

News From Over Tennessee

ANDREW JOHNSON TAILOR SHOP IS TO BE PRESERVED

City of Greeneville, Aided by the
State, Will Take Care of
Building which Housed
President

Greeneville, Tenn. — The state of Tennessee and the city of Greeneville have taken steps to preserve for future generations the little building occupied by Andrew Johnson as a tailor shop, the place where he dreamed of one day occupying the highest position in the power of Americans to bestow upon one of their fellow citizens, the presidency.

The state legislature at its last session appropriated \$15,000 to put a brick shell structure around the house, located in the center of this thriving little city built among the rolling hills of East Tennessee. An additional sum of \$200 annually was provided for the upkeep of the building. A small home for the caretaker is included in the plans. Both structures are well under way.

Persons who visit the place will not be allowed to touch the tailor shop where "A. Johnson tailored old clothes and new," for it will be partly encased in glass. Through the glass, however, the thousands of tourists who journey to Greeneville every year may view the house and parts of its interior. They may see the work bench behind which the youthful workman plied his trade as he dreamed the fate that deprived him of an education earlier in life, where he was inspired to achievement; where the dreams of an active career in public life took shape and spurred him on to enter politics at the age of 20, a decision he evidently never regretted, according to his last statement, the original of which, along with other relics, will be made a part of the treasure that will be housed in the new building.

A touch of pathos and religion runs through the last recorded words of the only president to be impeached, the only tailor to become president, and the only president to be elected to the United States senate after serving as the nation's chief executive, a statement written as he saw the shadow of the Valley of Death gradually lengthening out to envelop him.

Hanging in a frame in his old home place here, it reads:

"All seems gloom and despair. I have not performed my approaching death to me is the mere shadow of God's protecting wing. Beneath it I almost feel scared. Here I know no evil can come; there I will rest in quiet and peace, beyond the reach of calamity's poisoned shaft, the influence of envy and jealous enemies, where treason and traitors in state, backsliders and hypocrites in church can have no place, where the great fact will be realized that God is truth and gratitude is the highest tribute of man."

PRESENTS FACTS TO THE FARMERS

The failure to replenish the soil, ignorance of the basic principle of nature in the production of crops and lack of knowledge on the part of the average farmer of the fundamentals of the thing that is holding prosperity from the farmer of today, was the keynote of the message brought to Middle Tennessee farmers by George J. James, a Memphis banker and also a farmer.

At the annual session of the Middle Tennessee farmers' institute recently Mr. James drove home the fact

richer when he passes on than it was when he took it, this nation is doomed. The law of the survival of the fittest is ever on the job and the day is coming when the man who will not replenish his soil will have to step down and out and see the man who will go on to success and prosperity. The person that is capable of rendering the greatest service in the form of usefulness will be the one that will reap the rewards.

Must Replenish Soil

"In every community you will find a successful and prosperous farmer, and if you will investigate he is one who replenishes his soil, studies his land and livestock. He uses lime, legumes, crimson clover and grows livestock for the land's sake. Changes are continually confronting every line of industry and the business man and farmer who succeeds must be on the alert to adjust himself to these changed conditions and the man who fails to do this will fail and that is why so many farmers are going down hill."

PECK DISCUSSES ANALYSIS OF SOIL

Chemist of Department of Agriculture Often Called Upon
to Analyze Soil

(By T. F. Peck, Commissioner of Agriculture.)

The department of agriculture is frequently called upon to analyze soil, and at times the chemist of the department has been pretty busy complying with these requests, in connection with his other duties.

The chemical analysis of soils will tell the different elements of plant food, and the quantity in which they are present, but it cannot tell how much of it is available for plant growth. I have seen soil as rich in plant food as soil of the Nile, but on account of its physical or mechanical conditions, it was not available for plant growth. Soil that is soaked with dead water will not grow crops except some forms of swamp grass.

Plowing soil when it is too wet will lock up the plant food and make it unavailable for plants. I am interested first in getting my soil in proper mechanical condition. I want my ground well drained. I want to break it when it will pulverize best. I want to pulverize deep and prepare a good seed bed, and then later planting with good seed, and the plants are up, cultivate thoroughly, shallowly and often. Make available all the plant food in the soil.

When the crop is growing and maturing, I can tell by its appearance in what it is deficient—what element of plant food it is necessary to supply. Anyone who cares to know if the soil is deficient in nitrogen. If such is the case, you can tell by the pale, sickly green of the growing crop. If there is plenty of nitrogen the color is a rich, dark green.

If there is a deficiency of potash and phosphorous, these elements ought to be supplied. Chemical analysis of soils is a poor guide. If you were to take fifty samples from a ten-acre field and have them analyzed you would find a wide range in amounts of plant food.

I prefer getting the soil in good condition, cultivate the crops well, and be governed in my treatment of the soil by the danger signals the crops hold out.

I have built up much neglected land in my time, and I have never had to buy anything but lime and phosphate. I have taken my nitrogen from the air and made up for any apparent lack of potash by breaking up the subsoil, letting it crumble or disintegrate and mix with the surface soil.

Truck croppers may, I suppose, profitably use commercial nitrogen

seed in these furrows about two feet apart, then cover lightly with a plow. The planting of Bermuda sods should be done in May.

"BOARDER" HENS

In Hawkins county last spring a farmer's wife had 85 hens and was getting 18 eggs a day. She decided to sell the flock. A neighbor who had learned how to cull poultry from the home demonstration agent proposed to buy 20 of the hens if she might be allowed to select them. This was agreed upon and the neighbor bought the 20 hens. The next day she got 18 eggs from the 20 hens while the original owner got none from the remaining flock of 65 hens. She had been feeding 65 "boarders." How many boarders are you feeding?

From Our Country Correspondents

BRISTOL ROAD

The Odd Fellows' picnic at Indian Springs Saturday was well attended and a great time reported.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim King of Fall Branch attended the picnic and called on old friends along the road.

Mrs. G. W. Crussell and Miss Cordie Crussell are visiting relatives on Chestnut Ridge this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bradley attended church at Mountain View Sunday and took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Mitchell.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fleenor are the happy parents of a little daughter, called Enid Katherine.

BUFFALO

Prayer meeting here Sunday night was largely attended.

Mrs. S. B. Slaughter has returned home, after a week's visit with relatives at Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Cross of Kingsport spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. James Mottern.

Mr. and Mrs. Bee Neal of Gunning spent Saturday night and Sunday with M. L. Cross and family.

Eli Monk and daughters, Flora and Alta Mae, and Scott Maize, of Kingsport, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Blizzard.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Hicks and Miss Ethel Beard spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Broyles.

Miss Mae McCrary, who has been spending a few days with her sisters, Mrs. Ruskin Hawke, at Holston, has returned home.

Lonnie Slaughter, of Bristol is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Slaughter, at this place.

Rice Cross of Kingsport spent Saturday night and Sunday with home folks here.

REEDY CREEK

Several from here attended the picnic at Indian Springs Saturday. Everybody enjoyed the day.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harbour and Miss Ruth McNeil of Johnson City motored over Saturday and attended the picnic at Indian Springs. They visited Saturday night and Sunday with Mrs. Harbour's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Crussell.

Mrs. Josephine Lynn and Miss Porcha Gaines took dinner with Mrs. Charlie Lynn at Indian Springs Wednesday.

Ellen Estep of Fort Blackmore, Va., spent the week end with his aunt, Mrs. M. Brickey.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harbour, Miss Ruth McNeil of Johnson City, W. N. Devault, Joe Crussell, Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Crussell and children took dinner Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Crussell.

Mrs. Walter Leedy of Indian Springs visited her daughter, Mrs. George Gaines, Sunday.

S. M. Crussell and Charlie Clark drove a bunch of fat cattle to Bristol Monday.

FALL CREEK

A community fair will be held at Woodrow Sept. 15, and everyone is invited.

York City, Joe and Elmer Boyd of West Virginia, and Rev. Ed Boyd of Knoxville. In the afternoon they motored to J. H. Hood's spring. Mrs. J. H. Hood was hostess to the reunion and a crowd of about 60 young folks. R. W. Depew of K. S. gave a interesting talk while the Rock Springs choir rendered some very touching songs.

Miss Pearl Hite is visiting relatives at Chucky.



These
have taken p
early but ver
You w
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interested in

The most famous cave areas in the United States are in Kentucky, Missouri, and New Mexico. Not every state has caves, and statistics are rather sparse. Caves are scarce to nonexistent in flat country. Tennessee, which has over 700 caves, almost two dozen of them commercial, is split into three geographical divisions and is typical. The eastern section is mountainous and has about 160 caves. Middle Tennessee is rimmed by mountains and includes part of the Cumberland Plateau and some 540 caves. West Tennessee is topographically flat, and only two caves are known in this section of the state.

Craighead Caverns near Sweetwater has the Lost Sea, the largest known body of water of any cave. Indians discovered the cave in the early 1800's, but the 4-acre lake was not discovered until 1905.

One of the most publicized caverns is inside Lookout Mountain at Chattanooga. It is part of the Rock City complex, undoubtedly one of the most widely advertised tourist attractions in the world. The twin caves catacombing the historic mountain were discovered centuries ago. Thousands of Rebels bivouacked in the caves before the Battle of Lookout Mountain. A few years after the Civil War, a railroad tunnel was constructed, which forced sealing the natural entrance to the caves.

In 1923 a company formed to drill a new entrance to the caves to make them accessible to tourists. While sinking the elevator shaft, engineers hit a new passage that coursed 1,100 feet down to a vast chamber. In it a waterfall—Ruby—plunges from a 145-foot precipice to a pool in the cave floor. Above ground it would be impressive. Below, it is an enduring sight.

Mammoth Cave is the biggest net-

She's An Actress Now



Above is blonde Eunice Winstead Johns, Tennessee's famous 10-year-old child bride, as she appears today. The child was on the stage of a local theater yesterday with her husband and father in their first public appearance.

Scott Candidates Hit Last Stretch Legislative Race

NEW YORK MAYOR ELECTION TUESDAY

Tuesday Will Tell Tale Of Heated Race And Probably Affect Future Policies

By HENRY PAYNTER
NEW YORK, Oct. 31. (AP)—The nation's largest city, will elect a new mayor Tuesday, ending a campaign marked by bitterness and high public interest.
The election results, whether the victor be Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia or Jeremiah T. Mahoney, may profoundly affect policies of both major parties for the 1938 and 1940 national elections.
LaGuardia, chunky, excitable champion of the "New Deal" but regular Republican party nominee, is also running on the C. I. O.-dominated American Labor party, City Fusion party and Progressive party tickets, and has the active and effective support of the Communist party, a strong branch of the Socialist party, and the state Federation of Labor.

Former Leader
Mahoney, former Tammany district leader, lean, quiet, athletic head of the A.A.U., former judge, wealthy lawyer, is the regular Democratic organization candidate.

Perry and Fulton Factions See Victory in Tuesday Election

By J. B. RICHMOND
(Times Staff Writer)
GATE CITY, Va., Oct. 30.—The political gridiron along Scott county's legislative front today had the tension of a keen rivalry in a football game with three minutes to play and the score tied—as far as predictions from the campus of Incumbent Dr. W. H. Perry, Republican, and his rival, W. B. Fulton, Democrat, are concerned.
Instead of three minutes, however, the Perry and Fulton elevens (or more) have two days before next Tuesday to push across the deciding pressure and prove their predictions correct. Of course, one of the legislative grid outfits is going to come out on the short end of the horn.

'Nod' Is Neutral
From this corner, as the sports scribes often tell you, the 'nod' doesn't fall either way. The political-gridiron maze looks like a crazy quilt grandmother used to make, and any guess is just as likely to land offside as it is to soar between the uprights for that telling extra point from the apparently tied score.

However, one might look over a lateral pass from the Fulton camp as it soars through the air, though still incomplete, and see if it lands

VOL. 22—NO. 260

KINGSPORT,

AIRPORT DEDIC

MORE BRITISH SOLDIERS HIT BY JAPANESE FIRE; NATIONS NEARING BREAK

Lost Battalion Gives Up Fort, Flees Into Foreign Ground

SHANGHAI, Oct. 31. (Sunday) (AP)—Three more British soldiers were wounded by stray shells early today in the Jessfield Park area of Shanghai, creating a new strain on Anglo-Japanese relations.

Vice Admiral Sir Charles Little and Major General A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett, commanders of Britain's army and navy forces, both made representations to the Japanese.

They urged Vice Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa and General Iwane Matsui, Japanese commanders, to alter the direction of their fire.

The British soldiers were injured when a shell crashed into a hut where they were sitting as the Japanese launched what was believed to be the first major offensive against the new Chinese positions in the Hungjao road district, northwest of Shanghai's international settlement.

Attacked At Dawn
The attack broke at dawn, a few hours after China's "Lost Battalion" escaped its besieged warehouse-citadel, running a blazing gauntlet of machine gun fire to sanctuary in the foreign area.

The Japanese drive apparently was aimed at a crossing of Soochow Creek. American military observers expressed belief that the Japanese strategy was to establish a ring of bayonets around the international settlement and French concession, which would give them mastery of all Shanghai.

Japanese artillery, located only a mile and one-half north of the settlement, bombarded and, according to the war, was supplemented by giant bombing planes. Both rained a fierce fire on Chinese who have had only four days in which to dig in on their new lines since they evacuated Chapel.

Chinese forces answered with trench mortars, hand grenades and machine guns, keeping the Japanese infantry at bay.

The battle was of special significance to United States observers because the whole Hungjao country club and residential suburb is dotted with American homes. The new British casualties raised to ten the total of British dead and wounded at the hands of the Japanese since the outbreak of hostilities.

Japs Incensed
Japanese military authorities declared they were incensed that British authorities assisted members of the "Lost Battalion" to escape after the Japanese had kept up a two-hour artillery barrage against the last Chinese force in Chapel.

Japanese generally regarded this action by the British as having frustrated what they intended for their final triumph in the battle of Chapel.

By LLOYD LEHRBAS
SHANGHAI, Oct. 31 (Sunday) (AP)—China's "lost battalion" escaped its besieged warehouse-citadel early today, running a blazing machine gun gauntlet to sanctuary in Shanghai's international settlement.

At the height of a furious battle that sprayed shells over foreign-owned areas of central Shanghai, 377 Chinese dashed down a 20-yard opening to safety.

They were disarmed immedi-

Failure of Conference Forecast as Japan Continues Drive

LONDON, Oct. 30. (AP)—Tension between Great Britain and Japan aroused by a series of fatal incidents in the Shanghai war zone today narrowed the possibility for success of the Brussels conference to halt the Chinese Japanese war.

As the London delegation, headed by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, made ready to go to the Belgian capital Monday night, British foreign office sought a report of the killing of three British soldiers by Japanese troops at Shanghai yesterday.

The latest incident in the series starting with the wounding of Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, British ambassador to China, stirred new British feeling against Japan. It was apparent in official quarters that the repeated occurrence had strained British patience.

Japs Are Bitter
At the same time growing Japanese bitterness against Britain was reported from Tokyo where the "council on the current situation" an unofficial body including members of parliament, army leaders and industrialists suggested Japan might break off diplomatic relations with Britain.

Reports from Shanghai indicated Japanese resented British troops stopping Japanese troops from going up Soochow Creek yesterday. Dispatches said Japanese declared a British soldier had touched a Japanese machine gun, "thus insulting the Imperial Japanese navy."

Confusion in London was said to have been caused by British talks with a "much stiffer back" as the result of repeated attack.

(Continued on page sixteen)

MARKET HITS FOUR YEAR LEVEL MARK

Wall Street Gloom Dispelled As Buying Advances Stocks To New Highs

By CLAUDE A. JAGGER
(AP Financial Editor)
NEW YORK, Oct. 30. (AP)—The biggest stock market advance nearly four years brought sunshine into the deep canyons of Wall Street this week after more than two months of almost uninterrupted gloom.

Prices of shares of several leading corporations at the close trading were from \$5 to nearly \$10 above the levels of a week ago.

Today's session was not in itself very inspiring. Prices flattered about without notable progress either direction, but when compared with the levels at which they finished last Saturday, the recorded striking recovery.

Hugo Gain
The Associated Press average 60 leading issues advanced \$3.90 for the week to \$50.16—the biggest weekly gain since the third week of January, 1934.

At this level, prices had recovered 19 per cent of the loss suffered in the steep slide from mid-August to Oct. 19.

NEW YORK MAYOR ELECTION TUESDAY

(Continued from page one)

who wins, for the city makes its first experiment with "P.R." (Proportional Representation) in voting for the newly chartered city council Tuesday, bringing about automatic reapportionment, which would give a mathematically certain leadership to Brooklyn (Kings county) where a "New Deal" favorite who has no use for Tammany, Frank V. Kelly, is Democratic boss.

On top of this, Tammany-naming Special Rackets Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey gets elected to be key officer of district attorney of New York county (Manhattan, Tammany's own bailiwick), Tammany will have lost its last remaining major source of power. Dewey is opposed by assistant district Attorney Harold Hastings, orthodox Tammanyite.

A La Guardia victory might be a blow to the prestige of the national Democratic leadership.

Takes Charge

Postmaster General James A. Farley, national Democratic chairman and the party's chief strategist, assumed personal leadership of the campaign, and used his influence, as much as possible, as did United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, another pillar of the "New Deal." Governor Herbert H. Lehman, another New Dealer, also participated actively.

An interesting possibility, frequently discussed by politicians, if La Guardia wins, is that he might make a run for the presidency on an American Labor party, or similar third-party, liberal, pro-labor ticket in 1940. That, of course, is still in the realm of pure fancy.

On the other hand, should Mahoney win, there may be repercussions in both major parties.

Certainly it would do much toward convincing some Republicans that they cannot expect sure victory by compromise and coalition, and thus may have considerable effect in shaping national policy.

SCOTT CANDIDATES HIT HOME STRETCH

(Continued from page one)

plunged relentlessly forward.

Several days ago, however, the school gridders were replaced by another machine; this time headed by Perry who, with his cohorts, refused to take a licking lying down for conditions Fulton attacked and for which a member of the legislature cannot be held wholly responsible.

New Team

Perry made up his team with legislative records as fleet ball carriers and his line from charges that Fulton was misconstruing or misunderstanding his facts when running down the field toward Perry's goal.

Fulton's forces stiffened, however, and kicked out of immediate danger by claiming Perry's pigskin outfit was offside and out of bounds to the extent that legislative records were not quoted fully enough.

So there you have the legislative-political gridiron crazy quilt as it appears at a hasty glance from the press corner today.

That leaves the voter and prognosticator still in a daze as to the line of reasoning followed by both sides in their victory predictions.

Regardless of reasoning by either side, certain turnovers have to take place for a Democratic victory and full strength Republican lines kept strictly intact for that party's candidate to win—if one is to lay politics to one side and view the situation fairly.

In the past, with very few exceptions, Scott county has turned in a Republican general majority of around 300. This has weakened in recent county elections to some extent, but only when foreign elements were injected into races.

Heavy Turn-over

Thus, if Fulton wins on the predicted 500 majority, the Democratic ranks must vote solid and between 600 and 800 from other sources swing into his column.

To cause this brings back the fight Fulton has been making during past years to correct apparent evils in school administration and the lack of any obviously visible comeback to his attacks. Such a

STAGE MAY CLAIM TENN. CHILD BRIDE

(Continued from page one)

alone up in a hair ribbon she gives the appearance of being a large doll. And, although she says very little, her eyes sparkle a keen understanding of the furor still being created over her marriage.

"Now, I wasn't scared," said Charlie of his first appearance on the stage. "It didn't bother me a bit."

Charlie said he didn't resent the publicity his marriage warranted, but it was "those things that weren't so" that he objected to. Offhand, he and Mr. Winstead couldn't recall just what published reports had been wrong, but they were confident there were plenty of them.

"After we got tired of talking we went in hiding," they said. "And when we couldn't talk to them their reporters started writing what they wanted to."

Trio Silent

Not a word was spoken by any of the trio. Mr. LaDelle gave a brief outline of the happenings since that memorable January day when the couple astounded the entire world by becoming man and wife while standing in the middle of a lonely mountain road near their home.

Following the final performance last night the Johns and Mr. Winstead returned to Hancock county after rejecting an offer to appear again today. They preferred not to work on Sunday, Mr. Winstead said.

They have not definitely made up their minds, Mr. Winstead spoke for all three, as to whether they will continue to make public appearances, but added they were well pleased with the reception they received in Kingsport and intimating that further appearances would be made.

Mr. LaDelle said no plans for the future have been made. His agreement with the trio, he said, was that the possibility of a stage career for them hinged on their first appearance here. They were to be the final judges as to whether they would continue.

To Decide Soon

"They are to decide sometime this week," Mr. LaDelle said. "If the idea meets with their approval we will start booking engagements for them." He gave assurance that the next appearance will be in a Tennessee city, but said he has not decided just where.

"We picked Kingsport," Mr. LaDelle said, "because Mr. Winstead, Charlie and Eunice did not want to get very far away from home. They felt like this would be the best place in which to begin."

Skeptical of newspapermen over what they termed "untrue" articles published over the nation following the marriage, the new actor and actress, spoke sparingly when questioned in an interview at the close of their initial performance.

Mr. Winstead and Charlie denied published reports that Charlie and Eunice had ever contemplated a separation. They are happily married and still ask only to be left alone to live as a normal married couple, he said.

Bride Quiet

Mr. Winstead and Charlie did all the talking while little Eunice sat quietly by Mrs. LaDelle, who plans to be her constant companion should they decide to tour the nation.

Mr. LaDelle said he proposes to build a legitimate stage show around the youthful bride and her husband in the immediate future if their decision as to the stage is favorable. Chicago and New York are to be included in the tour, despite the action of Chicago city officials in barring them from making public appearances for commercial purposes.

Mr. LaDelle challenged the constitutionality of the act and said he has lawyers at the present time making preparations to attack it.

BATTALION ROUTED AS JAPAN ATTACKS

(Continued from page one)

the most dramatic episodes in this conflict.

Colonel Hsieh Chin-Yuan, commander of the battalion, part of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's own 88th division, was the last to reach safety of foreign protection.

He said the capitulation was on Chiang's direct orders to evacuate because the battalion was "too

cause serious damage to the international settlement, had urged the Chinese to give up.

'Surrender or Die'

The Chinese battalion, a unit of the famous 88th division, rejected a Japanese "surrender or die" ultimatum, and Thursday declined offers of American and British commanders to facilitate the battalion's withdrawal.

New fires broke out in devastated Chapel despite stern efforts to quench blazes that swept the area.

Chinese authorities declared the Chinese army's left wing still held Nanjing, strategic Nanking-Shanghai railway point west of Shanghai, despite a three-day Japanese land and air bombardment that reduced the town to ruins.

(In Tokyo an unofficial group of influential Japanese accused Great Britain of aiding China and warned that diplomatic relations might be broken if this continued.)

A Japanese bomber was shot down and three fliers killed in South China when a Japanese squadron attempted to destroy highway communications linking the port of Amoy with Changchow and Chinchew.

MARKET HITS FOUR YEAR LEVEL MARK

(Continued from page one)

in 5 1-2 years.

This prompted the question, "Would the directors of the world's biggest steel maker pick this time to resume common dividends if the business outlook appeared as dark to them as share prices and steel production figures seemed to indicate?"

No Answer

There was no answer from the steel executives. Perhaps they were influenced by the federal tax on undistributed profits. Yet Wall Street was definitely cheered.

Wednesday night brought the second development. The response to that was immediate and unmistakable.

That was the action of the federal reserve board in cutting margin cash requirements for the purchase of stock, and in lifting the amount of cash necessary to sell "short."

This was the first conclusive indication the street had that Washington was sufficiently concerned over the situation reflected in declining prices to make a move to help.

Commodity prices last week continued to drop, the Associated Press daily index of 35 basic staples reaching 80.86 per cent of the 1928 average, a drop of about 12 per cent in three months. Yet there were some signs that buyers who have been waiting for the bottom of the market were coming in. Cotton mill activity picked up, and there was a notable increase in large building projects announced.

JAPAN AND BRITAIN TENSION GREATER

(Continued from page one)

on her troops and property in China.

Eden's answer in the house of commons Monday to opposition criticism of the government's policy was looked to for a possible indication of British action in the Far East as well as the deadlock among European powers on getting foreign volunteers out of the Spanish civil war.

Eden, reporting to commons earlier in the week on the Japanese machine gunning to death of a British soldier, declared British retaliatory fire had been justified and could be expected in the future.

Plans Indefinite

The British delegation was believed going to Brussels without definite plans except to work closely with the American delegates in an effort to find a peace formula under the Washington nine-power agreement to respect China's territorial integrity.

The refusal of Japan, a signatory, to participate was recognized as a serious obstacle. The chief

hope for success of the conference was based on Chinese and Japanese expressions of willingness to talk peace but the wide gap in their positions presented many difficulties.

A high Japanese authority set Japan's minimum terms as occupation of the five northern Chinese provinces and creation of a neutral zone about Shanghai from which Chinese troops would be excluded.

Chinese termed these conditions out of the question and while expressing their willingness to negotiate peace stressed that it would not be a "peace at any price."

Flat Wanted
READ WANT ADS

GUARANTEED BARGAIN
4 BIG DAYS
Nov. 3-4-5 and 6
LISTEN TO RADIO
Clinchfield Drug Co.
Freels Drug Co.

SAVE with SAFETY
at your Rexall DRUG STORE

The History of Beginning

Red Cross

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS WAS ORGANIZED IN 1881 BY CLARA BARTON. THE FIRST RED CROSS SOCIETY WAS STARTED AFTER VOLUNTEER NURSES AIDED THE WOUNDED AFTER A BATTLE BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA, 1859. AN INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS CONFERENCE WAS HELD IN SWITZERLAND, 1864, AND THE GENEVA CROSS ADOPTED AS THE EMBLEM OF NEUTRALITY



This organization is equipped to hold services for Fraternal Organizations. The use of our large and complete chapel is available at no extra cost.

HAMLETT-DOBSON
FUNERAL HOME PHONE 34

FOX - - SUNBEAM

AIR CONDITION UNIT

What Is Air Conditioning?

Air Conditioning is the science of duplicating in home a healthful, wholesome, balmy atmosphere. recognizes that dry heat, stagnant and polluted in winter—and blistering, sweltering weather in summer—is not a fit substitute for an ideal atmosphere, a beautiful June day, for example. This modern system completely conditions the air.

PHONE FOR FREE ESTIMATE

Kingsport Sheet Metal Work

Main Street

Kingsport

MONDAY

Is

REMNANT DAY

AT PENNEY'S

Lots of Dress Goods, Curtain material and in lengths you can use for many things.

PENNEY'S

Your perfect rest and health depends on a Perfect Sleeper

MATTRESS

Malone Furn. Co.

...cells, and has the active
...ective support of the Com-
...party, a strong branch of
...ocialist party, and the state
...tion of Labor.

Former Leader
oney, former Tammany dis-
...leader, lean, quiet, athletic
...of the A.A.U., former judge,
...y lawyer, is the regular
...atic organization candidate
...thus entitled to wave the
...Deal" banner.

also is the nominee of the
...ly founded Anti-Communist
...and Trades Union party
...attacked in the courts, both
...ly and is supported by a
...er of bolting A. F. of L.
...leaders headed by Joseph P.
...waterfront labor power and
...ant figure in the city's Cen-
...Trades and Labor Council.
...h candidate confidently pre-
...dicts for himself by plural-
...of 400,000 or more.

election will give Tammany
...r knock-out blow no matter
...continued on page sixteen)

WEATHER

CLOUDY TODAY
TENNESSEE: Partly cloudy
y. Monday increasing cloudy-
...followed by rain in afternoon
...night.
KENTUCKY: Fair, slightly
...Sunday. Monday partly
...followed by rain in after-
...on at night.
ILLINOIS: Fair, cooler in south
n Sunday; Monday fair in
...increasing cloudiness in
...slightly warmer.
FLORIDA: Fair, slightly cooler
th portion Sunday; Monday
...a south, increasing cloudiness
...th, slightly warmer.

cal-gridiron maze looks like a crazy
quilt grandmother used to make,
and any guess is just as likely to
land offsidcs as it is to soar be-
tween the uprights for that telling
extra point from the apparently
tied score.

However, one might look over a
lateral pass from the Fulton camp
as it soars through the air, though
still incomplete, and see if it lands
in the arms of a fleet Perry car-
rier, flies out of bounds, or bears
out the Democratic prediction that
Fulton will be elected by twice his
majority in the Democratic pri-
mary last August—or around 500
ahead of Republican Perry.

That pass looks exceedingly good
while still in the air, but from this
corner there have been some line
plunges and right end runs with
Perry as the signal caller that
looked better and proved as good
that were completed successfully in
previous games the Republican
won.

Stronger Competition

However, this corner sees the
current legislative fight comparing
the lateral pass and the successful
Perry maneuvers as similar to pit-
ting Minnesota against little Mary-
ville College down in Tennessee.

This is for the reason that Perry's
previous signals have been backed
by Scott county's proverbial 300
to 400 majority Republican against
competition hardly comparable with
that put up by his rival at present.

For nearly two years now, Fulton
has been building a girdiron line
from the best anti-school adminis-
tration recruits garnered during
the past five years. These recruits
and present line were initiated dur-
ing a time when Fulton's plunges
and thrusts and passes met as little
opposition as wheat chaff from the
school griddders; hence, until sev-
eral years ago Fulton's school play
(Continued on page sixteen)

capen its besieged warehouse
citadel early today, running a blaz-
ing machine gun gauntlet to sanc-
tuary in Shanghai's International
settlement.

At the height of a furious battle
that sprayed shells over foreign-
owned areas of central Shanghai,
277 Chinese dashed down a 20-
yard opening to safety.

They were disarmed immedi-
ately by British troops and im-
terned for duration of the conflict.
Twenty-six were gravely wounded.
Chinese said they had left be-
hind 200 dead who fulfilled their
pledge to defend the warehouse
until death in the face of a Jap-
anese "surrender or die" ultima-
tum.

Jap Flag Raised

Ten minutes after the last sur-
vivor fled the crumbling ware-
house, Japanese hoisted the rising
sun flag over the site of one of
(Continued on page sixteen)

Huge Gain
The Associated Press average of
60 leading issues advanced \$3.90 for
the week to \$56.16—the biggest
weekly gain since the third week
of January, 1934.

At this level, prices had recov-
ered 19 per cent of the loss suf-
fered in the steep slide from mid-
August to Oct. 18.

The week's business barometers
still pointed to "unsettled." Steel
and automobile production and rail-
way freight movement slackened.

But at least two things happen-
ed that stuck Wall Street as pos-
sibly of deep significance in try-
ing to forecast the economic
weather.

First, Tuesday afternoon brought
news that directors of the United
States Steel Corp. had ordered a
dividend of \$1 a share on the com-
mon stock, the first disbursement
(Continued on page sixteen)

most successful history. His
said last year's record attendance
of 6,616 was shattered "by a wide
margin."

Among departmental officers
chosen and installed were:
College: Thomas Tyler, Bristol,
secretary.

High School: Paul A. Counce,
Kingsport, chairman.

Special Education: Mrs. Anne
Huddle Holman, Johnson City,
chairman.

Mathematics: E. E. Hawkins,
Johnson City, chairman.

Science: Paul Elliott, Kingsport,
chairman.

Latin: Mrs. T. D. Lacy, Kings-
port, vice-chairman, and Miss Nellie
Keys, Johnson City, secretary.

Social Science: R. H. Burkhart,
Johnson City, chairman.

Both Chaucer and Villon wrote
ballades requesting financial as-
sistance from their patrons.

carried out every request made
naturally indicates that I am
pleased with the program," Gov-
ernor Browning said.

The Shelby house delegation,
taking cognizance of criticisms
levelled by Rep. A. R. Hogue (Fen-
tress) yesterday at Memphis elec-
tions, entered a blanket denial of
his charges. The delegation said
Hogue's speech was "evidently
prepared by someone who wished
to distort facts" and termed his
charges "unwarranted."

The governor announced that
he had signed all bills without
vetoing any.

Rev. Walter White (Rhea), the
house minority leader, issued a
statement raising the new coun-
ty unit primary law.

William Congreve, famous for
comedies, wrote one tragedy, "The
Mourning Bride."

CHILD BRIDE, 10, BEGINS STAGE CAREER

America's youngest known bride,
10-year-old Eunice Winstead Johns,
and her 23-year-old husband Char-
lie, had launched their stage career
today.

But whether the principals of
Tennessee's most famous mar-
riage will continue to make public
appearances or remain in their se-
cluded backwoods home in remote
Hancock county, was a matter they
and Lewis Winstead, father of the
child bride, had not decided.

After making five public appear-
ances before large crowds at the
Hillan theater, in Highland Park,
yesterday they returned to their
home. Their decision as to whether

they will select the stage for a
career was to be made within the
next few days.

Appearing publicly for the first
time since their marriage in the
foothills last January, the child
bride and her husband walked tim-
idly onto the stage for their first
performance but gained courage
before the theater closed, ringing
down the curtain on the first epi-
sode of the commercialization of
their marriage.

Marriage Dress

Dressed in a black sweater and
a pink calico dress, similar to the
outfit in which she and Charlie were
married, the "child bride" smiled

broadly as she first stepped onto
the stage.

She showed no signs of embar-
rassment as the packed auditorium
of the theater gave her a great big
hand while she clung tightly to the
hand of Mrs. Billy LaDelle, wife of
the promoter, who persuaded the
couple to give up their life of se-
clusion and seek their fortune on
the stage.

His hair freshly trimmed and
wearing overalls and a brown coat,
Charlie followed his wife, bowing
meekly and showing signs of em-
barrassment by shifting first from
one foot to the other while he was
being introduced to the audience.

He clasped Eunice's free hand as
he walked onto the stage.

Louis Winstead, 37, father of the
child bride, looking almost as
youthful as the young husband,
also appeared on the stage with
the couple.

Although still a child, little Eu-
nice has grown considerably since
she repeated the marriage vows
after the mountaineer-preacher
who performed the ceremony just
over the hill from the homes of
the couple, and during that time
has become even prettier.

Looks Like Doll

With her golden tresses neatly
(Continued on page sixteen)

parked in front of the store and
pulled out into the highway in
front of the cab headed toward
Gate City.

Investigation by the officer dis-
closed that the front of the cab
struck the other car on the left
front side. Triplett said the driver
of the car left the scene of the
accident in another car without
disclosing his identity.

Two Injured

An accident about 10:30 p. m.
on East Sullivan street resulted
in injuries to two persons and
damage to the two cars involved.

Emmett Lane, 56, resident of
Long Island, said he was the
driver of one of the cars in which
his two nieces, Edith and Nellie
Isom, sisters, were riding.

Edith Isom was admitted to
Community hospital where she was
treated for a slight concussion.
Lane sustained a laceration of the
face. Miss Isom's condition was
not considered serious. Her sister
was uninjured. Lane was slightly
injured.

J. C. Livingston, 28, who said
he was an employe of Winston
Terrace, admitted being the driver
of the car which collided with the
Lane vehicle. Miss Lena Hicks,
918 Dale street, was given emer-
gency treatment at the hospital for
a minor face laceration. Living-
ston said Miss Hicks was an occu-
pant of his car.

Livingston told officers he was
about to make a left turn off Sul-
livan onto Oak street when Lane's
car struck the left side of the
Livingston car.

Livingston said he turned his
front wheels sharply to the right
and the right side of the Lane
car locked with the left side of
the Livingston car. The two cars
locked together side by side, then
proceeded out Sullivan for a dis-
tance of 200 feet before stopping.

S. Berry, through whose errors
and influence the local project
was largely made possible, and
others.

Senator McKellar will deliver
his address from a specially con-
structed platform atop the adminis-
tration building. His voice will be
carried by an amplifying system to
the thousands of persons as-
sembled.

John Gemmell, executive sec-
retary of the tri-city commission
and in charge of the American
Airlines' interests at McKellar air-
port, said yesterday that Col. J.
Monroe Johnson, assistant sec-
retary of commerce, will attend the
celebration.

Has Charge

The operation of the flying field
is in charge of Louis Hilbert who
was given a permanent contract
several days ago following a meet-
ing of the commission.

Probably the most noted aviator
in the nation, Col. Roscoe Turner,
who has distinguished himself
throughout the world through
noteworthy aeronautical achieve-
ments, has definitely notified of-
ficials that he will take part in
the celebration.

Arrangements to efficiently
handle the huge crowd of spec-
tators and the parking of cars
has been left in the hands of Ho-
bart Greene, WPA engineer who
was in charge of construction of
the project.

McKellar airport represents an
expenditure of \$791,757, of which
\$730,372 was appropriated by WPA
and \$61,385 furnished by the three
sponsor cities and Sullivan county.

The airport was conceived early
in 1935. It is located in Sullivan
county near Holston Institute ap-
proximately 12 miles from the
cities of Kingsport, Bristol and
Johnson City.

(Continued On Page 3)

Commentary

Dragging Canoe's war

By JOHN C. BRACY
(First of two articles)

The year was 1775. Cherokee warriors had recently defeated the Muskogean (Creeks) in a bloody battle, driving them from this area of Tennessee. A Cherokee chief, Attakullakulla, father of Dragging Canoe, journeyed to Sycamore Shoals on the banks of the Watauga River near what is now Elizabethton, to negotiate with white settlers for the sale of 20 million acres. Richard Henderson showed the chief wagons piled full with goods, guns, ammunition, clothing, blankets, mirrors and iron.

Attakullakulla called a Council meeting and spoke in favor of the sale, not realizing how little any one individual tribesman would receive. Dragging Canoe opposed the sale, stomping out of the meeting, declaring white settlements would be "dark and bloody." For 17 years he dedicated himself to that goal.

From 1775 to 1785, white settlers fought to build the United States while Dragging Canoe fought for the survival of his nation. At the same time, the American revolution exploded into full warfare and the Cherokees found their British supplies suddenly cut off. British and Americans alike entreated the Indians to join their side. Dragging Canoe was

As I see it...

(A guest column by
interesting people.)

eager to join the British and fight those who had bought the Cherokee land. When British Superintendent John Stuart reminded the chief it was his fellow tribesmen who had sold the territory, he disclaimed any part in the sale.

Soon after a great council was called by Dragging Canoe to enlist the support of other tribes to drive out the white men. Fourteen tribes, including the Iroquois, Mohawks, Cherokees and Shawnees, took up the war belt. About 700 warriors, split into three groups, with the largest led by Dragging Canoe, swept down on Long Island, destroying the unfinished stockade of Fort Lee, located on Limestone Creek.

At the Battle of Island Flats, the Cherokees came up against five companies of militiamen, led by Captain James Shelby. Here Dragging Canoe made a fatal mistake. He saw the militiamen running to preplanned positions. Thinking they were retreating, Dragging Canoe ordered a flanking movement.

Dragging Canoe's warriors were met with devastating

gunfire from the frontier sharpshooters. Many braves, including Dragging Canoe, fell wounded. With their chief wounded, the warriors fled. Dragging Canoe was wounded in the thigh, 13 of his braves were dead, several more wounded, and not one scalp taken.

Dragging Canoe learned he could never defeat the white armies in open battle formations. He also knew he could not return home a defeated leader. His choice was to revert to old Indian ways of fighting — surprise, attack, scalp and disappear.

This ruthless period of Indian raids caused angry waves of resentment throughout the white colonies. Dragging Canoe, seeming to hate the white man as much as they feared him, moved south and west. Four states dispatched armies against the Cherokees, and many bloody battles forced thousands of homeless Indians into the woods, starving and disorganized.



Mr. Bracy, a Kingsport attorney, prepared this article for the Know Your Community class of the Kingsport Leadership Institute.

Commentary

Renegade warriors

By JOHN C. BRACY
(Last of two articles)

In October of 1776, Col. William Christian sent a message to the Cherokee Council of Chiefs to surrender. The old chiefs wanted peace, hoping to save their towns. Chief Dragging Canoe and his followers did not want peace. He wanted to move south and continue the fight.

This split the Cherokee Council into two camps: the Peace Party and the War Party. The Council voted with the Peace Party.

Dragging Canoe left the Council defeated but determined. He and his followers would leave the Overhill country, move further south, organize their own council and continue fighting. This action forever split the Cherokee Nation.

Dragging Canoe and his War Party left the area hurriedly before Col. Christian reached the French Broad River. Christian led his troops across the Little Tennessee to Fort Loudon where he set up camp at Dragging Canoe's abandoned hometown.

Christian heard of the Cherokee Council split and invited the old Chiefs for talks. At the same time, he sent forces out to destroy towns formerly occupied by the War Party. His message was clear — "cooperate or be destroyed." One of Christian's demands was that

As I see it ...

(A guest column by
interesting people.)

Dragging Canoe be delivered as a prisoner.

With a reward on his head, Dragging Canoe set up a new camp near Chattanooga at a settlement which became known as Chickamauga. Throughout these times, Dragging Canoe was getting support from a British soldier named Cameron. The two worked hard to harass what they called the Virginians (settlers of the Nolichucky-Watauga-Holston region).

Meanwhile, Gov. Patrick Henry was seeking a peace treaty, but the Chickamauga Headmen would have no part of it. In fact, Dragging Canoe was at the height of murder and massacre, keeping his promise of making all white settlements "dark and bloody ground."

In April, 1779, Col. Evan Shelby surprised the Chickamaugans and spent two weeks destroying towns and burning crops. Even this severe loss was not enough to force Dragging Canoe to quit.

Although he was still full of fight, forces too great for him to handle continued to mount. Col. John Sevier was both judge and jury deciding what Indian tribes needed punishment. In addition, the Overmountain Men defeated the British at Sycamore Shoals in 1780, using

the Indian art of guerilla fighting.

These strong pressures forced Dragging Canoe to move against weaker settlements in the Cumberland basin.

During the next 10 years there were many battles between white settlers and Dragging Canoe's warriors. A multitude of fights and massacres — by both reds and whites — were likely to occur at any cabin or farm.

In November, 1791, Dragging Canoe achieved one of his greatest victories when he combined other Chieftans to defeat Gen. St. Clair and 1,400 soldiers on the banks of the Wabash. Heady with this victory he began visiting the chiefs of neighboring tribes to join forces for survival. The Creeks and Choctaws pledged support, but not the Chickasaws.

On March 1, 1792, while celebrating the taking of many white scalps, Dragging Canoe was found dead after an all-night frenzied war dance at Lookout Mountain. The Chickamauga War Chief was gone at the age of 60 — forever opposed to any treaty with the white man.



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Hampton, Beautiful Setting In the Appalachian Range

By MRS. L. W. BROWN

Hampton is located geographically about 15 miles directly east of Johnson City very nearly in the center of Carter County on Dove River. The town is completely surrounded by mountains and boasts of the beautiful scenery, fine air, and abundance of splendid water.

The site of Hampton was originally owned three grants and land patents from North Carolina—part of which state it then was by the men Henry Simerly, Jeremiah Campbell and Alex Lacy.

Jeremiah Campbell owned from the Big Mountain Springs—where Elizabethton now gets its water supply—south to Dove River and back east to the mountains about two hundred acres. He came to this locality directly from Ireland and took out the land patent and made his home here. Helped in the border warfare with the Carters and other early settlers. He retained his land for a number of years finally deeding the Big Spring and spring run to Ben Dyer who wished to erect a great mill. The consideration was that Dyer was to grind Campbell's corn and grain toll free.

The middle section, about 180 acres, was granted to Henry Simerly for service rendered in the Revolutionary war other members of the Simerly family receiving grants of land on the west side of the river, Henry Simerly traded his land to Ben Dyer for a gun and a horse.

The third land holder was Alex Lacy, brother-in-law to Henry Simerly, he owned lower portions of what is now the town—to the north, including the Laurel Fork Creek where it empties into the Dove and the mountain beyond. He is buried on a spot he designed on that mountain.

The Lacys and Campbells were slave owners and the Simerly kept some negro workers they retained no slaves for any length of time.

Ben Dyer besides being a miller was a gunsmith and got his grindstone hollow on the Laurel Fork Creek. His favorite grindstone, is still the the community now owned by Anderson Pierce.

At this time the name of the village and surrounding country was Dove River Cove and here Ben Dyer put in a wool carding machine of some size, where people could get their home grown wool carded, doing the weaving and spinning on their looms and wheels at home.

Mail was carried twice a week from Elizabethton to Cranberry the mail carrier going horseback when the weather permitted and afoot when the rivers were in flood or otherwise too bad for horse travel.

About 1873 the name was changed from Dove River Cove to Hampton. The Hampton family having bought up most of the land from the original holders. The town was laid off in nice wide streets and a number of nice homes built. Mr. Hampton

building for himself a fine brick house beside the Big Spring.

In 1887 there was a land boom started which lasted about six years. During this time several factories were built—a flour mill—sash and blind factory—and a saw mill and planing mill. A large brick bank was built and the name of the town was changed to Allentown. There was nothing to keep the boom going and the flour mill and factories also some of the houses washed away in the May tide of 1901 and they were never rebuilt.

Giles Calloway carried the mail until the railroad was built in 1881 this is the Eastern Tenn., and Western North Carolina road and the station and ticket office did not adopt the name of Allentown and in 1893 the town and postoffice were again officially called Hampton.

Many of the descendants of these early settlers still live here.

The chief industry has been lumbering. There have been a few mining interests at work here but have not lasted long. Eighty years ago a family of O'Brians owned and operated a mine south of town. This was known as the O'Brian iron forge.

In 1916-17 E. A. Maxwell operated manganese mines and shipped a good deal of ore.

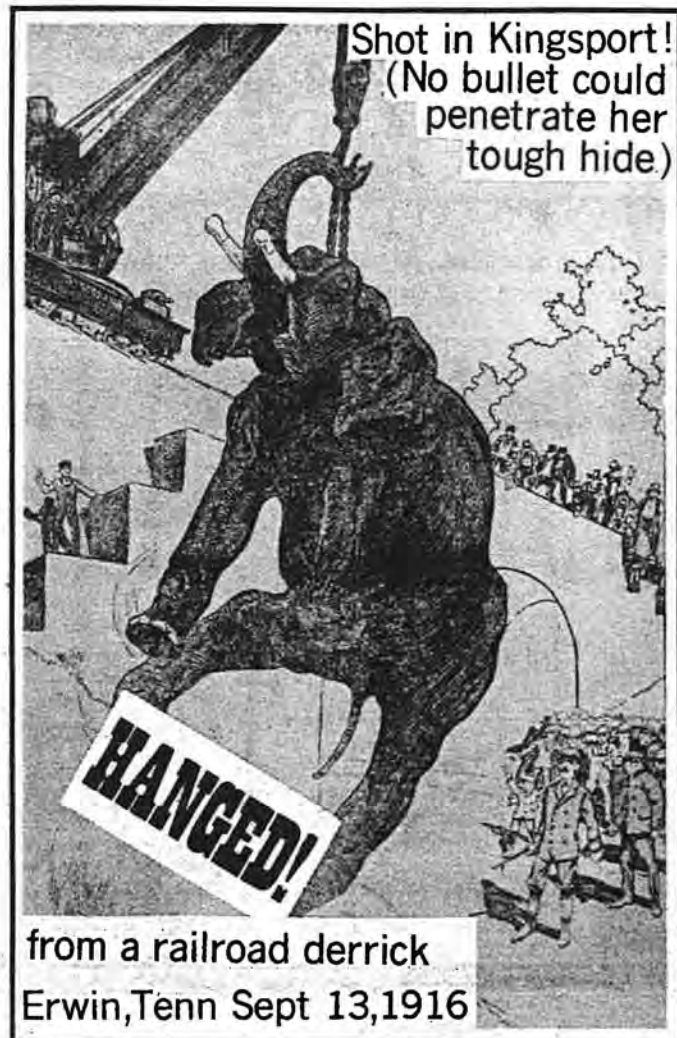
The lumbering industry has been the principal one however. From time to time from the first settlers small mills have been operated but the first large band mill was put in on Dove River about three-quarters of a mile south of town by the Ritter Lumber SCo. They operated there from 1906 to 1911, taking out practically all the worth while timber in that direction.

In 1919 the Pittsburgh Lumber Co., owned by A. Rex Film, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and a company of other lumbermen, put in a mill one mile east of Hampton and called their lumber village Braemer.

This company bought out smaller lumber concerns known as The Buckeye Lumber Co., Stevens Lumber Co., Whiting Lumber Co. and N. D. Bradley and Son, lumbermen, and put in their own railroad to the timber.

Hampton has a five teacher school, one of the county high schools with an enrollment of 220 or so pupils. Three churches in the village and three chapels at the little surrounding communities. Three stores handling general merchandise and one drug store. The Lumber Company also have a large store doing a general mercantile business amounting to several thousand dollars a month.

Elizabethton in 1910 bought the water rights of a big natural reservoir or spring and cemented around it and piped the water from Hampton to Elizabethton. Those springs supply the town of about 4,000 people with an abundance of pure good water and it is estimated could supply as much more.



Collector's Item "Murderous Mary"

Elephant hanged for
killing Eight men!

**Limited Edition Print On
Fine Parchment Paper**

Only 2500 Color Prints, numbered and registered
in owners' names will be available nationwide.

This full color authentic reproduction of The Saturday Blade, Chicago, Illinois newspaper of September 23, 1916 will be available on April 21st. The front page story has a sensational 4-Column, 7" x 10" artist's drawing detailing the hanging of "Mary". The story tells how Kingsport and Erwin, Tennessee staged the most bizarre animal execution in history.

records do not have copies in color, and there is record of only one copy of microfilm, black and white.

This celebrated incident was reported world-wide. It appeared in Ripley's Believe It or Not, Popular Mechanics Magazine, Playboy, and all of the East Tennessee Papers of that time.

Press Group Held Original Meet On Roan Mountain

When the Tennessee Press Association convenes for its 86th annual convention in Johnson City Thursday, a part of the planned activities will be a trip to Roan Mountain where the original convention of the organization was held long before the turn of the century.

Millions of tons of newsprint have rolled over the presses of Tennessee since the association was formed. Hundreds of publishers and editors and thousands of reporters have fought corruption in government, political skuldugery, and inequalities since that time.

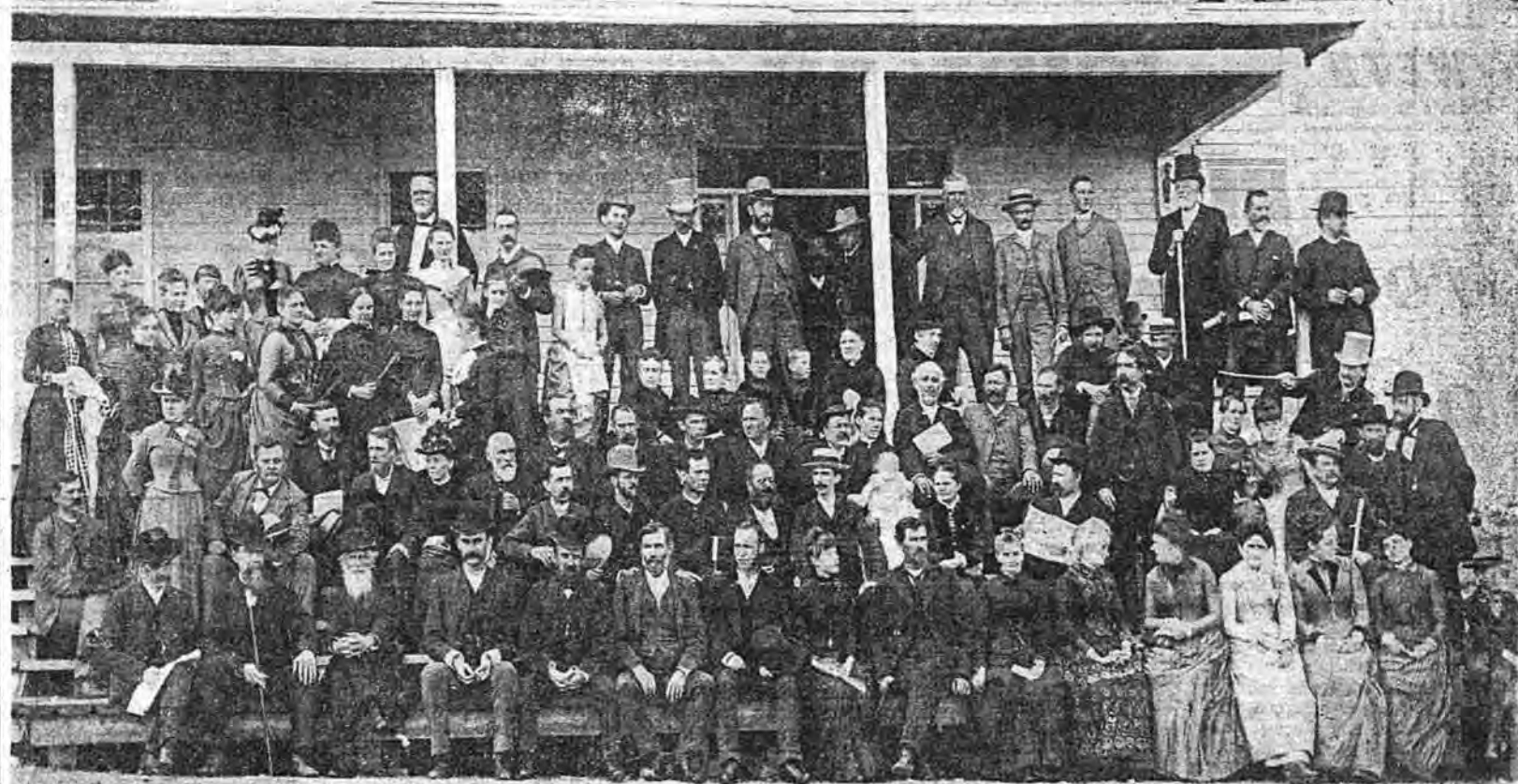
The Tennessee Press Association has observed and reported the events of the South following the Civil War, and the long, slow, but steady and determined rise from economic serfdom to the present excellent balance between agriculture and industry.

When the original organization, with George E. Purvis of Chattanooga as president, met on top of Roan Mountain, the members were guests at the fabulous Roan Mountain Inn, built elaborately and with great expense in the 1880's by General John Wilder. The hotel, in spite of its inaccessibility, was a favored vacation spot for the great and wealthy of America and Europe.

Horse-Drawn Carriage

The original press group traveled to the foot of the mountain by narrow-gauge railroad, then ascended by horsedrawn carriage to the summit where top quality accommodations and food awaited them.

All that remains of the hotel is a portion of the foundation, now almost overgrown by the purple rhododendron for which the mountain



ORIGINAL TPA MEETING ON ROAN MOUNTAIN — These are the members and guests who attended the original Tennessee Press Association convention atop scenic Roan Mountain long before the turn of the century. The group met at the old Wilder Hotel which was destroyed by fire several years later. Although the members who attended the

original meeting on top of the Roan years ago won't be on hand for the annual convention which gets under way Thursday, the group plan to return to the mountain for a day of recreation and to get a first-hand glimpse of Upper East Tennessee's natural beauty Friday.

SENATOR BATE'S ATTITUDE ON STATEHOOD MEASURE

Senator William B. Bate, of Tennessee, was one of the foremost in the debate on the "statehood" bill recently passed by the senate. His position was against taking in Arizona and New Mexico, two wholly incompatible people, as one state. This attitude was sustained by the result. In his celebrated statehood speech, made January 20 and 23, made when the senate was sitting in committee of the whole, having under consideration the bill to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; and to enable the people of New Mexico and Arizona to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, Senator Bate said in part:

SENATOR W. B. BATE.



Tennessee's senior federal senator who opposed the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as a single state.

which congress ratifies in their admission.

The conditions of admission heretofore imposed by Congress had their origin in the slavery question in nearly every case; the power thus assumed has become accepted as of right. But the "right inherent" to the people of a Territory to be admitted into the Union may be defeated, but can not be destroyed by Congress. These Territories having each for itself attained to the conditions of statehood, the duty of Congress is to admit them into the Union in the form they have taken, and not to shape for them a form they do not desire and can not assume with safety for their future welfare.

How far this new scheme for consolidating peoples of different Territories into a State has departed from the practice of the early days will be readily seen by a short review of the well-beaten way heretofore followed for the admission of new States.

Before the constitution of the United States was completed in the convention a pathway was blazed by the confederation for the admission of Canada into the confederation. Virginia widened the way by her ordinance of July 13, 1777, creating "the Territory north-west of the Ohio river," and providing as a condition to her grant for the division of the territory into States—"not less than three, nor more than five"—which secured compact, but not immense territorial areas for the several States.

Passing over the efforts of the people of Tennessee in the year 1793 to become a member of the Union under a constitution formed without permission from any authority except that arising from the inherent right of every people to home rule, the records show that two years after the admission of Kentucky Tennessee became a State of the Union. In 1796, under a constitution formed without previous authority from any source whatever—a case of home-rule or local self-government.

The State was admitted without any inquiry into its quality conditions as to "education, morals, and other elements of the land they occupy and have further resources of like development to bring their proposed new State up to the average of the remainder of the States," or that that "these requirements grow out of the nature of our form of government." It is certain that in such "requirements" had any existence in the admission of Vermont, Kentucky, or Tennessee.

President Washington, in recognizing the 50,000 free inhabitants as the basis of population for a constitution and form of government, follows the requirements of ordinance of 1787. But he went further and recognized the right of forming a permanent constitution and admission into the Union as something that must be done, but being done, gave to the people of the Territory the right to be put on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

Then the committee's requirement in report No. 2265 (57th Cong.) submitted by the Senator from Indiana, Mr. Beveridge, are purely academic and without foundation in the previous admission of new States.

Louisiana, purchased in 1803, was created into the "Territory of Orleans" by act of Congress March 26, 1804; and that Territory, by the act of April 8, 1812, to take effect April 30, was admitted as the State of Louisiana. But again I fail to find that any of the academic qualifications discovered of late years were required of the people of Louisiana. Instead of fanciful, almost farcical, conditions, I find that a clear and decisive policy in a commercial sense dictated the early admission of that state which projected the national authority to the Gulf and set up an everlasting barrier to interference with internal commerce along 10,000 miles of waterway.

Nor Arkansas, admitted in 1836; nor Mississippi, admitted also by joint resolution in 1818; nor Alabama, admitted by joint resolution in 1819; nor Maine, in 1820, ever passed any civil-service examination as to education, morals or industries.

The easy terms of admission into the Union under which twenty-three states were admitted into the Union took no notice whatever of the academic qualifications now set up before the people of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

Mr. President, it was the slavery question which instigated "conditional" admission into the Union, and in the case of Missouri was struck that "fire bell in the night," which continued to ring out its funeral peals from 1820 to 1855.

But education, morals and industries played no part whatever in the admission of Missouri, the first state formed out of the territory wholly west of the Mississippi river.

A recapitulation of the platform pledges of the great political parties as to the admission of these territories as states in the union carries the distinct understanding that each territory was to be admitted to the union as a state.

Joint statehood was never contemplated by either party, and this bill which keeps the word of promise to the people and breaks it to the hope of people of each territory by a forced cohabitation from which there is no divorce or separation, by even the omnipotent power of congress, when once they have become states in the union. Be-

part of the country. They occupy in extent about 6 degrees of latitude, the northern line of which is on a line with the southern part of Kentucky and the southern part on a line with New Orleans, and is productive of cotton, sugar, cereals, vegetation and fruits that are produced within that territorial range.

It is a vast extent of territory. It is about 860 miles, as the light gleams or the bird flies, from east to west. Its longitude, as shown on the map being 540 miles. There are 113,000 square miles in Arizona and 120,000 square miles in New Mexico. Combined they make about 240,000 square miles.

It has been the policy of this government to minimize the area of new states, instead of enlarging them. I believe that has been the case with many of our states. Take, for instance, Vermont. She came from eastern New York. And what was one of the principal reasons for making the state of Vermont?

If you will examine the records you will find that Vermont was taken from New York because it was said that the state of New York was too large and had too much power. There was much feeling about it, and the government of the United States gave \$30,000 to New York as a bonus in the deal. Vermont, then, was taken off New York because New York was too large. That was the main reason urged, as will be found by examination of the records.

Mr. President, the speech of Senator Platt, of Connecticut, as to dividing the Dakotas into two states, because it was too large for one state, is stronger and more conclusive in favor of keeping apart New Mexico and Arizona than I could make, and I adopt it, although it comes from a republican source. It is a stronger argument than I could make or anyone else, perhaps, in the senate, upon the very territorial question which we are now discussing. That was made upon Dakota, and Dakota, as I showed you, contained more than half less the number of square miles than these two combined, and was but a little larger than New Mexico. New Mexico has 122,000 square miles and Arizona has 113,000 square miles. Both Lincoln Territory and South Dakota had only 149,000 square miles. What was then Lincoln Territory subsequently became North Dakota. So there was necessarily there, and the senator from Connecticut saw it to divide the vast area into two states; to let them multiply the members of the senate as often as they pleased. They were entitled to it and they got it; and I say these territories are entitled to it and ought to.

Now, Mr. President, where did this territory come from to us? I do not care to go into the archaeological history of this remarkable country, or add to the prehistoric people who inhabited it. However seductive the sentimentality may be for some reference to the ancient cliff dwellers, I shall not indulge in it now.

I do not know how old it is, but the first we knew of it in connection with our country was after the Mexican war. It was won by the blood and treasure and lives of many of the best citizens who lived under the flag of our country.

Mr. President, it affords me pleasure to state to the eloquent young senator from Indiana (Mr. Beveridge) that his ancestors and their friends, no doubt, stood by our flag along with Tennesseans to win this territory. Joe Lane, of Indiana, commanded a brigade in that fight with Col. Jim Lane, of Indiana, Gen. Wynnkoop, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. Heatham, of Tennessee, at one time. General Lane's brigade, I heard by were

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The practice of late years for Congress to pass enabling acts for the formation of a constitution does not alter the fact that Arkansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Idaho, and Wyoming were admitted into the Union without an enabling act simply upon their conventions having formed a constitution. They came in under that "right inherent" in their people, which the republican platform of 1856 recognized as existing without conditions of any kind, except those of population and republican form of government. New states are not created by acts of congress, but by acts of their people.

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to "education" or "moral" or other qualifications of citizenship" or any so-called "civil-service examinations," or to the extent to which they had developed the resources of that country or "as to the extent and character of all natural resources, both developed and undeveloped," as laid down in the report, 2266, of the Fifty-seventh Congress.

I can not discover by examination of records that Congress has ever, in the admission of a state, required "equality with the remainder of the people of the republic in all that constitutes effective citizenship" or required as a condition of admission that the applying people "must have developed

to become states in the union. Before such a condition of future peril, the senate may well hesitate to pronounce the bond of consolidation, which it can never dissolve. There ought not to be any experimenting with the admission of states to the union. Once in, they are there for weal or woe and forever, the indestructible members of our indestructible union, "distinct as billows, yet one as to sea."

The members of the committee on territories who protest against this legislative form of admission offer no objection to the admission of each territory as a separate state. The size of the United States senate as to its membership is regulated by the constitutional provision that "the senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state," and to deny a territory, rightfully qualified, admission to the union because such admission would increase the number of senators is none the less a violation of the constitution when it is not avowed, but yet operates to restrict the membership of the senate.

The unconstitutional character of such a policy is none the less, when four states are consolidated into two and only four senators instead of eight increase the membership.

The bill and report which now, only two years later, proposes to join that territory, then unfit for statehood, to Oklahoma ought to have told the congress when and to what extent changes and improvements have taken place which now fit the Indian Territory to form one-half of a state.

The territory of New Mexico alone covers 122,550 square miles, almost as large as the whole of New England, with New York and New Jersey combined, which have 123,450 square miles.

To that vast empire of square miles this bill proposes to add the territory of Arizona, which in 1853 was cut off from New Mexico because of its "wilderness." The area of the proposed state would be greater than that of all England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland (twenty-senators). And that is why the people of Arizona object to being joined with New Mexico and having one state made out of the two. (Hearing of N. O. Murphy, ex-governor of Arizona, January 7, 1904).

In such a state "the distance from one side to the other would be as far as it is from New York to Chicago," and without railway connection.

The area of New Mexico and Arizona is not only too large, but it is divided by a range of mountains, which, while not inaccessible, is yet a barrier which compels long circuits to trade and travel, impeding progress and prosperity, as well as the means of good government.

But the objection of the people of each territory is not the only nor the most serious reason why not one citizen of either territory has been found to favor joint statehood.

Can there be "home-rule" where the conditions of territorial laws, customs and civilization are so divergent that the people of the territories would seek to defeat joint statehood? The democratic party has ever recognized that home rule was the inherent right of every organized people; and that as the people of the territories grew in numbers, increased in wealth, and improved in educational facilities, and stood on a fair footing in these particulars with the states they were entitled by their inherent right of home rule to admission in the union, regardless of any effect or influence on the membership of the senate. It has been the policy of the democratic party to shorten the period of probation and advance the time of admission because the idea of government by congress of a distant people was repugnant to our conception of home rule.

Mr. President, we find these territories of Arizona and New Mexico lying side by side in the southwestern

corner of the United States, separated by a narrow strip of land, yet by the same act of congress, they were Ohioans, Kentuckians and Illinoisans. It would be no invidious distinction, nor out of respect for me to say in this connection, as it is history, that Illinois furnished in the war with Mexico more soldiers than any other state, not excepting my own state of Tennessee, the Volunteer state, Illinois had only between one and two hundred more than Tennessee, out of several thousand each. Missouri, perhaps, raised more than any, but did not get them all in the active field before Mexico was overrun. So you see, Mr. President, this land over which this contest is so unjustifiably raised was won by a combined effort. We won it in battle; we won it by the blood and treasure of our common countrymen. It was a patriotic movement and we are jointly entitled to the territory.

Yes, Mr. President, it was won fairly, honestly and patriotically, and it will remain as a part of this government, and we ought to take care of it, and give it every opportunity and advantage which any other territory has had. We should treat it generously and justly, and rise above party and local prejudice and make out justice to other territories, and make a state there, so as to let them increase in power and usefulness.

It is in part the fruit of the bold and vigorous charge made on the black fort at Monterey. It is alike the fruit of the bloody fighting amid the hills of Buena Vista, when General Taylor drove Santa Anna and his forces from the Rio Grande line. Another step toward the possession of this vast territory over which we now dispute, was seen at Vera Cruz when the guns of General Scott silenced the Mexican batteries. And again, when General Scott, that grand and grim old warrior with his compact little army, confronted Santa Anna and his double-shotted cannon on the old hills of Cerro Gordo and drove him helter-skelter from this stronghold and followed him to the blood-stained lava beds of Contreras and Churubusco. The sun-bright plains of Molino del Rey were darkly stained with American blood. From there through the park at the base of Chapultepec was a thorny path, and when the charge up the hill of Chapultepec accomplished its object, and the flag floated out from the white castle that sat upon the crown of Chapultepec as a tiara upon the crown of a queen, the halls of the Montezumas with their romance and reality, were surrendered to the American army. All this blood and toil helped to give title to the territory which is the cause of this unjust and unwise contention.

This was territory which came from those struggles, and we should respect it for the memory of them. We should do justice to it. They have become our people by virtue of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and we should respect them. We should do justice to them and see that their territory is made into a state.

Mr. President, Arizona will be an honor to this country whenever we give it an opportunity. Let the irrigation floods come and let those sandy plains be watered. Then you will see what it will produce. The result will astonish the country.

Furthermore, Mr. President, see the coal fields that are in Arizona. Look at the copper mines there—said to be superior to any in the world. It is said that there is more copper in Arizona than in any other territory, and that it is of the finest quality. We have all that in this territory. We have this great divide-in mountain form—and in them we have the canyons, in which we can make reservoirs from which to irrigate the plains and bring them out, making of it a wonderland. This is not only the possibilities; it is the probabilities; and I believe in a few years, if we deal justly with this territory, this will be done.

But we cannot do it if we hamper her and put her under the dominion

of New Mexico, for this very bill gives power to New Mexico to hamper and neutralize the progress of Arizona. It gives her a majority in her constitutional convention, and that will give New Mexico a majority in her legislature. She may legislate selfishly or not; I do not know; but at least it gives her a majority strength over Arizona.

So she has more coal, more copper ore, and then she has more qualities to produce grass and fat cattle that graze upon her hundred hills, and, besides all that, I wish to emphasize the fact that the hand of nature divides her. Nature planted these mountains here—the Continental divide. The lowest point which divides this mountain range is 4,800 feet. The waters from one side run to the Atlantic and from the other to the Pacific. Nature did all that, and you are doing violence to nature when you seek to force these two territories together, to intermarry these parties and fasten them like the Siamese twins, so that the death of one will be the death of the other, for the legal ligament by which this bill seeks to join them could not be cut. It fastens them for life—no divorce can separate them. These mountains divide them. Nature planted them there

and do not let us refuse to obey the dictation of nature or disdain her teaching in legislating for these territories.

Ah, Mr. President, Oklahoma is almost equal to California. There it is now with its half a million people, and probably the Indian Territory has half a million people. I do not know what course you may take about that; I for one do not believe in putting Indian Territory in with it for reasons that I propose to give later on in this discussion.

I hope that which is thought best by a majority of the senate will be done in this important matter. These states might jump into statehood as California, if I might so speak; for California jumped into statehood as a roe, bounds before the hunter in the darkness of night or the shadowy forests. California came in with her Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys and her Forty-niners and claimed statehood without ceremony, and got it. And Mr. President, when she did come with her broad coast line territory and her Golden Gate, she brought with her apples of gold on platters of silver; and on that silver platter of Nevada she emptied her golden apples into the treasury of the United States without

fee or asking for it. California, I repeat, sprang into statehood, as Minnesota sprang from the brain of Jove, full panoplied, and found a warm welcome and a safe home in the union; and so ought these other territories without going through the usual slow process of years to which they have been subjected. But they have seen fit to take this course and have appealed to the legal and modest way to the country—to the house of representatives first and then to the senate; and I hope the senate will give such a response as will be just to all parties and in the end give a warm welcome to each of these territories as a sister state.

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The Short—And Doubtful— History Of Blackstone Hall

The men who settled America were a determined lot. Although they differed in background, they had one thing in common—the will to overcome any obstacle and tame a raw land to their liking.

And perhaps nowhere in America was that determination more evident than among the men who settled in the heart of Appalachia, where they had to battle wild animals, Indians, atmosphere, and the land itself to create a home for their families.

And perhaps it was this very battle that instilled in those early pioneers a love for this land that has been handed down from generation to generation, so that some of it exists today.

The mountainous terrain of the Appalachians left little of the land flat and easy to develop. The stories of the struggle of these early people to conquer the land and its inhabitants, and the stories of the nature and character of those men are no longer told around the family gatherings, and it seems a shame, because much of it is disappearing in the fog-shrouded historic past.

A perfect example of the stories of mountain lore disappearing is the tale of an Englishman, whose name has been forgotten in the passage of time, who came to the new world and to the Appalachian area (some families said it was in a corner of Hawkins County, and others insisted it was over in Kentucky) in the late 1700s or early 1800s, and undertook to build Blackstone Hall there.

Having lived in a large English home most of his life, the rude log cabins in the mountains did not appeal to him, although he loved the rugged mountains on which they had been placed, and was enthralled

by the curious flora and fauna abounding there.

The cool mountain streams leaping and rushing to the valleys below were pure and clear and refreshing.

He had learned stone masonry in England, and he would use some of the native stone, abundant on his mountain, to build a home that would be a fortress and fit for the envy of a king.

And build the house he did, using a most beautiful hard black stone for both the exterior of the house and the chimneys that would serve the fireplaces in each room.

The flooring and interior wall coverings were laboriously hand-hewn from the huge trees he had felled to clear the setting for "Blackstone Hall" as he would call his home.

For months he worked at his monumental task, hardly pausing long enough to look at his stream, the flowers, or the birds he had come to love.

Finally his task was completed, just as autumn's first icy blast swept down from the north.

He hurriedly gathered pine branches for kindling and sawed small logs to keep a bright fire burning through the night in his own fireplace in his new home.

But the fire was no sooner lighted than the Englishman was fleeing the new house for his very life.

The black stone he had used in the building was coal.

There's no way today to authenticate the story, and it's inconceivable that an Englishman had never seen coal, but this is a story that was told with great delight and much laughter around the open fireplaces of early homes in this area.

Sightseeing With A Reporter

By ERNIE PYLE

GATLINBURG, Tenn., Nov. 2. —The most famous man in the Smokies, as far as visitors are concerned, is Wiley Oakley. He is called "The Roamin' Man of the Mountains." He is 55, and all his life he has just wandered around through the Smokies.

He is a natural woodsman, with a soul that sings in harmony with the birds and the trees and the clouds. His English is spectacular, and on many things he is as naive as a baby. But on other things he almost shocks you with his meticulous knowledge.

He has a house in the hills, and a rustic-craft shop in Gatlinburg. Most of his life he has made a living as guide to hunters, and later to tourists.

There are industrialists by the score in America who worship at Wiley Oakley's feet after a few days in the mountains with him.

He is a famous teller of tall tales (but he won't tell one on Sunday). He has been on the radio, and on one trip to New York was offered a contract. It scared him so badly he took the train home without saying goodbye.

Throughout his wandering, Wiley has dropped past home often enough to raise a dozen children. They are all grown now, except one.

Wiley himself has run the same cycle as his beloved mountains. In the beginning they were virgin, untouched, natural. But now they have become public characters—both the mountains and Wiley—before the curious eyes of a million people a year.

Maybe they have both been changed a little by it; a little professionalism has come to them



Ernie Pyle

both. But that's all right. For what good would the Smokies be, or Wiley Oakley either, if they remained under a bushel?

One of the places a visitor to Gatlinburg must see is the Mountaineer Museum. This is a collection of some 2000 old-fashioned mountain articles, gathered by Edna Lynn Simms.

Mrs. Simms came from Knoxville 24 years ago. She herself roamed the mountains long before the tourists came. She picked up articles, and lore, and the language of the hills. She has a bubbling enthusiasm for everything she sees or hears, an enthusiasm that has not begun to simmer down even after 24 years of mountain discovery.

Mrs. Simms' museum is the best collection of mountain stuff in the Smokies. And in her own head is one of the finest collections of mountain speech and legend. Why, she has quoted so long that she talks like a mountain woman herself.

Uncle Steve Cole lives on at his old home place, right in the park. He is a typical mountain man of the old school—a good mountain man, the kind who lives right and does right.

I dropped in one afternoon to talk to him. Uncle Steve lit a fire, and sat down beside it and began spitting in the fireplace. He wasn't chewing tobacco, but he spit in the fireplace all the time anyhow.

Uncle Steve has killed more bears than any man in these mountains. He says so himself, and others say so too. He hasn't the remotest idea how many he has killed. But he has killed bears with muzzle-loaders, modern rifles, deadfalls, clubs, axes, and he even choked one to death with his bare hands.

I got him to tell me that story. He and a neighbor went out one

night. The dogs treed a bear. The way Uncle Steve tells it would take half an hour, and that's too long for us. But the essence of it was that they built a fire, the bear finally came down the tree, Uncle Steve stood there until the bear's body was pressing the muzzle of the gun, and then he pulled the trigger. "I figured I couldn't miss that way," Uncle Steve laughs.

He didn't miss, but the shot didn't kill the bear. He ran 50 yards or so, and then the dogs were on him. And the first thing Uncle Steve knew the bear had clenched his great jaws right down on a dog's snout, and was just crushing it to pieces.

Now Uncle Steve's gun was an old-fashioned, sawed-off, muzzle-loading hog rifle, and he didn't have time to reload it. So to save the dog, he just rushed up to the bear from behind, put his legs around the bear, and started prying the dog's snout out of the bear's mouth.

"And before I knew what happened," says Uncle Steve, "the bear let go of the dog, and got my right hand in his mouth, and began a-orunchin' and a-growlin' and a-eatin' on my hand."

"One long tooth went right through the palm of my hand, and another went through the back of my hand. There wasn't nothin' for me to do but reach around with my left hand for the bear's throat. I got him by the goozle and started clampin' down. Pretty soon he let go. Then I just choked him till he was deader'n 4 o'clock." Uncle Steve spit in the fireplace.

Mrs. Cole was sitting on the bed, listening. Nobody said anything for a minute. Then Mrs. Cole chuckled and said, "Four o'clock ain't dead."

Uncle Steve didn't dignify her quibble with an answer. He just spit in the fireplace again.

NOV. 3, 1940

STORY OF BROWNLOW-HARRIS FUELED OF CARPETBAG DAYS

Unionist Governor Described His Hated Enemy as a Tobacco Chewer and Drinker of Liquor.

If one glances through the record of carpetbag days in Tennessee no more interesting chapter will be found than that dealing with warfare between Isham G. Harris and William G. Brownlow. Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson and John Sevier are notable names in Tennessee history, but Harris, perhaps, was more closely identified with Tennessee history for a longer period of time than any of his compeers with the possible exception of Johnson. Moreover, he was a man of such spirit that he dominated all about him. He, more than any other one man, was responsible for Tennessee's going straight-away into the young Confederacy, and his is the only instance in American constitutional history where an executive as the commander-in-chief of the armed and naval forces of the state personally mobilized his forces and led them to the field of battle.

Harris, as governor of Tennessee, did this at Shiloh.

What this story, republished from the Memphis Commercial Appeal, has to deal with, however, is the war between William G. Brownlow, the carpetbag governor of Tennessee during reconstruction days, and Isham G. Harris. Brownlow went into the governor's office full of hatred for the vanquished Confederates and rabid against Harris. Harris had succeeded Andrew Johnson as governor in 1858. He was re-elected in 1860 and again in 1862. His last election was nullified by the federal authorities. Andrew Johnson was appointed military governor of the state, and ruled it until Brownlow came in.

Every schoolboy knows the wonderful story of how Gov. Harris, when he fled the state, took with him about \$70,000 in school funds of the state. He carried with him in all his wanderings in Mexico, in England and finally after President Johnson's amnesty proclamation, returned it to the state treasury, where it was soon gobbled up by the carpetbaggers.

Brownlow carried his rabid hatred of the Confederacy into the governor's office with him. It was he, who during the hot fights over slavery before the war, insisted that the constitution was a covenant of hell and a league with death. His first act as governor was to disfranchise the returned Confederates. His next was to offer a reward for Isham G. Harris.

His tirade against Harris had its beginning in a resolution of the carpetbag legislature outlawing Harris. This was followed by a proclamation setting a price on Harris' head. These records are amusing now. They throw an interesting light on the temper of the times. It is almost inconceivable that any man, especially a preacher and a Tennessean as Brownlow was, could have given way to such a ridiculous thing. It shows also how the wheel does turn, for Brownlow after leaving the governor's chair served six years in the United States senate and was succeeded by Isham G. Harris, who represented Tennessee in the senate for twenty years. His record as a senator was a glorious one.

In 1893 under the second Cleveland administration, he was president pro tempor of the senate. He died in 1887 and was buried in Memphis.

The Brownlow war against Harris took the form of the following proclamation:

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

Office of the Governor.

To Whom It May Concern:

Whereas, the general assembly of the state of Tennessee did, on the first day of May, 1865, adopt the following resolution, to-wit:

Whereas, Treason is the highest crime known to the laws of the land,

each of the three grand divisions of the state, and in papers published in Richmond, Va., Raleigh, N. C., Savannah, Ga., Little Rock, Ark., New Orleans, La., and publish these preambles and resolutions with his proclamation.

Passed May 1, 1865.

WILLIAM HEISKELL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAMUEL R. RODGERS,

Speaker of the Senate.

The aforesaid fugitive from justice, without authority of law, and in violation of all laws, human and divine, was the chief instrument in thrusting upon Tennessee this terrible rebellion and its innumerable evils—a rebellion which has stormed every citadel of order, every defense of virtue, every sanctuary of right, and every abode of decency. When those villainous but frantic efforts were astonishing mankind with their success as much as appalling them with their atrocity; when the fairest portions of this great commonwealth had been made hideous by the triumphs of this arch-traitor and his corrupt and treasonable associates and their prelusive orgies had profaned our churches like distards they ingloriously fled upon the approach of the national flag of beauty and glory, carrying with them to the heart of treason, the funds and other valuables of the state. From that period until now, the said Isham G. Harris has been roving through the south, swept along by the unparalleled hurricane of licentiousness and furious tempest of anarchy, never before equaled upon earth! Said Harris has been periodically visiting the border counties of this state, issuing bogus proclamations, and collecting revenue, falsely pretending to be the governor of Tennessee.

The culprit Harris is about 5 feet



10 inches high—weighs about 145 pounds and is about 55 years of age. His complexion is sallow—his eyes are dark and penetrating—perfect index to the heart of a traitor, with the scowl and power of a demon resting upon his brow. The study of mischief and the practice of crime have brought upon him premature baldness and a gray beard; with lion-hearted

impudence he talks loudly, about the overthrow of the Yankee army, and doubts but the south will win independence.

He chews tobacco rapaciously, inordinately fond of liquor, his moral structure, he is a vicious man—stepped to the top in personal and political ambition, now about lost to all sense of shame—and blind to the ties of patriotism—with less of social duty and upon mischief. If captured, found lurking in the recesses of Mississippi, Alabama, and in female society, sheep-faced modesty of man, that it is not a whole of public sentiment, or forbids an indiscriminate gathering of married men. If captured the fugitive delivered to me alive, to justice may be done in the theatre of his former deeds.

The city papers of Memphis, as well as the Gazette and Knoxville Vindicator insert three times in a number of other papers suggested literature.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand and seal of the state in the city of Memphis, this 3d day of May, 1865.

By the governor,

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW,
Andrew J. Fletcher,
State.

The original copy of this proclamation was found in the archives of the Commercial society.

nesty proclamation, returned it to the state treasury, where it was soon gobbled up by the carpetbaggers.

Brownlow carried his rabid hatred of the Confederacy into the governor's office with him. It was he, who during the hot fights over slavery before the war, insisted that the constitution was a covenant of hell and a league with death. His first act as governor was to disfranchise the returned Confederates. His next was to offer a reward for Isham G. Harris.

His tirade against Harris had its beginning in a resolution of the carpetbag legislature outlawing Harris. This was followed by a proclamation setting a price on Harris' head. These records are amusing now. They throw an interesting light on the temper of the times. It is almost inconceivable that any man, especially a preacher and a Tennessean as Brownlow was, could have given way to such a ridiculous thing. It shows also how the wheel does turn, for Brownlow after leaving the governor's chair served six years in the United States senate and was succeeded by Isham G. Harris, who represented Tennessee in the senate for twenty years. His record as a senator was a glorious one.

In 1893 under the second Cleveland administration, he was president pro tempor of the senate. He died in 1887 and was buried in Memphis.

The Brownlow war against Harris took the form of the following proclamation:

STATE OF TENNESSEE,

Office of the Governor.

To Whom It May Concern:

Whereas, the general assembly of the state of Tennessee did, on the first day of May, 1865, adopt the following resolution, to-wit:

Whereas, Treason is the highest crime known to the laws of the land, and no one man is presumed to understand the pure meaning of the term better than governors of the states and certainly no one should be held to a more strict account for the commission of the crime of treason; and whereas,

The state of Tennessee before the rebellion enjoyed a high social, moral and political position and bore a well earned reputation of the Volunteer State; and whereas, by the treason of one Isham G. Harris, ex-governor of Tennessee, the state has lost millions of dollars and thousands of her young men who have been killed in battle and died of disease, while thousands of the middle-aged and men have been murdered or imprisoned and defenseless women and children driven from the state heartbroken and penniless; and, whereas, the voters of Tennessee did, in the month of February, 1861, by a majority of 60,000 repudiate treason and rebellion; but the aforesaid Isham G. Harris, well knowing the true sentiment of the people on treason and rebellion and entirely disregarding the overwhelming expression of popular sentiment, did use his position as governor of the state to precipitate in rebellion and hostility to the government of the United States; and whereas, by such acts he is guilty of treason, perjury and theft, and is responsible to a great extent for the misery and death of thousands of the citizens of the state, and the devastation of the same from east to west, and north to south—the cries of the wounded and dying, the wail of the widow, and weeping of the orphan are wafted on every breeze, imploring a just retribution on the instigators of this rebellion; be it therefore

Resolved, by the general assembly of the state of Tennessee, that the governor of this state is hereby authorized and instructed to offer a reward of \$5,000 for the apprehension and delivery of the said Isham G. Harris, to the civil authorities of the state. He shall fully describe said fugitive from justice and cause the publication of the same to be made for three months in newspapers in

HARRIS CARPETBAG DAYS

His Hated Enemy as a To- Liquor.

h of the three grand divisions of
state, and in papers published in
hmond, Va., Raleigh, N. C., Savan-
Ga., Little Rock, Ark., New Or-
is, La., and publish these prepa-
and resolutions with his procla-
ation.

assed May 1, 1865.

WILLIAM HEISKELL,
Speaker of the House of Represen-
tives.

SAMUEL R. RODGERS,
Speaker of the Senate.

The aforesaid fugitive from justice, without authority of law, and in violation of all laws, human and divine, was the chief instrument in rusting upon Tennessee this terrible million and its innumerable evils—rebellion which has stormed everyadel of order, every defense of true, every sanctuary of right, and every abode of decency. When those infamous but frantic efforts were assuishing mankind with their success much as appalling them with their ocerty; when the fairest portions of a great commonwealth had been made hideous by the triumphs of this traitor and his corrupt and trea- rable associates and their prelusive ries had profaned our churches like stards they ingloriously fled upon e approach of the national flag ofauty and glory, carrying with them the heart of treason, the funds and er valuables of the state. From at period until now, the said Isham Harris has been roving through e south, swept along by the un- ralleled hurricane of licentiousness d furious tempest of anarchy, never fore equaled upon earth! Said Har- s has been periodically visiting the rder counties of this state, issuing gus proclamations, and collecting venue, falsely pretending to be the vernor of Tennessee.

The culprit Harris is about 5 feet



10 inches high—weighs about 145 pounds and is about 55 years of age. His complexion is sallow—his eyes are dark and penetrating—perfect index to the heart of a traitor, with the scowl and power of a demon resting upon his brow. The study of mischief and the practice of crime have brought upon him premature baldness and a gray beard; with lion-hearted

impudence he talks loud and boast- ingly, about the overthrow of the Yankee army, and entertains no doubt but the south will achieve her independence.

He chews tobacco rapidly and is inordinately fond of liquors. In his moral structure, he is an unscrupulous man—steeped to the nose and chin in personal and political profligacy now about lost to all sense of honor and shame—and blind to all the beauties of patriotism—with a heart reckless of social duty and fatally bent upon mischief. If captured he will be found lurking in the rebel strongholds of Mississippi, Alabama or Georgia, and in female society, alleging with sheep-faced modesty of a virtuous man, that it is not a wholesome state of public sentiment, or of taste, that forbids an indiscriminate mixing together of married men and women! If captured the fugitive must be delivered to me alive, to the end that justice may be done him here, upon the theatre of his former villainous deeds.

The city papers of Nashville and Memphis, as well as the Chattanooga Gazette and Knoxville Whig will each insert three times in addition to the other papers suggested by the legislature.

In testimony whereof I have heretofore set my hand and affixed the seal of the state in the city of Nashville this 3d day of May, 1865.

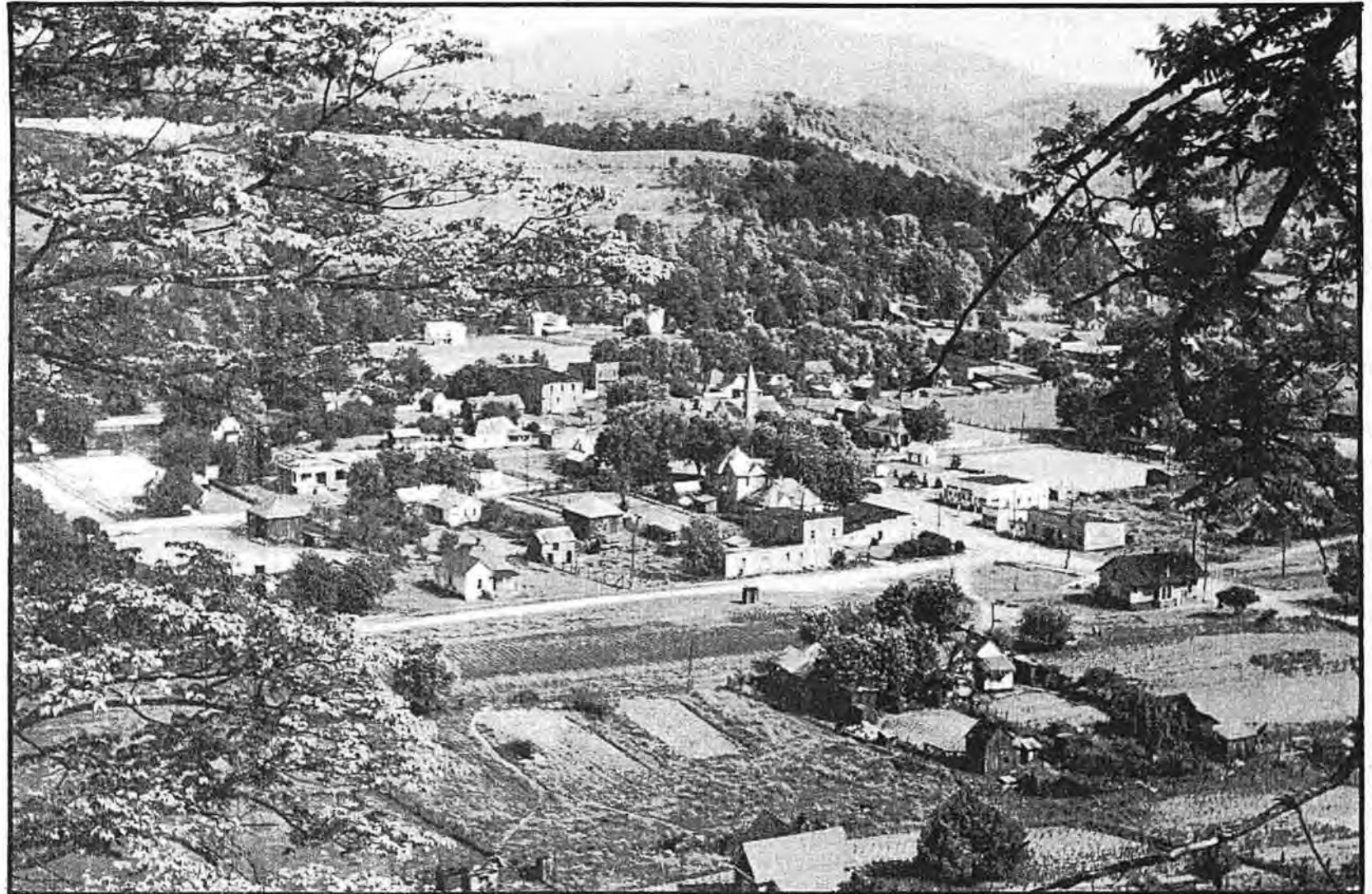
By the governor,

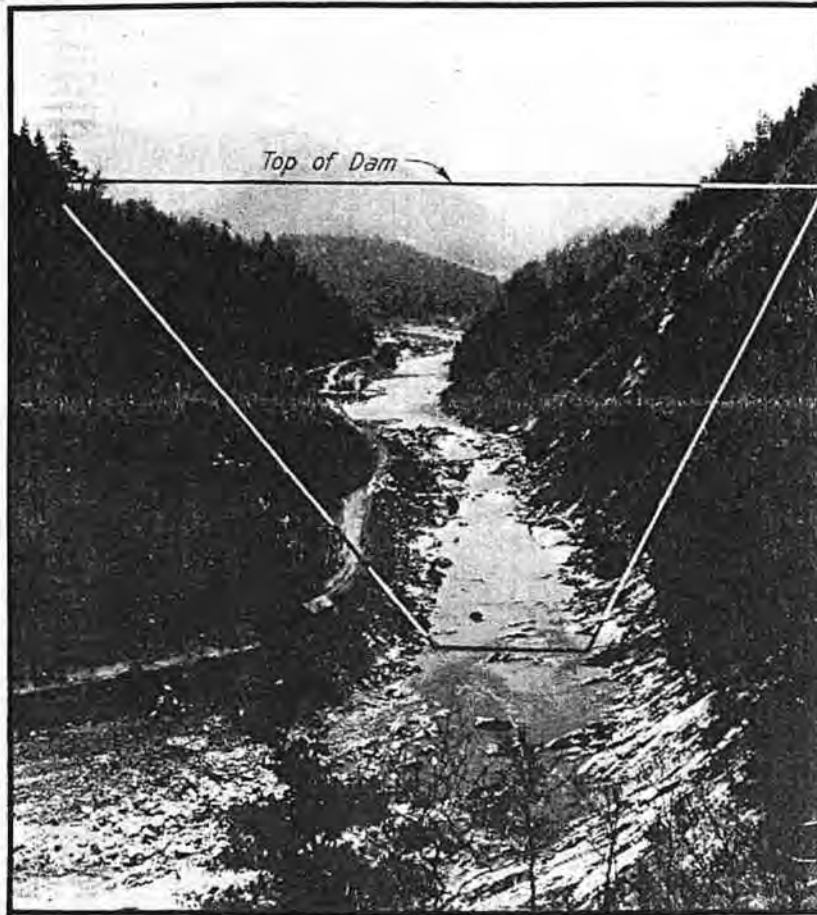
WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW,
Andrew J. Fletcher, Secretary of State.

The original copy of this is to be found in the archives of the Historical society.

Return to 'Old Butler'

*Before
the deluge*





Old Butler, a town TVA bought for a lake, was once bustling with activity. "Children hurried to the drugstore to buy a nickel ice cream cone. A few people wandered into the Blue Bird Tea Room for a snack. Most of the men congregated in front of Goodwins Grocery or under the shade trees which lined the campus of Watauga Academy or on benches in front of the blacksmith shop to whittle, trade knives and talk." A town plagued by floods, the 1940 flood was the final straw. TVA approved the Watauga Dam and Reservoir Project in December 1941. Today the town of Old Butler is nestled under the waters of Watauga Lake (below).

Photos, background courtesy — Dan Crowe

Watauga Lake may hold key to past

Kingsport Times-News

Sunday, November 20, 1983

By ALLISON COLLINS
Times-News Staff Writer

"The next mayor of Butler will be a catfish." — Butler resident, early 1948.

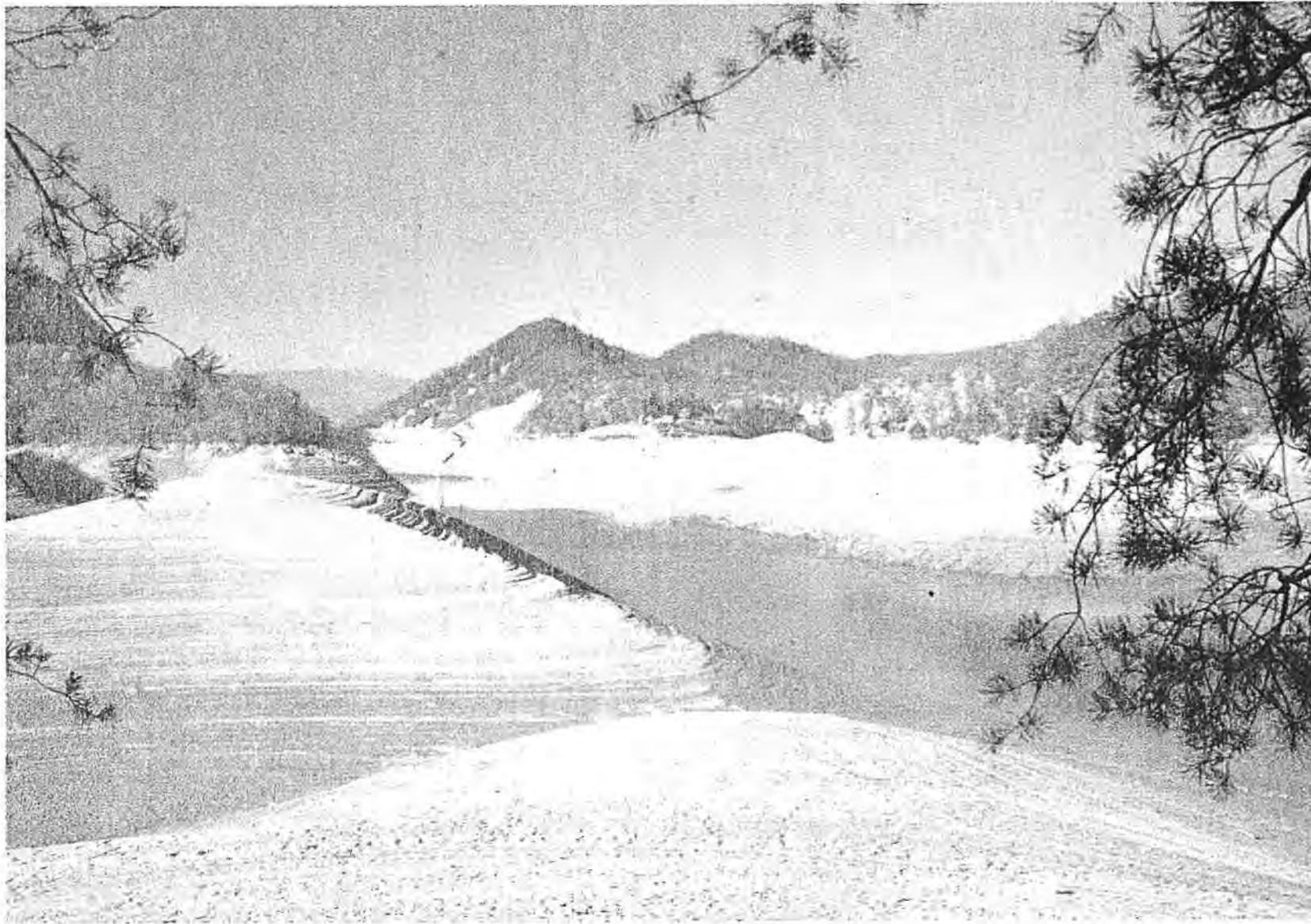
When the waters of what would soon be Watauga Lake began inundating the foundations of buildings that had once made up the original town of Butler, Tenn., in late 1948, 761 families left what had been their hometown and made new homes in new towns.

TVA's drawdown of Watauga Lake began to uncover the area that was Old Butler. And many of the town's former residents will be returning to see what's left.

Although TVA officials have speculated that all that will be found will be a few silt-filled foundations, "Friends of Old Butler," a group organized by former residents, is planning a Dec. 4 reunion at the site of the old town.

Dan Crowe, avid historian and teacher at Dobyns-Bennett High School, developed a keen interest in the town and in the intense loyalty to the town that former residents still feel. Crowe's book *Old Butler and Watauga Academy* chronicles the town's history from the founding of the Watauga Academy in the late 1800s to the building of the Watauga Dam and Watauga Lake in the late 1940s.

"I grew up in that area and live about a mile from the dam," Crowe said. "My first book (*The Horseshoe People*, about a small community in Carter County), dealt with the building of the Horseshoe Dam, and it led me to Butler and the



Times-News photo — Earl Carter

people who lived there."

A primarily agricultural community, Butler had always been at the mercy of the Watauga River. Past floods caused by the river were used as reference points — one man's grandfather lost a house in the flood of 1867,

the post office was washed away in 1901 — and the flooding was seen as merely a normal part of life in Butler.

Rumors that TVA was going to build a dam near Butler to control flooding in the areas around the Watauga River sur-

passed periodically, but the dam never came.

But the flood of 1940 was different. Elizabethton's losses stood at about \$308,500. At least six persons died. Homes, power lines, and much of the Elizabethton-to-Mountain City rail-

road were washed away.

TVA engineers were convinced that flood control in the Watauga River area was a necessity, and TVA approved the Watauga Dam and Reservoir project in December 1941.

But America's entrance into

World War II temporarily shelved the project, and by the 1947 resumption of the plan, there were 761 families in Butler that would have to be relocated.

Many of these families relocated to a new town, Carder-view, which lay at the edge of the new reservoir. More than 125 families moved to Carder-view, and were later joined by several other families who purchased land adjacent to Carder-view and called their community New Butler.

On June 30, 1948, the Post Office in Old Butler closed its doors marking the end of the town of Butler. The next day, July 1, was the first day for the new town of Carder-view.

But the ties to Butler were not that easily severed, and in response to pressure by Carder-view residents, in May 1953 the town of Carder-view became what is now known as Butler, referred to as "New Butler" by former residents of "Old Butler."

Watauga Academy, founded in Butler in 1871 as Aeon Seminary (later renamed Holly Spring College and still later Holly Spring Institute), became a public school in 1932. The class of 1948 was the last class to graduate from the Academy.

This last August, the Watauga Academy held a reunion, and Crowe said "interest was extremely high" in the drawdown of the lake and what it might reveal.

"There will definitely be a number of people there (at the old town site) in December to see what's there. The emotional attachments are still very deep."

'Mill Hunting': A Look At Gateway's Past

By GENE McCLELLAND
Times-News Trends Editor

*"Down by the old mill stream,
Where I first met you,
It was there I knew
That I loved you true."*

That old song had meaning to almost everyone who heard it when it was first written, for every community had its mill which served as a meeting place, as well as a functional part of turning grain into bread.

Most of the mills are gone now, but a few remain here in the Gateway region, and are fairly accessible to those who are interested in "mill hunting."

When the mills were operational, one didn't go to the store to buy a bag of wheat or meal. Rather, one took wheat or corn to the mill and waited patiently until it was ground. Sometimes whole families went to the mill and sat around and talked while the water wheel slowly ground out the product.

More often the man of the family went to mill and learned the news of the community, swapped yarns, or had shooting matches while he waited.

And during the 19th and early 20th century there were more than 200 water-powered mills operating along the rushing creeks and rivers of Tennessee alone. There was at least an equal number along Virginia's streams.

The mills were the focal point of the settlements which grew up around them, and eventually those small communities grew into towns. Many of the mills gave way to electrically powered plants . . . those that remained operational.

Others were destroyed by fire or flood, but a few managed to survive the onslaught of time.

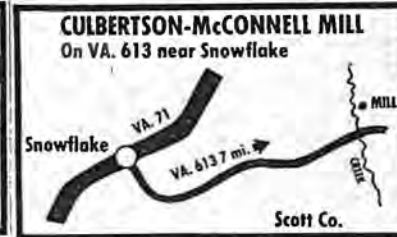
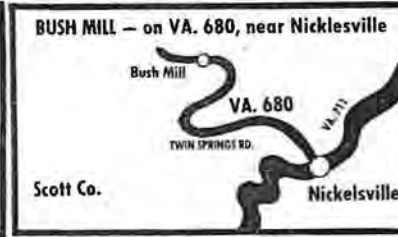
One of the more photographed and painted mills in the region is **Bush Mill** near Nickelsville. It was purchased a few years ago by the Nickelsville Ruritan Club, and a log house was moved from Coeburn to stand near the old mill.

The club has been working to restore the mill, and most of the original machinery is still functional. It was purchased in 1897 from Tyler and Tate of Knoxville, shipped by rail to Gate City, and hauled by log wagons to the mill site then owned by J.R. Frazier and Jim Bush.

An earlier mill had been at that site, on property owned by Valentine and Nancy Gose Bush, but it was destroyed by fire, and the present mill was built by their sons Stephen and William Bush, and W.T. Frazier.

The mill has a large, metal overshot wheel, but the original was a wooden wheel built by James and Franklin Stewart. The sluice way that carried water to the wheel was rebuilt by the Ruritan Club.

Directions To Area Mills



The mill was in the center of three water-operated industries. Valentine Bush ran a water-powered sawmill upstream from the mill, and a water-powered carding machine below the mill.

Tragedy struck at the mill in 1866, when the 16-year-old son of Valentine Bush was sitting on a horse at the fork of Amos Branch, and was shot to death by an assassin (who was never caught) while the horse stopped to drink from the stream.

The **Culbertson-McConnell Mill** northeast of Snowflake on Moccasin Creek in Scott County, just off the "Big Moccasin Road", was last operated in the 1930s.

The mill was built around 1880 by James Culbertson Jr., and was operated by turbine wheels. The original mill had a wooden dam, later replaced by a concrete dam because the wood kept washing downstream during flood-stages.

W. Pat McConnell rebuilt the old mill to three stories in height, and equipped it with Nordike Rolling Mill machinery. There were three turbine wheels in three separate pits, one for the grist mill, one for the rolling mill and a third for a sawmill. It was said to be the heaviest in Scott County.

In Russell County is the only brick mill known to have been built in extreme southwest Virginia. Located just across the road from the Stuart Mansion at Elk Garden, the **Elk Garden Mill** was built by Aaron Hendricks sometime between 1823 and 1840.

It served the Elk Garden community and later the Stuart plantation for many years, grinding corn, wheat,

buckwheat, and feed for livestock.

The land was sold to William Alexander Stuart, father of Governor Henry Carter Stuart. It is now owned by the Stuart Land and Cattle Company, the largest cattle ranch east of the Mississippi.

Gov. Henry Carter Stuart was a cousin of the Civil War Confederate General J.E.B. Stuart.

In Lee County are two old mills only a short distance apart, both on Indian Creek west of Ewing. **Wireman's Mill** was the scene of a skirmish between the Confederate and Union soldiers during the Civil War, known locally as the "Battle of Wireman's Mill."

Built shortly after the turn of the 19th century, the mill originally had a log dam. The building was also log, but was remodeled into a frame building. The dam was replaced with a concrete dam about 1921 by W.P. Nash. It was converted to a rolling mill, but was never very successful.

A short distance upstream is the **Gibson Mill**, which was operating at full blast about 1917. Its milldam is made of limestone rocks, and the mill was reconditioned through an Office of Economic Opportunity grant in the early 1970's.

An adjacent building was erected to operate as a restaurant to attract tourists, but it, too, was a failure, and closed within a few months of its opening.

Most of the mills in Hawkins County are gone. One at New Canton remains, although it can hardly be seen through the trees from the highway. Known as the **Hord Mill**, it was built by Eldridge Hord around 1840.

The mill was in operation until about 1950, milling flour and meal. The three-story structure of stone and wood is similar in design to one on George Washington's plantation. It is frequently confused with the old Rice's Mill once located on a farm near the river, and an historic marker was once incorrectly placed for Rice's Mill because of this misunderstanding.

One of the fine old mills in Sullivan County has been being converted to a dwelling by Ken Priest. The **Roller-Pettyjohn Mill** on the Fall Creek Road was restored to its original appearance on the outside in 1977 when Priest bought yellow poplar lumber to match the original.

The upstairs of the mill was remodeled as living quarters, and the downstairs was left to later restore as a milling museum and craft shop. This has not been done as yet.

But the Priest's have been successful in getting the old mill listed in the National Register of Historic Places — a feat which assures its preservation in the future.

The mill was built by David Roller sometime between 1833 and 1847, and was used for milling corn, wheat, and grist for the cattle.

Leslie's Mill is located on the falls of the North Fork of Reedy Creek. It stands on the site of a mill known to be there as early as 1827. The mill used an overshot wheel which turned the heavy grinding machinery inside. Flour and meal as well as grist was produced here.

Most of the mills that used to serve Sullivan County have now gone the way of the old Valentine Beidleman Mill, which burned a few years ago.