrible thought: when guys behind dream at their desks, guys up front die on their bellies.

There have been too many pipe dreams that made peace seem as sure as a place bet in a two-horse race.

The vast movements are best followed in the Pentagon's air-conditioned map room. Foot sloggers see only as far as the top of the trench or the neck of the sergeant leading the cliff-climbing raid.

feeling, like refereeing a boxing match between sabre-toothed tigers.

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### Judge Rules Child To Stay In America

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### Paper, Pulp Group Fights Postal Hike

WASHINGTON (UP) — The American Paper and Pulp Association says the administration's proposed postal rate increases would drive many publishing enterprises out of business.

E. W. Tinker of New York, executive secretary of the association, told the House Post Office Committee, that the paper and pulp industry now is the nation's sixth largest.

"We naturally are concerned that this bill, if enacted, would increase the rates for second class mail by approximately 40 per cent, part of which would take effect Oct. 1, 1953, with the balance to become effective July 1, 1954," Tinker said.

"By that date the total increase for reading matter and for advertising matter within the first and second zones will amount to 66 2/3 per cent above the rate in effect prior to 1951. The effect of such an increase upon many enterprises in the publishing field would be immediate, and in many cases disastrous."

Tinker was joined in his opposition to the proposed increase by O. R. Strackbein, spokesman for the Allied Printing Association. Strackbein said that mail distribution is a service that benefits everyone.

"Other governmental services that do not carry the same universal aspect in their benefits are provided at the general expense and covered by the pub-

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### Colombian Flies Home With Help Of Kentuckians

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. (P)—A plucky young Colombian, stranded here since May, took off in his single engine plane Monday for his home with best wishes of thousands of southern Kentuckians riding with him.

Raul Suarez, whose knowledge of the English language is very limited, left the airport at 9:30 a.m. and expected to "fly the railroad tracks" from here to Houston, Texas.

He said he expected to stop tonight either at Memphis, Tenn., or Shreveport, La., depending on the weather. He then will go to Houston and Brownsville, Texas, his port of entry.

Suarez' troubles began two months ago when he and several other Colombian pilots ferrying planes to South America landed here to refuel. While checking his newly purchased plane, Suarez twirled the prop and accidentally started the engine. The plane ran into another craft, damaging it extensively.

The Colombian had insurance to cover his plane, but not the other craft. He was sued for \$1,400 and local residents, led by Charles Bridges, airport manager, and the Rev. J. Stuart Wake, Christian minister, contributed funds to settle the suit. The contributions also covered an addi-

### Three Electrocuted In Wabash, Indiana

WABASH, Ind. (UP)—A 33,000-volt charge of electricity killed a man and two boys Monday as they installed a neon sign. Another boy was burned critically.

Duane Owen, 29, owner of the Wabash Sign Co., was erecting the sign at a motel with the help of Larry Hiner, Dan Wise and Hessel DeVorce, all 15.

The truck rolled backward and a boom struck a power line carrying the high voltage. The shock knocked DeVorce from the truck which burst into flames.

Hiner and Wise were trapped inside the vehicle and died.

Owen touched the truck while trying to save them and was killed by the current flowing through the vehicle and his body into the ground.

### PHYSICIAN DIES

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (P) — Dr. Charles Otis Neff, 75, twice president of the Kentucky State Medical Association, died yesterday.

## ARTHRITIS?

I have been wonderfully blessed in being restored to active life after being crippled in nearly every joint in my body and with

# Ross and King's Port

By G.D. CORSON  
(First of four articles)

While he is most remembered as the builder of Rotherwood, the stately old mansion standing above the North fork of the Holston River at the western edge of Kingsport, F.A. Ross' impact on the early community was much greater. A rich man, but selfless, he did more than just lend his name to a part of old Kingsport.

As an ordained Presbyterian minister, Ross built the first church of that faith in the area with his own funds and served it for thirty years as pastor without pay!

As an early industrialist, Ross sank his entire fortune in a cotton factory which failed a short time later leaving him financially ruined. As founding father of Rossville (later merged with Christiansville into King's Port) he failed to envision the importance of the railroad coming through Kingsport and, along with other Boat Yard leaders, his decision to continue to rely on the river for commerce led to the demise of old Kingsport.

Ross was born Dec. 25, 1796, in the old family home at Cobham on the James River in Cumberland County, Va. His father was a wealthy land owner and industrialist. The son enrolled at age 16 in Nazareth Hall, a Moravian school in Bethlehem, Pa. Ross completed his education at Dickinson College in Carlisle.

In 1817, Ross' father died with his estate heavily in debt. In order to clear the estate, the family owned Oxford Iron Works near Lynchburg had to be sold along with most of the 500 slaves who worked there. A humane man, Ross insisted on freeing the oldest slaves' families who could work and set them all up with farms and a paid commissioner to look after

## As I see it...

(A guest column by interesting people.)

their welfare. Then in the spring of 1818, just barely 21 years old, Ross traveled to Tennessee to look after his father's remaining lands there.

Ross' inheritance included large tracts in Sullivan and Hawkins counties, mostly along the North Fork and main stream of the Holston River. In 1817, the year before Ross first visited Tennessee, the state legislature authorized construction of a bridge across the North Fork about a half-mile above the point where it joined the main stream and away from Ross' lands. That crossing was on the major road from Virginia, North and South Carolina into Tennessee, Kentucky, the Northwest, Alabama and Mississippi.

Ross felt a bridge at that point would hurt the value of his land, and sought to buy the law (franchise) authorized by the legislature. The owner of the bridge right-of-way would not sell, so Ross quickly built a covered bridge joining his properties on both sides of the river at the mouth of the North Fork before the properly authorized structure could be built upstream. He then drove a road to connect with the traditional road and allowed free passage to area residents. Ross subsequently purchased the amended franchise for a small portion of its original value, making his bridge legal and providing him with a source of revenue for over 30 years.

During the same year his bridge was built, Ross laid out and sold forty lots along the "great" road adjacent to the western boundary of

Christiansville, which was founded in 1802. Ross' land was incorporated as Rossville in 1818, and both villages together formed an area known as The Boat Yard. This community subsequently was incorporated as one town, King's Port, on Aug. 21, 1822.

Ross also began construction of the first Rotherwood in 1818. A large, two-story brick home with a hipped roof and balustrade, the first Rotherwood was easily the most impressive home for miles around. Stuccoed white on the outside, it featured hardwood floors throughout with wainscoting in all the public rooms. Ross loved his house and the attention it commanded, calling it his "white tower" and naming it after Cedric the Saxon's home in Sir Walter Scott's classic, *Ivanhoe*.

In 1823, Ross was converted during a revival which began in Kingsport and progressed to Jonesboro. While at Jonesboro, he met Miss Theodocia Vance and married her three months later. After studying for a year at Rogersville, Ross was ordained as a Presbyterian minister in 1825. Lacking a pulpit, he donated the land and largely funded the first Presbyterian church in the boatyard. This church is described by his son as a little brick structure which was still standing in 1923. It apparently is not the same structure known as the Boatyard Presbyterian Church, which is a white frame building built in 1845. However, Ross is known to have preached in the latter church.



Mr. Corson prepared this article for the Know Your Community class at the Kingsport Leadership Institute.



# Commentary

## Kingsport bypassed

By G.D. CORSON  
(Second of four articles)

In the early 1800s, F.A. Ross prospered for a while in the area known as King's Port. He introduced the industry of silkworm cultures to the area which was at least partially successful.

Rotherwood became the area's social center with many famous visitors. Andrew Jackson, Jimmy Jones (governor of Tennessee) and the famous orator, William C. Preston, all visited.

Ross spent a great deal of time hunting on his property with his older friend, Richard Netherland, who operated an inn in the Boat Yard. Ross fathered 15 children, six of whom died in early childhood. His first child, Rowena, was born in 1824, and was the only daughter to live to adulthood. Ross lavished attention on her, sending her to schools in New York and Philadelphia. She became an accomplished musician and was known for her beauty and social grace.

After returning to Rotherwood, she married Edward Temple of Knoxville in 1850, and her father built her the present Rotherwood home as a wedding gift. Rowena's husband died of yellow fever a short time after their marriage. She subsequently married Wescom Hudgins, though this marriage did not work out. Rowena took her own life a few years later while living with her

### As I see it...

(A guest column by interesting people.)

father in Huntsville, Ala.

In 1850, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad (now part of the Southern Railroad) proposed to build a line into the area from the south, and a group of Jonesboro residents approached the founding fathers of Kingsport, including Ross and Netherland, with a plan. The Jonesboro group wanted the rail line to go through their village, bypassing Kingsport. They promised to seek an appropriation for Kingsport to use in cleaning out the river to make it navigable for steamboats if Kingsport would not object to the line being routed through their town. The Jonesboro group sent two steamboats, the *Cassandra* and the *Mary McKinney*, up from Knoxville to whet Kingsport's appetite.

The boats reached Kingsport but were grounded when the water level fell. Whether Ross actively agreed to the Jonesboro plan or only acquiesced to support other community interests in wagon and boat building, Jonesboro got the railroad. Kingsport never received the appropriation for the dredging. Commercial shipping shifted away from the river to the

railroad towns and interest in Kingsport died.

About the same time, Ross sank most of his fortune into a cotton factory near Rotherwood. Neither he nor his partners knew much about the business and the location was poorly chosen. Cotton had to be brought in by wagon from Knoxville, and the premium costs associated with their site quickly drove them bankrupt.

Financially ruined, Ross was forced in 1852 to sell Rotherwood to Joshua Phipps in order to clear his debts. The cotton mill was taken over by the C.N. Jordan Woolen Mills, which was forced to shut down in 1907. Ross accepted his fate as the "will of God", and left town to take a salary as the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Chatanooga. His wife, Theodocia, died there a short time later, and he accepted the pastorate of the Presbyterian church in Huntsville.

Ross married again, this time to Frances Robinson of Dudley, Mass., in 1859 and continued to serve the Huntsville church until a few years before his death in 1883.



Mr. Corson prepared this article for the Know Your Community class at the Kingsport Leadership Institute.

# A young J.B. Dennis

By G.D. CORSON  
(Third of four articles)

Whereas "Old" Kingsport died with the building of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad (later Southern) by way of Jonesboro, thereby bypassing the Boat Yard, completion of the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railroad provided the idea and impetus for building the "New" Kingsport of today. The man who conceived the idea and provided financial backing for the first planned industrial city, where only a muddy cow pasture stood at the turn of the century, was John B. Dennis.

Dennis was born March 4, 1866, in Gardiner, Maine, the oldest son of a well-to-do banker and industrialist. His father also was engaged in the ice business in Gardiner and did very well shipping ice to Cuba and importing rum back to the Northeast.

While still a youngster, Dennis conceived the idea of reselling cigars to workers in his father's icehouse. He would buy a box of five-cent cigars, and resell them for 10 cents each. In later years, Dennis would jokingly tell this story and someone would suggest that 100 percent was a pretty good profit.

In rebuttal, Dennis maintained his overhead was heavy; he had to raise the dollar with which to buy the box of cigars, which required time and thought. He had to give up playing ball at school and trudge a long way to the store for the cigars and still to the icehouse. And he had to take the risk of not being able to sell the cigars, to say nothing of the long walk home. All this overhead, he maintained, cost three cents per cigar, which may have been rather high, but, then, he wasn't in business for his health, but to make money.

Dennis attended Cornell University for three years before transferring to Columbia to receive his Bachelor of Arts degree in finance in 1887. After graduation, he worked for several brokerage firms in

## As I see it ...

(A guest column by interesting people.)

Boston and New York. At 24, he was assigned the task of drafting an entirely new program for reorganizing and handling the finances of the State of Tennessee. His program was eventually accepted and reportedly is still used with only minor changes and additions.

A financial statement stimulated him far more than a bottle of champagne. Hand him the financial statement and he was instantly absorbed in it. He would sit quietly studying it for a few minutes, pulling his moustache thoughtfully, oblivious to surrounding activities; shortly, he would look up with a sparkle in his clear grey eyes and tell you in simple language, that all could understand, just what the particular company's financial integrity was, whether it was strong or weak, where the strength or weakness lay, whether it would succeed and if the management was sound.

In 1890, Dennis became associated with the newly organized private banking firm of Blair and Company, founded by John I. Blair, a banking and railroad pioneer. It was not long before he became the virtual head of this new firm.

While he had no money invested in Blair & Company and no influence over the Blair family, he originated most of the ideas and plans for enlargement of the bank's activities. Within another three years he was made a full partner and remained with Blair & Company until it was dissolved in 1920.

In the 30 years, Dennis was instrumental in building the firm into the largest municipal bond company on Wall Street. He got a first-hand view of how cities are built and what makes them function successfully. A list of companies reorganized or rehabilitated through Blair &

Company includes Otis Elevator, Jones and Laughlin Steel, Borden's, Republic Iron and Steel, Swift & Company, U.S. Rubber and National Biscuit Company, better known as NABISCO.

In his early years with Blair, Dennis became interested in some practically untouched coal fields in west and southernwest Virginia. Through Blair, he formed the Clinchfield Coal Company to purchase large tracts of lands in the Clinch Mountains.

To transport coal mined in those areas to the east coast and industrial northeast, Dennis became interested in George L. Carter's progress in building a new rail line to connect the Midwest and the East Coast. Carter had been working on the project for years, putting sections of bankrupt rail companies together with new stretches through the mountains. Carter was president of the South and Western Railway, and J. Fred Johnson was purchasing agent. The firm was headquartered in Bristol. The railroad's name was chosen to obscure the exact route of his rail line and allow the purchase of right of way at less than their future value.

One purchase involved 7,000 acres near old Kingsport for about \$30 an acre. With his company's resources nearly exhausted and the task of building the rail line incomplete, Carter sought the assistance of Blair and Company. Dennis put together a New York banking syndicate and completed in 1909 the line from Dante, Va. through Kingsport to Spartanburg, S.C. In 1915, the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio line was extended to Elkhorn City, Ky.



Mr. Corson prepared this article for the Know Your Community class at the Kingsport Leadership Institute.

# Commentary

## Kingsport is built

By G.D. CORSON  
(Last of four articles)

George Carter appears to have been a bit of a gadfly. In the midst of building the Clinchfield Railroad, he abruptly pulled his company operations out of Bristol after a run-in with some local businessmen and moved to Johnson City. There he started numerous other endeavors including the Johnson City National Bank.

Whether it was part of the original arrangement for financing the completion of the railroad or a need to improve his cash flow position, Carter sold in 1914 the 6,355 acres he owned near Kingsport in Sullivan and Hawkins counties to Kingsport Farms, Inc. Kingsport Farms was controlled by Blair & Company and, of course, ultimately by John B. Dennis. The next year, Kingsport Improvement Co. was chartered by Dennis and acquired property from Kingsport Farms for establishment of the town.

When asked why he built Kingsport, Dennis replied, "To provide freight for the Clinchfield." While this no doubt was true, there must have been more than this in his mind, perhaps no more than his passion for organizing, planning and building.

Even before the Kingsport Improvement was chartered in 1915, a few industries had been established — Kingsport Portland Cement Co. (forerunner of Penn-Dixie), Kingsport Brick Corp. (now General Shale), and Kingsport Extract Co. (which manufactured chemicals for tanning leather from chestnut trees). As laborers came to work at these plants, some undesirable housing appeared; tent dwellings were not uncommon.

Dennis recognized the need for a careful physical plan to prevent the undesirable conditions of a boom town. To this end, he hired John Nolan, a pioneer city planner of Cambridge, Mass., to plan and lay out a model city designed for an eventual population of 50,000 people.

Dennis also recognized the importance of community spirit and the need to promote Kingsport. However, he was not a public man. He detested personal publicity and was

### As I see it ...

(A guest column by interesting people.)

never known to make a public speech. He never appeared at public functions and never gave interviews to the press.

To keep a low profile, he hired J. Fred Johnson to head Kingsport Improvement Co. and be a public promoter and one-man Chamber of Commerce. At the time, Johnson was president of Carter's City National Bank in Johnson City, but the two brothers-in-law had had a disagreement which reportedly was never patched up.

With advice from the Rockefeller Foundation, a model city charter was drawn, and Kingsport was reincorporated on March 19, 1917, as the first city in the state to adopt a city manager form of government.

In 1919, Dennis hired Lola Anderson, a graduate of the Landscape Art Course at Cornell to enhance the beauty of Nolan's physical plans. For many years she maintained a nursery, planted trees and flowers, and advised all residents of the town without cost. A native of Augusta, Ga., Miss Anderson met Dennis while he was on a golfing vacation there. They subsequently married in 1929.

It is not clear when Dennis moved permanently to Kingsport, though it must have been about the time Blair & Company was dissolved in 1920 and he formed a new investment firm named simply the Securities Company. His only recorded residence in Kingsport was Rotherwood, built by F.A. Ross about 1850, and a part of the properties purchased from George Carter by Kingsport Farms. Dennis remodeled the home, turning the front was turned to face the North Fork of the Holston River. He also built a fine herd of registered Jersey cattle to improve the dairy industry of East Tennessee and Southwest Virginia.

In 1922, Kingsport Press was formed to take a concession to print a series of cloth-bound classics, and moved into a building which originally housed the R.Y. Grant Leather Company which made saddles during World War I. Dennis must have provided the initial

financing for the new company in that he served as board chairman for a time. The printing firm needed paper and book cloth so Dennis persuaded Mead Corp. to set up a small pulp and paper plant nearby.

Within a decade, Dennis and Johnson were successful in persuading 15 new industries to locate in Kingsport. The city's population had grown from several thousand to over 18,000.

Profits for the Kingsport Improvement were equally impressive. Johnson, in a letter only five years after the company was founded, reported about half the land allocated for commercial development, or 300 acres, had been sold to industry for about \$1 million dollars. All of the approximate 1,004 acres purchased by the Kingsport Improvement from Kingsport Farms had cost only about \$100,000.

The city continued to grow even through the great depression. Dennis obviously recognized Johnson's talents as a promoter and gave him free rein to "run" the town. Together they enticed new industry to Kingsport through lavish dining and hunting at Rotherwood.

When World War II broke out, the Holston Ordinance Works was established on much of what was formerly Rotherwood Farm. The government also appropriated the mansion itself, and Dennis and his wife moved to another home in Biltmore, N.C., an Asheville suburb. After the war, the old home and part of the farm were returned to Dennis, but he had apparently lost interest in the project during his absence from Kingsport. He sold Rotherwood to H.G. Stone, a Tennessee Eastman Co. executive, and continued to spend his remaining years between Biltmore and another estate at Oyster Bay, Long Island. However, when he died in Biltmore in 1947, his body was returned to Oak Hill Cemetery to be buried near his most impressive and lasting monument, the City of Kingsport.



Mr. Corson prepared this article for the Know Your Community class at the Kingsport Leadership Institute.

# Commentary

## Rotherwood's ghosts

By KATHRYN  
R. SUMNER

Frederick A. Ross came to East Tennessee in 1818 to investigate vast land holdings left to him at his father's death the previous year. He was so enthralled by the beauty of this area he decided to make it his home; plans were underway to build his house within 10 days of his arrival. Ross hired Thomas Hope, Tennessee's first architect, to design and construct the house.

Ross chose to build his home on a rise of ground that gave him a view of the junction of the North and South Forks of the Holston Rivers, as well as the surrounding mountains.

Construction of the mansion, as it was considered by people of the area, was completed in 1820. Ross named his home Rotherwood. It was a large two-story, white stucco house with an observatory and balustrade. A method was designed to carry water from a spring to the second floor and this, along with the flat roof, led neighbors to believe Ross maintained a fish pond on top of his house.

Ross was not as concerned with the mansion as he was with the area's beauty, which he perpetuated by maintaining spectacular gardens on the grounds. The gardens were terraced down to the river's edge and were said to contain at least one of every species of tree in Tennessee.

The most famous was the "Old Elm," a magnificent 22 feet in circumference and 150 feet in height. "Old Elm" has since died and its exact location is obscure, but it is thought to have been on the bank of the North Fork a few hundred

### As I see it ...

(A guest column by  
interesting people.)

yards above the river bridge and near the spring. "Old Elm's" name was placed in the hall of fame for trees of the National Forestry Department where it is listed among the 12 most famous trees in America.

Ross and his family lived in Rotherwood until 1852 when it was sold to Joshua Phipps. Phipps maintained and rented out the mansion until it was destroyed by fire in 1864. The cause of the fire is unknown but it was speculated stragglers of the Union Army set the blaze. A few ruins of Rotherwood can be seen today across the road from Ross's second home, which came to be known as Rotherwood II.

During the early 1840s, Ross created Rotherwood II for Rowena Ross, the eldest of his 15 children.

Rowena never lived at Rotherwood II because of personal tragedies. Residents of Kingsport have heard stories of a young woman wandering along the banks of the Holston below Rotherwood searching for her lover; one wonders if this could be Rowena Ross searching for her fiance, who drowned in the river the day before they were to be married.

In Nov. 1847, Ross sold Rotherwood II and 19,000 acres to Joshua Phipps. Today's Rotherwood is the end result of many expansions and improvements made over the years by various owners.

The mansion began as two separate parallel structures

that were later connected with the addition of a central hallway and a common roof. Hand-fired brick was used to join the two buildings.

Front and side porches with 30-foot Doric columns were added. There is a 7x30-foot area in the cellar with the only handhewn wooden beams there. No one is sure of the original purpose of this area in the cellar. Legend says Phipps kept slaves chained to these beams and that their ghosts haunt the area. The Phipps family disclaimed any use of this area for the purpose of slaves and went so far as to publish an article in the local newspapers refuting the rumors.

Rotherwood II remained in the Phipps family until early in the 20th century when it was sold to Kingsport Farm Inc., and it was the home of Kingsport's first mayor. In 1928, Rotherwood was purchased by John B. Dennis who made many repairs and renovations including a new entrance and sunken gardens while preserving the charm of the old mansion.

In 1946, Mr. Dennis sold Rotherwood to the Herbert G. Stone family who are the present owners.

Many residents of Kingsport have expressed an interest in seeing the city purchase Rotherwood and convert it into a museum so we can preserve this grand piece of Kingsport's history.

*Kathryn R. Sumner*

*Mrs. Sumner prepared this article for the Know Your Community class of the Kingsport Leadership Institute.*

# The Show Goes On—For Last Time At State

By MARGIE MILLER  
Times-News Staff Writer

Forty-two years of sentiment connected with Broad Street's State Theater ended with a whimper Sunday night, as the curtains closed on the last show.

Employees were expecting a nostalgic crowd of movie-goers to bid adieu to the landmark because of a surge of calls from curious Kingsporters throughout the week. But the 700-seat auditorium only had about 30 inhabitants for the 9 p.m. showing of "Gray Lady Down", a submarine disaster flick starring Charlton Heston.

Many potential customers decided against attending when they noticed the



State Theatre: Last show was Sunday night.

sign at the box office announcing a lack of heat — a problem that has plagued the theater recently.

Tom Barham, who is both an employee and 15-year patron, said he's been shoveling coal into the furnace throughout the winter, but the biggest theater in town doesn't heat up like smaller versions at the malls.

As do many Kingsporters, Tom recalls the days of being under 12, the magic cut-off cheaper ticket prices. At the State it also meant admission to the "Kiddy Matinee" on Saturday afternoons. Six bottle caps paid one's way into the slapstick Jerry Lewis films and made one eligible for free suckers or other gifts given out before the show. Scrap iron could get

adults in during World War II, one patron recalled.

A few minutes into the last show, the letters of the marquee were being taken down. The employees were to work throughout the night to clean the place and prepare the merchandise to be shipped by ABC Theaters to other movie houses.

Among items to go were the ceramic shell-lamps, lighting the walls of the lobby. They'd been there since opening day, March 6, 1936, but would be going to unknown territory, though potential collectors had been inquiring about securing the lamps all week.

One viewer came to the last show "to say goodbye to an old friend", while another reminisced about spending his "formative years" with friends at the State.

One of the most affected by the closing was Vickie Stapleton, 18. In her fifth year of working behind the concession stand, she had tears in her eyes throughout the last day.

"It's hard to talk about. My whole family's worked down here," she said, and that includes two sisters, two brothers and a mother who filled in when the others were sick.

"I'm just sentimental, I guess," Ms. Stapleton said as she recalled her experiences there. "I'd see couples come in who were first dating, later they'd tell me they were married, and pretty soon they'd have their first child."

One elderly man has attended the theater for free every Sunday afternoon for the five years she's been working. Seeing the same show for the third or fourth week in a row never bothered him, she explained.

When business was slow behind the counter, she could always watch a good movie for the 30th time or sneak a peak at couples kissing in the back rows — a popular practice to the end, she said.

Keeping out drunks who'd slip in for a little warmth and shelter was another job. Three years ago there was an all-night vigil which involved waiting for a couple men who regularly slid down the coal chute to enter for the evening. The police helped them evacuate the unwanted visitors.

"It was sad about the men, but fun for us," Barham said.

None of the employees had other jobs lined up immediately, but whatever does come next, things will never be the same as at the State, Ms. Stapleton said.

# Commentary

## Kingsport work ethic

By MARGARET  
RIPLEY WOLFE

First of five articles

By 1916 when J. Fred Johnson became the principal promoter for the new town of Kingsport, his experiences as a child and young adult had already forged a character that was heavily imbued with the Protestant work ethic and corresponding middle-class values.

Born in Hillsville, Va., on June 25, 1874 to J. Lee Johnson and Mary Pierce Early Johnson, he was influenced by the nineteenth-century American value system of which the work ethic was a basic tenet. Historian Daniel T. Rodgers in *The Work Ethic in Industrial America 1850-1920* notes that "nineteenth-century Americans were told that in a world of pressing material demands it was one's social duty to produce" and that "working also held one back from the sink of idleness."

**They also** harbored a hope for success and the belief that work was a creative act.

Rural Southern Appalachia offered few economic opportunities to its children. Johnson's native Carroll County in southwest Virginia was poor, but Hillsville was the county seat. There Johnson first heard and participated in civic discussions involving community government; there he accumulated a knowledge of business principles; and there he acquired an understanding of people.

His father died when the boy was in his early teens, and Johnson had to give up his formal education to rescue his father's general store and support his mother and two sisters. Setting a demanding pace, he not only managed to pay his father's debts with interest, but he also studied after the store closed at 9 p.m., reciting his lessons to an old schoolmaster. He later read law in Hillsville.

**Along with** considerable ability, Johnson had the good fortune to be in the right place at the right time. He came to manhood as energetic, opportunistic Southerners were beginning to subscribe to the "New South" philosophy, with its emphasis on industrialization, business, and commerce. Embracing an essentially Northern value system, Southern entrepreneurs entered into alliances with Northern capitalists.

Johnson's marriage to Ruth Carter led directly to his business association with her brother, George L. Carter, the principal promoter of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Railroad, and indirectly to contacts with Northern investors. John-

### As I See It...

(A guest column  
by community leaders.)

son became an agent for Carter and bought land options along the proposed route.

Although the idea for a railroad traversing the Southern highlands to connect the Midwest and East Coast originated in the Old South, its realization awaited the New South's exploitation of untapped resources in east Tennessee, southwest Virginia, and eastern Kentucky. When Carter encountered financial difficulties, he sought assistance.

**John B. Dennis** of Blair and Company, New York City, salvaged the project, and the railroad was finally completed in 1915 from Elkhorn City, Ky., to Spartanburg, S.C.

Meanwhile, Carter had found a promising site for an industrial city. As early as 1905, the Johnson City Comet mentioned that Carter's Unaka Corporation was planning "to boom a town at Kingsport," where land options were being taken up for about \$40 an acre. Carter also brought an engineer from Philadelphia to study the countryside, and by 1906, a street arrangement for the proposed town had been drawn and streets had been named. Carter never implemented this early plan.

In 1914, he sold 6,355 acres of land in Sullivan and Hawkins counties to Kingsport Farms, Incorporated, controlled by Blair and Company. The next year, the Kingsport Improvement Company was chartered and acquired property from Kingsport Farms for the establishment of the town. Apparently John B. Dennis (a native of Maine) held controlling interest in both companies, and it was he who financed the establishment of Kingsport.

**Whatever** other motivations Dennis had, his prime consideration was the development of an industrial city that could create traffic for the railroad. Even before the chartering of the Kingsport Improvement Company, a few industries had been established: the Kingsport Portland Cement Company, the Kingsport Brick Corporation, and the Kingsport Extract Corporation. As laborers came to work at these plants, some undesirable housing began to appear, and tent dwellings were not uncommon. Dennis recognized the need to implement a careful physical plan to prevent the undesirable conditions of a boom town.

In certain respects, Dennis

was not unlike the coal barons of the Appalachian South, 1880-1930. Ronald D. Eller has noted that most of the coal operators were not natives of Southern Appalachia; that they were independent, well-educated, and predominantly upper-middle class; and that some subscribed to Social Darwinism but as time passed found it necessary to support community development and involve themselves in public relations.

**Dennis** was the son of a prominent northeastern banker and businessman. He attended Cornell University for three years and then transferred to Columbia College, where he earned the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1887. Following graduation, he worked for several brokerage firms in Boston and New York City, and in 1890 became associated with Blair and Company. Within three years, he was made a partner. Dennis's connection with Blair and Company led to his initial involvement in Southern Appalachia, but when the firm was dissolved in 1920, he retired from active banking and concentrated on the Clinchfield Railroad and the Kingsport project.

Dennis recognized the importance of community spirit and the need to promote Kingsport. One report claimed: "Dennis detested publicity."

Dennis's reticence may have stemmed, in part, from his almost total deafness. In any event, he chose to maintain a low profile and hired J. Fred Johnson on 31 December 1915 as a promoter or one-man chamber of commerce for the new town.

**Dennis's** acquaintance with Johnson had begun with the purchase of controlling interests in the C.C. & O. While Dennis envisioned, financed, and directed the establishment of Kingsport, J. Fred Johnson, the native mountaineer, was the man with the ideas and ideals to make the plan possible.

Their expectations for success rested on the availability of raw materials, the completion of the railroad, the existence of and adequate labor supply, and the concept of interlocking industries — that is, industries that cooperated with and complemented each other while developing non-local markets.

Even with these advantages, they expected to create more than just a company town; they anticipated a planned, diverse, industrial community.

**Tomorrow: the Kingsport spirit.**

(Dr. Wolfe is associate professor of history at East Tennessee State University, Kingsport Center. This series is from *Appalachian Journal*.)

Probably  
Kingsport  
Times News

# Commentary

## The Kingsport spirit

By MARGARET  
RIPLEY WOLFE  
(Second of five articles)

The "Kingsport spirit" was the term applied to the sense of community that John B. Dennis and J. Fred Johnson created and protected. The city's inception as a planned industrial center contributed to the pervasive opinion among the early residents of the town that Kingsport was special, unique, and destined for greatness.

**Johnson and** Dennis subscribed to the aspect of Progressivism that glorified rationality, efficiency, and expertise. They recruited an interesting array of experts to advise them.

For the physical plan, they hired John Nolen; for the architecture, several reputable professionals including Clinton MacKenzie, Thomas Hastings, Grosvenor Atterbury, and Evarts Tracy. To enhance the beauty of the physical plan, in 1919 they hired Lola Anderson (later to be Mrs. John B. Dennis), a graduate of the Landscape Art Course at Cornell University, to maintain a nursery and advise all residents of the town without cost. To draft a model charter, the K.I.C. first had their lawyers prepare the articles of incorporation, then submitted them to several Southern authorities for comments, and finally asked the Bureau of Municipal Research in New York City to revise the document. To foster the development of education, the improvement company looked to Columbia University for help and organized a school system based on that of Gary, Ind., which incorporated William Wirt's work, study, and play program. To safeguard the public health, Dennis and Johnson sought the cooperation of the Tennessee Board of Health, and Dr. T.B. Yancey was put at their disposal.

**The bustling** new town attracted individuals from all over the country to teach, practice law and medicine, establish businesses, and manage the industries. One early arrival labelled Kingsport "a very cosmopolitan town ... neither southern nor northern ... a young person's town." While natives of the area provided a reliable labor force, most of the managerial-professional types hailed from elsewhere in the country, although this was not always the case in the beginning and certainly not in later years. This group, along with a sprinkling of local professional people and members of old established families, provided a nucleus for civic organizations and volunteer work.

### As I See It...

(A guest column  
by community leaders.)

The role played by Johnson in Kingsport's history is all the more fascinating because of the complexity of his character. Johnson truly believed that a man should leave his mark.

When Dennis first offered him the job at Kingsport, Johnson reportedly told his wife that they could either be millionaires or build a town. For the next 28 years of his life, his prime consideration was the development of Kingsport.

**Although he** was a businessman, he subordinated his personal interests to those of the town. Nonetheless, at the time of his death in 1944, he was associated with two banks and the electric utilities company, president of the Kingsport Brick Corporation, and owner of a department store.

There is no evidence that Johnson had special allegiance to any particular business or industrial group; he answered only to John B. Dennis. Here, too, he was somewhat independent by virtue of his own business success. The relationship of Johnson and Dennis was harmonious because they were kindred philosophical spirits.

Dennis obviously recognized Johnson's talents and appreciated his accomplishments. Consequently, he gave Johnson free reign, and Johnson parlayed his position as president of the Kingsport Improvement Company into that of power broker for the town.

Probably a major factor in Dennis's election of Johnson as promotion agent was the fact that Johnson was a native of the region. As such, he possessed an insight that enabled him to establish a healthy rapport with the people.

**Johnson was** of the people, but not really one of them. He respected the inhabitants of the Southern Appalachians, believed they should have opportunities to better themselves, and had no patience with those who failed to use opportunities to their advantage.

Earle S. Draper, who first knew Johnson when he himself was an assistant to planner John Nolen, offered this perspective: "Johnson knew the mountaineers and could talk their language. If there was anything to put over such as a land deal, he handled it."

Draper described Johnson as "something of a shyster as well as a businessman. He had sympathy with the underprivileged, but he did not think they should be given a price that

would go beyond the rightful value. He was a mule trader by nature. He would not give too much."

One of Johnson's responsibilities as president of the Kingsport Improvement Company was the disposal of land profitably, in line with the overall city design. One major reason that the K.I.C. engaged John Nolen as their city planner was that the platting of lots already done by the railroad engineers did not make the best use of the land, that is, produce the largest possible number of lots for sale. In comparing his first preliminary plan with the old arrangement, Nolen pointed to the advantage of increased frontage and more lots.

**H. Ray Dennis**, brother of John B., soon informed Nolen that Johnson feared "the great number of business lots on the new map of the business district will have a depressing effect on sales." Johnson suggested instead that the map show only a portion of the business district. Dennis wrote: "Mr. Johnson thinks that such a map will answer all immediate purposes, and when these sales are well advanced the balance of the business district can be thrown in. In the meantime we have purchased all the outlying properties so that we will not be handicapped later when we get ready for the final development."

All of this soon had Nolen arguing that his plan would yield \$100,000 more profit than the original.

Under Johnson's direction, sales proceeded on schedule.

Johnson, while producing staggering profits for the K.I.C., also lavishly supported the Presbyterian Church, backed the Community Chest, and was generous to a fault.

He was instrumental in advancing the business careers of young men with helpful advice from time to time; he was known to buy wardrobes for poor but deserving students when they went off to college. During World War II, he kept up a steady correspondence with several of the town's servicemen. Having no children of his own, he often treated those of others to ice cream, never failing "to include any stray urchin who was lingering around the soda fountain."

While recognizing him as an opportunist, local people also saw Johnson as a benevolent patriarch.

**Tomorrow: The progressive city.**

(Dr. Wolfe is associate professor of history at East Tennessee State University, Kingsport Center. This series is from Appalachian Journal.)

# Commentary

## A region's values

By MARGARET  
RIPLEY WOLFE  
(Third of five articles)

### As I See It...

(A guest column  
by community leaders.)

There is no question that J. Fred Johnson served as a native-born facilitator for private entrepreneurial development, but before passing a harsh judgment on him, we must take into account the culture of the area around Kingsport at the turn of the century and the opportunities that private enterprise afforded.

The mountains and valleys near Kingsport harbored a pre-industrial society, but there is evidence that some inhabitants subscribed to the work ethic and middle-class values — values not so drastically different from those of Johnson himself. The region did not possess the same class delineations as the modern industrial, urban society of the North, but it did have gradations of wealth, characteristic of a land-based society.

**There were** a few professionals — teachers, lawyers, physicians, trained ministers, journalists — and a small entrepreneurial class. Even those whose livelihood derived from business activities in small towns found it desirable to own land.

The size of the landholdings varied as did the standard of living. Some families owned hundreds of acres in fertile valleys, educated their sons well, and lived in a genteel fashion. Others were land poor, working hard for a meager harvest. Still others did not have enough land to consider themselves farmers and labored for their more prosperous contemporaries.

Income from the land was unstable, subject to fluctuations of weather as well as of the economy. Frank L. Cloud, one of Kingsport's finest city managers and son of a Hawkins County farming family, once commented on the primitive nature of industry prior to the establishment of the modern city of Kingsport.

**He referred** to fur trapping and also mentioned another

turn-of-the-century activity, logging. Whole families sometimes located in the remote, primitive camps to cut a boundary of timber. The nearest market was Knoxville, and flotillas of logs accompanied by men and boys on log rafts held together with wooden pegs made the four-day trip down the Holston River. Some loggers ventured on down the Tennessee to Chattanooga, an eight-day sojourn.

About this time, Lovedale, a small community whose site now lies within the corporate limits of modern Kingsport, was the business center for the surrounding territory. Old Kingsport along the Holston River was only a short distance away.

Lovedale boasted a general store, a coffin shop and a saddle shop. The first telephone in the area was in W.P. Harrison's store. One old-timer of Lovedale recalled that transportation was so poor that she was 17 or 18 before she saw Bristol, about 25 miles away. Health care and educational opportunities were scarce. No modern hospital existed in the vicinity, and a high school education was a rarity.

**Another** resident explained that "the people were glad to sell their land and take their families where they could have better advantages." She added that some people moved away to small college towns. When local residents learned that the land around Kingsport had been sold to a New York company, they were generally optimistic about chances for growth and improvement.

The values, beliefs, and attitudes of the people of Kingsport area at this crucial moment when they were about to witness the onset of drastic change in the local economy are of paramount importance. Sociologist Thomas R. Ford conducted a survey among Southern Appalachians during the late 1950's to gauge their responsiveness to

industrial society or their reluctance to abandon frontier-agrarian traditions. He reached the following conclusion:

"Most of the people of the Region ... have adopted the major goals and standards typical of American society. They, like other people throughout the nation, wish to have larger incomes, greater material comforts, and more prestigious status. And if it seems unlikely that they will realize these aspirations for themselves, they would at least like to see them realized by their children. In short, the people of the region have become 'progressive-minded' and 'achievement-oriented' to a surprisingly high degree, and a large amount of motivation effort, like the preaching, in the Southern Appalachians is expended on the already converted."

**There is** evidence that turn-of-the-century residents of the Kingsport area and the native, first-generation industrial labor force possessed the characteristics prior to World War II that Ford identified among Southern Appalachians of the late 1950's.

Ford, in his survey, also studied community leaders of the late 1950's in Southern Appalachia. He made the following assessment: "In short, the people who were recognized as leaders by the general respondent population were on the average wealthier, better educated, and situated in positions of prestige and influence. Although named by the people, they were clearly not of the people in the sense of being typical representatives of the Southern Appalachian population."

The same analogy could well be made to the residents of the Kingsport area and their relationship to Johnson just after the turn of the 20th century. Johnson was wealthier and better educated than they, but his values were apparently not at variance with those for whom he served as a leader.

**Tomorrow: Northern investment.**

(Dr. Wolfe is associate professor of history at East Tennessee State University, Kingsport Center. This series is from *Appalachian Journal*.)

Ca. July 1972



## Children's Church Home Rounding Out Second Highly Successful Year; View '37 Confidently



By MRS. EVA T. KEY  
The executive board of the Children's Church Home nearing its second anniversary expresses gratitude and enters 1937 with confidence.

Last week at their regular meeting the members of the board heard a report of all the work done for the Children's Church Home during the past year. All were so happy and so thankful as they reviewed what had been accomplished. A motion was carried to express thanks to the citizens of Kingsport, both to organizations and to individuals who have contributed to this great cause.

**Home Organized in 1935**  
The home was opened June 24th, 1935. Funds have never been solicited but the larder has never been empty. At that time there was little money on hand but the women who started this movement had great faith. They saw the great need for such a home in Kingsport. And as the children came the gifts poured in from many sources.

**House of Dreams Come True**  
Every piece of furniture in the home represents some unsolicited gift from some interested friend

who loves the children there. Playground equipment has been set up, and shelves, drawers, and chairs have been made by men who were interested in the children's comfort and happiness.

Last June when the first anniversary of the home was celebrated there were eighteen children in the home. Now there are twenty-two being cared for besides the baby who was adopted last year. Miss Belle Hall is the capable matron in charge. She is assisted by Miss Beulah Thomas, housekeeper and by Hattie Godsey, young helper.

Record cards are kept of the health of each child. A registered nurse has begun visits to the home at regular times each week. The children have been wonderfully blessed with health.

The doctors of Kingsport have been most liberal with their time and their services. A number of the children with bad tonsils have had them removed and several other minor operations have been performed.

**Little Actual Money Spent**  
Very little money has been spent by the board in any way for equipment, but many improvements

have been added during the past year. A piano was purchased with funds donated for that purpose. A sewing room was equipped by women who were anxious to do their bit. A prayer room on the third floor was furnished. While a group of young matrons did a lot of inside painting and made curtains. Groups of church women have held sewing bees from time to time and a lot of sheets and quilts were made.

**Executive Board**  
Mrs. T. B. Yancy, president; Mrs. J. W. Shuey, vice president; Mrs. J. C. Lyons, secretary; Mrs. W. C. Ring, Jr., treasurer, Mrs. Karl Swenning, corresponding secretary.

**Committee Heads**  
Spiritual Needs, Mrs. R. L. Peters; Material Needs, Mrs. Mermitt Potter; House and Grounds, Mrs. G. W. Harrison; Investigating Committee, Mrs. Paul Wimmer; Out Case Committee, Mrs. J. J. Jordan; Sewing Director, Mrs. J. W. Shuey.

**Three Fold Training**  
The children are given spiritual, physical and mental training. An atmosphere of love prevails. Anyone visiting the home can feel this. When a new child arrives feeling strange, he is received with open arms by the other children.

The church women who are doing this work eventually hope to find christian homes for those children who are complete orphans, and who are free to be adopted, but any one wishing to adopt a child must bear certain responsibilities.

Thus the Church Home for Friendless Children embarks upon 1937 and each interested person feels that the year holds great things.

## Armstrong-McCoy, Con



This new home, now rapidly nearing completion. Every little detail has been carefully studied. Huddle and is located on Lyaville street in Kingsport.

## '36 FORECLOSURES DECREASE HEAVILY RECORDS INDICATE

**Mortgage Foreclosures Are Found Lowest Since 1930 Federal Home Loan Bank Board Officials Say**

Mortgage foreclosures in the year 1936 were lower than for any twelve month since 1930, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board announced yesterday on the basis of its annual averages index.

The indices, calibrated on 1926 as 100 percent, give 274 for 1936 and 235 for 1930. The mean figure of 366 for 1935 compares with 370 for 1934, 395 for 1933, 382 for 1932, and 300 for 1931.

On a monthly basis, the index increased from 235 in November to 268 in December, 1936, but foreclosures last December were 12 percent lower than those in the corresponding 1935 month.

The rise in the December, 1936, foreclosure index over that of November was attributed to sharp increases in the large cities of New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Elsewhere in the country, December foreclosures were practically the same as in November.

The four-year average of the change from November to December shows that foreclosures normally increased in 39 cities, declined in 39, and remained unchanged in four.

The average monthly index in 1936 was 274, a decline of 25 percent from the 1935 figure of 366. The rise of 14 percent between November and December compares

## Extra System Use

An improvement standards is that 20 per water system and suburban than in any tory of the Herbert C. rector of the tens Council Water sys financing ur Modernizatio Federal Hou.

## EXHIBIT FOR HO

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WASHINGTON - Federal Ho will be show Shows plans Spring thro States. Mar the shows, w 1937 year.

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with a non cent.

The tabula December, 14 cities had a closures last the like 193 ported a lo cities record.

For the f pared with ported a hi closures whi smaller.

Data relea based upon in 78 counti with populat 000.

# Building A Home

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# If You're Planning To Build A Home

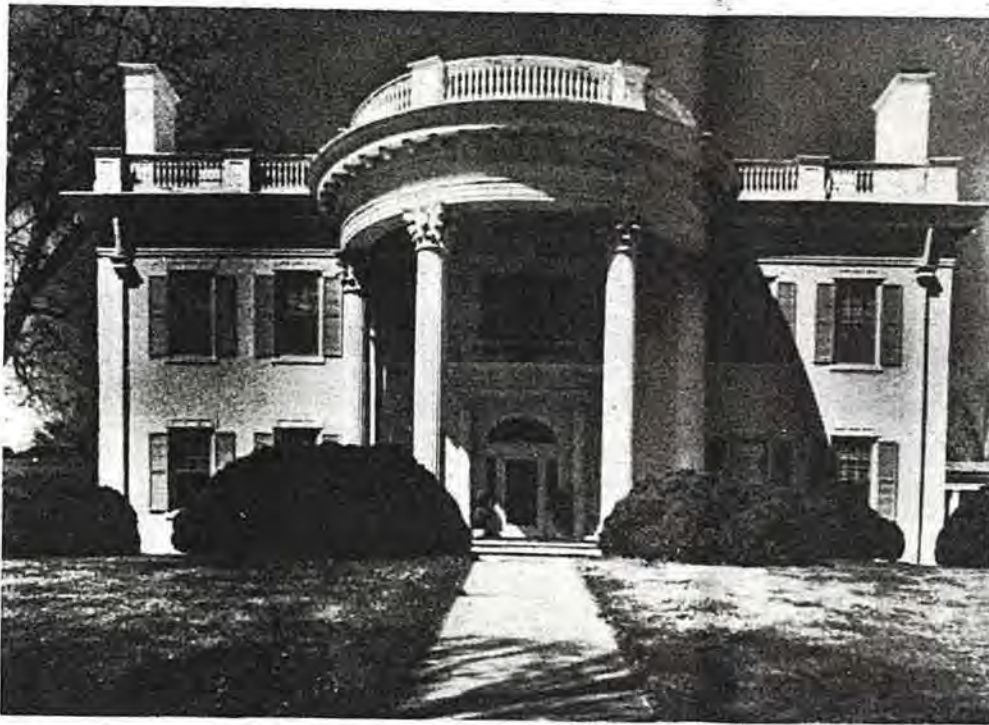
1937 is the best possible time to build it. Conditions are improving, land prices are low, and the cost of building is still below normal. Moreover, there still exists, today in Kingsport, the greatest home shortage in the history of the city.

The value of a home, as an investment, cannot be overestimated. From a property standpoint, there is no safer way to invest your capital. From the viewpoint of security and convenience, a home is a virtual necessity, for every family.



with a non cent.

# Kingsport's Very Own Mansion



Allandale is Harvey Brooks' gift to city.

Few towns can boast that they own and operate an authentic southern mansion, furnished with valuable antiques. Kingsport can make that claim, thanks to the generosity of one man.

The man was Harvey Brooks and his gift to the city was his home, Allandale.

Brooks, a founding father of Kingsport, bought 500 acres of land located on the western edge of town in 1940 as a site for a farm. In 1949, he moved his Tennessee Walking Horses and Angus cattle to the land, and started to build his home.

Brooks called the house Allandale, named after a horse, and designed the building as a replica of a colonial southern mansion. He furnished the house with antiques, including the portico, staircase and pillars, from a mansion in Knoxville that was being torn down.

Brooks lived at Allandale until his death in 1969. In his will, he gave the house, complete with furnishings, a barn, 22 acres of land, and 5,000 shares of Vulcan stock, to the city. The will stipulated the city had to maintain the property "in a manner comparable to its maintenance during my lifetime."

The city had one year to think the matter over, and finally decided to take the

property.

The mansion has been opened for public tours for eight years, and according to city parks and recreation Director Gabe Prescott Allandale has been well-visited. "We had over 2,000 visitors from May to December 1977," he said. He added that the location, along highway 11-W, has helped to increase tourist trade.

In addition to the tours, Prescott said the public is welcome to use a renovated barn for any type of social function. He said that part of the barn will be converted into a theater, and the facility will eventually be used for parties, flea markets, arts and crafts shows, puppet shows and even weddings.

Prescott said that work is continuing on the barn, and "we hope by July that a chairlift, restrooms and lighting will be finished."

Elsewhere on the grounds, Prescott said the city has stocked two small ponds and they are available for group fishing. "We hope to have a petting zoo where kids can feed and pet animals," he added.

Prescott said that Allandale is "a unique park" in that it shows an example of colonial living. He added that the park was "open to anyone who wants to use it."

# Her Memories Could Fill A History Book—And Do

Mary Nelms At 85

By MARY KISS  
Times-News Staff Writer

It's been 108 years since the Battle of Kingsport. But to Miss Mary Nelms, the Civil War is only a generation away.

Her recollections of stories told by family and friends are incorporated in a new historical work by Kingsporter Tom Ramsey, whose diorama of the battle scene is exhibited in the Jackson School Museum.

The night before the conflict, Dec. 13, 1864, Miss Nelms recalls, blacksmith Harv Leedy closed up his shop on the Holston River near Ross' Mill, saddled his horse and headed for the village of Kingsport to spread the news:

Confederates — 250 or 300 of them — were digging in down on the cedar bluff at the forks of the Holston.

Word was that the Yankees were close on their heels, and the Rebels were preparing to make a stand.

It was hardly a night for staying outdoors. People who told Mary Nelms the tale years later remembered that Leedy had forded the river on his way home. By the time he reached the houses, the water clinging to his horse's flanks had already turned to chunks of ice.

## Mother watched the battle

The next morning, Mary Nelms' mother, Helen Hoffman, and her sister Lavinia stood on the front portico of their home near the Netherland tavern and watched the gunfire as more than 4,000 Yankees surrounded the hapless Rebels on the bluff.

The battle was soon over. The Confederates, numb from the cold and too much Kingsport moonshine, fled in disorder through the woods. They left behind 18 dead and 84 prisoners, including their leader, Col. R. C. Morgan, who was reportedly "so drunk that he danced a jig when captured."

For years afterward, the Hoffmans would tell about the cannonball that somehow went astray while the Union forces were dismantling their guns. It whizzed through the air, Mary Nelms recalls, striking the front column of a neighbor's house.

Afterwards — although Mary's grandfather, Aaron Hoffman, was a Union sympathizer — the Yankee soldiers came and took away all the meat and flour in the house, leaving them with hardly any food.

"I guess they still had potatoes," speculates Miss Nelms, bright-eyed and alert, savoring her 85 years of collected memories.

"My grandfather was a Whig. But had four sons — my mother's brothers — fighting in the Confederate Army. One was in a Union prison in an old post office in St. Louis on the day of the battle."

Miss Nelms still lives in the old family home, which she figures must date back to around 1829.

## Father talked with Jackson

She calculates that the house must have been constructed before or during Andrew Jackson's term as president, because her father used to tell about how Jackson passed by on his trips to and from the White House.

"Once, Jackson was coming up the road, I suppose to spend the night at the Netherland Inn, (we didn't call it that, though; it was

always just the old tavern) and he saw a big pile of sawdust left from building Grandfather's house.

"The President stopped and asked my grandfather what he was doing with that sawdust, and then he said grandfather should get rid of it, because bugs could get into it and cause typhoid fever."

Miss Nelms' memories, spanning parts of two centuries of Old Kingsport history, have been a unifying factor in Ramsey's book.

The book — due for publication just in time for the battle's December anniversary — will appear in paperback and in a numbered, limited-edition hardcover version. The paperbacks will be available for those primarily interested in the information value. The hardbound volumes — 350 numbered copies — are already a near-sellout as collector's items.

Ramsey's work will be a boon to students searching for material about their home town's most notable excursion into military history. Information about Kingsport's early days is scarce, and, until now, accounts of the battle have been confined to a few paragraphs, scattered here and there in historical volumes.

Ramsey, an interior designer whose hobby is making models of battle scenes, began collecting facts about the Kingsport foray to give authenticity to his scale model.

As the information grew, material for a book began taking shape, and Ramsey intensified his search for pictures, documents, records and recollections like those of Miss Nelms.

The cover of the slim volume was drawn in Confederate gray, Union blue and yellow by Kingsport artist Georgia Neeley, as was a centerfold map of the battle area showing the positions of the troops in red and blue.

Photos of the battle's commanders were hard to find, and Ramsey scoured public and private libraries here and in Washington looking for bits of reproducible information. His book includes the first photo ever published of General Patton, supplied by a granddaughter.

## The only bullet was British

There's an original picture of the famous "Old Elm" which was a landmark in the Rotherwood area until the 1940's; a map of Old Kingsport, showing the names of residents at the time of the battle; a picture of the ford as it might have looked to the Yankees and Confederates on the night before the battle, and a map of the route which the Union forces took on their march from Knoxville to Kingsport.

The volume also contains a photo of the one bullet Ramsey found in a metal-detector survey of the battle site. It turned out, he says, to be from a gun of British make — a type not used in the battle. Ramsey theorizes it must have fallen from the pocket of a soldier, since it has never been fired.

Other traces of the conflict, he says, apparently have been obliterated by extensive roadbuilding in the area.

Ramsey's work, though, will serve to keep the less tangible traces — memories of the battle, the names of the dead, and the personalities of the leaders — in easy reach for a long, long time.



ILLUSTRATED BY GEORGIA P. NEELEY

Trying to keep warm on Kingsport moonshine, out

# Beekeepers Plant Road Boss Plans

While area beekeepers this week were planting the first of several thousand dogwood trees on the "bare and eroding" roadbanks in Sullivan County, the county's top highway official said he plans to continue his policy of spraying the roadsides each summer to clear away the vegetation.

Arthur Knight, president of the Sullivan County Beekeepers, said several civic organizations, Scout troops and school groups are helping with the plans for planting 20,000 white dogwoods and flower seeds to make the county roadsides "a treat for tourists."

But Arvin Rodefer, county highway commissioner, said the poisonous sprays — which quickly kill all wide-leaved plants, including dogwoods and wildflowers — are too economical to discontinue.

And an expert in soil conservation, H. C. Green of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's office in Blountville, advised that the Beekeepers and the Highway Department get together for some careful planning. Otherwise, Green said, the sprayers may kill off the Beekeepers' trees and flowers before they have a chance to bloom.

Rodefer conceded he'd had "a few complaints" from county resident who objected to viewing miles of autumn-brown landscape along the roads in the summertime. But he said "it would run into money" if men were hired to cut the following...

departments and Kingsport Mayor John Cole before launching the project.

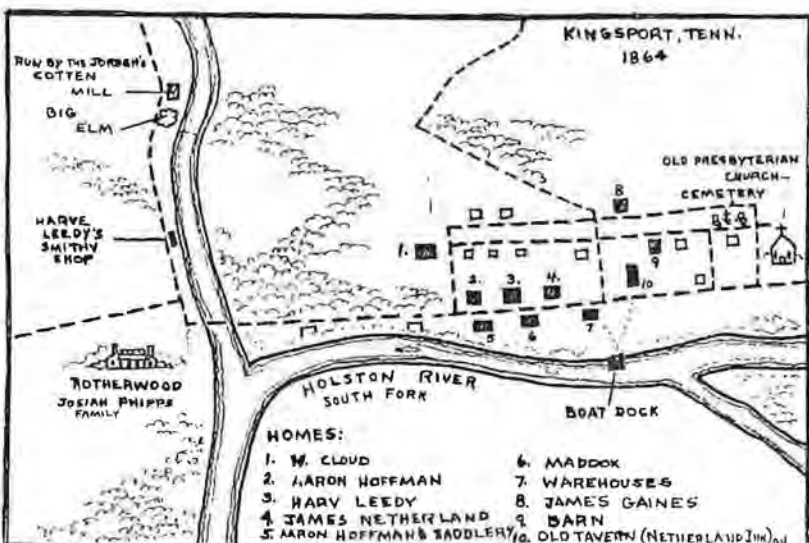
Green, the soil conservationist, said the Beekeepers' plan for planting pink-flowering crown vetch and fescue on the bare banks could help control erosion. At the same time, plantings like this would also eliminate the need for spraying, since weeds and bushes can't compete with the vetch.

"This could save the highway department money," said Green. "If they could get this type of vegetation growing there'd be no need to spray or

cut." He said crown vetch planted along state and federal highways in the Kingsport area. "It has enough vigor to grow on most soils — even b

roadbed soils — without a lot of attention, and nothing else compete with it," Green said. The seeds should be planted in summer, along with fescue provide a quick cover, Green said. Within a year or two, pink-flowering vetch generally crowds all other plants out, said.

Green said his office provided the Beekeepers with



# ories Could Fill Book—And Do

Mary Nelms At 85



the old tavern) and he saw a big dust left from building Grand-use.

resident stopped and asked my r what he was doing with that d then he said grandfather should because bugs could get into it and old fever."

ms' memories, spanning parts of es of Old Kingsport history, have ying factor in Ramsey's book.

— due for publication just in time le's December anniversary — will paperback and in a numbered, ition hardcover version. The i will be available for those terested in the information value. ound volumes — 350 numbered are already a near-sellout as items.

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ILLUSTRATED BY GEORGIA P. NEELY

Trying to keep warm on Kingsport moonshine, outnumbered rebels were surrounded.

# Beekeepers Planting Trees; Road Boss Plans To Kill 'Em

While area beekeepers this week were planting the first of several thousand dogwood trees on the "bare and eroding" roadbanks in Sullivan County, the county's top highway official said he plans to continue his policy of spraying the roadsides each summer to clear away the vegetation.

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Rodefer conceded he'd had "a few complaints" from county resident who objected to viewing miles of autumn-brown landscape along the roads in the summertime. But he said "it would run into money" if men were hired to cut the foliage at spots where it obscures highway visibility.

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cut." He said crown vetch is planted along state and federal highways in the Kingsport area. "It has enough vigor to grow on most soils — even bare

roadbed soils — without a lot of attention, and nothing else can compete with it," Green said. The seeds should be planted in summer, along with fescue to provide a quick cover, Green said. Within a year or two, the pink-flowering vetch generally crowds all other plants out, he said.

Green said his office has provided the Beekeepers with a

map showing the exact locations of about 41 acres of bare banks — a total of about 15 miles in all — scattered here and there along county roads.

The herbicides used for spraying — 2-4-D and 2-4-5 T — are the same types used as defoliants by the U. S. military forces in Vietnam. The spray kills crown vetch, fescue, and all other broad leafed plants, Green said. Only grasses are resistant to the poison.

"There should be some type of cooperative planning program so that the highway department and the sprayers will know that certain sections

of road shouldn't be sprayed," Green said. "Somewhere is going to have to sit down and establish a program to abide by. If it's done through with indiscriminate spraying, it will kill plantings.

The law forbids spraying along state highways in Tennessee and violators can be required to replace the trees and shrubs destroyed. According to Jim Leor, district maintenance engineer for the state highway department, spraying creates "other problems" and makes it hard to control erosion on the roadsides.



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# Netherland Inn, Exchange Pla

Many newcomers may not realize it, but Kingsport is a city with roots.

It is easy for even a native to forget that once, during the early 19th century, Kingsport was a thriving river boom town. As river travel became less important, the town, along the banks of the Holston River, virtually disappeared, and was forgotten by many.

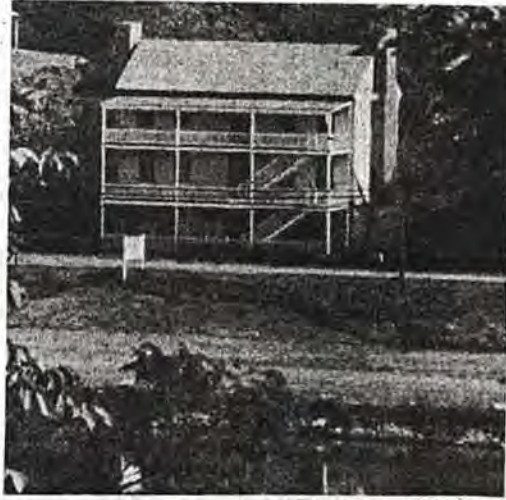
Over a hundred years later, a group was founded with the purpose of stirring up some old memories. The Netherland Inn Association was organized in 1967 to try to save and restore one of the most historic buildings of Kingsport, the Netherland Inn.

The inn was the principal property on the William King boatyard. The three story hostelry dates back to 1818 when Richard Netherland moved here from Virginia, and bought the land from King. A few years later he opened the inn, and the building stayed open to the public for 100 years, serving such notables as Andrew Jackson and Andrew Johnson. It eventually became the property of the Cloud family, and was used as a private residence. The Clouds sold the building to the Association in 1967.

Three years later, the Association became the owners of another historic property, the Gaines- Preston farm, popularly known as Exchange Place.

No one knows for sure why the name Exchange Place was given to the farm, but Mrs. Evelyn Russ, of the Association, says it was probably because travelers heading west stopped there to exchange paper money from other communities for local money, in a time when there was no uniform currency system. Mrs. Russ said another possibility is that the farm, located along the Old Stage Road, was a stop to exchange horses.

In any case, the first buildings there were constructed by the Gaines family in 1830. During the 1850s, the Preston family operated the farm. At one time, the farm had a store, a schoolroom and springhouse, a log cow barn, a cook's cabin and the log cabin farm house.



Netherland Inn dates back to Kingsport's days as a busy river port.

Mrs. Russ said the Association has worked hard to restore both places to their former conditions. She added that both the Inn and Exchange Place are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Mrs. Russ said the Association has completely renovated the Netherland Inn, and furnished it with antiques from the early 1800s. The building is open for public tours from April until October, and also by appointment for groups. She said the building is also used infrequently for meetings and other special events, and for the Association's annual "1818 Christmas Party."

Visitors to Exchange Place find the farm not as restored as the Inn. Mrs. Russ said that the main log cabin has been restored, and three rooms furnished. One room is used as a crafts shop, she said. The cabin is open for tours Sunday afternoons during the summer and also by appointment.

The real events at Exchange Place are the semi-annual sales the Association sponsors each year. In addition to sales of area arts, the Association also offers demonstrations of ancient crafts such as wool dyeing sheep shearing or a long rifle shooting exhibitions. "People that come, come back again and again," she said.

The Association has dreams of further restorations at both sites. At the Inn, work has begun on the reconstruction of the kitchen at the rear of the building. Mrs. Russ said the original building no longer stands, but excavations have been made, and an architect has begun work on the project. At Exchange Place, the Association hopes to restore all buildings, as time and money allow. Work has already begun on stabilizing the cook's cabin, prior to restoration.

Mrs. Russ said the Association envisions a visitors center at both places, and would like to make further use out of the land across from Netherland Inn, along the river. She said that all work was possible because of the many people willing to volunteer their labor.

Mrs. Russ said she thinks the restorations have been beneficial to the people of Kingsport. "It has increased public awareness of their heritage. People had forgotten what a civilization there was here," she said.



Exchange Place restoration is still under way.

# Exchange Place Recall City's Past



**Netherland Inn dates back to Kingsport's days as a busy river port.**

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said the Association envisions further work at both places, and would like to see further use out of the land. She said at the Netherland Inn, along the river, that all work was possible if there were many people willing to do the labor.

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# A theater's closing is a sad event

By JOHN OMWAKE  
Times-News Weekender Editor

I'm always saddened when a movie theater closes its doors. I love movies, I go to them whenever I have a chance and it upsets me when there's one less movie screen in town. And the State Theater is no exception.

In fact, the first movie I saw in Kingsport was at the State. It was called **The Town That Dreaded Sundown**, and it was every bit as bad as its title suggested — but I was brand new in town, I was in the midst of the tedious chore of unpacking, with boxes and cartons littering my living room, and I badly needed a change of pace.

That change of pace was provided by a grade B potboiler in a downtown movie house that time was passing by — but never mind, it filled the need and helped make my first weekend in a new town bearable.

Scratch hard enough, and you'll find that probably most Kingsporters have special memories about the State Theater.

One man, now in his early 30s, remembers going to the Saturday morning shows, during which the likes of John Wayne, Randolph Scott and Roy Rogers blazed across the silver screen.

"I once saw somebody actually pour vegetable soup from the balcony, and everybody down below started screaming," he said.

And there are those who remember the Film Classics series sponsored by the Junior League. "We saw a lot of foreign films that we never would have seen otherwise — not to mention a lot of old Alec Guinness movies," said one woman who patronized the series.

A young man, just graduated from East Tennessee State, who cut his movie teeth on the Westerns and Three Stooges movies that drew the grade-school crowd on Saturday mornings, remembers seeing **Billy Jack** the night it opened at the State. "I went to the first show," he recalls, "and there was a line that stretched down Broad Street almost to the train station. I would never have gotten in if I hadn't caught up with some people who let me jump the line. There was such a big crowd that they opened the balcony, something they hadn't done for a number of years."

This same man also remembers the State for its quirky heating system, a problem that plagued the aging movie house in its later years. "I was seeing a couple of **Man Called Trinity** pics for the umpteenth time," he said. "It was the dead of winter, and there was no heat."

The State was the kind of place where you might have had your first date. Above all, it was a place



Times-News Photo — Joan Schaeley

The State Theater was the kind of place where you might have had your first date. Above all, it was a place where you could go on Saturday night. Come March 26, it will be gone. 1978

where you could go on Saturday night. Come Easter Sunday, it will be gone.

Another part of downtown Kingsport has gone down the tube.

It was probably to be expected. Downtown Kingsport has been losing ground steadily to the suburban malls. One by one, the large department stores — Penney's, Miller's, Parks-Belk — pulled out of downtown and moved out to the mall.

So it was with the movie theaters. Once, the downtown movie houses constituted the whole market. As television cut sharply into the entertainment pie in the early '50s, some of the theaters closed down — the Rialto on Cherokee Street, the Center on Commerce Street and the Gem on Main Street. That left only the State and the Strand, on the other side of Broad Street from the State.

For a long time, these two theaters were all that Kingsport had in the way of movie entertainment. Kingsport then was an end-of-the-road country town, as far as movies were concerned. Movies would open in Kingsport months after they had first been screened in Knoxville or Nashville, which in turn were way behind New York, Chicago and other big metropolitan areas.

The situation began changing in the early '70s when two suburban houses were built — the Terrace in Kings-Giant Plaza and the Martin in Kingsport Mall. The Terrace is operated by ABC Southeastern Theaters, which also runs the State, while the Martin is managed by Martin Theaters, which also operates the Strand. This meant there was more film coming into Kingsport.

Then, in 1976, American Multi-Cinema opened the five-screen Ft. Henry Five in Ft. Henry Mall, and it was a whole new ball game. Ft. Henry Five's auditoriums are small — about 250 seats each — against the State's 700 seats. Consequently, there aren't as many empty seats on the slow nights during the week. It's hard to pay the bills when you've got a big, nearly empty cavern of a movie house that, on a cold winter night, can be expensive to heat.

The motion picture industry has changed, too. There are more screens in places like Kingsport, but Hollywood isn't turning out as much film as it did back in the glory days. And, with the advent of new federal regulations governing film distribution, it's getting more expensive to book movies. The big distributors are asking for more up-front money, higher guarantees, a greater percentage of the profits. It's hard on the exhibitor, and many theaters around the country — particularly in declining downtown business districts — have had to shut their doors.

With the opening of Ft. Henry Five, Kingsport had nine indoor movie screens. Some people said that was too many, that the movie industry in Kingsport was overbuilt. Something, they said, had to give. It did. ABC Southeastern decided to close down the State.

The situation is the same in almost every other city in the nation. The high-capacity downtown movie house is fast becoming an endangered species. Earlier this year, one of the nation's most famous movie theaters, Radio City Music Hall, announced it could no longer justify soaring losses and will close its doors April 12. Last November, Knoxville lost its last downtown movie theater, the gigantic, ornate Tennessee, although a community group this week reopened it as a showplace for film classics such as Greta Garbo's **Grand Hotel**. Kingsport is no different.

Kingsport Times-News

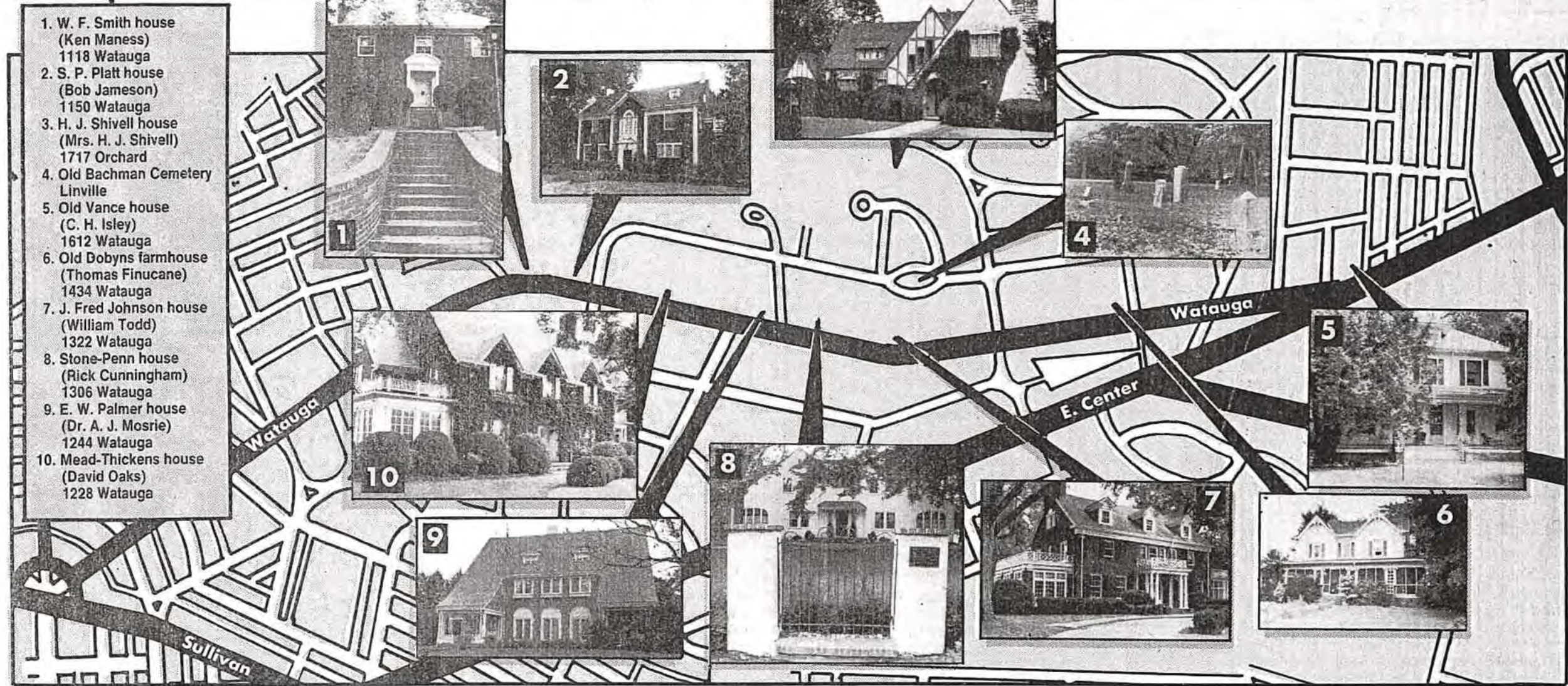
# People

# E

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Sunday, October 6, 1985

1. W. F. Smith house  
(Ken Maness)  
1118 Watauga
2. S. P. Platt house  
(Bob Jameson)  
1150 Watauga
3. H. J. Shivell house  
(Mrs. H. J. Shivell)  
1717 Orchard
4. Old Bachman Cemetery  
Linville
5. Old Vance house  
(C. H. Isley)  
1612 Watauga
6. Old Dobyns farmhouse  
(Thomas Finucane)  
1434 Watauga
7. J. Fred Johnson house  
(William Todd)  
1322 Watauga
8. Stone-Penn house  
(Rick Cunningham)  
1306 Watauga
9. E. W. Palmer house  
(Dr. A. J. Mosrie)  
1244 Watauga
10. Mead-Thickens house  
(David Oaks)  
1228 Watauga





# This historic old house

## *Watauga Street homes offer glimpse of city's heritage*

By MARY KISS

Times-News Lead Feature Writer

Before city planner John Nolen came to Kingsport to design "The Model City," J. Fred Johnson had decided to build a home on Watauga

Street. His niece, Ruth Todd, says he'd even picked the site. The site he chose at 1322 Watauga Street offered a spectacular view of Bays Mountain.

Johnson used his spacious red-brick residence for entertaining the heads of out-of-town companies he wanted for Kingsport. His work was so successful that a 1918 issue of *Architectural Forum* hailed Kingsport as "a striking example of the new industrial activity of the South."

Now, in 1985, Johnson's home is the prime landmark in Kingsport's newest Historic Zoning District. Residents of the 1200 and 1300 blocks of

Watauga petitioned the city for the designation in May. A few weeks later, residents of the 1100 block followed suit. Debbie Cunningham, a leader in the campaign, says some other parts of Watauga and neighboring Linville Street and Orchard Court also should have historic zoning.

The first of the petitions been approved by the city council.

J. Fred Johnson's dignified Federal-style home was designed by Clinton Mackenzie, the New York architect who also laid out the plans for Kingsport's Homestead Hotel, the English Revival residences on Shelby Street, and the neighboring "Fifties." Occupied today by Ruth Todd and her husband, attorney William Todd, the Johnson home was placed on the National Historic Register in 1972, a tribute to its key role in the beginnings of the Model City.

The plan began, Ruth Todd says, with the development of George L. Carter's Clinchfield, Carolina and Ohio Railroad, a rail line created as an outlet for Southwest Virginia coal. Johnson and Carter had been boyhood friends in Hillsville, Va., and Johnson had worked as Carter's land agent, buying rights-of-way for the railroad.

Completed in 1909, the rail line passed through Kingsport, a sleepy hamlet with a population of less than 100, dormant since Boatyard days.

Carter began to see the need for a clearing center for goods flowing into the coalfields, and a railroad geologist told him Kingsport was an ideal spot for a manufacturing town. All the materials for making cement and brick and wood pulp and leather were close at hand, and the neighboring hills and farms offered a ready workforce.

Carter approached a New York securities firm with the idea of creating a new Kingsport. And,

inspired by Carter's salesmanship and the geologist's report, New York banker John B. Dennis began buying land in the sleepy Sullivan County farm community. He and his company acquired 7,000 acres, including a tract farmland owned by the Dobyys family in what was to become Watauga Street and Fairacres. The old Dobyys home still stands today at 1434 Watauga Street. Mr. and Mrs. Tom Finucane are the owners.

By then, Ruth Todd says, "Mr. Johnson had become more interested in building the town than in the railroad, so he stayed here." Envisioning a city with stable, interdependent industries manned by honest, hardworking mountain people, Johnson and Dennis laid careful plans. They wanted a city of "homes, schools and churches," free from the ugliness and labor problems that had plagued many one-company towns in the South.

Searching for the right mix of industries, Johnson entertained an endless procession of northern businessmen at his home on Watauga Street.

Within a decade, he had recruited ten large plants for Kingsport. The managers of the 10 industries became officers and directors of the Kingsport Improvement Corporation. J. Fred Johnson was its president. Together, they controlled the development of the town. One by one, the factory managers moved to Watauga and its neighboring streets.

Among the first was Jerry Stone, president of Tennessee Eastman Co. The Stones' English Tudor Cotswold Cottage-style house was completed in 1916. Like the Johnson home, it was designed by architect Clinton Mackenzie. In 1922, it became the home of George E. Penn, a lawyer for Clinchfield Railroad and legal counsel

More on page 5E, col. 1

Kingsport Times-News

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# Watauga homes reflect area's history

Continued from page 1E

for Kingsport Improvement Corp. Now the home of Rick and Debbie Cunningham, Penn-Stone House was placed on the National Historic Register early this year. The brick-and-iron gateway holds a metal plaque with a short history of the house.

Mead Fiber Co. built the Georgian Revival house at 1228 Watauga as a home for the manager of its Kingsport paper and pulp manufacturing plant. Now called "Mead House," or "

Thickens House," after one of its early occupants, the red-brick dwelling sports white shutters with goblet-shaped cut-outs, and its front exterior is almost covered with Boston ivy. David and Diane Oaks live there today.

Across the street from Mead House, at 1237 Watauga, Corning Glass Works built the dwelling local residents call "The Glass Company House," now the home of Morton and Wanda Duffer.

"Grant-Palmer House," the handsome gray-and-ivory structure at 1244 Watauga, was con-

structed for Robert Grant, founder of Grant Leather Corp., a tannery. Later the home of the head of Kingsport Press, Col. E.W. Palmer, the house is now owned by Dr. and Mrs. A.J. Mosrie.

"Platt House" at 1150 Watauga, was built in 1926 for Mr. and Mrs. S.P. Platt, who had been neighbors of John B. Dennis in Oyster Bay, N.Y. An insurance man, Platt was affiliated with Kingsport Improvement Co. and later with Bennett and Edwards, an insurance and real estate firm. Late Georgian in style, with an unusual Palladian

window and a cedar shingle exterior, the house is now trimmed in yellow. It is owned today by Bob and Mary Katherine Jameson.

The H.J. Shivell home on Orchard Court was the first of many Watauga Street homes designed by Allen Dryden, Sr., who arrived in Kingsport as a young architect in 1919. Shivell was first employed by Grant Leather, and when the tannery closed, Shivell became the founder and president of Slip-Not Belting Co. He died last year, but Genevieve Shivell still lives in the Tudor-style dwelling at the center of Orchard Court.

Kingsport Press executive W.F. Smith built the house at 1118 Watauga in 1936. Allen Dryden, Sr., was the architect. A meticulous record-keeper, Smith saved every piece of correspondence and every receipt for materials and services associated with the construction of the stately red-brick home. Present owners Ken and Judy Maness acquired the collection of documents when they bought the house.

Leaders of the historic zoning movement say many other homes in the area also deserve special recognition for their architecture and for the roles they played as the homes of ear-

ly civic leaders.

Another major landmark in the neighborhood is the old Bachman Cemetery on Linville Street, a burial ground filled, Genevieve Shivell says, "way before our time." The old Vance House at 1612 Watauga dates to the turn of the century. It is occupied today by C.H. Isley.

The 1920s newcomers tried in vain to persuade a surviving family member to allow the cemetery to be moved to another location, she says. The relative refused, and, in time, residents became comfortable with the cemetery. Today, it is a valuable addition to the historical character of the place.

# 'Mortgage Row' fondly remembered as a field

By MARY KISS  
Times-News Lead Features  
Writer

Tom Gannaway remembers when cattle grazed on the the grassy ridge that is now Kingsport's Watauga Street.

Long before Gannaway's time, the Old Stage Road crossed the same ground, carrying travelers from Pennsylvania and Virginia to the Kingsport Boatyard and beyond.

When modern Kingsport began to appear, most of the ridge was open farmland.

Genevieve Shivell recalls the level part as open field, free of trees except for remnants of an apple orchard, a stand of birches and a few dogwoods in the hedgerows. The little fruit grove gave its name to Orchard Court, two streets away from Watauga.

When Genevieve and H.J. Shivell built their home on Orchard Court in 1921, Watauga Street was only three blocks long.

It carried visitors to the door of J. Fred Johnson's spacious, Federal-style dwelling.

"Mr. Johnson entertained out-of-town people there all the time," Ruth Todd remembers. Her great-aunt, Ruth Carter, was Johnson's first wife. Three years after her death, Johnson married Elizabeth Doggett, the sister of Ruth Todd's father. Both marriages were childless, and little Ruth became the

favorite of her influential uncle.

"He entertained constantly," she says. "But it was always like when the John B. Dennises, or the senators or the governor were in town. All his energy went toward the development of the city. Someone called him a one-man chamber of commerce."

The Shivells were among a host of youthful newcomers drawn to Kingsport by Johnson's recruitment work. "It was a town full of newlyweds," Genevieve Shivell recalls. "We rarely saw an older person. There was a lot of excitement and building going on."

The builders couldn't keep up with the demand for housing. Many of Kingsport's pioneer families spent their first weeks or months in makeshift shelter. Tom Gannaway remembers seeing the tents of the new arrivals in the fields along Watauga Street when he visited the city in the 1920s.

Gannaway's aunt, Miss Nancy Pierce, was J. Fred Johnson's secretary.

The Shivells, however, followed the pattern of many new civic leaders. For a while after his arrival, H.J. Shivell lived near Church Circle in the Kingsport Inn, a hotel still fondly remembered by Kingsport's early residents. (The social center of the city for 30 years, the Inn was demolished in the 1950s, an action Genevieve Shivell terms

"a great pity." The site became a parking lot.)

H.J. and Genevieve Shivell first lived in the English Tudor "Fifties." Later, they moved to the Yadkin Street community known as White City, where the houses were painted white. White City homes today are in big demand. Leaders of Watauga Street's historic zoning proposal say they, too, should be protected by historic zoning.

"People were coming from all over," Genevieve Shivell says. "It was a rather interesting place, with a little part of Kingsport here and another little part there. And to see it come together and develop as a city was a different kind of experience that not many people are privileged to see. There was a great community spirit that was maintained to a great extent by Mr. J. Fred Johnson and Mr. John B. Dennis."

When the Shivells moved to Orchard Court, their neighbors were rural folk. "The children rode their ponies all over the place. It was the wide open spaces. There was a white house and there was a stable and further down, there was a farmhouse where we used to get eggs. People wanted to know why we had moved to the country."

The question contained an element of jest. By then, everyone in Kingsport knew

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Kingsport Times-News

Sunday, October 6, 1985

# *Beautiful street was once a field*

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that the elevated area east of town was going to be a residential area. "Everybody here knew who had laid out the town and that it was a planned city to begin with," says Genevieve Shivell.

The designer was John Nolen, a Cambridge, Mass., city planner hired by J. Fred Johnson and John B. Dennis.

Nolen had created a land-use concept for Kingsport, marking the riverfront areas for industrial use and reserving the higher ground for homes. The downtown commercial area was to become a buffer between the two, and Broad Street was the focal point, with the railroad station at one end and Church Circle at the other. Future streets extended outward from the circle like the spokes of a wheel, and the one named Watauga had a special role.

It was to provide homesites for the most affluent and influential of Kingsport's residents. Those who didn't live there — and perhaps, some who did — called it "Mortgage Row."

When the Shivells moved to neighboring Orchard Court, cinder paths marked the future streets, including the part of Watauga beyond the Johnson

house. "This was a field," Genevieve Shivell says, surveying the neighborhood.

But in Kingsport, the "planned industrial community," the city fathers had already arranged a remedy. Miss Lola Anderson, a landscape artist and horticulturist, graduate of Cornell University, was hired to design plantings for the town. A new business, the Kingsport Nursery, was created in Belmeade to supply the raw materials. The graceful old elms and evergreens that grace the lawns of homes in the Watauga Street area were planted under the her direction. Lola Anderson later became Mrs. John B. Dennis.

"She was available to help everybody with their planting," Genevieve Shivell says. "I remember the row of ginkgo trees she planted on Sullivan Street. They're Chinese trees, and they were very rare. She was very proud of them. When Sullivan Street was widened, they were taken out. I now notice they're putting them back in another place."

"Before we came here, we lived in an old town where the trees almost met in the center of the street. It was one of the things we missed most. But we've made up for it now, 100-fold."



Times-News Photo — Ken Murray

Rick and Debbie Cunningham are in the process of renovating their new home, the old Stone-Penn House.

## 'Outsiders' realize posterity of Watauga's historic zoning

By MARY KISS  
Times-News  
Lead Feature Writer

When Rick and Debbie Cunningham bought their handsome English Cotswold Cottage house at 1306 Watauga, they hadn't heard the history of the place.

"We didn't even know it was the Stone-Penn House," Debbie Cunningham says. "And then, while we were busy renovating the house and building a new driveway and a new garage, we entertained 140 people from the Chamber of Commerce Leadership Course. Hal and Mimi Spoden were here. They said 'Why don't you

pursue getting your house on the National Register?'"

Authorities on local history, the Spodens knew the story of the Cunningham's new dwelling. Stone-Penn House had been the second home constructed on Watauga Street after the dawning of Kingsport's "Model City" era.

Like its only predecessor, the J. Fred Johnson House, it was part of the city fathers' plan for an ideal industrial community. Its first owner, Jerry Stone, was a president of the new town's key industry, Tennessee Eastman Co. He was also the president of Kingsport Improvement Co., the developer of the new city. The second owner of

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# Cunninghams keep Watauga's history

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the house, George Penn, was a lawyer for Clinchfield Railroad, the town's vital link to the outside world. Penn became the lawyer for Kingsport Improvement.

Taking a break from her remodeling work, Debbie Cunningham consulted Martha Gray Hagedorn, the historical preservationist who worked last year for the First Tennessee Development District. From Hagedorn, she learned that a site needs special historic or architectural significance to win a listing on the National Register of Historic Places. "When she looked at the house, Martha said she wasn't sure about the architectural merit, but the families who lived there could qualify it for the register."

But before granting certification, the National Register insists on an extensive collection of supportive documents.

Debbie Cunningham set to work. Compiling the record was no easy task. "When I did my research in the Tennessee Room of the Kingsport Public Library, I was shocked to find such a lack of resource material," Cunningham says.

"The families who developed Kingsport actually came here in the period from 1915 through the 1920s. These people must be sitting on reams and reams of material, and I'm afraid when they die, their families won't care about the information. They're going to take it back to where they came from and it will be lost to the city."

She wishes someone would arrange to help old-time residents copy and preserve their mementoes from the city's past.

Despite the shortage of information, she pieced together a history of her home and its ties to the town.

"It was fascinating to find out about the Model City and the concept behind it and why the two families, Stone and Penn, were definitely influential in the development of Kingsport."

From an article in the March, 1918, *Architectural Forum* she discovered how New York architect Clinton Mackenzie had come to Kingsport to design homes for the new arrivals. Mackenzie drew up the plans for the Cunningham's house, the neighboring J. Fred Johnson home and the English Tudor homes on Shelby Street and in the area known as "The 50s."

"There are really only 49 homes, but they named it The 50s because they thought '49' had the wrong connotation," Debbie confides.

Along the way, she heard hilarious tales about life in the Penn House in the era when the family's four daughters, Mary, Nancy, Estelle and Margaret (Poggy) lived there. In a written account called "Growing Up in the Penn House," Nancy Penn Holsenbeck says her father called his home "Penn's Female Institute."

Debbie included Nancy's essay in the material she submitted to the National Register. "I started working in February and the deadline was July, when Martha Hagedorn went to Nashville and presented applications for seven other buildings."

"It was accepted in December, but I didn't hear until February. When I did, I sat down and cried, I was so excited. Next to having children and learning to speak fluent French, I think having a house on the national register has been quite an accomplishment."

"I went to a coffee at Nancy Ledford's and said I'd just received certification for the Na-

tional Register. Several of the people there were from the 1200 block, and I said: 'We really should do something about the neighborhood. Most of us have lived here for years and years. Why don't we see if we can get it zoned as a historic area?'"

"In March, we sent out invitations to a coffee for people in the 1200 and 1300 blocks, and we included some of the Orchard Court and Linville ladies. They just went crazy. I was so flattered, because I wasn't really sure they'd like the idea."

They learned that a series of steps are required for the creation of a historic zoning district. After collecting signatures on a petition, residents who want the designation must win the approval of the city's historic zoning commission and the city planning commission. The proposal is then submitted to a public hearing and to the city council at two successive meetings.

The 1200 and 1300 blocks of Watauga Street became a historic zone in September. A second petition has been submitted for similar zoning in the 1100 block, and Debbie Cunningham hopes other residents of Watauga and neighboring streets will take the same route.

Historic zoning is designed to protect the esthetic and historic character of the neighborhood, and the approval of the Historic Zoning Commission is required for any big change in the outside appearance of a building within the zone.

Debbie Cunningham is now ready to help others with the difficult process of qualifying their homes for the National Register. "They'll need details about the construction, the architectural style, the architects, the families who lived in the home, and its place on the tax map."

"A really significant study is required. They're going to have to do research just like I did. It's a tremendous amount of work."

Cunningham hopes Watauga Street's new sense of community will lead residents to adopt a shrubbery-planting project for Homecoming '86. Last winter's cold weather left many lawns barren. She also wants to organize a Neighborhood Watch program for the area.

Watauga is close to the heart of Kingsport, and that makes it important to the downtown revitalization plan, Cunningham says.

The Cunninghams moved to Kingsport two years ago when Rick became a vice-president of AFG Industries. They had seen urban devastation at its worst in Detroit. Decay and racial troubles had virtually wiped out the inner city. "They had no choice except to tear it down."

Kingsport can save its historic buildings, she says. "I love this darling community that was created as the Model City, and the way the people have been so accommodating and friendly and gracious — above all, gracious — just blows my mind. They're telling me they're so glad I organized this. Sometimes you're so close to the forest that you can't see the trees."

Her neighbors on Watauga Street tell her they "had forgotten all about" their street's historic roots. "I guess it took someone from the outside to make you aware of what you have."

Without or with offense to friend or foe, I sketch  
your world exactly as it goes.—Byron.

### THE COLORED SCHOOL LOCATED

At last, after several years of discussion and controversy, the Kingsport Board of Mayor and Aldermen has definitely decided upon a location for the colored school, and work will begin on the building as soon as the architect's plans can be finished. Construction work should be completed by the beginning of the school session in the fall.

The new building will be located on the northeast corner of Walnut Street and Bristol Boulevard, occupying seven lots. These lots have been bought or options secured from colored owners. The main entrance to the building will be on Walnut Street.

The vote of the board to locate the school at this place was almost unanimous—as it should have been. For a long and weary while the board has tried earnestly to select a location that would please everyone. It met with protest after protest as various locations were suggested and considered. The board now believes, and we agree with it in the belief, that the location which has at length been definitely decided upon is fair to the interests of both races.

For a number of years there has been a crying need for a building here adequate to the needs of the colored school. The building which has housed the school is a disgrace to the city and a discouragement to those colored boys and girls who, we are confident, are doing hard and conscientious work. We think every fair minded citizen will agree that Kingsport must have a colored school. If we are not to have schools for our colored citizens we had best change the policy of the United States government and alter the constitution. It follows that if we are to have a colored school in Kingsport we must have a place for it, and, as we stated above, we think that no location could be fairer to the members of both races than the location chosen.

We think that the Board of Mayor and Aldermen is due commendation for its patience and tireless effort in this matter of locating the school. Such things sometimes take the form of an unpleasant duty, and the members of the board have faithfully and courageously assumed and carried thru this duty. There is not a man on the board who is not a good, neighborly, kind man, who is willing and glad to do anything he can to please the citizens whom he represents and avoid offense to any one.

The Board of Education also has been doing and is doing what it thinks fair and equitable and best for the interest of all parties concerned, and it too is due the confidence of the people.

JUNE 7, 1928.