

STATE CAPITOL.

West Virginia  
**LEGISLATIVE**  
**HAND BOOK**  
**and MANUAL**  
AND  
**Official Register**



1918

COMPILED AND EDITED BY  
**JOHN T. HARRIS**  
CLERK OF THE SENATE



**THE TRIBUNE PRINTING CO.**  
CHARLESTON, WEST VA.



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1918



## INTRODUCTORY

The publication of the 1918 edition of the "West Virginia Legislative Hand Book and Manual and Official Register" has been seriously but unavoidably delayed owing to abnormal labor conditions growing out of the greatest and most unjust war the world has ever known, and the most serious epidemic of modern times.

The "Blue Book"—the name under which it is now commonly known—should have appeared not later than September 1st, 1918, but it was found impossible to issue it in its entirety at that time. A limited number of advance copies of the revised "Official Register" division, however—after that part of the book had been printed—were bound in pamphlet form and distributed for temporary use. Since that revision was made, some changes have occurred, but the forms having been printed, it is now impracticable to call attention to those changes in detail.

All departments of the State government have either revised their old, or furnished entirely new matter, for the present edition. The value of this publication is dependent upon joint effort, and the hearty cooperation accorded by the heads of the several departments is thoroughly appreciated by the editor.

One entire division of this issue of the "Blue Book" has been devoted to a narrative of West Virginia's participation in the war of the United States and her allies against Germany. Our State has done a large part in the prosecution of this war for civilization, and the author deemed it imperative to perpetuate the record of our achievements. While it is not complete it is the genesis of a history of our part in the greatest war ever waged. Experience has shown that unless these records are preserved at the time of their making, effort in later years will prove futile. The author is indebted to the heads of the several departments and administrations doing war work in West Virginia for their historical and valuable contributions.

JOHN T. HARRIS.

Charleston, December 20, 1918.

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

In Dr. White's article on the Geological Survey, reference is made to certain topographical maps appearing coincident with the text. These maps were not inserted, because of a failure to produce the plates. This was through no fault however, of the author of the article.

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*James H. Thompson*

GOVERNOR.

REGISTER OF THE OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES  
OF THE  
**STATE GOVERNMENT**  
WITH THEIR  
Places of Residence in the City of Charleston

ELECTIVE OFFICERS.

**GOVERNOR.**

JOHN JACOB CORNWELL, Hampshire County.  
Executive Mansion, Capitol Street.

**SECRETARY OF STATE.**

HOUSTON G. YOUNG, Harrison County.  
1699 Washington Street.

**SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS.**

MORRIS P. SHAWKEY, Kanawha County.  
South Side.

**AUDITOR.**

JOHN S. DARST, Kanawha County.  
1305 Quarrier Street.

**TREASURER.**

W. S. JOHNSON, Fayette County.  
Quarrier Street.

**ATTORNEY GENERAL.**

E. T. ENGLAND, Logan County.  
1596 Kanawha Street.

**COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.**

JAMES H. STEWART, Monongalia County.  
1206 Quarrier Street.

**JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.**

GEORGE POFFENBARGER, President, Mason County.  
1507 Lee Street.

CHARLES W. LYNCH, Harrison County,  
1556 Quarrier Street.

WILLIAM N. MILLER, Wood County.  
1100 Quarrier Street.

L. JUDSON WILLIAMS, Greenbrier County.  
1535 Quarrier Street.

HAROLD A. RITZ, Mercer County.  
1201 Virginia Street.

**APPOINTIVE OFFICERS.****STATE TAX COMMISSIONER.**

WALTER S. HALLANAN, Cabell County.  
27 Maple Terrace.

**STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.**

DR. E. B. STEPHENSON, President, Kanawha County.  
1806 Quarrier Street.

DR. J. M. WILLIAMSON, Treasurer, Marshall County.  
1415 Lee Street.

JAMES S. LAKIN, Member, Preston County.  
1222 Washington Street.

**PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.**

E. G. RIDER, Chairman, Braxton County.  
25 Maple Terrace.

E. F. MORGAN, Marion County.  
1575 Virginia Street.

GEORGE R. C. WILES, Mingo County.  
1580 Quarrier Street.

**COMPENSATION COMMISSIONER.**

LEE OTT, Tucker County.  
216 Brooks Street.

**ACTING ADJUTANT GENERAL.**

MAJOR THOMAS B. DAVIS, Cabell County.  
Ruffner Hotel.

COMMISSIONER OF BANKING.

S. P. SMITH, Kanawha County.

1701 Virginia Street.

CHIEF OF THE MINE DEPARTMENT.

W. J. HEATHERMAN, Boone County.

404 Columbia Boulevard.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

SAMUEL B. MONTGOMERY, Preston County.

Charleston

HEALTH COMMISSIONER.

S. L. JEPSON, M. D., Ohio County.

1529 Quarrier Street.

STATE HISTORIAN AND ARCHIVIST.

WILSON M. FOULK, Cabell County.

Sherwood Ap't, Lee and Brooks.

FOREST, GAME AND FISH WARDEN.

CHARLES W. BRANDON, Barbour County.

Phillippi.

STATE GEOLOGIST.

DR. I. C. WHITE, Monongalia County.

Morgantown.

STATE ROAD COMMISSION.

A. D. WILLIAMS, Chairman, Pocahontas County.

Hotel Ruffner.

T. S. SCANLON, Secretary-Treasurer, Cabell County.

1112 Quarrier Street.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

THOMAS POPP, Kanawha County.

Arcade Building.

STATE LIBRARIAN.

GEN. B. H. OXLEY, Kanawha County.

407 Capitol Street.

## HOTEL INSPECTOR.

R. B. PHILLIPS, Harrison County.

Clarksburg.

## JANITOR OF THE CAPITOL.

J. K. Gies, Kanawha County.

502 Maryland Avenue.

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

## Office of the Governor.

Governor—John Jacob Cornwell, Hampshire County; term expires March 4, 1921.

Executive Mansion, Capitol Street.

Secretary to the Governor—James W. Weir, Randolph County.

1204 Virginia Street.

Stenographer—Miss Margaret Keller, Hampshire County.

Executive Mansion, Capitol Street.

Stenographer—Mrs. Sadie Wilson, Randolph County.

407 Broad Street.

Pardon Attorney—James E. Cutlip, Braxton County; serves during the will and pleasure of the Governor.

20½ Maple Terrace.

Stenographer—Miss Marguerite Smithdeal, Mercer County.

8 Arlington Court.

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary of State—Houston G. Young, Harrison County; term expires March 4, 1921.

1699 Washington Street.

Chief Clerk—James D. Groninger, Monongalia County.

1504 Lee Street.

Charter Clerk—Thomas J. Honaker, Raleigh County.

606 Capitol Street.

Recording Clerk—\*R. E. Hawkins, Braxton County.

1128 Lee Street.

Certificate Clerk—Frances P. Key, Kanawha County.

1111 Lee Street.

Printing Clerk—Cal. F. Young, Kanawha County.

1715 McClung Street.

Assistant Printing Clerk—W. Maud Davis, Marion County.

South Side, Charleston.

Clerk Board of Public Works—Homer Gray, Ohio County.

Scott Building.

\*On leave of absence. First Lieutenant United States Army.

Stenographer—Jeanette Bekenstein, Kanawha County.  
1622 Washington Street.

## OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

State Superintendent—Morris P. Shawkey, Kanawha County; term expires  
March 4, 1921.

Assistant State Superintendent—E. E. Knight, Lewis County.  
South Side, Charleston.  
1549 Jackson Street.

Secretary State Board of Regents—J. F. Marsh, Harrisville, Ritchie  
County.

Supervisor of High Schools—L. L. Friend, Mineral County.  
1406 Lee Street.

Supervisor of Rural Schools—L. J. Hanifan, Randolph County.  
1318 Quarrier Street.

Supervisor of Examinations—George E. Hubbs, Marshall County.  
1594½ Washington Street.

Statistics and Supplies—John L. Ramsey, Kanawha County.  
326 Laidley Street.

Clerk—Patricia Tiernan, Kanawha County.  
South Side. ..

Examination Clerk—Lillian Carver, Kanawha County.  
2314 Kanawha Street.

Stenographer—Laura Chambers, Marshall County.  
1125 Lee Street.

Stenographer—Marie E. Sullivan, Kanawha County.  
231 Reynolds Street.

Clerk—Anna McClellan, Randolph County.  
305½ Brooks Street.

## OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR.

Auditor—John S. Darst, Kanawha County; term expires March 4, 1921.  
1805 Quarrier Street.

Stenographer—Mary L. Hinman, Fayette County.  
1713 McClung Street.

Chief Clerk—A. B. Moore, Wetzel County.  
25 Eagan Street.

Accountant—H. H. Ballard, Monroe County.  
1001 Edgewood Drive.

Bookkeeper—S. J. Newell, Jackson County.  
1006 Washington Street.

Assistant Bookkeeper—Kathleen Shea, Greenbrier County.  
1720 Darst Street.

Sheriff's Clerk—John M. Miller, Fayette County.  
1560 Quarrier Street.

Assistant Sheriff's Clerk—Frank W. Pritt, Tucker County.  
No. 1 Gluck Apartments.

- Corporation Clerk—B. L. Burdette, Mason County.  
306 Duffy Street.
- Stenographer—Miss Edna Hetzel, Kanawha County.  
1109 Washington Street.
- Warrant Clerk—H. F. Leggett, Mason County.  
707 Charleston Street.
- Assistant Warrant Clerk—Elfrida Moore, Wetzel County.  
25 Eagan Street.
- Claim Clerk—E. McVey, Fayette County.  
1518½ Washington Street.
- Land Clerk—Emory Duffield, Jackson County.  
17 Pinehurst.
- Assistant Clerk—H. H. King, Jackson County.  
1810 Washington Street.
- Assistant Clerk—T. G. Nutter, Kanawha County.  
604½ Kanawha Street.
- Stenographer—B. M. Sigler, Ritchie County.  
1612 Piedmont Road.
- Insurance Department—W. E. White, Wood County.  
Charleston.
- Clerk—E. V. Brown, Upshur County.  
1814 Washington St.
- Stenographer—Miss Bessie Goodbar, Kanawha County.  
Charleston.
- Albert Wright, Kanawha County.  
709 Court Street.
- State Fire Marshal—John S. Horan, Fayette County.
- Assistant Fire Marshals—Mose C. Kidelberger, Wheeling, Ohio County.  
F. S. Cherington, Huntington, Cabell County.  
P. C. Horan, Summersville, Nicholas County.  
E. E. Hood, Keyser, Mineral County.

## OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.

- Treasurer—W. S. Johnson, Fayette County; term expires March 4, 1921.  
Quarrier Street.
- Chief Clerk—Hal F. Morris, Upshur County,  
506 Broad Street.
- Bookkeeper—H. W. Claypool, Fayette County.  
217 Monongalia Street.
- Receipt and Check Clerk—J. E. McClay, Kanawha County.  
1529 Dixie Street.
- Assistant Receipt and Check Clerk—Myrtle M. Mahoney, Fayette County.  
905 Lewis Street.
- Assistant Check and Receipt Clerk—James A. Beheler, Kanawha County.  
Cor. Florida St. and 7th Ave.

## OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Attorney General—E. T. England, Logan County; term expires March 4, 1921.

1596 Kanawha Street.

Assistants—Frank Lively, Kanawha County.

1420 Lee Street.

Henry A. Nolte, Ohio County.

Holley Hotel.

Charles Ritchie, Mineral County.

915 Ridgemont Ave., South Side.

Printing Clerk—John R. Foster, Kanawha County.

1323 Lee Street.

Reading Clerk—Marshall Higginbotham, Kanawha County.

Address: Charleston.

Chief Stenographer and Clerk—Miss Helen Kaufman, Kanawha County.

1329 Quarrier Street.

## OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Commissioner—J. H. Stewart, Monongalia County; term expires March 4, 1921.

1206 Quarrier Street.

Fiscal Agent—J. V. Stewart, Putnam County.

403 Columbia Avenue.

Chief of Bureau of Markets—(Vacancy caused by death of C. H. Henning.)

Special Agent, Bureau of Markets—W. H. Somers, Morgan County.

Address: Berkeley Springs.

Chief Chemist—B. H. Hite, Monongalia County.

Address: Morgantown.

Assistant Chemists—Frank B. Kunst, Taylor County.

J. B. Krak, Monongalia County.

Address: Morgantown.

Chief of Seed Testing Laboratories—N. H. Ramsey, Fayette County.

1596 Piedmont Road.

Assistant Seed Analyst—Robert F. Nesbitt, Ohio County.

No. 9, Myers Apartments.

State Entomologist—W. E. Rumsey, Monongalia County.

Address: Morgantown.

Assistant Entomologist and Apiarist—Charles A. Reese, Monongalia County.

512 Columbia Avenue.

Consulting Veterinarians—Dr. C. C. Hudkins, Lewis County.

1517½ Washington Street.

Dr. F. H. Austin, Mason County.

416 Dickinson Street.

C. T. Higginbotham, Jackson County.

Address: Charleston.



- Special Agents in Horticulture—Arthur Gold, Mason County.  
1206 Washington Street.  
C. A. Dunn, Monroe County.  
2317 Washington Street.
- Special Agent in Truck Growing—Bert E. Sayre, Mason County.  
Address: Letart.
- Inspectors and Special Agents—Frank G. Miller, Ohio County.  
Address: Wheeling.  
C. G. Dawson, Preston County.  
1202 Elmwood Avenue.
- Department Editor and Special Agent—Charles E. Wheeler, Mercer County.  
Fleetwood Hotel.
- Special Agents: Lands and Sheep Husbandry—F. M. Glenn, Tucker County.  
Address: Parsons.
- Statistics—A. Rightmire, Monongalia County.  
Address: Morgantown.  
R. C. Lilly, Mercer County.  
Address: Bluefield.
- Special Agent: Broom Cane and Brooms—Augustus T. Howell, Putnam County.  
Address: Winfield.
- Special Agent: Tree Surgery—Joseph Ankrom, Kanawha County.  
738 Madison Street.
- Mailing Clerk—A. I. Wick, Putnam County.  
235 Goshorn Street.
- Special Agent and Official Photographer—N. E. Mehrie, Kanawha County.  
107½ Capitol Street.
- Stenographer—Meta Grove, Kanawha County.  
1532 Jackson Street.
- Librarian—Mattie A. Stewart, Monongalia County.  
407 Broad Street.
- Stenographer—Honora Costella, Harrison County.  
1206 Washington Street.
- Stenographer—Pearl Allender Cavalier, Taylor County.  
Address: Morgantown.
- Stenographer—Helen Brady, Morgan County.  
Address: Berkeley Springs.
- Bee Inspectors—T. K. Massie, Hatcher, Mercer County.  
P. L. Jones, Parkersburg, Wood County.  
L. D. Sharp, Slatyfork, Pocahontas County.  
M. K. Malcolm, Institute, Kanawha County.  
Grant Luzador, Pennsboro, Ritchie County.  
Adam J. Yahn, Triadelphia, Ohio County.
- Clerk—Ralph W. White, McDowell County.  
1512 Third Avenue Charleston.

## THE PENITENTIARY.

Warden—Joseph Z. Terrell, Mineral County; term expires September 30, 1922.

Address: Moundsville.

## BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Board of Public Works consists of the Governor, the Attorney General, the Auditor, the Treasurer, the State Superintendent of Free Schools, the Secretary of State, and the Commissioner of Agriculture. The Secretary of State is *ex-officio* secretary of the board.

## BOARD OF THE SCHOOL FUND.

The Board of the School Fund consists of the Governor, who is *ex-officio* president thereof, the State Superintendent of Free Schools, the Auditor and the Treasurer. The Auditor is *ex-officio* secretary.

## COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

The Auditor, Treasurer and State Superintendent of Free Schools are *ex-officio* Commissioners of Public Printing. The Secretary of State is the Superintendent of public printing. Contracts for public printing and binding and for supplying printing paper and stationery are let to the lowest responsible bidders for a period of two years, beginning with each regular session of the Legislature, which convenes biennially on the second Wednesday in January.

## OFFICE OF THE STATE TAX COMMISSIONER.

State Tax Commissioner—Walter S. Hallanan, Cabell County; term expires February 28, 1923.

27 Maple Terrace.

Assistant to Commissioner—L. S. Echols, Boone County.

403 Ruffner Avenue.

Taxation Assistant—R. A. Blessing, Mason County.

25 Maple Terrace.

Law Assistant—John T. Simms, Fayette County.

408 Brooks Street.

License Clerk—Harry L. Boggs, Kanawha County.

1309 Kanawha Street.

Stenographer and Inheritance Clerk—T. L. Burdette, Fayette County.

106 Pennsylvania Ave.

**Field Agents, License and Inheritance Taxes:**

F. H. Tyree, Huntington, Cabell County.

J. G. Mayfield, Buckhannon, Upshur County.

C. F. Rathbone, Parkersburg, Wood County.

Public Utilities Clerk—Uriel McCoy, Barbour County.

507 Ruffner Avenue.

Stenographer and Clerk—Helen Bishop, Kanawha County.

25 Maple Terrace.

Stenographer—Nellie H. Frost, McDowell County.

1102 Quarrier Street.

Field Agent, Assessments—J. B. Haight, Buckhannon, Upshur County.

**Accounting Department.**

Chief Accountant—E. A. Dover, Kanawha County.

Virginia Apartments.

Examiners—M. C. Kyle, Clay, Clay County.

W. W. Lemley, Morgantown, Monongalia County.

J. H. Otto, Wheeling, Ohio County.

R. M. Kittle, Philippi, Barbour County.

Julius Scherr, Morgantown, Monongalia County.

H. C. Owen, Parkersburg, Wood County.

J. E. Matthews, Huntington, Cabell County.

B. F. Stewart, Parkersburg, Wood County.

J. D. Shott, Bluefield, Mercer County.

George W. Beaire, Kanawha County.

1543 Lee Street.

W. B. Calder, Fayette County.

509 Ruffner Avenue.

A. A. Lindsey, Kanawha County.

1587 Lee Street.

C. D. Bray, Randolph County.

23 Brooks Street.

W. E. Mariana, Kanawha County.

20 Monongalia Street.

J. A. Hudson, Charleston, Kanawha County.

C. A. Wood, Kanawha County.

2406 Washington Street.

W. E. Whiteman, Ohio County.

1551 Jackson Street.

H. C. Paxton, Jackson County.

110 Lovell Street.

Clerk—E. P. Willis, Cabell County.

Y. M. C. A.

**Excise Tax Department.**

Chief Deputy—Homer N. Hutchinson, Kanawha County.

413 Columbia Avenue.

Bookkeeper—W. S. Buxton, Mason County. Solof Building.  
 Clerk—W. H. Brand, Marion County. 710 Fry Street.  
 Stenographer—T. F. Grogan, Kanawha County. 501 Broad Street.

## Prohibition Department.

Chief Deputy—J. Walter Bee, Parkersburg, Wood County.  
 Stenographer and Clerk—F. J. Owen, Barbour County. 1108 Washington Street.  
 Deputies—W. R. Reed, Clay, Clay County.  
     N. J. Keadle, Williamson, Mingo County.  
     W. E. Graham, Huntington, Cabell County.  
     F. M. Adkins, Myra, Lincoln County.  
     M. E. Ketchum, Wayne, Wayne County.  
     H. R. Stotler, Piedmont, Mineral County.  
     R. K. Petty, Parkersburg, Wood County.  
     Bert E. Phillips, Wheeling, Ohio County.  
     Thomas Arrington, Wheeling, Ohio County.  
     L. M. Adkins, Charleston, Kanawha County.  
     J. H. Cain, Charleston, Kanawha County.  
     Grover C. Hite, Point Pleasant, Mason County.  
     D. C. Collins, Welch, McDowell County.  
     H. R. Ratcliff, Hinton, Summers County.  
     James Calfee, Eckman, McDowell County.  
     Floyd S. Chapman, Huntington, Cabell County.  
     N. H. Spradling, Charleston, Kanawha County.

## OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

President—Dr. E. B. Stephenson, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1923. 1806 Quarrier Street.  
 Treasurer—Dr. J. M. Williamson, Marshall County; term expires June 30, 1920. 1415 Lee Street.  
 Member—James S. Lakin, Preston County; term expires June 30, 1921. 1821 Quarrier Street.  
 Secretary—Frank H. Kincheloe, Ohio County. 1509 Virginia Street.  
 Buyer—M. C. Morgan, Upshur County. 1007 Highland Road.  
 Auditing Clerk—C. M. Haddox, Kanawha County. 409 Capitol Street.

- Bookkeeper—H. C. Deisher, Kanawha County.  
928 Sixth Street.
- Stenographer—Grace Stevenson, Kanawha County.  
1558 Kanawha Street.
- Stenographer—Mamie L. Loy, Hampshire County.  
1309 Quarrier Street.
- Stenographer—Minnie E. Rinard, Preston County.  
17 Arlington Court.
- Stenographer—Edith K. Phillips, Kanawha County.  
317 Laidley Street.
- Stenographer—Eula C. Hockman, Hardy County.  
6 Gates Place.
- Stenographer—Stella K. Woodruff, Kanawha County.  
1215½ Lee Street.
- Assistant Bookkeeper—Mrs. Pansy A. Sarber, Kanawha County.  
No. 8 Berman Apartments.
- Commodity Clerk—A. E. Cavender, Kanawha County.  
404 State Street.
- Messenger—E. L. Lanham, Kanawha County.  
1442 Madison Street.

## OFFICE OF PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

- E. G. Rider, Chairman, Braxton County; term expires May 31, 1919.  
25 Maple Terrace.
- E. F. Morgan, Marion County; term expires May 31, 1921.  
1575 Virginia Street.
- George R. C. Wiles, Mingo County; term expires May 31, 1923.  
1580 Quarrier Street.
- Secretary—R. B. Bernheim, McDowell County.  
1104 Washington Street.
- Rate Clerk and Assistant Secretary—Charles O. Wolfes, Berkeley County.  
5 Washington Terrace.
- Law Clerk—R. Dennis Steed, Lincoln County.  
Grosscup Drive.
- Statistician—H. E. Nease, Kanawha County.  
Address: Lock Six.
- Railroad Inspector—E. E. Winters, Cabell County.  
Y. M. C. A.
- Chief Engineer—J. K. Anderson, Mingo County.  
1414 Virginia Street.
- Assistant Engineer—George E. Taylor, Doddridge County.  
302 Broad Street.
- Chief Inspector—A. R. Shepherd, Kanawha County.  
Address: Spring Hill.
- Field Inspectors—Charles B. Ebert, Parkersburg, Wood County.  
W. E. Hill, Petersburg, Grant County.  
N. D. Northcot, Huntington, Cabell County.

Reporters—R. O. Nuzum, Marion County.

1101 Lee Street.

L. W. Stanard, Kanawha County.

102 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Stenographers—Miss Tessa Darnold, Harrison County.

8 Arlington Court.

Miss Ollie M. Wallace, Putnam County.

1334 Lee Street.

Miss Florence M. Kelley.

1513-B Washington Street.

Miss Marguerite Minotti.

514 Broad Street.

Mrs. Grace W. Calhoun, Roanoke County, Virginia.

1423 Lee Street.

Mrs. L. E. Richardson, Kanawha County.

1542 Quarrier Street.

Messenger—Ezra Hubbard, Kanawha County.

1005 Neale Avenue South Side. \

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner—Lee Ott, Tucker County; term expires May 31, 1921.

216 Brooks Street.

Secretary—Frank J. McAndrews, Kanawha County.

South Side, Charleston.

Chief Accountant and Actuary—J. W. Smiley, Fayette County.

1413 Virginia Street.

Chief Medical Examiner—Dr. M. V. Godbey, Kanawha County.

Virginia Street.

Chief Claim Clerk—Roy Reger, Upshur County.

1701 Washington Street.

Chief Clerk Medical Department—John T. Moore, Ohio County.

South Side, Charleston.

Chief Disbursement Clerk—Lewis J. Frey, Morgan County.

1204 Washington Street.

Bookkeeper—J. P. Vaughn, Kanawha County.

1207 Lewis Street.

Bookkeeper—G. H. Child, Jefferson County.

No. 3 Gates Place.

Bookkeeper—C. F. Harden, Braxton County.

11 Brookland Court.

Bookkeeper—W. M. Pierson, Tucker County.

113 Randolph Street.

Claim Clerk—O. R. Graham, Summers County.

708 Bigley Avenue.

Claim Clerk—N. W. Reese, Kanawha County.

1207½ Quarrier Street.

Claim Clerk—R. R. Bell, Kanawha County.

40 Arlington Avenue.

Clerk—Lester Clark, Summers County.	1587 Lee Street.
Clerk—H. G. Morgan, Kanawha County.	115 Delaware Street.
Clerk—Mabel Workman, Harrison County.	South Side, Charleston.
Clerk—Anna Shore, Kanawha County.	224 Goshorn Street.
File Clerk—Nellie Hastings, Kanawha County.	1314-A Quarrier Street.
Clerk—W. K. Hicks, Putnam County.	319 Summers Street.
Stenographer—William Warner, Jr., Kanawha County.	919 Sixth Street.
Stenographer—Julia Graham, Wood County.	5 Hubbard Court.
Stenographer—Irene Dick, Kanawha County.	1503 Quarrier Street.
Stenographer—James F. Hardesty, Monongalia County.	3 Sherwood Apartments.
Stenographer—Inez Duffield, Kanawha County.	17 Pinehurst Drive.
Stenographer—Evelyn Miller, Kanawha County.	1587 Washington Street.
Stenographer—Kate Davis, Kanawha County.	South Side, Charleston.
Stenographer—Sarah Bolarsky, Kanawha County.	1414 Washington Street.
Stenographer—Rachel Cohen, Kanawha County.	704 Elk Street.
Storekeeper—William W. Sanders, McDowell County.	South Side, Charleston.
Porter—Ezra Hubbard, Kanawha County.	South Side, Charleston.
Inspectors—Louis Buchwald, Wheeling, Ohio County.	
A. S. McDougal, Harrisville, Ritchie County.	
T. S. McIntire, Morgantown, Monongalia County.	
O. H. Booton, Williamson, Mingo County.	

## OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Acting Adjutant General—Major Thomas B. Davis, Cabell County.	Ruffner Hotel.
Chief Clerk—Freeman Carte, Kanawha County.	704 Donnally Street.
Stenographer—Mrs. Walter L. Thurman, Kanawha County.	1426 Washington Street.
Janitor—William Holland, Kanawha County.	613 North Rand Street.

## DEPARTMENT OF SPECIAL POLICE.

Superintendent of Department—Major Thomas B. Davis, Cabell County.  
Ruffner Hotel.

## DEPARTMENT OF BANKING.

Commissioner—S. P. Smith, Kanawha County; term expires March 31,  
1919.

1701 Virginia Street.

Assistants—Amos Bright, Sutton, Braxton County.

Edward F. Diehl, Wheeling, Ohio County.

George M. Weekly, Pennsboro, Ritchie County.

Stenographer—Ada M. Sullivan, Kanawha County.

1212 Lewis Street.

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Chief of Department—W. J. Heatherman, Boone County; term expires  
April 30, 1922.

404 Columbia Boulevard.

Chief Clerk—James L. Heizer, Kanawha County.

128 Fayette Street.

Clerk—Mrs. Mose M. Lacey, Kanawha County.

South Side, Charleston.

Stenographers—Irene E. Ray, Kanawha County.

513 Wyoming Street.

Mrs. Alma Pendleton, Kanawha County.

508 Broad Street.

## District Mine Inspectors.

1st District—Samuel E. Hawkshaw, Thomas, Tucker County. District composed of the counties of Tucker, Monongalia (part), Preston (part), Mineral and Grant.

2nd District—W. H. Sandridge, Grafton, Taylor County. District composed of the counties of Barbour, Monongalia (part), Taylor, Preston (part), Randolph, Marion (part) and Upshur.

3rd District—E. L. Griffiths, Clarksburg, Harrison County. District composed of the counties of Harrison (part) and Lewis.

4th District—W. B. Riggleman, Fairmont, Marion County. District composed of the counties of Marion (part), Harrison (part) and Preston (part).

5th District—M. B. Coulter, Moundsville, Marshall County. District composed of the counties of Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Marion (part) and Harrison (part).

6th District—Ell J. Mason, Montgomery, Fayette County. District composed of the counties of Kanawha (part), Greenbrier, Nicholas (part), Braxton, Gilmer, Mason, Putnam and Clay.



7th District—E. L. Brewer, Charleston, Kanawha County. District composed of the counties of Kanawha (part), Raleigh (part), Logan (part), Boone, Fayette (part) and Lincoln (part).

8th District—Zach Evans, Handley, Kanawha County. District composed of the counties of Kanawha (part) and Fayette (part).

9th District—James Golden, Mount Hope, Fayette County. District composed of the counties of Fayette (part) and Raleigh (part).

10th District—R. M. Lambie, Macdonald, Fayette County. District composed of the counties of Fayette (part) and Nicholas (part).

11th District—Victor E. Sullivan, Beckley, Raleigh County. District composed of the counties of Fayette (part), Raleigh (part), Wyoming and Mercer (part).

12th District—Thomas Stockdale, Bramwell, Mercer County. District composed of the counties of McDowell (part) and Mercer (part).

13th District—L. B. Holliday, Welch, McDowell County. District composed of part McDowell County.

14th District—H. L. Butler, Welch, McDowell County. District composed of the counties of Mingo, McDowell (part) and Wayne.

15th District—R. L. Jenkins, Logan, Logan County. District composed of the counties of Logan (part) and Lincoln (part).

#### Inspector of Sand Mines.

Clyde E. Smith, Martinsburg, Berkeley County. Inspector of sand mines, clay mines, clay pits, quarries and cement works.

#### BUREAU OF LABOR.

Commissioner—Samuel B. Montgomery, Preston County; term expires February 28, 1921.

Charleston.

Chief Clerk—Howard S. Jarrett, Kanawha County.

19 Monongalia Street.

Stenographer—Nelle C. Schaeffer, Preston County.

19 Monongalia Street.

Factory Inspectors—R. E. Mumaugh, Parkersburg, Wood County.

Alonzo Prince, Follansbee, Brooke County.

#### Weights and Measures.

Commissioner—Samuel B. Montgomery, *ex-officio*.

Assistant Commissioner—C. W. Waggoner, Morgantown, Monongalia County.

Chief Clerk—Howard S. Jarrett.

Stenographer—Nelle C. Schaeffer.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Public Health Council—V. T. Churchman, M. D., President, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1921.

S. L. Jepson, M. D., *ex-officio* Secretary.

J. L. Pyle, M. D., Chester, Hancock County; term expires June 30, 1919.

William T. Henshaw, M. D., Martinsburg, Berkeley County; term expires June 30, 1919.

H. E. Gaynor, M. D., Parkersburg, Wood County; term expires June 30, 1921.

E. H. Thompson, M. D., Bluefield, Mercer County; term expires June 30, 1921.

H. E. Sloan, M. D., Clarksburg, Harrison County; term expires June 30, 1919.

Health Commissioner—S. L. Jepson, A. M., Sc. D., M. D., Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1919.

Division of Sanitary Engineering—Mayo Tolman, B. S., Director.  
1529 Quarrier Street.

1533 Quarrier Street.

E. S. Tisdale, B. S., Assistant Engineer.  
Brookland Court.

A. N. Wardle, B. S., Assistant Engineer.  
1204 Washington Street.

Division of Venereal Diseases—F. F. Farnsworth, B. P., M. D., Director.  
507 Delaware Avenue.

Division of Preventable Diseases—

Stenographers—Henrietta Sive, Kanawha County.

1597 Washington Street.

Nina V. Hively, Kanawha County.

603 State Street.

Eugenia M. Whitehurst, Kanawha County.

603 State Street.

## State Hygienic Laboratory.

Director and Chief Bacteriologist—Charles E. Gabel, M. D.

916 Kanawha Street, Room 23.

Chemist—Lucy Frances Gabel

916 Kanawha Street, Room 23.

Laboratory Assistant—Mary Frazier.

916 Kanawha Street.

Stenographer—Eugenia M. Whitehurst.

603 State Street.

## DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY.

State Historian and Archivist—Wilson M. Foulk, Cabell County; term expires October 1, 1921.

5 Gates Place.

Curator of Museum—Arthur J. Thompson, Harrison County.	1501 Virginia Street.
Librarian—Ethel Green, Monongalia County.	601 Brooks Street.
Stenographer—Maud Lewis, Mason County.	212 Broad Street.
Cataloguer—Helen Carver, Kanawha County.	1631 Quarrier Street.
Janitor and Messenger—J. L. H. Price, Kanawha County.	K. of P. Hall.

## STATE LIBRARY.

B. H. Oxley, State Librarian, Charleston, Kanawha County.	407 Capitor Street.
Miss D. M. Beard, Clerk and Stenographer, Kanawha County.	407 Dickinson Street.

## FOREST, GAME AND FISH.

Forest, Game and Fish Warden.—C. W. Brandon, Philippi, Barbour County; term expires February 20, 1922.
Chief Deputies—C. M. Murphy, Philippi, Barbour County. Frank C. Turley, Romney, Hampshire County.
State Forester—C. E. Landacre, Richwood, Nicholas County.
Special Deputies and Inspectors—Garfield Skidmore, Elkins, Randolph County. L. H. Rogers, Charleston, Kanawha County.

## STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

State Geologist—I C. White, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Assistant Geologist—D. B. Reger, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Chief Chemist—B. H. Hite, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Assistant Chemist—J. B. Krak, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Engineer and Chief Clerk—R. C. Tucker, Morgantown, Monongalia County.
Stenographer—Marie Stenger, Morgantown, Monongalia County.

## OFFICE OF STATE ROAD COMMISSION.

A. Dennis Williams, Commissioner, Chairman, Pocahontas County ; term expires June 30, 1921.	Hotel Ruffner.
T. S. Scanlon, Commissioner, Secretary-Treasurer, Cabell County; term expires June 30, 1919.	1562 Virginia Street.
Chief Clerk—Charles E. McCoy, Putnam County.	1519 Lee Street

Division Engineer—George H. Hill.  
 207 Broad Street.  
 Automobile License Clerk—J. G. Tilton, Pocahontas County.  
 402 Beauregard Street.  
 Draftsman—C. R. Duncan, Morgantown, Monongalia County.  
 In U. S. Army Service.  
 Cashier—M. C. McKay, Wood County.  
 Ray Apartments.  
 Bookkeeper—Mrs. H. V. Arkle, Ohio County.  
 9 Arlington Court.  
 Stenographer—Sadie D. Pickett, Fayette County.  
 Filing Clerk—Agnes Evans, Kanawha County.  
 Mailing Clerk—Eva Dudding, Putnam County.

Morgantown Office.

Bridge Engineer—R. P. Davis, Morgantown, Monongalia County.  
 Assistant Bridge Engineer—L. L. Jamison, Middlebourne, Tyler County.  
 Testing Engineer—E. C. Bennett, Morgantown, Monongalia County.  
 In U. S. Army Service.

VIRGINIA DEBT COMMISSION.

Governor John J. Cornwell, *ex-officio* Chairman.  
 William E. Wells, Newell, Hancock County.  
 William T. Ice, Jr., Philippi, Barbour County.  
 Joseph S. Miller, Kenova, Wayne County.  
 William McKell, Glen Jean, Fayette County.  
 Secretary—John T. Harris, Parkersburg, Wood County.

WEST VIRGINIA HUMANE SOCIETY.

Dr. Robert Douglas Roller, President, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires March 31, 1921.  
 W. H. Garnett, Fort Springs, Greenbrier County; term expires March 31, 1919.  
 John Cummins, Wheeling, Ohio County; term expires March 31, 1921.  
 James O. Watson, Marion County; term expires March 31, 1921.  
 Dr. Frank J. Brooke, Romney, Hampshire County; term expires March 1, 1921.  
 Executive Secretary—L. H. Putnam.  
 1204 Elmwood Avenue, Charleston.

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**BERKELEY SPRINGS BOARD.**

(Members of the board serve during the will and pleasure of the Governor.)

James H. Marcum, President, Huntington, Cabell County.

Oscar Jenkins, Secretary, Parkersburg, Wood County.

Carl W. Neff, Clarksburg, Harrison County.

Joseph V. Gibson, Kingwood, Preston County.

Allan P. Edgar, Marlinton, Pocahontas County.

**UNIFORM STATE LAWS.**

(Appointees serve during the will and pleasure of the Governor.)

Edgar B. Stewart, Morgantown, Monongalia County.

W. W. Brannon, Weston, Lewis County.

C. W. Dillon, Fayetteville, Fayette County.

Charles Edgar Hogg, Point Pleasant, Mason County.

Reese Blizzard, Parkersburg, Wood County.

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**BOARD OF REGENTS.**

M. P. Shawkey, State Superintendent of Free Schools, *ex-officio* Chairman.

George S. Laidley, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1922.

E. W. Oglebay, Wheeling, Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1919.

Noah G. Keim, Elkins, Randolph County; term expires June 30, 1920.

F. N. Sicafoose, Webster Springs, Webster County; term expires June 30, 1921.

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**PAROLE BOARD.**

(Members of Board serve during the will and pleasure of the Governor.)

Joseph Z. Terrell, Warden of the Penitentiary, *ex-officio* President.

W. D. Alexander, Moundsville, Marshall County.

W. S. Phillips, Cameron, Marshall County.

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**SCHOOL BOOK COMMISSION.**

(Terms of all members expire March 3, 1922.)

Vernon E. Johnson, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County.

J. A. Graham, Sandstone, Summers County.

W. W. Wertz, Charleston, Kanawha County.

J. C. Saunders, Keyser, Mineral County.  
Carl S. Lawson, Clarksburg, Harrison County.  
George E. Rhodes, Oak Hill, Fayette County.  
John C. Shaw, West Liberty, Ohio County.  
Robert A. Armstrong, Morgantown, Monongalia County.

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**BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.**

L. George Beerbower, Terra Alta, Preston County; term expires June 30, 1920.  
D. C. Clark, Blacksville, Monongalia County; term expires June 30, 1920.  
R. Mason Hite, Mannington, Marion County; term expires June 30, 1921.  
H. H. Smallridge, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1921.  
L. L. Belcher, Welch, McDowell County; term expires June 30, 1922.

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**BOARD OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.**

J. J. Cranwell, Clarksburg, Harrison County; term expires May 31, 1919.  
E. M. Spangler, Northfork, McDowell County; term expires May 31, 1921.  
E. W. Langford, Martinsburg, Berkeley County; term expires June 1, 1923.

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**BOARD OF PHARMACY.**

B. E. Downs, Welch, McDowell County; term expired June 30, 1918.  
S. M. Scott, Terra Alta, Preston County; term expires June 30, 1919.  
J. M. Judy, Petersburg, Grant County; term expires June 30, 1920.  
Alfred Walker, Sutton, Braxton County; term expires June 30, 1921.  
John R. Elson, Wellsburg, Brooke County; term expires June 30, 1922.

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**BOARD FOR EXAMINATION OF NURSES.**

C. M. Scott, Bluefield, Mercer County; term expired June 30, 1918.  
J. McKee Sites, Martinsburg, Berkeley County; term expired June 30, 1918.  
A. K. Kessler, Huntington, Cabell County; term expires June 30, 1919.  
E. S. Bippus, Wheeling, Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1919.  
J. E. Cannady, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expired June 30, 1917.

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**BOARD OF EMBALMERS.**

- E. M. Meadows, Hinton, Summers County; term expires March 31, 1919.  
Orin C. Ogden, St. Marys, Pleasants County; term expires May 31, 1919.  
A. J. Osborne, West Union, Doddridge County; term expires March 1, 1920.  
P. A. Simpson, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires March 1, 1920.  
P. O. Dunaway, Charles Town, Jefferson County; term expires June 30, 1920.  
E. L. Cunningham, Fairmont, Marion County; term expires May 31, 1920.

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**BOARD OF OPTOMETRY.**

- Eugene A. Hildreth, Wheeling, Ohio County; term expired June 30, 1918.  
E. F. Collins, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1919.  
John D. McCorkle, Hinton, Summers County; term expires June 30, 1919.  
N. Cole, Logan, Logan County; term expires February 28, 1920.  
F. P. Small, Martinsburg, Berkeley County; term expires October 10, 1920.

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**BOARD FOR EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTANTS.**

- Frank R. Amos, Fairmont, Marion County; term expires May 15, 1919.  
David A. Jayne, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires May 15, 1919.  
Ralph F. Holden, Clarksburg, Harrison County; term expires September 24, 1920.

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**HEADS OF VARIOUS STATE INSTITUTIONS.**

(Appointed to serve during the will and pleasure of the Governor.)

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**Superintendent Industrial School for Boys—Pruntytown.**

H. E. Flesher, Preston County.

**Superintendent Industrial Home for Girls—Industrial.**

Miss Jennie F. Sutton, Marshall County.

**Superintendent Schools for the Deaf and Blind—Romney.**

F. L. Burdette, Cabell County.

**Superintendent Weston State Hospital.**

C. E. White, Upshur County.

Superintendent Spencer State Hospital.

\*Grover C. Robertson, M. D., Kanawha County.

Superintendent Huntington State Hospital.

L. V. Guthrie, M. D., Mason County.

Superintendent Welch Hospital No. 1.

C. F. Hicks, M. D., McDowell County.

Superintendent McKendree Hospital No. 2.

H. L. Goodman, M. D., Fayette County.

Superintendent Fairmont Hospital No. 3.

Chesney M. Ramage, M. D., Marion County.

Superintendent State Tuberculosis Sanitarium—Terra Alta.

Elijah E. Clovis, M. D., Pleasants County.

Superintendent State Colored Tuberculosis Sanitarium—Denmar.

Dr. B. A. Crichlow, Kanawha County.

Superintendent W. Va. Colored Orphans' Home—Huntington.

James L. Hill, Mercer County.

Superintendent W. Va. Children's Home—Elkins.

Miss Gertrude Simmons, Randolph County.

\*In military service. Dr. C. E. Jones acting Superintendent in his absence.



## ANNUAL SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.

Governor .....	\$5,000
Secretary of State .....	4,000
State Superintendent of Free Schools .....	4,000
Auditor .....	4,500
Treasurer .....	3,500
Attorney General .....	4,000
Commissioner of Agriculture .....	4,000
Supreme Court Judges (each) .....	5,500
State Tax Commissioner .....	4,000
Members of the State Board of Control (each) .....	5,000
Members of the Public Service Commission (each) .....	6,000
Compensation Commissioner .....	6,000
Adjutant General .....	3,600
Commissioner of Banking .....	3,500
Chief of the Mine Department .....	3,000
Commissioner of Labor .....	2,400
Health Commissioner .....	3,000
State Historian and Archivist .....	2,700
Forest, Game and Fish Warden .....	1,800
State Road Commissioners (each) .....	3,500
State Librarian .....	1,800



EXECUTIVE MANSION.



# STATISTICS AND INFORMATION

## RELATING TO

### COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS

Including a List of County Officers and Boards, Attorneys,  
Political Committees, Newspapers, Banks, District  
Officers and Post Offices in the Several  
Counties.

**NOTE**—In November, 1916, sheriffs, prosecuting attorneys, surveyors and assessors were elected in the several counties, and at least one county commissioner.

Presidents of the county court—who are chosen for one year—are designated in the county register division of this Hand Book, immediately following. The entry as to the expiration of their terms refers to their terms as commissioners and not as presiding officers.

At the November election, 1916, justices of the peace and constables were also chosen. The vacancies appearing in many districts are due to the fact that no nominations for these offices were made in those districts at the June primary of that year; that no one was voted for at the general election; that no appointments have been made by the county courts, or having been made, that the appointees have failed to qualify.

All county and district officers, elected in November, 1916, were chosen for terms of four years each, beginning with the first of January, 1917, except county commissioners, who were chosen for terms of six years each.

In the list of post offices, county seats appear in bold face type.

### BARBOUR COUNTY.

Formed in 1843 from parts of Lewis, Harrison and Randolph; named from James Barbour, Governor of Virginia in 1812. Land area, 348 square miles; population 15,858, census of 1910; estimated population 16,902, July 1, 1916; estimated population 17,070, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Philippi. Altitude 1,310 feet. Population 1,038 in 1910; estimated population 1,800 July 1, 1918.

#### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Warren B. Kittle, Republican; Philippi.  
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, second Monday in April and second Monday in September.  
Official Court Reporter.....H. G. Chaney, Republican; Grafton.  
Sheriff.....E. W. S. Kennedy, Republican; Philippi.  
Prosecuting Attorney.....W. Bruce Talbott, Republican; Philippi.  
Clerk Circuit Court.....W. D. Corder, Republican; Philippi.

- Chancery Commisloners**....George M. Kittle, Republican; Philippi.  
Charles M. Murphy, Democrat; Philippi.  
H. J. Wilcox, Republican; Philippi.  
R. F. Stauble, Republican; Philippi.
- Clerk County Court**.....S. F. Hoffman, Republican; Philippi.
- Sup't Free Schools**.....E. A. Hunt, Republican; Belington.
- County Road Engineer**.....Cleophas Swecker, Republican; Century.
- Surveyor**.....Isaiah Johnson, Democrat; Montrose, R. D.
- Assessor**.....W. Scott Simon, Republican; Philippi.
- Com. of School Lands**.....J. B. Ware, Republican; Philippi.
- County Commissioners**.....President—William Scrimgeour, Republican; Belington; term expires Dec. 31, 1921.  
E. A. Waugh, Republican; Moatsville, R. 1; term expires Dec. 31, 1919.  
Ishmael Haddix, Republican; Philippi, R. 2; term expires Dec. 31, 1923.
- Sealer Weights & Measures**..B. L. Compton, Republican; Philippi.
- B'd Review & Equalization**..F. H. Proudfoot, Republican; Philippi; term expires in 1919.  
Willis Lance, Democrat; Philippi; term expires in 1921.  
L. N. Viquesney, Republican; Junlor; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. M. M. Hoff, Philippi, County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons**.....Philippi. Drs. M. M. Hoff, F. B. Murphy and J. W. Bosworth.

#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Philippi, unless otherwise given.)

Brandon, C. W.	Jenkins & Jenkins	Ware & Vinquesney
Bryer, Harry H.	Merrill, A. C.	(also at Belington.)
Compton, B. Leroy	Murphy, Charles M.	Wilcox, H. J.
Dayton, Arthur S.	Poling, Herman J.	Woods, J. Hop
George, W. T.	Stauble, R. F.	Woods, Samuel V.
Ice, W. T., Jr.	Talbott, W. Bruce	Musgrave, L. C.
Janes, William	Talbott, R. E.	Belington.

#### POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

- Republican Executive Committee**—Dr. J. R. Weekley, Chairman, Everett Cole, Secretary, Philippi; N. C. Harden, Treasurer, Moatsville.  
J. B. Moore, J. W. Ramsey, M. D. L. Corrick and E. D. Freeman, Belington; C. W. Shomo, Junior; Jonas Hoffman, Moatsville; Creed Nutter, C. C. Crim, J. D. Stemple and J. W. Mouser, Philippi; W. T. Carpenter, Arden; A. B. McMurdo, Century; W. W. Ward, Volga.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—Dr. F. B. Murphy, Chairman, Philippi; Wayne Phillips, Secretary, Belington, R. D.; Dr. J. W. Bosworth, Treasurer, Philippi.

Randolph Godwin and Martin Ice, Belington, R. D.; J. D. Digman, Moatsville, R. 2; Bedford Phillips, Nestorville; W. D. McKinney and Warren C. Radcliff, Flemington, R. 2; Wade Poling, Philippi, R. D.; L. J. Murphy, Moatsville, R. 2; Arley D. Woodford and W. L. Morrison, Philippi, R. 1; D. H. Bennett, Philippi, R. 5; W. B. Baker, Belington; J. O. Thacker, Belington, R. D.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

- Republican**.....Philippi. Established in 1880; published every Thursday by the Philippi Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 1,635.
- Barbour Democrat**.....Philippi. Established in 1893; published every Thursday by A. S. Poling; Democratic; circulation 1,516.
- Progressive**.....Belington. Established in 1912; published every Thursday by Fred E. Thompson; Independent-Prohibition; circulation 1,600.

#### NATIONAL BANKS.

- First National**....., Philippi. E. H. Crim, President; D. J. Taft, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus \$50,000.
- Citizens National**.....Philippi. Samuel V. Woods, President; R. E. Talbott, Cashier; J. E. Woodford, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$60,000; deposits \$750,000; statement June 30, 1918.
- First National**.....Belington. R. B. Rohrbough, President; E. A. Rinehart, Cashier; W. W. Thomas, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$40,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$15,000; deposits \$255,000; statement July 1, 1918.
- Citizens National**.....Belington. J. A. Viquesney, President; A. J. Stalnaker, Cashier. Capital \$40,000; surplus \$10,000.

#### STATE BANK.

- Peoples Bank**.....Philippi. Began business in 1908. M. D. Riley, President; J. Stanley Corder, Cashier; J. F. Manown, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$40,000; surplus and undivided profits \$1,841; deposits \$325,000; statement May 31, 1918.

## DISTRICT OFFICERS.

## Barker District.

- Justices of the Peace.....I. F. Right, Republican; Belington.  
L. D. Cross, Democrat; Belington, R. D.
- Constables.....George W. Price, Republican; Belington.  
J. R. Ramsey, Republican; Belington.

## Cove District.

- Justices of the Peace.....J. W. Shroyer, Republican; Moatsville, R. D.  
1.  
S. C. Moats, Republican; Moatsville, R. D.  
2.
- Constables.....J. R. Freeman, Republican; Moatsville, R.  
D. 1.  
Andy Hartsaw, Republican; Moatsville, R.  
D. 1.

## Elk District.

- Justice of the Peace.....D. L. Greathouse, Democrat; Phillippi, R. D.
- Constable.....Laco Harvey, Democrat; Phillippi, R. D.

## Glade District.

- Justices of the Peace.....L. J. Booth, Democrat; Phillippi, R. D.  
Melvin Poling, Democrat; Phillippi.
- Constables.....Aldine Poling, Democrat; Phillippi.  
Arthur Sinsel, Democrat; Phillippi.

## Phillippi District.

- Justices of the Peace.....D. G. Burner, Democrat; Phillippi.  
Ben M. Wilson, Democrat; Phillippi.
- Constables.....Luke Boyles, Democrat; Phillippi.  
R. W. Johnson, Republican; Phillippi.

## Pleasant District.

- Justices of the Peace.....J. C. Felton, Republican; Phillippi.  
A. M. Stansberry, Republican Moatsville.
- Constables.....Edward Felton, Republican; Phillippi, R. D.  
A. A. Shaw, Republican; Berryburg.

## Union District.

- Justices of the Peace.....C. R. McCoy, Republican; Volga.  
J. W. Talbott, Democrat; Volga.
- Constable.....J. E. Rucker, Republican; Volga.

## Valley District.

- Justices of the Peace.....S. J. Kittle, Republican; Belington.  
F. A. Simpton, Republican; Belington.
- Constable.....W. L. Kittle, Republican; Belington.

## POST OFFICES IN BARBOUR COUNTY.

Arden.	Dartmoor.	Kasson.	Moatsville.
Belington.	Hall.	Lantz.	Nestorville.
Berryburg.	Johnson.	Lillian.	Phillippi.
Century.	Junior.	Meriden.	Volga.

## BERKELEY COUNTY.

Formed in 1772 from part of Frederick county, and named from Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Botetourt, Governor under King George the Third in 1768. Land area 325 square miles; population 21,999, census of 1910; estimated population 23,589, July 1, 1916; estimated population 23,845, July 1, 1917.

Count seat—Martinsburg. Altitude 456 feet. Population 12,032 in 1910; estimated population 12,666, July 1, 1916; estimated population 12,984, July 1, 1917.

## COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....	J. M. Woods, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Terms Commence.....	Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in April, and third Tuesday in September.
Sheriff.....	Harry S. Miller, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	Allen B. Noll, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	L. De W. Gerhardt, Republican; Martinsburg.
Chancery Commissioners....	A. C. Nadenbousch, Democrat; Martinsburg. R. H. Boyd, Democrat; Martinsburg. W. B. Colston, Democrat; Martinsburg. P. R. Harrison, Democrat; Martinsburg
Divorce Commissioner.....	Edmund P. Hunter, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Clerk County Court.....	E. A. Hobbs, Republican; Martinsburg.
Supt. Free Schools.....	Charles A. Crowell, Republican; Martinsburg.
County Road Engineer.....	John W. Sperow, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Surveyor.....	William Morgan, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Assessor.....	John W. Dodd, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Com. of School Lands.....	C. E. Martin, Democrat; Martinsburg.
County Commissioners.....	President—G. A. Whitmore, Democrat; Bunker Hill; term expires Dec. 31, 1918. J. W. Welshaus, Republican; Martinsburg; term expires Dec. 31, 1920. John W. Hollida, Democrat; Martinsburg; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
Sealer Weights & Measures..	E. N. Fiery, Democrat; Martinsburg.
B'd Review & Equalization..	J. H. Lemen, Democrat; Martinsburg; term expires in 1919. J. H. Smith, Republican, Martinsburg; term expires in 1921. J. R. Catrow, Republican; Martinsburg, R. 1; term expires in 1923.



**Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. W. T. Henshaw, Martinsburg, County Health Officer.

**U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeon**.....Martinsburg. Dr. C. A. Thomas.

### LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Martinsburg.)

Aler, F. Vernon	(of Downey & Henson.)	Nadenbousch, A. C.
Boyd, Robert H.	Kilmer, Dennis	Noll, Allen B.
Downey, W.	(of Kilmer & Kilmer.)	Poole, Xenophen
(of Downey & Henson.)	Kilmer, J. Nevin	*Rodgers, D. H.
Downs, H. A.	(of Kilmer & Kilmer.)	Seibert, C. M.
Emmert, H. H.	Kilmer, W. C.	(of Martin & Seibert.)
Faulkner, E. Boyd	(of Faulkner & Kilmer.)	Sencindiver, C. H.
Faulkner, C. J.	Luttrell, E. L.	Snyder, D. W., Jr.
(of Faulkner & Kilmer.)	Martin, Paul H.	Thomas, W. H.
Fine, Reuben	Martin, C. E.	Walker, Stuart W.
Gerhardt, L. De W.	(of Martin & Seibert.)	Williams, Charles E.
Henson, J. O.	McIntire, A. C.	Zirkle, John H.

\*In military service.

### POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—L. G. Harper, Chairman, Hedgesville, R. 8; John L. Bateman, Secretary, John W. Dean, Treasurer, Martinsburg.

I. W. Wood, Hedgesville; L. G. Harper, Hedgesville, R. 8; Harry Catrow, Martinsburg, R. 1; A. C. Dunham, Shanghai; E. F. McDonald, Inwood; Lee R. Miller, Martinsburg, R. 4; Ed. R. Henson, Bunker Hill; Harry May, Inwood; Otho Williams and Porter Strine, Martinsburg, R. 3; John W. Dailey, Falling Waters; George Knipe, Martinsburg, R. 2; Fred M. Kline, John W. Dean, Willis F. Evans, Edgar L. Henshaw, W. Harley Miller and John E. Oliver, Martinsburg.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—E. L. Luttrell, Chairman, A. C. McIntire, Secretary, John C. Lloyd, Treasurer, Martinsburg.

John M. Stotlemeyer, Martinsburg, R. 4; R. S. Sperow, Inwood, R. 12; W. R. Lewis, Inwood; L. C. Hoffman, Bunker Hill; P. F. Hoffman, Martinsburg, R. 2; C. R. Tice, Hedgesville, R. 7; Gilbert DeHaven, Glengary; Robert Sherrard, Gerrardstown; C. B. Kilmer, Martinsburg, R. 6; W. B. Lingamfelter, Hedgesville; B. S. Couchman, Martinsburg, R. 2; John S. Files, Martinsburg, R. 5; W. B. Barr, Virginia Avenue, R. S. Thompson, East John Street, F. S. Farnsworth, North Raleigh Street, William Comisky, East Burke Street; R. L. Kerfoot, 323 East Moler Avenue, Martinsburg; Edgar Sayles, North Martinsburg.

**NEWSPAPERS.**

- Berkeley Republican**..... Martinsburg. Established in 1907; published every Friday by the Evening Journal Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 550.
- Democratic Sentinel**....., Martinsburg. Established in 1907; published every Tuesday by the Evening Journal Publishing Company; Democratic; circulation 420.
- Herald**..... Martinsburg. Established in 1880; published every Saturday by the World Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 812.
- Journal**....., Martinsburg. Established in 1907; published every evening except Sunday by the Evening Journal Publishing Company; Independent; circulation 3135.
- World**....., Martinsburg. Established in 1891; published every evening except Sunday by the World Publishing Company; Democratic; circulation 3000.
- Statesman-Democrat**..... Martinsburg. Established in 1869; published every Friday by the World Publishing Company; Democratic; circulation 1236.
- Pioneer Press**....., Martinsburg. Established in 1882; published every Saturday by John R. Clifford; Republican; circulation 1645.
- Tomahawk**..... Martinsburg. Established in 1901; published monthly by C. K. Chambers in the interest of the Independent Order of Red Men; circulation 1,500.

**NATIONAL BANKS.**

- Citizens National Bank**....., Martinsburg. Dr. James Whann McSherry, President; Edward Rutledge, Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$80,000; deposits \$600,000; statement June 22, 1918.
- Old National Bank**..... Martinsburg. H. H. Emmert. President; George S. Hill, Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$55,000; deposits \$1,548,000; statement May 10, 1918.

**STATE BANKS.**

- Bank of Martinsburg**....., Martinsburg. Began business in 1902. W. T. McQuilkln, President; A. D. Darby, Cashier; R. A. Harrison, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$35,000; surplus and undivided profits \$5,216; deposits \$251,878; statement June 6, 1918.

**Merchants & Farmers Bank..** Martinsburg. Began business in 1892; re-organized November, 1916, with stock dividend of 100%. Dr. S. N. Myers, President; J. H. Fulk, Vice President; John T. Nadenbousch, Cashier; B. D. Myers, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$28,628; deposits \$735,100; statement May 30, 1918.

**Peoples Trust Company....** Martinsburg. Began business in 1901. George M. Bowers, President; Dudley Harley, Cashier; Walter W. Trout, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$200,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$118,545.29; deposits \$891,499.78; statement May 29, 1918.

#### DISTRICT OFFICERS.

##### Mill Creek District.

Justice of the Peace.....George W. Swimley, Democrat; Bunker Hill.  
Constable.....W. H. Wright, Democrat; Darkeville.

##### Opequon District.

Justices of the Peace.....Vacancies.  
Constable.....J. H. Mills, Republican; Martinsburg.

##### Falling Waters District.

Justices of the Peace.....S. C. Ditto, Republican; Falling Waters.  
William M. Rice, Democrat; Falling Waters.  
Constable.....George W. Keesecker, Republican; Falling Waters.

##### Gerrardstown District.

Justice of the Peace.....John H. McBride, Republican; Gerrardstown.  
Constable.....By special appointment.

##### Arden District.

Justice of the Peace.....J. D. Smith, Democrat; Martinsburg.  
Constable.....By special appointment.

##### Hedgesville District.

Justice of the Peace.....A. C. Stewart, Republican; Hedgesville.  
Constable.....George W. Poisal, Republican; Hedgesville.

##### Martinsburg District.

Justices of the Peace.....H. S. Thompson, Democrat; Martinsburg.  
J. C. Wolf, Democrat; Martinsburg.  
Constables.....Lee Lewis, Democrat; Martinsburg.  
William H. Couchman, Republican; Martinsburg.

## POST OFFICES IN BERKELEY COUNTY.

Bedington.	Gerrardstown.	Jones Springs.	Shanghai.
Bunker Hill.	Glengary.	Martinsburg.	Tabler.
Falling Waters.	Hedgesville.	North Mountain.	
Ganotown.	Inwood.	Ridgeway.	

## BOONE COUNTY.

Formed in 1847 from parts of Kanawha, Cabell and Logan, and named from Daniel Boone, the founder of Kentucky. Land area, 506 square miles; population 10,331, census of 1910; estimated population 11,683, July 1, 1916; estimated population 11,890, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Madison. Altitude 703 feet. Population 295 in 1910; estimated population 600, July 1, 1918.

## COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....	P. H. Napier, Republican; Wayne.
Terms Commence.....	Second Monday in March, second Monday in June, second Monday in September and Second Monday in December.
Official Court Reporter.....	James E. Hart, Democrat; Huntington.
Sheriff.....	John L. Hill, Republican; Danville.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	H. W. B. Mullens, Republican; Madison.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	C. R. Mitchell, Republican; Madison.
Chancery Commissioners....	G. W. Mitchell, Republican; Madison. H. W. B. Mullens. S. E. Bradley, Republican; Madison.
Clerk County Court.....	Elmer Nelson, Democrat; Madison.
Supt. Free Schools.....	W. W. Nelson, Democrat; Madison.
Surveyor.....	A. D. Lawson, Democrat; Danville.
Assessor.....	John K. Myers, Democrat; Madison.
Com. of School Lands.....	O. C. Chambers, Republican; Madison.
County Commissioners.....	President—J. W. Brinkley, Democrat; Madison; term expires Dec. 31, 1920. C. W. Miller, Democrat; Turtle Creek; term expires Dec. 31, 1918. J. H. Long, Republican; Foster; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
Sealer Weights & Measures..	G. E. Berry, Democrat; Danville.
B'd Review & Equalization..	P. S. Ball, Democrat, Uneeda; term expires in 1919. S. E. Bradley, Republican, Madison; term expires in 1921. T. L. Foster, Republican, Racine; term expires in 1923.

**Board of Health.....**The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. H. Lon Carter, Danville, County Health Officer.

**POLITICAL COMMITTEES.**

**Republican Executive Committee**—Siegel Workman, Chairman, J. D. McNeely, Secretary, O. C. Chambers, Treasurer, Madison.

A. C. Griffith, Madison; G. W. Mitchell, Danville; Roy J. Hill, Manila; W. W. White, Jeffrey; Smith Brown, Uneeda; A. J. Bradley and Lewis Kinder, Peytona; T. L. Foster, Racine; Dr. C. A. Flegler, Seth; W. K. Stewart, Bald Knob.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—Dr. H. Lon Carter, Chairman, Danville; F. T. Miller, Secretary and Treasurer, Madison.

Dr. S. C. Austin, Peytona; D. P. Elkins, Ashford; Ray Elkins, Comfort; H. J. Hendrick, Orange; B. S. Price and W. C. Ball, Uneeda; G. R. Covert, Ottawa; P. S. Ball, Greenview.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS.**

(Post office address Madison, unless otherwise given.)

Estep, C. L.	Mullens, H. W. B.	McDermitt, George M.
Hager, John B.	Wade, W. B.	Danville
Leftwich & Shaffer	Fulton, Lilburn,	
Murphy, F. P.	Danville	

**NEWSPAPERS.**

**Coal River Republican.....**Madison. Established in 1905; published every Thursday by J. D. McNeely; Republican; circulation 500.

**Danville Progress.....**Danville. Established in 1910; published every Thursday by the Progress Company; Democratic; circulation 450.

**NATIONAL BANK.**

**Madison National Bank.....**Madison. S. E. Bradley, President; E. E. White, Cashier; Siegel Workman and O. C. Chambers, Assistant Cashiers. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$50,000; deposits \$490,000; statement May 29, 1918.

**STATE BANKS.**

**Boone County Bank.....**Madison. Began business in 1906. Julian Hill, President; A. C. Griffith, Cashier; J. M. Hatfield, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$30,000; deposits \$325,000 statement May 29, 1918.

**Bank of Danville.....**Danville. Began business in 1914. J. M. Hopkins, President; H. R. Izard, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$7,152; deposits \$180,000; statement June 21, 1918.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.**

**Scott District.**

**Justices of the Peace.....**George McDermit, Democrat; Danville.  
John Thompson, Democrat; Morrisvale.  
**Constables.....**Joe Miller, Democrat; Morrisvale.  
H. M. Miller, Democrat; Foster.

**Peytona District.**

**Justices of the Peace.....**G. A. Atkins, Republican; Ashford.  
Joseph W. Barker, Republican; Peytona.  
**Constables.....**R. E. B. Barker, Republican; Peytona.  
William Meadows, Republican; Ashford.

**Sherman District.**

**Justices of the Peace.....**S. M. Foster, Republican; Whitesville.  
Mont Hendricks, Democrat; Orange.  
**Constables.....**Tilden Hendricks, Democrat; Orange.  
G. S. Brown, Republican; Whitesville.

**Crook District.**

**Justices of the Peace.....**J. E. Cook, Republican; Bald Knob.  
J. N. Harper, Republican; Chap.  
**Constable.....**E. N. Price, Republican; Pond.

**Washington District.**

**Justices of the Peace.....**George W. Hager, Democrat; Hewett.  
B. R. Vande Linde, Democrat; Madison.  
**Constables.....**Chester Stone, Democrat; Hewett.  
Allen Nelson, Democrat; Clothier.

**POST OFFICES IN BOONE COUNTY.**

Altman.	Echart.	Lowgap.	Seiferst.
Andrew.	Estep.	Madison.	Seth.
Ashford.	Foster.	Manila.	Silush.
Bald Knob.	Garrison.	Maxine.	Stark.
Bloomngrose.	Gordon.	Morrisvale.	Sterling.
Cabell.	Greenview.	Orange.	Turtle Creek.
Chap.	Havana.	Ottawa.	Uneeda.
Coalbloom.	Highcoal.	Peytona.	Van.
Comfort.	Javins.	Racine.	Whitesville.
Costa.	Jeffery.	Ramage.	
Danville.	Julian.	Rockbottom.	

## BRAXTON COUNTY.

Formed in 1836 from parts of Lewis, Kanawha and Nicholas; named from Carter Braxton, one of Virginia's signers of the Declaration of Independence. Land area, 517 square miles; population 23,023, census of 1910; estimated population 25,613, July 1, 1916; estimated population 26,030, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Sutton. Altitude 843 feet. Population 1,121 in 1910; estimated population 1,500, July 1, 1918.

### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

- Judge Circuit Court**.....Jake Fisher, Democrat; Sutton.  
**Terms Commence**.....Third Monday in March, second Monday in July and third Monday in November.
- Official Court Reporter**.....W. F. Morrison, Jr., Republican; Sutton.  
**Sheriff**.....H. W. Moyers, Democrat; Sutton.  
**Prosecuting Attorney**.....W. F. Frame, Democrat; Sutton.  
**Clerk Circuit Court**.....C. H. Bland, Democrat; Sutton.  
**Chancery Commissioners**....W. L. Armstrong, Democrat; Sutton.  
   R. M. Cavendish, Democrat; Sutton.  
   C. F. Green, Democrat; Sutton.  
   C. H. Bland, Democrat; Sutton.
- Clerk County Court**.....P. B. Adams, Republican; Sutton.  
**Supt. Free Schools**.....J. H. Hutchinson, Republican; Sutton.  
**Surveyor**.....George H. Moore, Democrat; Davison.  
**Assessor**.....George O. Baker, Democrat; Sutton.  
**Com. of School Lands**.....Carey C. Hines, Democrat; Sutton.  
**County Commissioners**.....President—H. A. Long, Democrat; Tesla; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
   H. E. Engle, Republican; Lloydsville; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
   John E. Hall, Democrat; Servia; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
- Sealer Weights & Measures**..A. M. Perry, Democrat; Sutton.  
**B'd Review & Equalization**..John C. Shaver, Democrat; Salt Lick Bridge; term expires in 1919.  
   William R. Pierson, Republican; Twlstville; term expires in 1921.  
   W. C. Baxter, Republican; Sutton; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. M. T. Morrison, Sutton, County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons**.....Sutton. Drs. W. H. McCauley, O. O. Eakle and M. T. Morrison.

## LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Sutton, unless otherwise given.)

Armstrong, W. L.	Frame, W. F.	Rider, E. G.
Bland, C. H.	Haymond & Fox	Armstrong, G. B.
Cavendish, R. M.	Hall Brothers	Gassaway.
Green, C. F.	Linn, Hines & Morrison	Flesher, C. W.
Cutlip, James E.	Hines & Kelley	Murphy, R. B.
*Davis, Garrett G.	Petit, C. S.	Wilson, N. Van
Dulin, Alex.	Sutton, O. O.	Gassaway.
*Fox, Earl F.	Wade, L. M.	

\*In military service.

## POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

Republican Executive Committee—P. J. Berry, Chairman, J. H. Dunn, Secretary, A. L. Morrison, Treasurer, Sutton.

Dr. L. Beagle, Sutton; G. L. Cunningham, Ireland; Samuel Cunningham, Walkersville, R. D.; Claude Heater and Job Mollohan, Gassaway; E. H. Pierson, Frametown; D. R. Lamb, Elmira.

Democratic Executive Committee—A. M. Berry, Chairman, Heaters; J. E. Bughman, Secretary, Sutton; Omer P. Frame, Treasurer, Gassaway.

J. C. Dean, Frametown; John Carroll, Tesla; D. L. Long, Sutton; A. M. Berry, Heaters; Robert H. Kidd, Burnsville.

## NEWSPAPERS.

Braxton Central.....Sutton. Established in 1883; published every Friday by J. H. Dunn; Republican; circulation 1,500.

The Braxton Democrat.....Sutton. Established in 1883; published every Thursday; John A. Grose, manager and publisher; John A. Grose and Ben Gillispie associate editors; Democratic; circulation 2,400.

Advocate Herald.....Sutton. Published weekly by John A. Grose; casionally, 5,225. Methodist; circulation 3,500; special, 00

## NATIONAL BANK.

Home National Bank.....Sutton. Amos Bright, President; A. L. Morrison, Cashier; M. B. James, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$60,000; surplus and undivided profits \$18,000; deposits \$800,000; statement May 28, 1918.



**STATE BANKS.**

- Burnsville Exchange Bank**...Burnsville. Began business in 1903. John I. Bender, President; H. B. Marshall, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$33,325.
- Bank of Gassaway**.....Gassaway. Began business in 1905. Alfreo Walker, President; James B. Fisher, Cashier; Omer P. Frame, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$27,000; deposits \$365,000; statement May 29, 1918.
- Peoples Bank of Burnsville**..Chartered August 14, 1916. Claud H. Thrash, President; R. C. McCandlish, Cashier; capital \$25,000.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.****Salt Lick District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....W. L. McCoy, Democrat; Burnsville.  
P. W. Hardman, Democrat; Walkersville, R. D.
- Constables**.....James Barnett, Democrat; Burnsville.  
J. W. Hardman, Democrat; Joppa.

**Holly District..**

- Justice of the Peace**.....C. B. Eakle, Democrat; Sutton.
- Constable**.....Ben Davis, Democrat; Tesla.

**Otter District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....P. G. Cutlip, Democrat; Braxton.  
H. H. Mollohan, Democrat; Gassaway.
- Constables**.....E. W. Layman, Democrat; Gassaway  
E. H. Harrison, Democrat; Davison.

**Birch District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Frank Given, Democrat; Glendon.  
F. S. Miller, Democrat; Servia.
- Constables**.....W. H. James, Democrat; Frametown.  
Troy Nothingham, Democrat; Strange Creek.

**POST OFFICES IN BRAXTON COUNTY.**

Belfont.	Davison.	Hettie.	Palmer.
Bender.	Dessie.	Holly.	Polemic.
Bonnie,	Dingy.	Holstead.	Progress,

Bower,	Dutch.	Hoover.	Rifle.
Braxton,	Elmira.	Hyer.	Rosedale.
Bulltown,	Exchange.	Jennings.	Servia.
Burnsville,	Fallsmill.	Joppa.	Sleith.
Canfield,	Flat Woods.	Knapp.	Strange Creeek.
Caress.	Frametown.	Levi.	Supply.
Centralia.	Gassaway.	Little Birch.	Sutton.
Chapel.	Gem.	Little Otter.	Tague.
Clem.	Gip.	Lloydsville.	Tesla.
Copen.	Glendon.	Marpleton.	Vernon.
Corley.	Gregory.	Milroy.	Wildcat.
Custis.	Heaters.	Napier.	
Cutlips.	Herold.	Newville.	

**BROOKE COUNTY.**

Formed in 1797 from part of Ohio county, and named from Robert Brooke, Governor of Virginia in 1794. Land area, 89 square miles; population 11,098, census of 1910; estimated population 13,537, July 1, 1916;

County seat—Wellsburg. Altitude 635 feet. Population 4,189 in 1910; estimated population 6,000 July 1, 1918.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

- Judges Circuit Court..... H. C. Hervey, Republican; Wellsburg.  
R. M. Addleman, Republican; Wheeling.
- Terms Commence..... Third Monday in February, first Monday in  
June and second Monday in October.
- Official Court Reporter..... Louis E. Schrader, Republican; Wheeling.  
Louis Walters, Republican; Wheeling.
- Sheriff..... John R. Litten, Democrat; Wellsburg.
- Prosecuting Attorney..... R. L. Ramsay, Democrat; Wellsburg.
- Clerk Circuit Court..... Frank E. Foster, Democrat; Wellsburg.
- Chancery Commissioners.... E. E. Carter, Republican; Wellsburg.  
C. K. Jacob, Republican; Wellsburg  
William M. Werkman; Republican; Wells-  
burg.  
J. F. Cree, Republican; Wellsburg.
- Divorce Commissioner..... F. R. Anderson, Republican; Wellsburg.
- Clerk County Court..... K. C. Brashear, Democrat; Wellsburg.
- Supt. Free Schools..... T. A. Burton, Republican; Wellsburg.
- County Road Engineer..... A. J. Fasenmyer, Republican; Wellsburg.
- Surveyor..... M. E. Boyd, Republican; Wellsburg
- Assessor..... Harley R. Elson, Democrat; Wellsburg.
- Sealer Weights & Measures.. S. H. Baxter, Republican; Follansbee.

- County Commissioners**.....President—George C. Wells, Republican; Wellsburg; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 Harry W. Hartley, Democrat; Wellsburg; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
 W. J. Kirk, Republican; Follansbee; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
- B'd Review & Equalization**..Dr. H. L. Judge, Republican; Wellsburg; term expires in 1919.  
 A. L. Carter, Democrat; Wellsburg, R. D.; term expires in 1921.  
 Henry Wells, Republican; Wellsburg; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Pro-inshaw, Wellsburg, County Health Officer.  
 Wellsburg. Drs. M. W. Glass, J. B. Walkinshaw and J. B. Palmer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons**.....shaw and J. B. Palmer.  
 ecuting Attorney ex-officio; Dr. J. B. Walk-

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS.**

(Post office address Wellsburg.)

- |                 |                     |                   |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Anderson, F. R. | Gist, J. A.         | Palmer, J. C. Jr. |
| Carter, E. E.   | Jacob, C. K.        | Ramsay, R. L.     |
| Chapman, F. A.  | McCamic, H. E.      | Werkman, W. M.    |
| Cree, J. F.     | McCleary, George W. |                   |

**POLITICAL COMMITTEES.**

- Republican Executive Committee**—Theodore Seigfried, Chairman, Follansbee; James R. Clemens, Secretary, Wellsburg; F. T. McEvoy, Treasurer, Bethany.  
 Jesse S. Reeves, Wellsburg, James Williams, Follansbee; Dr. W. T. Booher, Bethany.
- Democratic Executive Committee**—A. S. Craig, Chairman, Follansbee; Jesse Perrin, Secretary, Wellsburg.  
 Edward Andrews, Wellsburg, R. D.; Bart Fowler, Bethany; Della Donovan, Colliers.

**NEWSPAPERS.**

- Daily Herald**.....Wellsburg. Established in 1897; published every evening except Sunday by the Brooke Herald Company; Republican; circulation 950.
- Weekly Herald**.....Wellsburg. Established in 1846; published every Friday; Republican; circulation 1,000.
- News**.....Wellsburg. Established in 1868; published every Thursday; A. J. Crouse, owner and editor; Democratic; circulation 1,025.

**Follansbee Review**.....Follansbee. Established in 1911; published every Friday by C. B. Robertson; Independent; circulation 500.

#### NATIONAL BANK.

**Wellsburg National Bank**....Wellsburg. John C. Palmer, President; Hazlett M. Rodgers, Cashier; J. M. Rodgers, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$45,000; deposits \$700,000; statement June 29, 1918.

#### STATE BANKS.

**Commercial Bank**.....Wellsburg. Began business in 1907. Charles H. Beall, President; John Ralston, Cashier; J. F. Thompson, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$24,809.88; deposits \$235,539.49; statement May 10, 1918.

**Farmers State Bank**.....Wellsburg. Began business in 1912. W. B. Taylor, President; S. S. Hedges, Cashier; R. G. Helsley, Assistant Cashier. Capital 70,000; surplus and undivided profits \$28,435; deposits \$516,704; statement May 29, 1918.

#### Wellsburg Banking & Trust

**Company**.....Wellsburg. Began business in 1903. S. George, President; Charles R. Windsor, Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$88,000.

**Bank of Follansbee**.....Follansbee. Began business in 1914. R. Humes, President; W. W. Cattell, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$1,708.24; deposits \$131,250.98; statement June 29, 1918.

**Citizens Bank**.....Follansbee. Began business in 1906. H. B. Mahan, President; Frank Zihelr, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$15,000; deposits \$500,000; statement May 29, 1918.

#### DISTRICT OFFICERS.

##### Wellsburg District.

**Justices of the Peace**.....Carl K. Jacob, Republican; Wellsburg.  
W. R. Glass, Independent; Wellsburg.

**Constables**.....Harvey Ferguson, Republican; Wellsburg.  
Robert W. Smith, Republican; Wellsburg.

##### Buffalo District.

**Justice of the Peace**.....D. F. Jones, Republican; Bethany.

**Constable**.....Berne Gibson, Republican; Bethany.

**Cross Creek District.**

**Justices of the Peace**..... Brown Latimer, Republican; Follansbee.  
George Yates, Republican; Follansbee.  
**Constables**..... Addison Barnes, Democrat; Follansbee.  
D. E. Mitchell, Democrat; Virginville.

**POST OFFICES IN BROOKE COUNTY.**

Bethany.	Colliers.	Virginville.	Wellsburg.
Cliftonville.	Follansbee.	Short Creek.	

**CABELL COUNTY.**

Formed in 1809 from part of Kanawha and named from William H. Cabell, Governor of Virginia in 1805. Land area, 261 square miles; population 46,685, census of 1910; estimated population 57,644, July 1, 1916; estimated population 59,409, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Huntington. Altitude 564 feet. Population 41,515 in 1910; estimated population 45,629, July 1, 1916; estimated population 48,500, July 1, 1918.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

**Judge Circuit Court**..... J. T. Graham, Republican; Huntington.  
**Terms Commence**..... First Monday in January, first Monday in  
May and third Monday in September.  
**Official Court Reporter**..... Austin M. Sikes, Republican; Huntington.  
**Assistant Reporter**..... J. E. Hart, Democrat; Huntington.  
**Judge Common Pleas Court**..... Thomas W. Taylor, Democrat; Huntington.  
**Terms Commence**..... First Monday in February, first Monday in  
June and first Monday in October.  
**Official Court Reporter**..... Herman N. Pugh, Republican; Huntington.  
**Sheriff**..... H. E. Love, Democrat; Huntington.  
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.  
**Prosecuting Attorney**..... R. L. Blackwood, Democrat; Huntington.  
**Clerk Circuit Court**..... George R. Seamonds, Democrat; Huntington.  
Ex-officio Clerk of the Criminal Court.  
**Chancery Commissioners**.... Thomas R. Sheppard, Republican; Hunt-  
ington.  
T. J. Bryan, Democrat; Huntington.  
George R. Heffley, Republican; Huntington.  
E. V. Townshend, Republican; Huntington.  
C. W. Freeman, Democrat; Huntington.  
C. S. Welch, Democrat; Huntington  
**Divorce Commissioner**..... Jean F. Smith, Republican; Huntington.  
**Clerk County Court**..... R. S. Douthat, Democrat; Huntington.  
**Supt. Free Schools**..... Edward Mays, Republican; Milton.  
**Surveyor & Road Engineer**... J. M. Oliver, Democrat; Huntington.  
**Assessor**..... C. C. Leap, Democrat; Huntington.  
**Com. of School Lands**..... E. V. Townshend.

- County Commissioners**..... President—D. I. Smith, Democrat; Huntington; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
 T. W. Clark, Republican; Ona; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 Amos Adkins, Democrat; Salt Rock; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
- B'd Review & Equalization**... H. S. Hefner, Democrat; Barboursville; term expires in 1919.  
 Col. Z. T. Wellington, Republican; Huntington; term expires in 1921  
 J. Frank Adams, Republican; Martha; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**..... The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. L. T. Vinson, Huntington, County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons**..... Huntington. Drs. I. R. Lesage. E. S. Bufington. *ad int temp.* Huntington; Dr. W. M. Dickerson indefinite leave on account of military service.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS.**

(Post office address Huntington, unless otherwise given.)

- |                                       |                      |                          |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| *Beuhring, R. L.                      | Hill, C. B.          | Sharitz, Boyd C.         |
| Blackwood, R. L.                      | Hoff, S. M.          | Sheppard, John S.        |
| Biddle, M. S.                         | Holt, Duncan & Holt  | Simms & Staker           |
| *Bierne, Samuel                       | Irons, H. S.         | Smith, Jean F.           |
| Bowman, S. H.                         | Isbell, L. D.        | Smith, W. W.             |
| Biscoe, John E.                       | Kesterson, George E. | Smoot, George W.         |
| Bryan, T. J.                          | Layne, Carney M.     | *Staker, L. A.           |
| Bryer, Hugh S.                        | Leftwich, F. C.      | *Strickling, C. W.       |
| *Caldwell, J. L., Jr.                 | Leonard, M. F.       | Strickling, J. H.        |
| Campbell, Brown & Davis               | Lilly, W. R.         | Switzer, Rufus           |
| Copen, C. E.                          | *Livezey, Fred M.    | Townshend & Van Bibber   |
| Cowden, W. K.                         | *Lovins, William     | Via, R. L.               |
| Darnall, H. H.                        | Love, Samuel E.      | Tripett, W. B.           |
| Daugherty, D. B.                      | Lowrey, T. C.        | Swan.                    |
| Davis, Harry                          | Marcum & Shepherd    | Vinson & Thompson        |
| *Dawson, Daniel                       | Marcum & Marcum      | *Wallace, George S.      |
| Donahoe, W. P.                        | McClure, L. L.       | Watts, E. M.             |
| Barboursville                         | McComas, George J.   | Welch, C. S.             |
| Douglass, Joseph P.                   | McCullough, F. W.    | Whitten, John L.         |
| Enslow, Fitzpatrick, Alderson & Baker | Meek & Renshaw       | Williams, Pendleton L.   |
| Ferguson, Walter L.                   | Meredith, W. M.      | Williams, Scott & Lovett |
| Freeman, C. W.                        | *Mossman, Roland C.  | Wilson, L. L.            |
| Gibson, P. P.                         | Neal, George I.      | Wiswell, M. P.           |
|                                       | Null & Pyle          |                          |
|                                       | Perry, John W.       |                          |

Henderson, M. B.	*Peters, Wm. L.	Donahoe, W.,
Higgins, W. L.	*Peyton, T. W.	Barboursville.
*Hager, D. I.	*Rice, H. H.	Sanders, R. L.
Harvey, Thomas H.	Riggs, F. W.	Ona.
Harvey, Thomas W.	Sanders, F. O.	Tripett, W. B.,
Heffley, George R.		Swan.

\*In military service.

### POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—Dr. W. E. Neal, Chairman, Thomas E. Holderby, Secretary, Dr. E. B. Gerlach, Treasurer, Huntington.

Dr. R. E. Vickers, J. L.; Wilson, Harry D. Reynolds, George M. Moore and W. H. Diehl, Huntington; R. F. Brammer, Lesage, R. 1; H. C. Melrose, Barboursville; J. T. Grass and J. M. Lewis, Milton; J. Frank Adams, Barboursville, R. 1; James M. Fellure, Milton, R. 2; A. J. Jordan, Lesage, R. 1; W. H. Baumgardner, Glenwood, R. D.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—R. T. Everett, Chairman, Huntington; G. C. Vandevender, Secretary, Barboursville; A. S. J. Southworth, Treasurer, Huntington.

Enos Hartzell, Edward H. Thornburg, W. R. Thompson, T. A. Gilmore, R. T. Everett, J. T. Dillon, Hans Watts and Dr. C. T. Taylor, Huntington; Cash Merritt, Barboursville; Alfred White, Milton; George Alexander, Ona; G. E. Crawford, Green Bottom; John M. Sanns, Lesage; Basil Bias, Salt Rock; J. H. Parsons, Salt Rock, R. 1.

### NEWSPAPERS.

**Advertiser**.....Huntington. Established in 1889; published every evening and Sunday morning by J. H. Long & Son; Democratic; A, B, C circulation 7,495.

**Weekly Advertiser**.....Established in 1869; Democratic; circulation 1,000.

**Herald-Dispatch**.....Huntington. Established in 1891; published every morning except Monday by the Huntington Herald Company; Republican; circulation 10,500.

**W. Va. Medical Journal**.....Huntington. Established in 1906; published monthly by the State Medical Association; edited by James R. Bloss, M. D., Medical; circulation 1,200.

**The Milton Watchman**.....Established in 1914, by Albert R. Field; published every Thursday by Albert R. Field; Republican; circulation 1,067.

- Cabell County News**.....Barboursville. Established in 1914; published every Tuesday by William A. Smith; Independent; circulation 1,351.
- Cabell Record**.....Milton. Established in 1916 by James R. Dudley; published every Thursday by James R. Dudley; Independent; circulation 975.
- Guyan Valley Thunderer**....Barboursville. Established in 1917; published every Thursday by J. Jerome Haddox, editor and owner; Republican; circulation 1,260 in Cabell and Lincoln counties.

#### NATIONAL BANKS.

- First National Bank**.....Huntington. J. L. Caldwell, President; Robert L. Archer, Cashier; G. D. Miller, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$575,000; surplus and undivided profits \$627,000; deposits \$4,108,000; statement June 3, 1918.
- Huntington National Bank**...Huntington. J. W. Ensign, President; Chas. M. Gohen, Cashier; John J. Senseney, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$255,000; deposits \$2,350,000; statement June 1, 1918.

#### STATE BANKS.

- American Bank & Trust Co.**..Huntington. Began business in 1902. W. E. Deegans, President; L. N. Frantz, Vice President and Cashier. Capital \$150,000; surplus and profits earned \$50,000; deposits \$1,050,000; statement May 31, 1918.
- Day and Night Bank**.....Huntington. Began business in 1912. Frank Enslow, Jr., President; H. O. Aleshire, Vice President; J. H. LeBlanc, Cashier; E. L. Neale, J. B. Derwacter and G. P. Stollings, Assistant Cashiers. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$35,000; deposits \$1,265,000; statement May 29, 1918.
- Huntington Banking & Trust Company**.....Huntington. Began business in 1911. B. W. Foster, President; C. P. Snow, Vice President and Cashier; H. L. O'Brien, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$300,000; surplus and undivided profits \$71,000; deposits \$877,000; statement May 10, 1918.



- Twentieth Street Bank**.....Huntington. Began business September, 1905. L. J. Ashworth, President; W. P. McAboy, Cashier; A. R. Losee and A. C. Hinerman, Assistant Cashiers. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$43,500; deposits \$450,000; statement May 28, 1918.
- Union Bank & Trust Co**.....Huntington. Began business in 1896. A. C. Thomas, Vice President; H. G. Proctor, Cashier; A. H. Dickinson, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$217,800; surplus and undivided profits \$54,450; deposits \$900,000; statement May 31, 1918.
- Ohio Valley Bank**.....Huntington. Began business in 1913. J. W. Heron, President; M. J. Ferguson, Vice President; H. C. Walburn, Cashier; E. McLane, Assistant Cashier. Capital paid in \$121,700; surplus and undivided profits \$36,525; deposits \$600,000; statement June 27, 1918.
- First State Bank**.....Barboursville. Began business in 1905. G. E. Thornburg, President; P. A. Vallandingham, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$6,000; deposits \$100,000; statement May 29, 1918.
- Bank of Milton**.....Milton. Began business in 1904. I. J. Harshbarger, President; C. L. Harshbarger, Cashier; H. E. Jackson, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$20,000; deposits \$300,000; statement May 29, 1918.

#### DISTRICT OFFICERS.

##### Guyandotte District.

- Justices of the Peace**.....D. W. Frampson, Democrat; Huntington.  
G. L. Armstrong, Democrat; Huntington.
- Constables**.....Hudge Roberts, Democrat; Huntington.  
Samuel Wright, Democrat; Huntington.

##### Barboursville District.

- Justice of the Peace**.....M. C. Johnson, Democrat; Barboursville.
- Constable**.....R. E. Gillispie, Democrat; Barboursville.

##### Union District.

- Justice of the Peace**.....Leander Smith, Democrat; Glenwood.
- Constables**.....A. Kingery, Democrat; Glenwood.  
G. O. Knight, Democrat; Lesage.

##### Grant District.

- Justices of the Peace**.....G. L. Smith, Democrat; Milton.  
B. Wilson, Democrat; Milton.

- Constable..... W. C. Keaton, Democrat; Milton.  
**McComas District.**  
 Justices of the Peace..... J. H. Adkins, Democrat; Salt Rock.  
 A. B. Williams, Democrat; Martha.  
 Constable..... George W. Savage, Democrat; Salt Rock.

**POST OFFICES IN CABELL COUNTY.**

- |                |             |                  |        |
|----------------|-------------|------------------|--------|
| Barboursville. | Huntington. | Ona.             | Yates. |
| Culloden.      | Lesage.     | Salt Rock        |        |
| Green Bottom.  | Martha.     | Union Bridge.    |        |
| Guyandotte.    | Milton.     | (W. Huntington). |        |

**CALHOUN COUNTY.**

Formed in 1855 from part of Gilmer, and named from John C. Calhoun, a distinguished American statesman. Land area, 286 square miles; population 11,258, census of 1910; estimated population 11,880, July 1, 1916; estimated population 11,981, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Grantsville. Altitude 726 feet. Population 282 in 1910; estimated population 325, July 1, 1918.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

- Judge Circuit Court..... W. H. O'Brien, Republican; Ripley.  
 Terms Commence..... Third Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in August and third Tuesday in November.  
 Sheriff..... M. A. C. Board, Democrat; Grantsville.  
 Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.  
 Prosecuting Attorney..... L. C. Hamilton, Democrat; Grantsville.  
 Clerk Circuit Court..... Lee Gainer, Democrat; Grantsville.  
 Chancery Commissioners.... A. G. Mathews, Democrat; Grantsville.  
 J. H. Barker, Democrat; Grantsville.  
 Clerk County Court..... S. F. Fleming, Republican; Grantsville.  
 Supt. Free Schools..... A. E. Weaver, Republican; Grantsville.  
 Surveyor & Road Engineer... D. W. Shock, Democrat; Dodrill.  
 Assessor..... W. E. Stump, Democrat; Apple Farm.  
 Com. of School Lands..... B. B. Ferrell, Democrat; Grantsville.  
 County Commisloners..... President—C. A. Witt, Democrat; Grantsville; term expires Dec. 31, 1921.  
 G. W. Dye, Republican; Freed; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 S. E. Keith, Republican; Arnoldsburg; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
 B'd Review & Equalization.. W. H. Ayers, Republican; White Pine; term expires in 1919.  
 T. R. Stump, Democrat; Grantsville; term expires in 1921.  
 J. W. Allen, Republican; Arnoldsburg; term expires in 1923.  
 Board of Health..... The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. A. Morford, Grantsville, County Health Officer.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS.**

(Post office address Grantsville, unless otherwise given.)

Chenoweth, E.	Kenney, A. E.	Powell, W. E.
Ferrell, B. B.	Mathews, A. G.	Arnoldsburg
Hamilton, L. C.	Smith, Albert	Hopkins, B.
	Waldo, J. T.	Minnora.

**POLITICAL COMMITTEES.**

**Republican Executive Committee**—Tell McDonald, Chairman, Mount Zion; E. Ray Rogers, Secretary; Grantsville; Ira G. Reip, Treasurer, Euclid.

Emory Rogers, Big Bend; Guy Freed, Freed; B. G. Stump, Grantsville; Gilbert Haddox, Lough; W. J. Ayers, Whitepine; R. F. Bennett, Dodrill; Wheeler Chenoweth, Arnoldsburg; Howard Brannon, Rockdale; W. E. Ellison, Oka.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—R. J. Knotts, Chairman, John M. Hamilton, Jr., Secretary, R. P. Mollohan, Treasurer, Grantsville.

L. L. Ferrell, Freed; B. R. Holbert, Ayers; J. A. Morford, Grantsville; W. H. Jackson, Big Springs; C. P. G. Haught; Sycamore; F. Y. Robinson, Staten; G. L. Lynch and Frank Houchin, Jr., Arnoldsburg; J. S. Conley, Chloe; C. M. Eisman, Minnora.

**NEWSPAPERS.**

**Calhoun Chronicle**.....Grantsville. Established in 1883; published every Thursday by R. L. Hamilton; Democratic; circulation 850.

**News**.....Grantsville. Republican; suspended owing to absence of its editor and publisher, Boyd B. Stutler, in the military service.

**STATE BANKS.**

**Bank of Grantsville**.....Grantsville. Began business in 1903. A. G. Mathews, President; Arthur G. Miller, Cashier; Oral C. Hathaway, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$22,664.81; deposits \$260,549.09; statement June 1, 1918.

**Calhoun County Bank**.....Grantsville. Began business in 1901. Dr. W. T. W. Dye, President; R. M. Marshall, Cashier; Guy Stalnaker, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$29,400; surplus \$26,000; deposits \$301,333.45; statement May 29, 1918.

**Peoples Bank**.....Grantsville. G. S. Smith, President; B. G. Stump, Cashier. Capital \$30,000; surplus \$7,000.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.**

**Sheridan District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....G. W. Ferrell, Democrat; Bigbend.  
 F. S. Rose, Democrat; Industry.  
 Constables.....Charles Shanks, Democrat; Bigbend.  
 John Boice, Democrat; Industry.

**Center District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....Howard Waldo, Democrat; Grantsville.  
 D. W. Knight, Democrat; Grantsville.  
 Constables.....Dudley Lutz, Democrat; Grantsville.  
 W. G. Bennett, Democrat; Mt. Zion.

**Sherman District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....Fran Bennett, Democrat; Russett.  
 B. F. Ferrell, Democrat; White Pine  
 Constables.....A. D. Gainer, Democrat; Henrietta.  
 W. R. Poling, Republican; Russett.

**Lee District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....J. I. Powell, Republican; Arnoldsburg.  
 F. B. Grim, Democrat; Richardson.  
 Constable.....George Kerby, Democrat; Hur.

**Washington District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....Bee Hopkins, Democrat; Minnora.  
 W. H. Adams, Democrat; Stinson.  
 Constables.....A. W. Siers, Democrat; Minnora.  
 Cal Jarvis, Democrat; Oka.

**POST OFFICES IN CALHOUN COUNTY.**

Adam.	Claria.	Joker.	Orma.
Altizer.	Cremo.	Leatherbark.	Pink.
Annamorlah.	Dodrill.	Losie.	Richardson.
Apple Farm.	Douglas.	Millstone.	Rocksdale.
Arcade.	Euclid.	Milo.	Russett.
Arnoldsburg.	Freed.	Minnora.	Staten.
Ayers.	Frozen.	Mount Zion.	Stinson.
Beech.	Grantsville	Mudfork.	Sycamore.
Bigbend.	Henrietta.	Nicut.	Walnut.
Big Springs.	Hur.	Nobe.	White Pine.
Chloe.	Industry.	Oka.	

**CLAY COUNTY.**

Formed in 1856 from parts of Braxton and Nicholas, and named from Henry Clay. Land area, 332 square mles; population 10,233, census of 1910; estimated population 11,482, July 1, 1916; estimated population 11,683, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Clay. Altitude 708 feet. Population 125 in 1910; estimated population 675, July 1, 1918.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

- Judge Circuit Court**.....Henry S. Cato, Democrat; Charleston.  
**Terms Commence**.....First Monday in January, first Monday in April, third Monday in June and second Monday in October.
- Official Court Reporter**.....Fred H. Scott, Democrat; Charleston.  
**Sheriff**.....E. L. Stephenson, Democrat; Clay.  
**Prosecuting Attorney**.....Oscar L. Hall, Republican; Clay.  
**Clerk Circuit Court**.....A. Stephenson, Republican; Clay.  
**Chancery Commissioners**...S. W. Bryant, Democrat; Clay.  
   B. C. Eakle, Democrat; Clay.
- Clerk County Court**.....James Reed, Republican; Clay.  
**Supt. Free Schools**.....Roscoe C. Mullins, Republican; Clay.  
**Surveyor & Road Engineer**..W. S. Triplett, Democrat; Clay.  
**Assessor**.....W. B. Young, Democrat; Clay.  
**County Commissioners**.....President—B. V. Samples, Democrat; Precious; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
   Jacob Keith, Republican; Fola; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
   Jonas L. Bragg, Democrat; Ivydale; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
- B'd Review & Equalization**..J. J. Morton, Republican; Lizemores; term expires in 1919.  
   J. M. Hyer, Democrat; Big Otter; term expires in 1921.  
   J. S. Bailes, Republican; Harrison; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio, Dr. R. A. Hamrick, Clay, County Health Officer.

**POLITICAL COMMITTEES.**

- Republican Executive Committee**—J. G. Bradley Chairman, Dundon; John Wheeler, Secretary, Clay; P. S. Young, Treasurer, Eldorado.  
   George Caldwell, Warfield; Noah Evans, Odessa; J. J. Morton and Amos Headrick, Lizemores; John Donahew, Valleyfork; William Stephenson, Clay; David Mullins and Annis Summers, Ivydale; Wanna Chapman, Dink.
- Democratic Executive Committee**—George W. Ball, Chairman, Big Otter; T. F. Wilson, Secretary, Clay.  
   John P. Jones, Bomont; Daniel W. Wilson, Glenn; Robert Reedy and R. H. Neal, Indore; Richard Butcher and B. C. Barber, Clay; P. H. Butler, Cresmont; Raymond Bragg, Harrison; C. A. Boggs, Osle; Holly Jarvis, Nebo.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS.**

(Post office address, Clay.)

- |                     |                   |             |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Bryant, Standard W. | Springston, J. R. | Hall, O. L. |
| Davenport, Henry B. | Eakle, Branty     |             |

**NEWSPAPERS.**

- Clay County Free Press**.....Clay. Established in 1905; published every Thursday by J. T. Williams; Democratic.
- Messenger**.....Clay. Established in 1903; published every Monday by Owen Flynn; Republican; circulation 500.

**STATE BANKS.**

- Clay County Bank**.....Clay. Began business in 1902. J. B. Stephenson, President. S. H. McLane, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$22,000; deposits \$350,000; statement May 29, 1918.
- Elk Valley Bank**.....Clay. Began business in December, 1917. Dr. B. B. Wheeler, President; James Reed, Cashier. Capital \$25,000.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.**

**Union District.**

- Justice of the Peace**.....G. E. Brown, Republican; Procius.
- Constable**.....Edward Wyant, Republican; Paxton.

**Pleasant District.**

- Justice of the Peace**.....W. C. Walker, Republican; Lizemore.
- Constable**.....J. M. Croft, Republican; Bintree.

**Henry District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....F. M. Reed, Democrat; Clay.  
P. H. Hamrick, Democrat; Clay.
- Constable**.....J. J. Legg, Democrat; Clay.  
E. C. Cruikshanks, Democrat; Clay.

**Buffalo District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....H. C. Paxton, Democrat; Ivydale.  
F. M. Morris, Democrat; Big Otter.
- Constable**.....L. L. Cunningham, Democrat; Big Otter.

**POST OFFICES IN CLAY COUNTY.**

Bintree.	Dundon.	Hartland.	Odessa.
Big Otter.	Eakle.	Indore.	Osie,
Birch Run.	Elda.	Ira.	Paxton.
Bomont.	Eldorado.	Ivydale.	Procius.
Clay.	Elkhurst.	Lizemores.	Queen Shoals.
Cressman.	Enoch.	Mamie.	Swandale.
Crosby.	Floe.	Maysel.	Valleyfork.
Dille.	Glen.	Nebo.	Wallback.
Dink.	Hallburg.	Newford.	Warfield.
Duck.	Harrison.	Obrion.	Widen.

### DODDRIDGE COUNTY.

Formed in 1845 from parts of Harrison, Tyler, Ritchie and Lewis, and named from Phillip Doddridge, distinguished Brooke county lawyer and member of congress from Virginia. Land area, 317 square miles; population 12,672, census of 1910; the same, for July 1, 1916 and July 1, 1917.

County seat—West Union, Altitude 836 feet. Population 779 in 1910; estimated population 2,000, July 1, 1918.

#### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

- Judge Circuit Court.....P. D. Morris, Republican; New Martinsville.  
 Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in March, second Tuesday in  
 July and fourth Tuesday in November.
- Official Court Reporter.....Miss Ida D. Morris, New Martinsville.
- Sheriff.....S. L. Ford, Republican; West Union.
- Prosecuting Attorney.....J. O. Wilcox, Republican; West Union.
- Clerk Circuit Court.....L. E. Kiger, Republican; West Union.
- Chancery Commissioners... J. Ramsey, Republican; West Union.  
 J. W. Stuck, Republican; West Union.  
 H. L. Hammond, Republican; West Union.  
 J. O. Wilcox, Republican; West Union.
- Divorce Commissioner.....John J. Ingle, Republican; West Union.
- Clerk County Court.....Hiram Hutson, Republican; West Union.
- Supt. Free Schools.....L. L. Sadler, Democrat; West Union.
- Surveyor.....C. C. Freeman, Republican; Big Isaac.
- Assessor.....J. Benton Swiger, Republican; West Union.
- County Commissioners.....President—F. M. Williams, Republican; In-  
 dustrial; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 B. F. Greathouse, Republican; Salem, R. 1;  
 term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
 J. J. Graham, Republican; Central Station;  
 term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
- Sealer Weights & Measures.. F. E. Strickling, Republican; West Union.
- B'd Review & Equalization.. A. C. Stickel, Republican; Salem, R. D.;  
 term expires in 1919.  
 W. F. Hudkins, Democrat; Greenwood; term  
 expires in 1921.  
 J. R. Roberts, Republican; Morgansville;  
 term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health:.....The President of the County Court and Pros-  
 ecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. E. T. Wet-  
 zel, West Union, County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....West Union. Drs. Albinus Poole, W. L. Mc-  
 Lane and A. M. McGovern.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS.**

(Post office address West Union.)

Blair, J. V.	Gribble, W. B.	Ramsey, J.
*Blair, J. V., Jr.	Hammond, Hugh L.	Stuart, W. S.
Brown, W. R.	Ingle, John J.	Stuck, J. W.
Chapman, L. W.	Ireland, P. M.	Wilcox, James O.
Farr, G. W.	Jones, J. Clyde	

\*In military service.

**POLITICAL COMMITTEES.**

**Republican Executive Committee**—F. E. Strickling, Chairman, W. B. Swentzel, Secretary, B. C. Maxwell, Treasurer, West Union.

J. A. Hiley, Central Station; A. J. Zinn, Toll Gate; Henry G. Spurgeon, Blandville; William M. Galmish, Leopold; D. N. Doak, Morgansville R. 1; C. T. Hyatt, Sherwood; A. C. Stickel, Salem R. 1; C. A. Brown, Big Isaac; Andrew Helmich, Center Point; M. R. Cutright, Wallace, R. 1; J. M. Cox, Blandville; G. A. Swisher, Coldwater; Dan W. Gaston, Oxford; Marvel Haught, Oxford R. 1; J. L. Carruthers, West Union R. 1.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—S. P. Smith, Chairman, Charles Longacre, Secretary, C. S. Pease, Treasurer, West Union.

Boyd S. Dotson, Greenwood; V. D. Wolfe, West Union R. 1; W. J. Wanstreet, Leopold; O. G. Spurgeon, Blandville, R. 1; D. E. Leatherman, Morgansville; Clyde S. McMillan, Morgansville, R. 1; Emory Slussar, Big Isaac; Benjamin B. Wolfe, Miletus; C. R. Harbert, Wallace R. 2; Walter Smith, Center Point; George Ahouse and Dr. C. L. Percy, New Milton; Bruce Barnett, Blandville R. 1; John G. Michael, Oxford.

**NEWSPAPERS.**

**Record**..... West Union. Established in 1878; published every Thursday by Herbert T. Davis; Democratic.

**Herald**..... West Union. Established in 1885; published every Thursday by Roy Meek; Republican; circulation 1,200.

**Doddridge Co. Republican**...Established in 1909; published every Thursday by the Doddridge County Republican Printing Company; Republican; circulation 1,900.

**NATIONAL BANK.**

**First National**..... West Union. J. E. Trainer, President; William J. McElhiney, Cashier; J. E. Freeman, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$4,800; deposits \$437,000; statement May 29, 1918.



**STATE BANKS.**

- Doddridge County Bank**.....West Union. Began business in 1900. John M. Gribble, President; L. R. Charter, Jr., Cashier; Ira E. Smith, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$30,000; deposits \$739,000; statement June 29, 1918.
- West Union Bank**.....West Union. Began business in 1893. W. Brent Maxwell, President; S. W. Langfitt, Cashier; J. H. Langfitt, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$82,000; deposits \$560,000; statement May 29, 1918.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.****Central District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....W. S. Turrill, Republican; Greenwood.  
G. B. Pigott, Republican; Central Station.
- Constable**.....Ray Towner, Republican; Central Station.

**Cove District.**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

**Grant District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Asa Wilcox, Republican; Canton.  
E. B. Yerkey, Democrat; Harlin.
- Constable**.....D. S. McClain, Democrat; Harlin.

**Greenbrier District.**

- Justice of the Peace**.....J. H. Cunningham, Republican; Big Isaac.
- Constable**.....By special appointment.

**McClellan District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Lindsey Barker, Republican; Dale.  
H. D. Snider, Republican; Salem, R. 2.
- Constable**.....H. H. Powell, Republican; Salem, R. 2.

**New Milton District.**

- Justice of the Peace**.....L. F. Randolph, Democrat; New Milton.  
J. P. Cox, Republican; Avon.
- Constable**.....By special appointment.

**Southwest District.**

- Justice of the Peace**.....G. S. Nutter, Republican; West Union, R. 1.
- Constable**.....By special appointment.

**West Union District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....F. M. Noble, Republican; West Union.  
P. M. Ireland, Republican; West Union.
- Constable**.....D. O. Warner, Republican; West Union.

**POST OFFICES IN DODDRIDGE COUNTY.**

Ashley.	Center Point.	Leopold.	Sherwood.
Avon.	Central Station.	Long Run.	Smithton.
Big Isaac.	Coldwater.	Miletus.	<b>West Union.</b>
Blandville.	Duckworth.	Morgansville.	
Camp.	Greenwood.	New Milton.	
Canton.	Harlin.	Saint Clara.	

**FAYETTE COUNTY.**

Formed in 1831 from parts of Kanawha, Greenbrier, Nicholas and Logan, and named from General Lafayette. Land area, 667 square miles; population 51,903, census of 1910; estimated population 64,424, July 1, 1916; estimated population 66,441, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Fayetteville. Altitude 1,850 feet. Population 671 in 1910; estimated population 1,000, July 1, 1918.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

**Judge Circuit Court**.....Vernon C. Champe, Democrat; Montgomery.  
**Terms Commence**.....First Tuesday in January, April and July, and the third Tuesday in September.

After December 31, 1918, terms to be held commencing as follows: First Tuesday in January, April and July and third Tuesday in September.

**Official Court Reporter**.....J. C. Hamilton, Republican; Fayetteville.

**Judge Criminal Court**.....Ben D. Koontz, Independent-Republican; Fayetteville.

(Criminal Court abolished after December 31, 1918.)

**Terms Commence**.....Second Monday in January, second Monday in April, second Monday in July and second Monday in October.

**Official Court Reporter**.....J. C. Hamilton.

**Sheriff**.....Henry McGraw, Democrat; Fayetteville.

**Prosecuting Attorney**.....Magee McClung, Democrat; Fayetteville.

**Clerk Circuit Court**.....John Nuttall, Republican; Fayetteville.  
 Ex-officio Clerk Criminal Court.

**Chancery Commissioners**... R. T. Hubard, Jr., Democrat; Fayetteville.

F. N. Bacon, Democrat; Fayetteville.

J. W. Eary, Republican; Fayetteville.

Edmund R. French, Republican; Fayetteville.

**Divorce Commissioner**.....Robert Essex, Democrat; Glen Jean.

**Clerk County Court**.....R. J. Stegall, Democrat; Fayetteville.

**Supt. Free Schools**.....J. W. Cavendish, Democrat; Rainelle.

**County Road Engineers**.....J. K. McGrath, Fayetteville, South side of river.

T. F. Maloy, Landisburg; North side of river.

- Surveyor**..... S. H. Bridge, Quinnimont.  
**Assessor**..... S. J. Jasper, Democrat; Fayetteville.  
**Com. of School Lands**..... C. T. Dyer, Democrat; Montgomery.  
**County Commissioners**..... President—Philip Konrad, Democrat; Kana-  
 wha Falls; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
 William McKell, Republican; Glen Jean;  
 term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 H. O. Boley, Democrat; Lookout; term ex-  
 pires Dec. 31, 1922.  
**Sealer Weights & Measures**.. C. H. Burgess, Democrat; Fayetteville.  
**B'd Review & Equalization**.. Will A. Anderson, Republican; Maplewood;  
 term expires in 1919.  
 J. Frank Grimet, Democrat, Mt. Hope;  
 term expires in 1921.  
 A. J. Kincaid, Republican; Page; term ex-  
 pires in 1923.  
**Board of Health**..... The President of the County Court and  
 Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. H. C.  
 Skaggs, Montgomery, County Health  
 Officer.

#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Fayetteville, unless otherwise given.)

Bacon, F. N.	Ryan, J. L.	Ellis, J. M.
Bennett, W. R.	Summerfield, C. R.	Oak Hill
Dillon & Nuckolls	Sweeney, T. L.	Essex, Robert
Eary, J. W.	O'Neal, L. Burke	Glen Jean
Hamilton, A. W.	Montgomery	Hamilton, R. O.
Hamilton, J. C.	Brackland, G. H.	Oak Hill.
Hubard, R. T. Jr.,	Gauley Bridge	Imboden, George W.
Love, George	Champe, V. C. (Judge)	Ansted.
McClung, Magee	Montgomery	*Walker, Henry S.
Myles, T. A.	Dyer, C. T.	Winona.
Osenton & Lee	Montgomery	

\*In military service.

#### POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—C. A. Conley, Chairman, Gauley Bridge;  
 Edwin B. Rocke, Secretary, Glen Jean; H. H. Ralley, Assistant  
 Secretary, Montgomery; William McKell, Treasurer, Glen Jean;  
 J. H. Bannister, Vice-Chairman, Thurmond.

Eli J. Taylor, Nuttallburg; Alexander McNabb, MacDonald; Mat  
 Buster and B. E. Claypool, Montgomery; B. K. Richardson, Boomer;  
 Irvin Diggs, Harewood; A. A. Legg, Leander; Dr. G. W. Fox,  
 Ansted; C. P. Campbell, Lookout; R. L. Hash, Edmond; J. H. Ban-  
 nister, and B. E. Bare, Thurmond; Garfield Jones, Claremont;  
 O. A. Kneer, Layland.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—T. A. Myles, Chairman, Fayetteville; C. P. Dent, Vice Chairman, Montgomery; R. J. Stegall, Secretary and Treasurer, Fayetteville.

L. S. Jenkins and Charles T. Dyer, Montgomery; E. J. Summers, Gauley Bridge; R. C. Martin, Harewood; R. R. Crawford, Lansing; W. C. Nuckols, Ansted; Dr. S. W. Price, Scarbro; J. R. Charlton, Macdonald; J. R. Ford Layland; W. L. Martin, Springdale; Dr. J. W. Walker, Winona; G. W. Selvey, Divide; C. B. Trenor, Fire Creek; T. A. Myles, Rainelle.

**NEWSPAPERS.**

- Journal**..... Fayetteville. Established in 1876; published every Thursday by the Fayette Journal Company; Republican; circulation 2,250.
- Democrat**..... Fayetteville. Established in 1913; published every Tuesday by C. A. Pickett, lessee; Democratic.
- Tribune & Free Press**..... Fayetteville. Established in 1898; published every Thursday by Charles A. Goddard; Republican; circulation 2,000.
- News**..... Montgomery. Established in 1898; published every Friday by Luther S. Montgomery; Republican.
- The Advocate**..... Oak Hill. Established in 1917; issued every Friday by George B. Terrell, editor and publisher; Republican; circulation 800.

**NATIONAL BANKS.**

- Fayette Co. National Bank**.. Fayetteville. A. W. Hamilton, President; A. B. Abbot, Cashier; H. D. Judy, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$32,000; deposits \$350,000; statement June 29, 1918.
- National Bank of Thurmond**.. Thurmond. W. E. Deegans, President; J. Hugh Miller, Cashier; O. L. Stone, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$23,300; deposits \$410,000; statement May 28, 1918.
- Ansted National Bank**..... Ansted. W. L. Burruss, President; R. T. Deitz, Cashier. Capital \$35,000; surplus and undivided profits \$20,000; deposits \$200,000; statement May 29, 1918.
- Merchants National Bank**.... Montgomery. S. P. Campbell, President; B. E. Claypool, Cashier; R. M. Holstine, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$20,000; deposits \$500,000; statement May 29, 1918.

- Montgomery National Bank**...Montgomery. S. H. Montgomery, President; R. L. Matthews, Cashier. Capital \$75,000; surplus and profits \$45,000.
- Winona National Bank**.....Winona. R. L. Walker, President; Joseph R. Hisey, Cashier; L. W. Boley, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$10,000; deposits \$225,000; statement May 29, 1918.

#### STATE BANKS.

- Bank of Fayette**.....Fayetteville. Began business in 1904. M. M. Malcolm, President; J. T. Grose, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus \$18,000.
- Bank of Mount Hope**.....Mount Hope. Began business in 1902. P. M. Snyder, President; L. S. Tully, Cashier; W. H. Boone, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$110,000; deposits \$1,000,000; statement May 29, 1918.
- New River Banking & Trust Company**.....Thurmond. Began business in 1904. G. H. Caperton, President; F. D. Drumheller, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$58,265.31; deposits \$1,000,000; statement May 29, 1918.
- Bank of Gauley**.....Gauley Bridge. Began business in 1905. R. H. Miller, President; F. H. Miller, Cashier; E. W. Miller, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$18,279.21; deposits \$334,000; statement May 31, 1918.
- Bank of Glen Jean**.....Glen Jean. Began business in 1909. William McKell, President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier; Eugene Berg, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$46,942.42; deposits \$585,867.82; statement May 29, 1918.
- Merchants & Miners Bank**...Oak Hill. Began business in 1906. George W. Jones, President; W. R. Hayes, Cashier; J. W. Jones, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$59,762.42; deposits \$707,124.83; statement May 10, 1918.

#### DISTRICT OFFICERS.

##### Fayetteville District.

- Justices of the Peace**.....J. Oscar Allen, Democrat; Mt. Hope. C. L. Ballard, Democrat; Glen Jean.
- Constables**..... Kyle Allen, Democrat; Glen Jean. J. S. Nugen, Democrat; Gatewood.

**Falls District.**

**Justices of the Peace**.....G. H. Brackland, Republican; Gauley Bridge.  
 E. G. Landers, Republican; Boomer.  
**Constables**.....Bert N. Evans, Republican; Boomer.  
 W. A. Foster, Republican; Jodie.

**Kanawha District.**

**Justices of the Peace**.....Clarence J. Lowrey, Democrat; Mt. Carbon.  
 B. S. Hastings, Republican; Montgomery.  
**Constables**.....William Grounds, Democrat; Powellton.  
 C. L. Huddleston, Democrat; Montgomery.

**Mountain Cove District.**

**Justices of the Peace**.....M. A. Skaags, Democrat; Ansted.  
 W. R. Holmes, Democrat; Lansing.  
**Constable**.....H. W. Crone, Republican; Ansted.

**Nuttall District.**

**Justices of the Peace**.....C. W. Horrocks, Republican; Winona  
 Lemon Ramsey, Republican; Winona  
**Constables**.....W. N. Blume, Republican; Lookout.  
 M. V. White, Republican; Winona.

**Sewell Mountain District.**

**Justice of the Peace**.....J. L. Spradlin, Republican; Thurmond.  
**Constables**.....H. C. Bennett, Democrat; Thurmond.  
 G. F. Atkins, Democrat; Landisburg.

**Quinnimont District.**

**Justices of the Peace**.....E. L. Hawley, Republican; Claremont.  
 R. A. White, Republican; Layland.  
**Constables**.....W. W. Fox, Republican; Crickmer.  
 B. C. Flint, Republican; Layland.

**POST OFFICES IN FAYETTE COUNTY.**

Ansted.	Elmo.	Laurel Creek.	Prudence.
Bachman.	Elverton.	Lawton.	Quinnimont.
Backus.	Export.	Layland.	Ramsey.
Beckwith	Fayette.	Leander.	Ravens Eye.
Beury.	Fayetteville.	Lochgelly.	Red Spring.
Boomer.	Finlow.	Longacre.	Redstar.
Boone.	Fire Creek.	Long Branch.	Robson.
Cannelton.	Fort Defiance.	Lookout.	Romont.
Caperton.	Gamoca.	Lucas.	Rush Run.
Carbondale.	Gatewood.	McKendree.	Russellville.
Carlisle.	Gauley Bridge.	Macdonald.	Sanger.
Claremont.	Glen Ferris.	Mahan.	Scarbro.
Clifftop.	Glen Jean.	Maplewood.	Sevy.
Clifty.	Graydon.	Marting.	Sewell.
Clute.	Hamlet.	Marvel.	Smithers.
Concho.	Harewood.	Milburn.	Spring Dale.
Corliss.	Harvey.	Miller.	Stone Cliff.
Crickmer.	Hawk's Nest.	Minden.	Summerlee.

Crosier.	Hico.	Montgomery.	Sun.
Danese.	Hill Top.	Mountain Cove.	Thayer.
Deep Water.	Honeydew.	Mount Carbon.	Thurmond.
Dempsey.	Jenky.	Mount Hope.	Tipler.
Derryhale.	Jodie.	Mulvane.	Vanetta.
Dimmock.	Kanawha Falls.	Nallen.	Victor.
Divide.	Kay Moor.	Newlyn.	Westerly.
Dothan.	Keeneys Creek.	Nuttallburg.	Whipple.
Dubree.	Kilsyth.	Oak Hill.	Wicklow.
Dunloop.	Kimberley.	Page.	Willis Branch.
Eagle.	Kincaid.	Pax.	Wingrove.
Edmond.	Kingston.	Pittman.	Winona.
Elkridge.	Landisburg.	Powellton.	Wriston.
Elliott.	Lansing.	Prince.	Wyndal.

### GILMER COUNTY.

Formed in 1845 from parts of Lewis and Kanawha; named from Thomas Walker Gilmer, of Albemarle county, who served a short time as Governor of Virginia, but resigned to take a seat in Congress; was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Taylor, and fourteen days after his appointment was killed by the bursting of a gun on board the American war steamer "Princeton", at Mount Vernon. Gilmer county has a land area of 331 square miles; population 11,379, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1916, and July 1, 1917.

County seat—Glenville. Altitude 734 feet. Population 336 in 1910; estimated population 400, July 1, 1918.

### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....	Homer B. Woods, Republican; Harrisville.
Terms Commence.....	First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in August and first Tuesday in December.
Official Court Reporter.....	Vacancy.
Sheriff.....	Jacob Moore, Democrat; Sand Fork. Ex-Officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	B. W. Craddock, Democrat; Glenville.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	W. W. Davis, Democrat; Glenville.
Chancery Commissioners...	O. C. McQuain, Democrat, Glenville. C. M. Bennett, Democrat; Glenville. J. J. Hendrick, Republican; Glenville.
Divorce Commissioner.....	M. B. Morris, Republican; Glenville.
Clerk County Court.....	N. E. Rymer, Democrat; Glenville.
Supt. Free Schools.....	J. E. Hays, Democrat; Glenville.
Surveyor and Road Engineer.	William M. Moss, Democrat; Cedarville.
Assessor.....	Homer G. Woodford, Democrat; Revel.
Com. of School Lands.....	J. D. Jones, Republican; Glenville.

- County Commissioners**..... Simon White, Democrat; Troy; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
D. L. Coberly, Democrat; Glenville; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
G. B. Reed, Democrat; Glenville; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
- B'd Review & Equalization**.. Edward M. Talbott, Democrat; Troy; term expires in 1919.  
J. J. Hendrick, Republican; Glenville; term expires in 1921.  
Frank Ball, Republican; Glenville; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**..... The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. W. Smith, Glenville, County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons**..... Glenville. Drs. W. A. Rymer, J. E. Corkrean, Worthy Smith

#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Glenville, unless otherwise given.)

Barnett, L. H.	Holt, A. L.	Zinn, L. D.
Bennett, C. M.	Jones, J. D.	Hamilton, L. C.
Craddock, B. W.	Kidd, R. F.	Grantsville.
Hays, S. A.	McQuain, O. C.	Wilson, F. M.
Hendrick, J. J.	Young, Guy B.	Normantown.

#### POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

- Republican Executive Committee**—Lee R. Whiting, Chairman, De Kalb; M. B. Morris, Secretary, L. D. Zinn, Treasurer, Glenville.  
L. G. Roberts, Normantown; H. C. Whiting, De Kalb; W. A. Moore, Tanner; D. A. Morris, M. B. Summers, E. G. Rohrbough, Glenville; J. Blaine Nutter, Auburn; W. H. Patterson, Linn.
- Democratic Executive Committee**—R. F. Kidd, Chairman, G. C. Helmick, Secretary, O. C. McQuain, Treasurer, Glenville.  
L. D. Conley, Cedarville; A. J. Moore, Perkins, Lee Gainer, De Kalb; R. C. Webster, Tanner; Cecil Hays, Glenville; C. S. Connolly, Cox's Mills; O. W. West, Auburn

#### NEWSPAPERS.

- Pathfinder**..... Glenville. Established in 1892; published every Thursday by M. B. Morris; Republican; circulation 700.
- The Glenville Democrat**.... Glenville. Established in 1904; published every Thursday by B. W. Craddock, Editor, and J. Erle Arbuckle. Business Manager; C. W. Marsh, Lessor; Democratic; circulation 1800. Mr. Marsh absent in military service.



**STATE BANKS.****Glenville Banking & Trust**

Company.....Glenville. Began business in 1903. E. G. Rohrbough, President; Howard R. Brannon, Cashier; Oren R. Bush, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$10,000; deposits \$192,000; statement June 29, 1918.

**Kanawha Union Bank**.....Glenville. Began business in 1906. S. A. Hays, President; John E. Arbuckle, Cashier; L. D. Zinn, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$40,000; surplus and undivided profits \$49,860.39; deposits \$448,204.81; statement May 10, 1918.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.****Center District.**

**Justices of the Peace**.....C. A. Roe, Democrat; Cedarville.  
William W. James, Democrat; Cedarville.

**Constable**.....By special appointment.

**DeKalb District.**

**Justices of the Peace**.....C. O. Rafferty, Democrat; Withers.  
L. F. Gumm, Republican; Tanner.

**Constable**.....By special appointment.

**Glenville District.**

**Justices of the Peace**.....L. D. Taylor, Democrat; Stouts Mills.  
F. L. Powell, Democrat; Glenville.

**Constable**.....By special appointment.

**Troy District.**

**Justices of the Peace**.....H. B. Curry, Republican; Troy.  
E. T. Bush, Democrat; Cox's Mills.

**Constable**.....By special appointment.

**POST OFFICES IN GILMER COUNTY.**

Baldwin.	Gilmer.	Moss.	Shock.
Bennett.	Glenville.	Normantown.	Stouts Mills.
Cedarville.	Gulfight.	Orton.	Stumptown.
Coxs Mills.	Hardman.	Perkins.	Tanner.
Dekalb.	Index.	Revel.	Troy.
Dora.	Letter Gap.	Revere.	Withers.
Dusk.	Linn.	Sand Fork.	

**GRANT COUNTY.**

Formed in 1866 from part of Hardy county and named from General Ulysses Simpson Grant. Land area, 461 square miles; population 7,838, census of 1910; estimated population 8,193, July 1, 1916; estimated population 8,250, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Petersburg. Altitude 934 feet. Population 500 in 1910.

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**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

Judge Circuit Court.....	F. M. Reynolds, Republican, Keyser.
Terms Commence.....	First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....	Miss C. V. Getzendanner, Keyser.
Sheriff.....	W. H. Muntzing, Republican; Petersburg. Ex-Officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	I. D. Smith, Republican; Petersburg.
Clerk Circuit & Co. Courts...	D. P. Hendrickson, Republican; Petersburg.
Chancery Commissioners...	D. P. Hendrickson. H. F. Baker, Democrat; Petersburg. R. W. Baker, Democrat; Petersburg.
Divorce Commissioner.....	R. W. Baker.
Supt. Free Schools.....	H. F. Groves, Republican; Petersburg.
County Road Supervisor.....	G. H. Rinehart, Republican; Arthur.
Surveyor.....	A. L. Sites, Republican; Pansy.
Assessor.....	G. E. Ours, Republican; Dorcas.
Com. of School Lands.....	L. J. Forman, Republican; Petersburg.
County Commissioners.....	President—D. O. Fout, Republican; Maysville; term expires Dec. 31, 1918. E. W. Whitesel, Republican; Petersburg; term expires Dec. 31, 1918. Walter Kitzmiller, Republican; Mt. Storm; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
B'd Review & Equalization..	H. E. Schell, Republican; Petersburg; term expires in 1919. Isaac Lewis, Republican; Greenland; term expires in 1921. B. J. Baker, Democrat; Petersburg; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....	The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. John N. Judy, Petersburg, County Health Officer.

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**LIST OF ATTORNEYS.**

(Post office address Petersburg.)

*Baker, R. W.	Judy, E. L.	Welton, A. J.
Forman, L. J.		

\*In military service.

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**POLITICAL COMMITTEES.**

Republican Executive Committee—W. C. Smith, Chairman, Julius Thompson, Secretary, Petersburg.

C. E. Vossler, Maysville; I. V. Inskeep, Martin; A. F. Schwartz and John M. Lee, Gormaniana.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—H. F. Baker, Chairman and Treasurer, S. L. Hyre, Secretary, Petersburg.  
 T. W. Michael, Medley; Will Russell, Twin Mountain; Charles Head, Mt. Storm.

**NEWSPAPER.**

**Grant County Press**.....Petersburg. Established in 1895; published every Friday by Arch J. Welton; Republican; circulation 1,600.

**NATIONAL BANK.**

**First National Bank**.....Gormaniana. C. H. Vossler, President; James W. Park, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$9,000; deposits \$175,000; statement May 10, 1918.

**STATE BANK.**

**Grant County Bank**.....Petersburg. Began business in 1902. L. J. Forman, President; B. J. Baker, Cashier; Capital \$48,000; surplus \$27,812.12; deposits \$238,861.98; statement June 29, 1918.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.**

**Milroy District.**

**Justices of the Peace**.....B. C. Vance, Republican; Petersburg.  
 A. N. Kile, Republican; Petersburg.  
**Constable**.....By special appointment.

**Grant District.**

**Justices of the Peace**.....H. E. Powell, Republican; Maysville.  
 George W. Porter, Republican; Maysville.  
**Constable**.....By special appointment.

**Unlon District.**

**Justices of the Peace**.....Solomon Clark, Republican; Bayard.  
 Isaac Lewis, Republican; Greenland.  
**Constable**.....By special appointment.

**POST OFFICES IN GRANT COUNTY.**

Arthur.	Forman.	Landes.	<b>Petersburg.</b>
Bayard.	Gormaniana.	Martin.	Rough Run.
Bismark.	Greenland.	Masonville.	Scherr.
Dobbins.	Henry.	Maysville.	Streby.
Dorcas.	Jordanrun.	Medley.	Twin Mountain.
Falls.	Ketterman.	Mount Storm.	WilliamSPORT.
	Lahmansville.	Pansy.	Wilson.

**GREENBRIER COUNTY.**

Formed in 1777 from parts of Montgomery and Botetourt counties, and named from its principal river. Land area, 998 square miles; population 24,833, census of 1910; estimated population 27,442, July 1, 1916; estimated population 27,862, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Lewisburg. Altitude 2,000 feet, approximately. Population 803 in 1910; estimated population 850, July 1, 1918.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

Judge Circuit Court.....	S. H. Sharp, Republican; Marlinton.
Terms Commence.....	Third Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....	Vacancy.
Sheriff.....	J. M. Miller, Republican; Lewisburg.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	J. Scott McWhorter, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	H. C. Skaggs, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Chancery Commissioners....	S. N. Pace, Democrat; Lewisburg. S. M. Austin, Democrat; Lewisburg. W. L. Kershner, Republican; Frankford. W. S. Coursey, Republican; Lewisburg.
Divorce Commissioner.....	John W. Arbuckle, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Clerk County Court.....	John S. Crawford, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Supt. Free Schools.....	W. F. Richardson, Democrat; Lewisburg.
County Road Engineer.....	R. Bern Holt, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Surveyor.....	James W. Rader, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Assessor.....	E. B. Miller, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Com. of School Lands.....	Frank K. Rader, Lewisburg.
County Commissioners.....	President—Thomas W. Shields, Democrat; Frankford; term expires Dec. 31, 1922. S. W. Hinkle, Democrat; Unus; term expires Dec. 31, 1918. J. O. McClung, Democrat; Crawley; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
Sealer Weights & Measures..	J. E. McClung, Democrat; Lewisburg.
B'd Review & Equalization..	R. C. Slaughter, Republican; Alderson; term expires in 1919. J. D. Arbuckle, Democrat; Maxwelton; term expires in 1921. W. B. Hines, Republican; White Sulphur Springs; term expires in 1923.
Board of Health.....	The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. W. H. Parker, Lewisburg, County Health Officer.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS.**

(Post office address Lewisburg, unless otherwise given.)

Arbuckle, J. W.	Preston, S. P.	Kershner, W. L.
Arbuckle, J. E.	Price, Samuel	Frankford.

Austin, S. M.	Van Sickler, H. L.	Nolan, Elmer
Dennis, Thomas H.	Pace, S. N.	Thompson, George C.
*Feamster, Claude N.	Crosier, J. H.	Alderson.
Gilmer, Henry	Ronceverte.	
McWhorter, J. S.		

\*In military service.

#### POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—T. L. Woodson, Chairman, Alderson; N. W. Russell, Secretary, Lewisburg; D. H. Kauffelt, Treasurer, Ronceverte.

John T. Pinnell, Alvon; A. G. Wade, Neola; E. W. Nowlan, Alderson; J. H. Walton, Julia; H. W. Boothe, Frankford; Ira W. Folden and W. M. Boal, Ronceverte; G. W. Rogers and A. W. McDowell, Organ Cave; G. A. Jackson, Lewisburg; W. L. Hines, Rupert; J. F. Weber, Rainelle; J. L. Wade and Mack Gillispie, White Sulphur Springs; T. A. Knight, Williamsburg; E. I. Nicely, Trout.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—Samuel Price, Chairman, Lewisburg; Howard Templeton, Vice Chairman, White Sulphur Springs; Jess L. Hern, Secretary, S. C. Beard, Treasurer, Lewisburg.

D. W. Watts, Lewisburg; James E. McGrath, J. Thomas Shanklin, and N. B. McDowell, Ronceverte; J. W. Godwin, Fort Spring; G. Lake White, White Sulphur Springs; W. S. Waid, Alvon; G. Lynn Clark, Neola; M. M. Burr, Renick; J. W. Livesay, Frankford; G. H. Harrah, Hughart; J. H. Corkrean, Williamsburg; F. H. Anschutz, Rupert; W. B. Jones, Meadow Bluff; I. L. Bivens, Blue Sulphur; J. N. Leach, Alderson.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

**Greenbrier Independent**.....Lewisburg. Established in 1866; issued every Friday by J. S. McWhorter and Jess L. Hern, owners and publishers; Democratic; circulation 1,800.

**Times**.....Ronceverte. Established in 1911; published every Thursday by A. S. Woodhouse; Democratic; circulation 1,600.

**West Virginia News**.....Ronceverte. Established in 1897; published every Saturday by William B. Blake & Son; Republican; circulation 2,900.

#### NATIONAL BANKS.

**Ronceverte National Bank**...Ronceverte. C. H. Thompson, President; James R. Johnson, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus \$15,000.

**First National Bank of Ronceverte**.....Ronceverte. W. E. Nelson, President; A. B. C. Bray, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$25,000; deposits \$400,000; statement June 20, 1918.

**STATE BANKS.**

- Bank of Greenbrier**.....Lewisburg. Began business in 1897. J. M. Skaggs, President; H. F. Hunter, Vice President and Cashier; W. B. Crawford, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$31,500, in Government bonds; deposits \$425,000; statement May 31, 1918.
- Bank of Lewisburg**.....Lewisburg. Began business in 1871. Mason Mathews, President; W. E. Nelson, Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and profits \$150,000; deposits \$575,000; statement May 31, 1918.
- Bank of White Sulphur Spgs.**White Sulphur Springs. Began business in 1906. W. B. Hines, President; E. C. Curry, Cashier; George N. White, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$8,000; deposits \$300,000; statement May, 1918.
- Bank of Rupert**.....Rupert. Began business in 1906. L. E. McClung, President; H. W. Bivins, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$1,300; deposits \$86,000; statement June 28, 1918.
- Bank of Rainelle**.....Rainelle. Began business in 1912. Lewis C. Dyer, President; Thomas M. Arnold, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus \$5,000.
- Bank of Renick**.....Renick. Began business in 1909. J. S. Wickline, President; F. P. Clark, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$12,500; deposits \$200,000; statement June 4, 1918.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.****Lewisburg District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....W. R. Burdette, Democrat; Lewisburg.  
F. M. Arbuckle, Democrat; Lewisburg.
- Constables**.....M. R. Gillespie, Democrat; Lewisburg.  
Brice A. Wade, Democrat; Lewisburg.

**Meadow Bluff District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....O. D. Ruckman, Democrat; Clintonville.  
Renick Osborne, Democrat; Rainelle.
- Constable**.....H. C. Heaster, Democrat; Kipling.

**Williamsburg District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....S. W. Gilkeson, Democrat; Cornstalk.  
C. W. Burr, Democrat; Williamsburg.
- Constable**.....By special appointment.

**White Sulphur District.**

Justices of the Peace.....J. D. Hippert, Republican; White Sulphur.  
Charles Donnally, Democrat.

Constables.....J. E. Ayers, Democrat; White Sulphur.  
J. E. Forren, Republican; White Sulphur.

**Fort Spring District.**

Justices of the Peace.....P. H. McGrath, Democrat; Ronceverte.  
J. W. Fink, Democrat; Fort Spring.

Constables.....R. H. Brown, Democrat; Ronceverte.  
Luther Walton, Republican; Ronceverte.

**Anthony's Creek District.**

Justice of the Peace.....J. H. Ramsey, Republican; Alvon.

Constable.....By special appointment.

**Irish Corner District.**

Justice of the Peace.....H. C. Erwin, Democrat; Patton.

Constable.....By special appointment.

**Blue Sulphur District.**

Justices of the Peace.....A. M. McNeer, Democrat; Alderson.  
J. L. Sawyers, Democrat; Smoot.

Constable.....By special appointment.

**Falling Spring District.**

Justices of the Peace.....P. H. Boothe, Republican; Frankford.  
W. P. Keever, Republican; Esty.

Constables.....R. L. Collins, Republican; Frankford.  
Augustus McClung, Democrat; Renick.

**POST OFFICES IN GREENBRIER COUNTY.**

Alvon.	Duo.	Loveridge,	Sewell Valley.
Anthony.	Esty.	McClungs.	Smoot.
Argo.	Farmdale.	Majhay.	Spring Creek.
Asbury.	Fort Spring.	Maxwelton.	Sue.
Auto.	Frankford.	Meadow Bluff.	Sunlight.
Bingham.	Grassy Meadow.	Modoc.	Tincher.
Blaker Mills.	Greenbrier.	Neola.	Trainer.
Blue Sul. Spgs.	Henning.	Nutterville.	Trout.
Brantville.	Hughart.	Organ Cave.	Unus.
Caldwell.	Jetsville.	Oscar.	Vago.
Clark.	Judyton.	Rainelle.	Vale.
Clintonville.	Julia.	Renick.	White Sulphur
Cordova.	Kieffer.	Renicks Valley.	Springs.
Cornstalk.	Kipling.	Richlands.	Williamsburg.
Crawley.	Lawn.	Rorer.	
Dawson.	Leonard.	Ronceverte.	
Dennis.	Lewisburg.	Rupert.	

**HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.**

Formed in 1754 from parts of Frederick and Augusta counties; named from Hampshire, England; is the oldest county in the state. Area 648 square miles; population 11,694, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1916, and July 1, 1917.

County seat—Romney. Altitude 926 feet. Population 1,112 in 1910; estimated population 1,200 July 1, 1918.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

- Judge Circuit Court**..... R. W. Dailey, Democrat; Romney.  
**Terms Commence**..... First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in September.
- Sheriff**..... A. L. Pugh, Democrat; Capon Bridge.  
 Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**..... Robert White, Democrat; Romney.
- Clerk Circuit Court**..... V. M. Poling, Democrat; Romney.
- Chancery Commissioners**.... J. S. Zimmerman, Democrat; Romney.  
 Robert White, Democrat; Romney.
- Clerk County Court**..... C. W. Haines, Democrat; Romney.
- Supt. Free Schools**..... Arthur Slonaker, Democrat; Dillons Run.
- County Road Engineer**..... James W. Hannas, Democrat; Three Churches.
- Surveyor**..... H. J. Compton, Democrat; Augusta.
- Assessor**..... E. H. Blue, Democrat; Romney.
- Com. School Lands**..... Robert White, Democrat; Romney.
- County Commissioners**..... President—A. V. Parker, Democrat; Romney; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 F. P. Allen, Democrat; Shanks; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
 J. A. Watring, Democrat; Hanging Rock; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
- B'd Review & Equalization**.. Maurice Scanlon, Republican; Three Churches; term expires in 1919.  
 John A. Loy, Republican; Paw Paw R. 1; term expires in 1921.  
 G. W. Parsons, Democrat; Romney; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**..... The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. W. Shull, Romney, County Health Officer.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS.**

(Post office address, Romney.)

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|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Cornwell & Cowgill,  | Kuykendall, J. Sloan | White, Robert        |
| Cornwell, William B. | Lamon, John          | *Williams, George H. |
| Gilkeson; H. B.      | Pownall, Thomas E.   | Zimmerman, J. S.     |
| Kump, G. K.          | Thompson, L. V.      |                      |

\*In military service.



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**POLITICAL COMMITTEES.**

**Republican Executive Committee**—W. H. McDonald, Chairman and Treasurer, H. H. Cookus, Secretary, Romney.

D. L. Larrick, High View; Sidney Carrier, Lelew; W. N. Satterfield, Green Spring; William Sanille and J. B. Rannels, Three Churches; William Shanholtzer, Augusta; T. E. Pownall, Thomas H. McDonald and John M. Shanholtzer, Romney; J. V. Huffman and N. P. High, Purgittsville; J. A. Loy, Forks of Capon; M. O. Harner, Capon Bridge.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—Ira V. Cowgill, Chairman, Blair M. Haines, Treasurer, Romney; M. I. Haines, Secretary, Hoy; E. W. Noland, Assistant Secretary, Slanesville.

John W. Omps, Bloomery; C. T. Powell, Paw Paw, R. D.; J. S. Davis, Yellow Spring; John P. Harness, Concord; Charles S. Davy, Rada; Charles W. High, Junction; W. H. Park, Ruckman; J. Edgar Day, Points; N. B. Guthrie, Springfield.

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**NEWSPAPER.**

**Hampshire Review**.....Romney. Established in 1884; published every Wednesday by Cornwell & Dinkle; Democratic; circulation 2,000.

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**NATIONAL BANK.**

**First National Bank**.....Romney. Amos L. Pugh, President; W. M. Williams, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$12,095.83; deposits \$276,328.96; statement May 10, 1918.

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**STATE BANK.**

**Bank of Romney**.....Romney. Began business in 1888. Governor John J. Cornwell, President; G. W. Arnold, Cashier; Blair M. Haines, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$75,000; surplus and undivided profits \$65,000; deposits \$600,000; statement June 12, 1918.

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**DISTRICT OFFICERS.**
**Mill Creek District.**

**Justice of the Peace**.....H. W. Veach, Republican; Purgittsville.

**Constable**.....By special appointment.

**Romney District.**

**Justice of the Peace**.....W. H. Maloney, Democrat; Romney.

**Constable**.....By special appointment.

**Springfield District.**

Justice of the Peace.....J. W. Starnes, Democrat; Springfield.  
Constable.....By special appointment.

**Sherman District.**

Justice of the Peace.....G. H. Hott, Democrat; Kirby.  
Constable.....Vacancy.

**Capon District.**

Justice of the Peace.....L. E. Brill, Democrat; Yellow Springs.  
Constable.....Vacancy.

**Bloomery District.**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

**Gore District.**

Justice of the Peace.....I. M. Hockman, Democrat; Slanesville.  
Constable.....By special appointment.

**POST OFFICES IN HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.**

Augusta.	Good.	Loom.	Sector.
Bloomery.	Green Springs.	Millbrook.	Sedan.
Cacapehon.	Hanging Rock.	Nero.	Shanks.
Capon Bridge.	Higginsville.	Northriver Mills.	Slanesville.
Capon Springs.	High View.	Okonoko.	South Branch.
Cold Stream.	Hooks Mills.	Pleasant Dale.	Springfield.
Concord.	Hoy.	Points.	Springgap.
Creekvale.	Intermont.	Purgitsville.	Three Churches.
Delray.	Junction.	Rada.	Vanderlip.
Dillons Run.	Kirby.	Rio.	Wappocomo.
Ford Hill.	Lehev.	Romney.	Yellow Spring.
Glebe.	Levels.	Ruckman.	

**HANCOCK COUNTY.**

Formed in 1848 from part of Brooke county, and named from John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress. Land area, 83 square miles; population 10,465, census of 1910; estimated population 12,838, July 1, 1916; estimated population 13,220, July 1, 1917.

County seat—New Cumberland, Altitude 667 feet. Population 1,807 in 1910; estimated population 2,300, July 1, 1918.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

Judge Circuit Court.....R. M. Addleman, Republican; Wheeling.  
H. C. Hervey, Republican; Wellsburg.  
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in March, third Monday in  
June and first Monday in November.  
Official Court Reporters.....Louis E. Shrader, Republican; Wheeling.  
Louis Walters, Republican; Wheeling.  
Sheriff.....A. S. Cooper, Republican; New Cumberland.  
Ex-Officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.

- Prosecuting Attorney**..... W. W. Ingram, Republican; New Cumberland.
- Clerk Circuit Court**..... F. L. Bradley, Republican; New Cumberland.
- Chancery Commissioners**.... R. M. Brown, Republican; New Cumberland.  
J. A. McKenzie, Republican; New Cumberland.
- G. L. Bambrick, Democrat; New Cumberland.
- Frank Bradley, Republican; New Cumberland.
- Divorce Commissioner**..... E. A. Hart, Republican; New Cumberland.
- Clerk County Court**..... R. R. Hobbs, Republican; New Cumberland.
- Supt. Free Schools**..... H. O. Miller, Republican; New Cumberland.
- Surveyor & Road Engineer**... C. E. Grafton, Republican; New Cumberland.
- Com. School Lands**..... E. A. Hart.
- Assessor**..... C. L. Jackson, Republican; Chester.
- County Commissioners**..... President—John S. Swanney, Republican; New Cumberland; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
Samuel Minesinger, Republican; New Cumberland, R. D.; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
Hooker W. Allison, Republican; Chester; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
- B'd Review & Equalization**.. L. S. Bambrick, Democrat; New Cumberland; term expires in 1919.  
E. E. Betteridge, Republican; Newell; term expires in 1921.  
R. C. Evans, Republican; Weirton; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**..... The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. F. P. Beaumont, New Cumberland, County Health Officer.

#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, New Cumberland, unless otherwise given.)

Bambrick, George L.	Robertson, A. W.	Marshall, E. D.
Bradley, Frank L.	Wilkins, James	Chester
Brown, R. M.	Allison, Arthur G.	Levy, J. B.
Campbell, John A.	Chester	Weirton
Hart, E. A.	Ingram, George D.	Newell, R. M.
Marshall, Oliver S.	Ingram, William	Newell
McKenzie, J. A.		

**POLITICAL COMMITTEES.**

**Republican Executive Committee**—R. M. Brown, Chairman, H. S. Cain, Treasurer New Cumberland; H. B. Bartley, Secretary, Chester.

R. A. Bartley, Chester; W. C. Miller, Newell; Wood M. Moore and C. W. Marshall, Pughtown; Will J. Heilman and William Moulds, Weirton.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—J. N. Finley, Chairman, Chester; S. B. \*Bambrick, Secretary, J. L. McFadden, Treasurer, New Cumberland.

Dr. H. A. Turk, Newell; T. P. Stewart, Pughtown; Harry Dunlevy, New Cumberland, R. 4; Dr. C. A. Clemmer, Weirton; James A. Purdy, Holidays Cove.

\*In military service.

**NEWSPAPERS.**

**Hancock County Courier**....New Cumberland. Publication suspended owing to the absence of its former publisher, J. R. Plattenburg, in the military service.

**Independent**.....New Cumberland. Established in 1877; published every Thursday by Robert M. Brown; Republican; circulation 1300.

**NATIONAL BANKS.**

**First National Bank**.....New Cumberland. J. A. Campbell, President; James E. Branden, Cashier; J. A. Branden, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$23,500; deposits \$536,000; statement June 29, 1918.

**First National Bank**.....Chester. John E. Newell, President; O. O. Allison, Cashier; T. T. Bambrick, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$28,819.10; deposits \$465,829.99; statement May 29, 1918.

**STATE BANK.**

**Bank of Weirton**.....Weirton. Began business in 1911. E. T. Weir, President; D. M. Peterson, Cashier. Capital \$35,000; surplus and undivided profits \$50,000; deposits \$1,100,000; statement June 4, 1918.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.****Grant District.**

**Justices of the Peace**.....A. G. Allison, Republican; Chester. T. P. Finley, Republican; Newell.

- Constables.....J. H. Allison, Republican; Chester.  
John Matheny, Republican; Newell.  
Poe District.
- Justices of the Peace.....H. A. Hill, Republican; Pughtown.  
James D. Cameron, Democrat; Pughton.
- Constables.....By special appointment.  
Clay District.
- Justices of the Peace.....James Bradley, Republican; New Cumberland.  
W. H. Fickes, Prohibitionist, New Cumberland.
- Constables.....By special appointment.  
Butler District.
- Justices of the Peace.....H. M. Maginnis, Republican; Weirton.  
Thomas Hoffman, Democrat; Weirton.
- Constables.....Harry Brooks, Republican; Weirton.  
W. Ice, Republican; Weirton.

POST OFFICES IN HANCOCK COUNTY.

- |          |                 |           |          |
|----------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Chester. | Holidays Cove.  | Newell.   | Weirton. |
| Congo.   | New Cumberland. | Pughtown. |          |

HARDY COUNTY.

Formed in 1786 from part of Hampshire county, and named from Samuel Hardy, an early member of Congress from Virginia. Land area, 574 square miles. Population 9,163, census of 1910; estimated population 9,611, July 1, 1916; estimated population 9,684, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Moorefield. Altitude 1,200 feet. Population 646 in 1910; estimated population 700, July 1, 1918.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

- Judge Circult Court.....R. W. Dalley, Democrat; Romney.
- Terms Commence.....Thrd Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in October.
- Sheriff.....F. B. Chrisman, Democrat; Lost River.  
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney.....J. Edward Chipley; Democrat; Moorefield.
- Clerk Circuit & Co. Courts...C. B. Welton, Democrat; Moorefield.
- Chancery Commissioners.....J. Ed. Chipley, Democrat; Moorefield.  
G. W. McCauley, Democrat; Moorefield.  
M. W. Gamble, Democrat; Moorefield.
- Supt. Free Schools.....E. A. Hawse, Democrat; Moorefield.
- Surveyor.....J. William Kuykendall, Democrat; Moorefield.

- Assessor**..... W. S. Marshall, Democrat; Lost City.
- County Commissioners**..... President—John G. Clower, Democrat; Glebe; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
Ludwig Keller, Democrat; Kessel; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
Joseph T. Frye, Democrat; Wardensville; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
- B'd Review & Equalization**.. George T. Leatherman, Republican; Oldfields; term expires in 1919.  
J. Ward Wood, Democrat; Lost City; term expires in 1921.  
John R. Baker, Republican; Wardensville; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**..... The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. R. W. Love, Moorefield; County Health Officer.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS.**

(Post office address, Moorefield.)

- |                    |                  |                 |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Carr, H. S.        | Chipley, John J. | McCauley, G. W. |
| Chipley, J. Edward | Gamble, M. W.    |                 |

**POLITICAL COMMITTEES.**

- Republican Executive Committee**—W. D. Wilkins, Chairman, Needmore; J. Perry Heltzell, Secretary-Treasurer, Wardensville.  
C. U. Fout, Purgittsville; M. A. Evans, Flats; J. H. Kessel, Kessel; I. E. Kuykendall, Fisher; B. F. Heishman, Baker; Dr. H. W. Rollings, Lost City; William H. Miller, Baker.
- Democratic Executive Committee**—Arthur Cunningham, Chairman, George Fisher, Secretary-Treasurer, Moorefield.  
D. L. Swisher, Rio; J. B. Heishman, Wardensville; B. A. Combs, Needmore; A. M. Snider, Mathias; Frank Haas, Lost River; Dr. O. V. Brooks, Moorefield; Joseph Miller, Flats.

**NEWSPAPER.**

- Examiner**..... Moorefield. Established in 1897; published every Thursday by Sam A. McCoy; Democratic; circulation 1,900.

**NATIONAL BANK.**

- South Branch Valley National Bank**..... Moorefield. M. S. Henkel, President; M. Dasher, Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$24,554.11; deposits \$344,505; statement June 29, 1918.

**STATE BANK.**

- Hardy County Bank**..... Moorefield. Began business in 1909. George T. Leatherman, President; Robert A. Wilson, Cashier; A. B. Haslacker, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$2,400; deposits \$72,880; statement May 31, 1918.
- Capon Valley Bank**..... Wardensville. Began business in July, 1918. William Barney, President; B. F. Sine, Cashier. Capital \$25,000.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.****Capon District.**

- Justices of the Peace**..... C. H. Cline, Democrat; Wardensville.  
Abe Heishman, Democrat; Wardensville.
- Constable**..... J. Marion Cline, Democrat; Wardensville.

**Lost River District.**

- Justices of the Peace**..... A. D. Walker, Democrat; Lost City.  
B. A. Jenkins, Republican; Mathias.
- Constables**..... John W. Riffey, Democrat; Lost City.  
J. B. Riggleman, Democrat; Mathias.

**Moorefield District.**

- Justices of the Peace**..... C. W. Paskel, Democrat; Moorefield.  
T. J. Hawse, Democrat; Rockoak.
- Constable**..... N. M. Wilkins, Democrat; Needmore.

**South Fork District.**

- Justice of the Peace**..... A. G. Hutter, Democrat; Moorefield.
- Constables**..... C. R. Bradfield, Democrat; Needmore.  
John Henry, Democrat; Fisher.

**POST OFFICES IN HARDY COUNTY.**

Baker.	Fisher.	McCauley.	Perry.
Bass.	Flats.	Mathias.	Peru.
Brake.	Inkerman.	Milam.	Rockoak.
Doman.	Kessel.	Moorefield.	Wardensville.
Durgon.	Lost City.	Needmore.	
Fabius,	Lost River.	Old Fields.	

**HARRISON COUNTY.**

Formed in 1784 from part of Monongalia county, and named from Benjamin Harrison, Governor of Virginia in 1781, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Land area 416 square miles; population 48,381, census of 1910; estimated population 61,389, July 1, 1916; estimated population 63,484, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Clarksburg. Altitude 1,000 feet. Population 11,389 in 1910; estimated population 12,438, July 1, 1916; estimated population 12,960, July 1, 1917; estimated population (Greater City) 35,000, July 1, 1918.

## COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

- Judge Circuit Court.....Haymond Maxwell, Republican; Clarksburg.  
 Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in  
 May and first Monday in September.
- Official Court Reporter.....O. L. Haught, Democrat; Clarksburg.
- Judge Criminal Court.....James W. Robinson, Democrat; Clarksburg.  
 Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in  
 June and second Tuesday in November.
- Official Court Reporter.....O. L. Haught, Democrat; Clarksburg.
- Sheriff.....Lloyd D. Griffin, Republican; Clarksburg.
- Prosecuting Attorney.....Will E. Morris, Republican; Clarksburg.
- Clerk Circuit Court.....I. Wade Coffman, Republican; Clarksburg.
- Chancery Commissioners....Charles G. Coffman, Republican; Clarksburg.  
 H. W. Williams, Republican; Clarksburg.  
 W. M. Conaway, Republican; Clarksburg.  
 L. C. Crile, Republican; Clarksburg.  
 Taney Harrison, Democrat; Clarksburg.  
 S. R. Harrison, Jr., Republican; Clarksburg.
- Divorce Commissioner.....Edmund F. Garrett, Democrat; Clarksburg.
- Clerk County Court.....J. J. Crews, Democrat; Clarksburg.
- Supt. Free Schools.....Carl S. Lawson, Republican; Clarksburg.
- County Road Engineer.....J. R. Wilson, Republican; Clarksburg.
- Surveyor.....Cuthbert A. Osborn, Republican; Clarksburg.
- Assessor.....Ira L. Swiger, Republican; Clarksburg.
- Com. School Lands.....W. M. Conaway, Republican; Clarksburg.
- County Commissioners.....President—Isaac L. Davisson, Republican;  
 Wallace; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
 Claud F. Randall, Republican, Shinnston;  
 term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 Dorsey W. Cork, Republican; Clarksburg;  
 term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
- Sealer Weights & Measures..Charles A. Chambers, Republican; Clarks-  
 burg.
- B'd Review & Equalization..J. D. Bassel, Democrat; Interstate; term  
 expires in 1919.  
 S. S. Faris, Republican; Bridgeport; term  
 expires in 1921.  
 John M. Flanagan, Republican; Clarksburg;  
 term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and  
 Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. Jesse  
 F. Williams, Clarksburg, County Health  
 Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Clarksburg. Drs. E. N. Flowers, J. B. Win-  
 field and C. T. Arnett.



## LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Clarksburg, unless otherwise given.)

Burnside, Guy H.	Johnson, Charles B.	Snider, Millard F.
*Carr, L. A.	Law, James E.	Sperry & Sperry
Carter & Sheets	Lewis, Ernest D.	*Stathers, William G.
Cautfield, Leo P.	Lewis, O. C.	Steptoe & *Johnson,
Clifford, J. Philip	Louchery, Charles W.	(Louis A.)
Coffman, Charles G.	Neff & Lohm	Stout & Merendino
Conaway & Tidler	McCue, A. F.	Strosnider, Homer
Crile, L. C.	McDonald, O. L.	Strother, Ray L.
Davis, C. C.	McIntire, D. S.	Sutton, Charles A.
Swartz & Templeman	*McManaway, J. C.	Sutton, F. O.
Douglass, R. S.	Morgan, Haze	Taylor, Wm. H.
Downs, Harry R.	Morris, Wm. E.	Winer, A.
Duthie, George H.	**Parrish, Roy E.	Williams, Homer W.
Findley, A. J.	Powell, Frank M.	*Williams, Glenn F.
Garrett, Edmund F.	*Preston, John	Wilson, Robert R.
Gore, Claude W.	*Robinson, Howard L.	Clarksburg.
Harmer, Harvey W.	Robinson, Jas. W.	*Workman, A. Carl
*Jackson, Geo. R.	Ross, John, Jr.	Mt. Clare
Harrison, S. R., Jr.	Scott, C. C.	Martin, Hugh M.
Harrison, Taney	Shinn, Fred L.	Shinnston
Hoffheimer, Geo. M.	Smith, Harvey F.	Randolph, Ernest
James, Howard J.	Smith & Jackson	Salem
Jarvis, B. B.	Southern, John C.	

\*In military service.

\*\*Killed in action in France July 22, 1918.

## POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—I. Wade Coffman, Chairman; John C. Southern, Secretary and Treasurer, Clarksburg.

Frank B. Haymaker, W. J. Parkhill, B. F. Robinson, Ernest S. Swiger, Dr. W. P. Goff, Charles W. Louchery, Guy H. Burnside and James N. Hess, Clarksburg; R. A. Findlayson and Wm. A. Meredith, Shinnston; Claude J. Ryan, Hepzibah; Clarence T. Harbert, Dola R. 1; Essell M. Robinson, Shinnston, R. D.; O. M. Shuttleworth and D. S. Young, Lost Creek R. 2; A. Carl Workman, Mt. Clare; Cookman Smith, Lost Creek; Henry G. Bennett, Brown; George T. Williamson, Wallace; A. D. Fitzhugh and Dana L. Gawthrop, Bridgeport; William F. Meredith, Wolf Summit; Claude Pepper, Salem; A. A. Ladwig, West Milford; Wirt W. Post, Lost Creek R. 1.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—Ernest D. Lewis, Chairman, Fred L. Shinn, Secretary, James M. White, Treasurer, Clarksburg.

John A. Tierney, Isaac J. Coston, Lynn S. Hornor, Jas. S. Rodney, Carl W. Neff, John J. Dolan and W. Guy Tetrick, Clarksburg; Dr. T. S. Maloy, Shinnston; James W. Tetrick, Enterprize; John W. Flanagan, Adamston; Thomas J. Francis, Wilsonburg; Dr. B. E. Swiger, Dola; E. L. Tucker, Lumberport; William C. Bond and Alexander P.

Stuart, Mt. Clare R. 1; I. F. Maxwell, Mt. Clare; Allen Smith, Lost Creek; T. W. Robey, Wallace; George N. Holden and Edmund F. Garrett, Bridgeport; James A. Bumgardner, Salem; Robert M. Carter, Bristol, R. 1; Hiram T. Burnside, Wolf Summit; R. D.; A. B. Coffindaffer, Jane Lew R. 2.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

- Telegram**.....Clarksburg. Established as a weekly in 1861; as a dally in 1901; Sunday edition established in 1914; published every evening except Sunday and on Sunday morning by the Clarksburg Telegram Company; Republican; week-day circulation 8,100, Sunday 8,000.
- Exponent**.....Clarksburg. Established in 1910; published every morning except Monday by The Exponent Company; Democratic; circulation 8,567.
- Herald-Express**.....Salem. Consolidated. Established 1904-1900; published every Thursday by the Salem Herald Company; Independent; circulation 950.
- News**.....Shinnston. Established in 1898; published every Thursday by W. A. Meredith; local; circulation 900.

#### NATIONAL BANKS.

- Empire National Bank**.....Clarksburg. V. L. Highland, President; E. B. Deison and S. S. Faris, Vice Presidents; Oscar C. Wilt, Cashier; S. J. N. Hess, W. Lee Williams and C. Earl Israel, Assistant Cashiers. Capital \$250,000; surplus and undivided profits \$311,207.10; deposits \$3,510,344.61; statement July 8, 1918.
- Merchants National Bank**....Clarksburg. R. T. Lowndes, President; S. H. White, Cashier; H. L. Cunningham, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$127,000; deposits \$1,143,526; statement May 31, 1918.
- Union National Bank**.....Clarksburg. W. B. Maxwell, President; E. S. Ice, Cashier. Capital \$500,000; surplus and reserves \$287,618.54; deposits \$5,052,769.81; statement March 4, 1918.
- First National Bank**.....Salem. G. Payne, President; L. C. Reeder, Cashier; O. F. Morrison, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$60,000; surplus and undivided profits \$53,000; deposits \$860,000; statement May 31, 1918.

**First National Bank.....**Shinnston. George W. Harrison, President; C. A. Cole, Cashier; A. P. McDermott, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$45,000; surplus and undivided profits \$25,000; deposits \$550,000; statement May 31, 1918.

#### STATE BANKS.

**Bridgeport Bank.....**Bridgeport. Began business in 1903. S. S. Faris, President; Norman D. Sutton, Cashier; A. B. Teter, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$33,950; deposits \$261,711.82; statement July 9, 1918.

**Clarksburg Trust Company..**Clarksburg. Began business in 1914. W. I. Booth, President; W. G. Wymer, Cashier; P. H. White, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$400,000; surplus and undivided profits \$30,350.98; deposits \$1,200,387.60; statement June 29, 1918.

**The Farmers Bank.....**Clarksburg. Began business in 1904. A. J. Fletcher. President; H. E. Davisson, Cashier; E. M. Goodman, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$60,000; deposits \$1,000,000; statement March 31, 1918.

**Lowndes Sav-Bk. & Trust Co.**Clarksburg. Began business in 1905. Richard T. Lowndes, President; George L. Duncan, Treasurer; W. M. Elliott, Assistant Treasurer. Capital \$150,000; surplus and undivided profits \$94,457; deposits \$1,376,754.74; statement May 31, 1918.

**West Virginia Bank.....**Clarksburg. Began business in 1889. George L. Duncan, President; R. A. Farland, Cashier; Stanley L. Swiger, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$11,765; deposits \$625,000; statement May 31, 1918.

**Harrison County Bank.....**Lost Creek. Established in 1911. Charles Post, President; Lloyd Stout, Vice President; W. D. Nutter, Cashier. Capital \$40,000; surplus and undivided profits \$9,367.77; deposits \$199,181.59; statement May 29, 1918.

**Lumberport Bank.....**Lumberport. Began business in 1903. J. S. Griffin, President; F. T. Willis, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$2,000; deposits \$130,000; statement July 9, 1918.

- Merchants & Producers Bank** Salem. Began business in 1900. S. Broadwater, President; W. B. Holden, Cashier; C. A. Norman, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$17,769.90; deposits \$537,497.54; statement May 10, 1918.
- The Farmers Bank**.....Shinnston. Began business in 1899. Thomas Hawker, President; Robert E. Lee, Cashier; Chester W. Jones, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$40,000; surplus and undivided profits \$29,000; deposits \$600,000; statement July 8, 1918.
- Peoples Bank**.....Shinnston. Began business in 1915. George A. Ferguson, President; Lawrence E. Hawkins, Cashier. Capital \$45,000.
- The Wallace Bank**.....Wallace. Began business in 1903. T. J. Parrish, President; G. T. Williamson, Cashier. Capital \$35,000; surplus and undivided profits \$6,860; deposits \$201,644.00; statement May 29, 1918.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.**

**Clark District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Charles L. Ford, Republican; Clarksburg.  
T. G. Nicewarner, Republican; Clarksburg.
- Constables**.....R. L. Cade, Republican; Clarksburg.  
Charles Q. Stout, Republican; Clarksburg.

**Coal District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....R. Ed. Kidd, Republican; Clarksburg.  
D. Bruce Mason, Democrat; Clarksburg.
- Constables**.....Blaine Kearns, Republican; Clarksburg.  
Robert M. Noon, Republican; Clarksburg.

**Clay District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....G. W. Harrison, Republican; Shinnston.  
G. L. Hertzog, Democrat; Shinnston.
- Constables**.....Frank Anderson, Republican; Shinnston.  
J. M. Harbert, Republican; Shinnston.

**Eagle District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Marcus Riblett, Republican; Lumberport.  
J. W. Wadsworth, Republican; Lumberport.
- Constables**.....J. F. Looman, Republican; Lumberport.  
W. A. Moore, Republican; Wyatt.

**Elk District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Orr Minear, Democrat; Mt. Clare R. 1.  
A. Dow Lewis, Democrat; Lost Creek, R. 3.
- Constable**.....John L. Holden, Democrat; Mt. Clare, R. 1.

**Grant District.**

**Justices of the Peace**.....John Batten, Democrat; Lost Creek.  
Wirt Stout, Democrat; Mt. Clare.  
**Constable**.....R. J. Bartlett, Democrat; Mt. Clare.

**Sardis District.**

**Justices of the Peace**.....J. W. Dawson, Republican; Rinehart.  
D. W. Kemper, Republican; Brown.  
**Constables**.....George W. Fox, Republican; Wallace.  
Lester M. Griffin, Republican; Brown.

**Simpson District.**

**Justice of the Peace**.....Jerry Seese, Republican; Bridgeport.  
**Constable**.....By special appointment.

**Ten Mile District.**

**Justices of the Peace**.....John W. Carpenter, Republican; Salem.  
Waitman T. Ritter, Republican; Bristol.  
**Constables**.....Dexter L. Dennison, Democrat; Wolf Summit.  
Fred M. Davisson, Republican; Salem.

**Union District.**

**Justices of the Peace**.....Charles W. Lynch, Democrat; West Milford.  
E. J. West, Republican; West Milford.  
**Constable**.....Truman L. Bell, Democrat; West Milford.

**POST OFFICES IN HARRISON COUNTY.**

Adamston.	Glen Falls.	Lumberport.	Rosebud.
Annmoore.	Gypsy.	Manayka.	Salem.
Bridgeport.	Haywood.	McWhorter.	Shinnston.
Bristol.	Hepzibah.	Meadowbrook.	Viropa.
Brown.	Industrial.	Mount Clare.	Wallace.
Clarksburg.	Interstate.	Nutter Fort.	West Milford.
Dawmont.	Kincheloe.	Ocean Mine.	Wilsonburg.
Dola.	Lewis.	Owings.	Wolf Summit.
Enterprise.	Lost Creek.	Rinehart.	Wyatt.

**JACKSON COUNTY.**

Formed in 1831 from parts of Mason, Kanawha and Wood, and named from Andrew Jackson, at that time President of the United States. Land area 461 square miles; population 20,956, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1916, and July 1, 1917.

County seat—Ripley. Altitude 614 feet. Population 591 in 1910; estimated population 800, July 1, 1918.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

**Judge Circuit Court**.....W. H. O'Brien, Republican; Ripley.  
**Terms Commence**.....First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in August and first Tuesday in November.

- Sheriff**..... J. A. Shinn, Republican; Ripley.  
 Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**..... W. F. Boggess, Republican; Ripley.
- Clerk Circuit Court**..... Herbert Skeen, Republican; Ripley.
- Chancery Commissioners**.... J. L. Wolf, Republican; Ripley.  
 M. C. Archer, Republican; Ripley.
- Divorce Commissioner**..... Vacancy.
- Clerk County Court**..... C. C. Staats, Republican; Ripley.
- Supt. Free Schools**..... P. H. Rardin, Republican; Ripley.
- County Road Engineer**..... J. A. Chase, Republican; Ripley.
- Surveyor**..... D. D. Parsons, Republican; Kentuck.
- Assessor**..... N. F. McBride, Republican; Ravenswood  
 R. D.
- Com. School Lands**..... E. L. Stone, Republican; Ripley.
- County Commissioners**..... President—J. D. Skidmore, Republican; Rip-  
 ley; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.  
 J. M. Harpold, Republican; Cottageville;  
 term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 P. S. Fisher, Republican; Mt. Tell; term ex-  
 pires Dec. 31, 1920.
- B'd Review & Equalization**.. J. C. Dewitt, Republican; Murraysville; term  
 expires in 1919.  
 Summerfield Thomas, Republican; Ripley;  
 term expires in 1921.  
 J. Frank Staats, Democrat; Ripley; term  
 expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**..... The President of the County Court and  
 Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. V. L.  
 Casto, Ripley, County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons**..... Ripley. Drs. F. S. Casto, T. I. C. Parsons  
 and J. E. Barrows.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS.**

(Post office address Ripley, unless otherwise given.)

Archer, M. C.	*Hyre, Kenna K.	Sayre, Theodore
Armstrong, V. S.	Miller, Warren	Stone, E. L.
Boggess, W. F.	*Miller, Lewis H.	Wolfe, J. L.

\*In military service.

**POLITICAL COMMITTEES.**

**Republican Executive Committee**—C. C. Staats, Chairman, G. N. Casto,  
 Secretary, J. M. Landfried, Treasurer, Ripley.

George D. Keiffer, Sherman, R. 1; H. A. Shutts, Ravenswood,  
 R. 3; C. E. Campbell, Sandyville; H. W. Huey, Ravenswood; G. N.  
 Simmons, Kenna; Eugene Slaughter, Cottageville; Jesse Sayre,  
 Millwood; W. H. Casto, Belgrove; R. C. Scarbrough, Advent.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—Dr. W. L. Y. Curry, Chairman, Sandyville; T. Clayton Parsons, Secretary, George Straley, Treasurer, Ripley.

C. E. Conner, Sherman, R. 1; Harold Howell, Lone Cedar; J. C. Elder, Ravenswood; R. C. Hutchinson, Sandyville; K. K. Hyre and Lovell Parsons, Ripley; O. C. Parsons, Hereford; J. B. Waybright, Gay; H. E. Kessell, Cottageville; Floyd Durst, Millwood.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

- News**.....Ravenswood. Established in 1867; published every Thursday by W. C. Clark; Republican; circulation 1,560.
- Jackson Herald**.....Ripley. Established in 1875; published every Friday by P. H. Rardin; Republican; circulation 2,000.
- Mountaineer**.....Ripley. Established in 1893; published every Friday by the Mountaineer Company; H. B. Wells, editor and manager; Democratic; circulation 1,200.

#### NATIONAL BANKS.

- The First National Bank**....Ravenswood. William M. Arnold, President; A. E. Bartels, Cashier. Capital \$35,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$4,744; deposits \$135,971; statement May 29, 1918.
- The First National Bank**....Ripley. R. P. Shinn, President; George E. Straley, Cashier; A. W. Ferguson, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$35,000; surplus and undivided profits \$1,500; deposits \$300,000; statement June 29, 1918.

#### STATE BANKS.

- Jackson County Bank**.....Ravenswood. Began business in 1899. K. C. Hutchinson. President; D. E. Cole, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$50,000; deposits \$275,000; statement June 29, 1918.
- Bank of Ripley**.....Ripley. Began business in 1891. Warren Miller, President; Lovell M. Parsons, Vice-President; H. F. Pfost, Cashier; T. Clayton Parsons and F. P. M. Pfost, Assistant Cashiers. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$7,600; deposits \$285,000; statement January 1, 1918.

**Citizens State Bank**.....Ripley. Began business in 1909 C. W. Starcher, President; H. S. Armstrong, Cashier; G. B. Crow, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$30,000; surplus and undivided profits \$6,800; deposits \$152,000; statement June 10, 1918.

### DISTRICT OFFICERS.

#### Grant District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

#### Ravenswood District.

**Justices of the Peace**..... F. A. Sayre, Democrat; Ravenswood.  
F. W. Ott, Republican; Leroy.

**Constables**..... By special appointment.

#### Ripley District.

**Justices of the Peace**..... P. M. Riley, Republican; Ripley.  
W. S. Clendenen, Republican; Loop.

**Constables**..... B. F. Stewart, Republican; Ripley.  
U. F. Hatcher, Republican; Ripley.

#### Washington District.

**Justices of the Peace**..... L. M. Hatcher, Republican; Belgrove.  
L. E. Lanham, Republican; Belgrove.

**Constable**..... Lester Litton, Republican; Gay.

### POST OFFICES IN JACKSON COUNTY.

Advent.	Fletcher.	Meadowdale.	Sandyville.
Angerona.	Gay.	Millwood.	Sherman.
Belgrove.	Given.	Mount Tell.	Silverton.
Cottageville.	Goldtown.	Murraysville.	Skull Run.
Crow Summit.	Kenna.	Plum Orchard.	Staats Mills.
Dudeon.	Kentuck.	Ravenswood.	Wilding.
Duncan.	Le Roy.	Ripley.	Willow Grove.
Evans.	Liverpool.	Rock Castle.	
Fairplaln.	Lone Cedar.	Romance.	

### JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Formed in 1801, from part of Berkeley county, and named from Thomas Jefferson, a former Governor of Virginia and at that time President of the United States. Land area 211 square miles; population 15,889, census of 1910; estimated population the same for July 1, 1916, and July 1, 1917.

County seat—Charles Town. Altitude 530 feet. Population 2,662 in 1910; estimated population 2,800, July 1, 1918.



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**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

- Judge Circuit Court**.....J. M. Woods, Democrat; Martinsburg.
- Terms Commence**.....Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday  
in May and third Tuesday in October.
- Sheriff**.....Charles T. Engle, Democrat; Charles Town.
- Prosecuting Attorney**..... Forest W. Brown, Democrat; Charles Town.
- Clerk Circuit Court**..... Charles W. Conrad, Democrat; Charles  
Town.
- Chancery Commissioners**....S. W. Washington, Democrat; Charles  
Town.  
George M. Beltzhoover, Jr., Democrat;  
Charles Town.  
H. V. Sheetz, Democrat; Charles Town.
- Divorce Commissioner**.....George P. Shirley, Democrat; Charles Town.
- Clerk County Court**.....Charles A. Johnson, Democrat; Charles  
Town.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....James Grantham, Democrat; Charles Town.
- Surveyor**.....A. Spotswood Dandridge, Democrat; Charles  
Town.
- Assessor**.....Floyd L. Watson, Democrat; Charles Town.
- Com. of School Lands**.....Gerard D. Moore, Democrat; Charles Town.
- County Commissioners**.....President—Nelson R. Roberts, Democrat;  
Kearneysville; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.  
C. C. Henkle, Democrat; Shenandoah Junction; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
C. H. Moore, Democrat; Charles Town; term  
expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
Daniel Hefebower, Democrat; Rippon; term  
expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
Charles D. Wysong, Democrat; Shepherdstown; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
- Sealer Weights & Measures**..O. L. Watson, Democrat; Ranson.
- B'd Review & Equalization**..W. F. Alexander, Democrat; Charles Town;  
term expires in 1919.  
W. T. Elliott, Republican; Kearneysville;  
term expires in 1921.  
C. S. Musser, Republican; Shepherdstown;  
term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court, and  
Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J.  
M. Miller, Charles Town, County Health  
Officer.
- U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons**...Harper's Ferry. Drs. B. B. Ranson, William  
Neill and W. E. Perry.

## LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Charles Town, unless otherwise given.)

Beckwith &	Green, T. C.	Shirley, George P.
*Beckwith, (Frank, Jr.)	Mason, James M.	Wynkoop, A. G.
*Beltzhoover, G. M. Jr.	Mason, James M. Jr.	Beltzhoover, G. M.
Brown & Brown	Moore, George D.	Shepherdstown.
Bushong, F. L.	McCormick, H. H.	Jeffords, Tracy L.
Campbell C. N.	*Porterfield, John T.	Harpers Ferry.
Gibson, B. D.	Sheetz, Vernon H.	

\*In military service.

## POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—H. N. Bradley, Chairman, Charles Town; C. S. Musser, Secretary, J. Lester Waldeck, Treasurer, Shepherdstown.

C. A. Snowden and J. William Baylor, Charles Town; G. W. Glasscock and R. H. Higginbotham, Rippon; F. O. Trump, Kearneysville; C. J. Koonce, Halltown; Joseph Ketzner, Bolivar.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—R. L. Withers, Chairman, Summit Point; James W. Strider, Secretary, Kearneysville; Dr. W. W. Brown, Treasurer, Shenandoah Junction.

G. K. Wysong, Charles Town; L. B. Shutt, Charles Town, R. D.; W. O. Macoughtry, Summit Point; T. B. Line and W. J. Knott, Shepherdstown; T. E. Howell, Keller; J. W. Lynch, Halltown.

## NEWSPAPERS.

<b>Spirit of Jefferson</b> .....	Charles Town. Established in 1844; published every Tuesday by Clayton L. Haines; Democratic; circulation 1,400.
<b>Farmers Advocate</b> .....	Charles Town. Established in 1885; published every Saturday by R. C. Rissler; Democratic; circulation 1,500.
<b>Times</b> .....	Harpers Ferry. Established in 1903; published every Friday by the Times Printing Company; Independent; circulation 500.
<b>Register</b> .....	Shepherdstown. Established in 1849; published every Thursday by H. L. Snyder; Democratic; circulation 1,600.
<b>Independent</b> .....	Shepherdstown. Established in 1907; published every Wednesday by C. S. Musser; Republican.
<b>West Virginia Patriot</b> .....	Shepherdstown. Established in 1913; published monthly by C. L. Musser, in the interests of the P. O. S. of A.

## NATIONAL BANK.

**National Citizens Bank**.....Charles Town. G. E. Hughes, President; A. M. S. Morgan, Cashier; C. B. Watson, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$26,000; deposits \$300,000; statement May 31, 1918.

## STATE BANKS.

**Bank of Charles Town**.....Charles Town. Began business in 1871. S. W. Washington, President; John Porterfield, Cashier; J. Frann Turner and W. L. Gibson, Assistant Cashiers. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$53,975.67; deposits, \$451,831.16; statement May 29, 1918.

**Farmers & Merchants Deposit Co**.....Charles Town. Began business in 1903. Robert L. Withers, President; S. Lee Phillips, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus \$50,000.

**Bank of Harpers Ferry**.....Harpers Ferry. Began business in 1894. E. B. Chambers, President; S. W. Lightner, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus \$2,160.52.

**The Farmers Bank**.....Shepherdstown. Began business in 1906. Joseph B. Van Meter, President; Joseph Hannis Trout, Cashier; Edward E. Billmyer, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$789.54; deposits \$195,601.24; statement June 29, 1918.

**Jefferson Security Bank**.....Shepherdstown. Began business in 1869. C. J. Miller, President; Harrison Schley, Cashier; C. F. Lyne, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$30,000; surplus \$50,000; deposits \$318,000; statement June 29, 1918.

## DISTRICT OFFICERS.

## Charles Town District.

**Justices of the Peace**.....T. C. Green, Democrat; Charles Town.  
H. V. Sheetz, Democrat; Charles Town.

**Constables**.....James A. Smith, Democrat; Charles Town.  
Landon Quick, Democrat; Charles Town.

## Kabletown District.

**Justice of the Peace**.....R. J. Boyd, Democrat; Summit Point.  
**Constable**.....By special appointment.

**Middleway District.**

Justices of the Peace..... V. G. Moore, Democrat; Kearneysville.  
Herbert C. Miller, Democrat; Kearneysville.  
Constable..... George W. Thompson, Democrat; Kearneysville.

**Shepherdstown District.**

Justices of the Peace..... Vacancy.  
R. G. Miller, Democrat; Shepherdstown.  
Constable..... Robert Shipley, Democrat, Shepherdstown.

**Harpers Ferry District.**

Justices of the Peace..... Charles H. Briggs, Democrat; Harpers Ferry.  
D. H. Nichols, Democrat; Harpers Ferry.  
Constable..... Eugene Shugart, Democrat; Harpers Ferry.

**POST OFFICES IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.**

Bakerton.	Darke.	Kearneysville.	Shenandoah Jct.
Bardane.	Halltown.	Millville.	Shepherdstown.
Bolivar.	Harpers Ferry.	Ranson.	Summit Point.
Charles Town.	Kabletown.	Rippon.	

**KANAWHA COUNTY.**

Formed in 1789 from parts of Greenbrier and Montgomery counties, and named from its chief river. Land area 860 square miles; population 81,457, census of 1910; estimated population 98,283, July 1, 1916; estimated population 100,993, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Charleston. Altitude 601 feet. Population 27,703, census of 1910; estimated population 29,941, July 1, 1916; estimated population 47,500, July 1, 1918.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

Judge Circuit Court..... Henry S. Cato, Democrat; Charleston.  
Terms Commence..... Second Monday in February, second Monday in May, second Monday in September and fourth Monday in November.  
Official Court Reporter..... Fred H. Scott, Democrat; Charleston.  
Judge Court Common Pleas.. A. S. Alexander, Democrat; Charleston.  
Terms Commence..... Third Monday in January, third Monday in May and third Monday in September.  
Official Court Reporter..... R. E. Sherwood, Republican; Charleston.  
Judge Intermediate Court... Henry K. Black, Republican; Charleston.  
Terms Commence..... First Monday in January, first Monday in April, second Monday in June and second Monday in October.  
Official Court Reporter..... Madison L. Davis, Republican; Charleston.  
Sheriff..... S. B. Jarrett, Democrat; Charleston.  
Prosecuting Attorney..... B. K. Littlepage, Democrat; Charleston.

- Ass't Pros. Attorney.....Frank C. Burdette, Republican; Charleston.
- Clerk Circuit Court.....A. P. Hudson, Republican; Charleston. (Ex-officio Clerk Common Pleas and Intermediate Courts.)
- Chancery Commissioners**
- For the Circuit Court.....D. W. Taylor, Democrat; Charleston.  
Joseph Ruffner, Democrat; Charleston.  
E. S. Bock, Republican; Charleston.  
D. C. Gallagher, Democrat; Charleston.  
Ivory C. Jordan, Republican; Charleston.  
P. H. Murphy, Democrat; Charleston.
- Divorce Commissioner.....Thomas Bledsce, Democrat; Charleston.**
- Chancery Commissioners**
- For Court Common Pleas..J. E. Campbell, Republican; Charleston.  
S. L. Flournoy, Democrat; Charleston.  
John A. Thayer, Republican; Charleston.  
D. C. Gallagher, Democrat; Charleston.  
E. S. Bock, Republican; Charleston.  
Garnett Thompson, Democrat, Charleston.  
Ivory C. Jordan, Republican; Charleston.  
L. L. Dunbar, Republican; Charleston.  
John H. Linn, Democrat; Charleston.
- Divorce Commissioner.....F. B. Morgan, Democrat; Charleston.**
- Clerk County Court.....L. C. Massey, Republican; Charleston.**
- Supt. Free Schools.....G. W. Jenkins, Jr., Republican; Charleston.**
- County Road Engineer.....Frank G. Burdette, Republican; Charleston.**
- Engineer of Construction...P. J. Walsh, Republican; Charleston.**
- Surveyor.....W. G. Crichton, Democrat; Charleston.**
- Assessor.....Henry A. Walker, Republican; Charleston.**
- Com. of School Lands.....M. M. Robertson, Democrat; Charleston.**
- County Commissioners.....President—Grant Copenhaver, Republican; Charleston; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
M. P. Malcolm, Republican; Charleston; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
L. A. Christy, Democrat; Charleston; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.**
- Sealer Weights & Measures..R. L. Massey, Republican; Big Chimney.**
- B'd Review & Equalization..J. V. Jordan, Republican; Mink; term expires in 1919.  
D. B. Brawley, Democrat; Charleston; term expires in 1921.  
E. C. Colcord, Republican; St. Albans; term expires in 1923.**
- Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. O. L. Aultz, County Health Officer.**
- U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons....Charleston. Drs. W. H. Wilson, James Putney and R. T. Davis.**

## LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Charleston.)

Albertson, U. S.	Fry, Henry	*May, Hubert D.
Alderson, C. M.	Gaines, Joseph H.	Morgan, C. R.
Alderson, George P.	Gilchrist, M. C.	Morgan, B. S.
Allebach, Leroy	Gillespie, John L.	Morton & *Mohler, (D. H.)
Anderson, H. M.	Good, C. W.	Murphy & Taylor
Ashby, Walter L.	Goshorn, Fred	Nash, J. H. Jr.
Atkinson & Wertz	Hackney, Orville	Nutter, T. G.
Avis, S. B.	Hall, Conner H.	Oxley, B. H.
Barnhart, W. G.	Hall, Grant P.	Owen, Morgan
Belcher, A. M.	Hardy, Waller C.	Painter, G. C.
Black, V. L.	Harless, F. H.	**Payne, Francis W.
Blagg, Donald O.	*Harrison, Edmond C.	Payne, Minor & Bouchelle
Bledsoe, Thomas A.	Higginbotham, Marshall	*Penhall, Harry E.
Blue & McCabe	Hogg, Charles J.	Pettigrew, B. J.
Bowen, Samuel E.	Houston, Harold W.	Pifer, F. C.
Bowers, H. L.	Hurlbut, Frank R.	Pilchard, Lon T.
Briggs, Murray	Hundley, J. Howard	Price, Smith, Spilman & Clay
Broun, Fontaine	Jones & Ballard	†Price, Thomas Brooke
Broun, C. B.	Jordan, Ivory C.	Prichard A. M.
Brown, Jackson & Knight	Keatley, E. M.	Quarrier, R. G.
Burdette, Clarence	Kenna, J. E.	Reynolds, J. T.
Burdette, E. M.	Kennedy, J. W.	Richmond, S. P.
Burdette, Frank C.	Kimbrough, C. E.	Robertson, E. E.
Burdette, Nat C.	Koontz, A. B.	Robertson, M. M.
Burdette & *White (J. B.)	La Follette, L. M.	Ruffner, Joseph
Burlew, A.	Laidley, W. S., Jr.	Salisbury, D. L.
Buster, H. B.	Lilly, A. A.	Shawkey, M. P.
Camp, P. H.	Linn & Byrne	Shirkey, D. M.
Carr, F. N.	†Linn, John H.	Simms, John T.
Carter, E. C.	*Kubach, Oscar C.	*Stambaugh, Fred M.
Cato, Henry S. (Judge)	Littlepage, Littlepage & Littlepage	Stiles & Goettman
Chilton, MacCorkle & Chilton	*Littlepage, S. C.	Stone, Elmer E.
Clark, T. S.	Lively, Frank	*Stone, A. G.
Clayton, B. T.	*Lively, W. T.	Surber, Edward M.
†Cohen, Charles	Loeb & Kenna	Thayer, John A.
Conley & Johnson	Long, E. L.	*Thomas, Fred L.
*Cork, Donald L.	Long, James L.	Thomas, S. B.
Cork, J. F.	MacCorkle, A. D.	Thompson, A. Garnett
Couch, George S.	*McClintic, J. H.	Townsend & Bock
Couch, C. B.	McCrum, A. Bliss	Van Fleet, C. J.
Davis, Davis & Hall	McDonald, Angus	Vickers, L. D.
Davis, Staige	Marks, L. G.	Walker, P. G.
*Dawson, J. P.	Matheny, M. F.	Watts, Watts & *Williamson. (Geo. H.)
*Donnally, John C.	Mathews, Daniel	
	Mathews, W. B.	
	Mathews, W. G.	

*Dunbar, L. L.	Menager, James	Webb, Benjamin
Dyer, E. B.	*McWhorter, L. E., Jr.	Wehrle, John
Edwards, L. A.	McWhorter & Carney	Wiley, C. C.
Ellison, J. B.	Miller, Braxton	Wilson, Riley
Flournoy, Parke	Minor, Berkeley	Woodroe, J. D.
*Ford, G. M.	*Moist, Ronald F.	
†Freudenberger, Elmer	McClintic, Mathews &	
M.	Campbell	

\*In military service.

†In naval service.

\*\*Killed in action in France, July 20, 1918.

#### POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—Ira H. Mottesheard, Chairman, Dr. L. A. Petty, Secretary, Harold S. Mathews, Treasurer, Charleston.

J. P. Riley and I. C. Trout, Clendenin; John Lavender, Chelyan; W. B. Shaver, East Bank; H. D. Mathews, Marmet; W. W. Midkiff, Bownemont; Willie Fowlkes, O. S. Turley and A. R. Shepherd, Spring Hill, R. D.; W. C. Delaney, St. Albans; Clayton F. Patterson, Hunt; C. F. Hoffman, Gazil; Chan. T. Walton, Dana; E. P. Cochran, Malden; C. L. Whittington and Albert T. Bonham, Guthrie; W. F. Monk, Paragon; D. W. High, Legg; Edward Calderwood, B. F. Bess, Dr. A. R. Johnson, R. H. Jenkins, William E. Harrold, Julius Nearman, Dr. J. L. Smeltzer, John R. Foster, William Freudenberger and John M. Sutherland, Charleston.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—William Ruffner, Chairman, Malden; Harry Flournoy, Secretary, Charleston.

D. H. Estep, A. L. Goff, C. A. Adams, R. D. Ray, C. O. Flowers, John Barlow, R. Blumberg, S. C. Savage, C. P. Myer, T. A. Bledsoe, R. S. Spilman, W. G. MacCorkle and L. O. Emerick, Charleston; W. P. Dye and N. N. Snyder, Clendenin; John H. Pryor, East Bank; James Kennedy, Shrewsbury; O. F. Griffith, Olcott; A. J. Lewis, Spring Hill, R. D. 1; E. L. Lanham and W. H. Wallace, Station B, R. D. 3, Charleston; George C. Acree, Pinchton; Charles E. Given, Wills; J. B. Whittington, St. Albans; Garland Turner, Spring Hill; E. A. Bean, Charleston, R. 4; D. L. Hughart, Legg.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

**Gazette**..... Charleston. Established in 1883; published every morning by the Daily Gazette Company; Herbert Pfahler, managing editor; Robert L. Smith, business manager; Democratic; week day circulation 11,300; statement June 11, 1918.

**Sunday Gazette**..... Established in 1877; published by the same company; Democratic; circulation 13,400; statement June 13, 1918.

- Mall**.....Charleston. Established in 1893; published every evening except Sunday by The Charleston Mail Association; Republican; circulation 8,831, June 1918.
- Leader**.....Charleston. Established January 10, 1917; published every evening week days and on Sunday morning by The Charleston Leader Company; Independent; circulation 6,750.
- West Virginia Federationist**. Charleston. Published every Thursday by the Federationist Company; Frank W. Snyder, Editor; Labor; circulation 4,182.
- White-Fountain Digest (Col.)**. Charleston. Established in 1916; published every Friday by the Digest Company; Republican; Ralph W. White and George E. Fountain, editors; circulation 3385.
- West Virginia Herald**.....Clendenin. Established in 1907; published every Friday by C. F. Shafer; Republican; circulation 600.
- Herald**.....St. Albans. Established in 1910; published on Tuesdays and Fridays by A. Selders; Republican; circulation 1,275.
- Advance**.....Dunbar. Established in 1917; published every Friday by the Dunbar Advance Publishing Company; Independent; L. A. Fraser, editor; circulation 1,630; average circulation 1,020 for year ending May 31, 1918.

#### NATIONAL BANKS.

- Charleston National Bank**....Charleston. Isaac Loewenstein, President; J. S. Hill, Cashier; R. E. Eskins, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$500,000; surplus and undivided profits \$862,554.32; deposits \$4,083,146.44; statement May 10, 1918.
- Citizens National Bank**.....Charleston. W. A. MacCorkle, President; J. N. Carnes, Cashier. Capital \$125,000; surplus and undivided profits (net) \$206,715.01; deposits \$1,946,743.35; assets over \$2,500,000; statement May 10, 1918.
- Kanawha National Bank**.....Charleston. Charles Capito, President; A. S. Alexander, Vice President; E. A. Reid; Cashier; W. A. Cracraft, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$250,000; surplus and undivided profits \$160,000; deposits \$2,500,000; statement May 10, 1918.
- First National Bank**.....Clendenin. L. V. Koontz, President; C. F. Osborne, Cashier; W. L. White, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$17,000; deposits, \$2,850,000; statement May 31, 1918.



First National Bank.....St. Albans. C. J. Pearson, President; S. D. McGee, Cashier; O. B. Melton, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus \$5,000.

#### STATE BANKS.

Capital City Bank.....Charleston. John C. Morrison, President; George D. Cochrane, Cashier; E. L. Morrison, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$200,000; surplus and undivided profits \$40,000; deposits \$600,000; statement June 10, 1918.

Day and Night Bank.....Charleston. Began business in 1913. B. P. Garred, President; J. F. Hudson, Cashier; C. A. McCarty and George F. Skidmore, Assistant Cashiers. Capital \$30,000; surplus and undivided profits \$25,000; deposits \$1,000,000; statement June 10, 1918.

Charleston-Kanawha Trust Company.....Charleston. Began business in 1910. F. W. Abney, President. Capital \$100,000; surplus \$50,000.

Elk Banking Company.....Charleston. Began business in 1903. Harrison B. Smith, President; Wilbur Stump, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus \$20,000.

Glenwood Bank.....Charleston. Established in 1908. Vernon A. Cobb, President; S. C. Harless, Cashier; A. R. Birthisol, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$27,900; surplus and undivided profits \$2,200; deposits \$74,139.15; statement June 12, 1918.

Kanawha Banking & Trust Company.....Charleston. Began business in 1901. F. M. Staunton, President; H. B. Lewis, Cashier; Edward Calderwood, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$250,000; surplus and undivided profits \$340,128.30; deposits \$2,261,488.12; statement May 10, 1918.

Kanawha Valley Bank.....Charleston. Began business in 1867. John Q. Dickinson, President; John C. Malone, Cashier; J. W. Crider, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$400,000; surplus and undivided profits \$1,111,372; deposits \$5,319,532; statement June 29, 1918.

Peoples Exchange Bank.....Charleston. Began business in 1909. H. L. Wehrle, President; C. A. Young, Cashier; L. C. Wehrle, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$70,000; deposits \$550,000; statement June 10, 1918.

- Union Trust Company**.....Charleston. Began business in 1913. W. O. Abney, President; H. P. Brightwell, Cashier; P. J. Newlon, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$500,000; surplus and undivided profits, (net) \$161,484.24; deposits \$1,812,055.57; statement June 8, 1918.
- Central Trust Company**.....Charleston. Began business in 1913. John L. Dickinson, President; Waller C. Hardy, Treasurer. Capital \$250,000; surplus \$20,000.
- Farmers & Miners Bank**.....Charleston. Began business in 1917. Samuel Bowen, President; F. A. Summers, Cashier. Capital paid in \$49,865; deposits \$230,000; statement June 10, 1918.
- Bank of South Charleston**...South Charleston. Began business in 1917. H. B. Lewis, President; George T. Harness, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$5,370.76; deposits \$180,172.99; statement May 29, 1918.
- Bank of Dunbar**.....Dunbar. Began business in 1917. R. L. Walker, President; C. A. McCarty, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$7,200; deposits \$113,000; statement May 29, 1918.
- Bank of Cabin Creek**.....Chelyan. Began business in December, 1917. L. D. Burns, President; W. L. Smith, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$2,456.13; deposits \$82,927.76; statement May 31, 1918.
- Merchants & Mechanics Bank**.....Charleston. Began business in July 1918. S. A. Lewis, President; E. T. England and Samuel E. Bowen, Vice Presidents; P. P. Wilson, Cashier. Capital \$25,000.

#### DISTRICT OFFICERS.

##### Charleston District.

- Justices of the Peace**.....G. D. Acree, Republican; Charleston.  
C. W. Dering, Republican; Charleston.
- Constables**.....C. E. Jarrett, Republican; Charleston.  
J. G. Carney, Democrat; Charleston.
- Poca District.**
- Justices of the Peace**.....Floyd Slater, Republican; Legg.  
E. F. Vandine, Republican; Sissonsville.
- Constables**.....J. B. Mairs, Republican; Pocatigo.  
R. S. Edens, Republican; Charleston, R. 5.
- Jefferson District.**
- Justices of the Peace**.....J. A. Ripley, Republican; St. Albans.  
W. H. Carter, Democrat; St. Albans.

- Constables**..... L. C. Campbell, Republican; St. Albans.  
W. L. Loftis, Democrat; St. Albans.
- Malden District.**
- Justices of the Peace**..... J. H. Blount, Jr., Republican; Putney.  
J. E. Dearien, Democrat; Dana.
- Constables**..... Alexander Hall, Democrat; Malden.  
William Black, Democrat; Malden.
- Elk District.**
- Justices of the Peace**..... J. L. Hammack, Republican; Wills.  
H. V. Kingsley, Republican; Pinchton.
- Constables**..... H. F. Melton, Republican; Blue Creek.  
W. P. Morris, Republican; Pinchton.
- Loudon District.**
- Justices of the Peace**..... Gerald E. Malcolm, Republican; Charleston.  
W. H. Spurlock, Republican; Marmet.
- Constables**..... R. H. Clendennin, Republican; Charleston.  
O. G. Griffith, Democrat; Hernshaw.
- Washington District.**
- Justices of the Peace**..... C. W. Barker, Democrat; Olcott.  
L. W. Massey, Republican; Spring Hill, R. 1.
- Constables**..... Gideon Hill, Republican; Spring Hill, R. 1.  
Harry Bays, Republican; Spring Hill, R. 1.
- Big Sandy District.**
- Justices of the Peace**..... E. P. Cobb, Republican; Clendenin.  
W. W. Smith, Republican; Elk View, R. D.
- Constables**..... Dennis Rollins, Republican; Clendenin.  
C. G. Smith, Republican; Clendenin.
- Union District.**
- Justices of the Peace**..... W. G. Pleasants, Democrat; Dunbar.  
G. C. Pugh, Democrat; Carpenter.
- Constables**..... Alms Reed, Democrat; Dunbar.  
O. C. Tinsley, Democrat; Charleston R. 3.
- Cabin Creek District.**
- Justices of the Peace**..... P. L. Brannen, Democrat; East Bank.  
E. B. Norton, Democrat; Cedar Grove.
- Constables**..... J. W. Bragg, Republican; Gallagher.  
William Hornsby, Democrat; Hugheston

**POST OFFICES IN KANAWHA COUNTY.**

Acme.	Donwood.	Legg.	Rutledge.
Alum Creek.	Drybranch.	Lewiston.	Saint Albans.
Apgah.	Dunbar.	Livingstone.	Sattes.
Barren Creek.	Eastbank.	London.	Sharon.
Belle.	Elkview	Malden.	Shrewsbury.
Big Chimney.	Eskdale.	Mammoth.	Sissonville.
Blakeley.	Fry.	Marmet.	South Charleston
Bluecreek.	Gallaher.	Miami.	Spring Hill.

Blundon.	Garnett	Middle Fork.	Standard.
Bownemont.	Gazil.	Nabob.	Stoffel.
Brounland.	Giles.	Notomine.	Tad.
Burnwell.	Glasgow.	Odell.	Three Mile.
Carbon.	Greenberry.	Ohley.	Tornado.
Carpenter.	Guthrie.	Olcott.	Trackfork.
Cedar Grove.	Handley.	Pinchton.	Villa.
Charleston.	Hansford.	Plus.	Wake Forest.
Chelyan.	Heatherman.	Pocaligo.	Walgrove.
Chesapeake.	Hernshaw.	Pond Gap.	Ward.
Clendenin.	Hudnall.	Pratt.	Warrior.
Coalburg.	Hugheston.	Putney.	Weir.
Coal Fork.	Hunt.	Quick.	Wellford.
Coco.	Institute.	Quincy.	(West Charles-
Copenhaver.	Islandbranch.	Rand.	ton).
Crown Hill.	Jochin.	Riverside.	Wevaco.
Dana.	Kayford.	Riverview.	Whittaker.
Dawes.	Kendalia.	Ronda.	Wills.
Decota.	Laing.	Rosina.	Winifrede.
Diamond.	Leewood.		

### LEWIS COUNTY.

Formed in 1816 from a part of Harrison county, and named from Colonel Charles Lewis, who was killed in the battle of Point Pleasant. Land area 393 square miles; population 18,281, census of 1910; estimated population 19,099, July 1, 1916; estimated population 19,231, July 1, 1917.

County seat Weston. Altitude 1,009 feet. Population 2,213 in 1910; estimated population 3,300, July 1, 1918.

### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....	Haymond Maxwell, Republican; Clarksburg.
Terms Commence.....	First Monday in March, first Monday in July and first Monday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....	O. L. Haught, Democrat; Clarksburg.
Sheriff.....	Roy R. Hale, Democrat; Weston.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	Hunter M. Bennett, Democrat; Weston.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	William C. Allman, Democrat; Weston.
Chancery Commissioners....	W. J. Smith, Republican; Weston. T. I. Cummins, Democrat; Weston. Herbert M. Blair, Democrat; Weston.
	Birk S. Stathers, Republican; Weston. Da Costa Smith, Democrat; Weston.
Divorce Commissioner.....	Charles P. Swint, Republican; Weston.
Clerk County Court.....	Leander Troxell, Republican; Weston.
Supt. Free Schools.....	Ellis L. Smith, Republican; Weston.
County Road Engineer.....	W. K. Spaur, Democrat; Weston.
Surveyor.....	James B. Peterson, Republican; Weston, R. 3.
Assessor.....	Thomas L. Straley, Democrat; Freemans-
	burg.

- Com. of School Lands.....T. I. Cummins, Democrat; Weston.  
 B'd Review & Equalization...J. W. Smith, Republican; Weston; term expires in 1919.  
     G. V. Forinash, Democrat; Horner; term expires in 1921.  
     J. O. Bleigh, Republican; Ireland; term expires in 1923.  
 County Commissioners.....President—George W. Blair, Democrat; Crawford; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
     John P. Peterson, Republican; Weston; R. 3; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
     Carr B. Bailey, Republican; Weston; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.  
 Sealer Weights & Measures. Luther Lightburn, Republican; Weston.  
 Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. M. D. Cure, Weston, County Health Officer.  
 U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons....Weston. Drs. J. I. Warder, George Snyder and M. R. Casey.

#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Weston.)

*Arnold, Jackson	Cole, Geo. C.	Smith, DaCosta
Bennett, H. M.	Cummings, Thomas I.	Smith, W. Jarrett
Blair, Herbert M.	Edmiston, Andrew	*Stathers, Birk S.
Brannon, Edward A.	Foster, James F.	*Stathers, W. G.
Brannon, Linn	Hughes, A. C.	White, George E.
Bland, Robert L.	Lively, Charles	Swint, Charles P.
Brannon, William W.		

\*In military service.

#### POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

- Republican Executive Committee—Linn Brannon, Chairman, Lawrence B. Harris, Secretary, John W. Farnsworth, Treasurer, Weston.  
 D. B. Ward, Jane Lew; A. E. Wright, Weston. R. 6; J. P. Cole and J. M. Henry, Weston; A. E. Hall, Horner; W. T. Jones, Weston R. 3; J. L. Harper, Crawford; J. E. Swecker, Roanoke, R. 1.  
 Democratic Executive Committee—Perry G. Alfred, Chairman, C. W. Rinehart, Secretary, M. B. Norman, Treasurer, Weston.  
 B. M. Davisson, Jane Lew; James Flesher, Weston, R. 2; J. I. Warder, Weston; G. B. Marsh and W. K. Summers, Horner; W. K. Hall, Walkersville; Joe Sims, Roanoke; David E. Harris, Weston.

\*In military service.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

- Democrat.....Weston. Established in 1867; published every Friday by the Lewis County Publishing Company; Democratic.

The Independent.....Weston. Established in 1894; published every Tuesday by the Independent Publishing Company; George E. White, editor; W. F. Jackson, manager; the only Republican newspaper published in Lewis county; circulation 3,000.

#### NATIONAL BANK.

National Exchange Bank.....Weston. E. G. Davisson, President; J. W. Ross, Cashier. Capital \$60,000; surplus \$140,000; undivided profits \$54,318; deposits \$1,076,000; statement June 30, 1918.

#### STATE BANKS.

Bank of Weston.....Weston. Began business in 1908. Porter Arnold, President; Walter A. Edwards, Cashier. Capital \$60,000; surplus \$22,000.

Citizens Bank.....Weston. Began business in 1892. R. H. Hall, President; T. A. Whelan, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus (earned) \$200,000.

Lewis County Bank.....Weston. Began business in 1902; Louis Bennett, President; J. S. Vandevort, Cashier. Capital \$60,000; surplus \$10,000.

The Bank of Jane Lew.....Jane Lew. Began business in 1903. J. G. Jackson, President; B. M. Davisson, Cashier. Capital \$45,000; surplus and undivided profits \$1,006; deposits \$321,523; statement June 29, 1918.

Peoples Bank.....Jane Lew. Began business in 1911. S. G. Hall, President; George B. Waggoner, Cashier; L. B. Gaston, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$45,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$7,000; deposits \$215,000; statement May 31, 1918.

#### DISTRICT OFFICERS.

##### Hacker's Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. V. McCarty, Democrat; Weston.  
F. G. Orr, Democrat; Weston.

Constables.....W. C. Gum, Republican; Weston.  
C. E. Waldeck, Republican; Weston.

##### Freeman's Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....Alexander Chittum, Republican; Weston.  
George V. Finster, Republican; Weston.

Constables.....Harry Burr, Republican; Weston.  
William H. Gibson, Republican; Weston.

**Court House District.**

Justice of the Peace.....W. W. Chapman, Republican; Weston.  
 Constable.....By special appointment.

**Skin Creek District.**

Justices of the Peace.....G. B. Marsh, Democrat; Roanoke.  
 George H. Corathers, Republican; Weston,  
 R. 3.  
 Constables.....By special appointment.

**Collin's Settlement District.**

Justices of the Peace.....W. L. Post, Democrat; Roanoke.  
 O. B. Westfall, Democrat; Ireland.  
 Constable.....By special appointment.

**POST OFFICES IN LEWIS COUNTY.**

Alum Bridge.	Fink.	Ireland.	Vadis.
Bablin.	Freemansburg.	Janelew.	Walkerville.
Camden.	Horner.	Kemper.	Weston.
Crawford.	Hurst.	Orlando.	
Duffy.	Ingo.	Roanoke.	

**LINCOLN COUNTY.**

Formed in 1867 from parts of Cabell, Putnam, Kanawha and Boone, and named in honor of Abraham Lincoln. Land area, 418 square miles; population 20,491, census of 1910; estimated population 23,671, July 1, 1916; estimated population 24,183, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Hamlin. Altitude 642 feet. Population 250 in 1910; estimated population 725, July 1, 1918.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

Judge Circuit Court.....John T. Graham, Republican; Huntington.  
 Terms Commence.....First Monday in March, fourth Monday in  
 June, first Monday in September and first  
 Monday in December.  
 Official Court Reporter.....Austin M. Sikes, Republican; Huntington.  
 Assistant Reporter.....George L. Pugh, Republican; Huntington.  
 Sheriff.....K. E. Toney, Democrat; Toney.  
 Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.  
 Prosecuting Attorney.....E. E. Young, Democrat; Hamlin.  
 Clerk Circuit Court.....Grant Cremeans, Republican; Hamlin.  
 Chancery Commissioners....Jacob D. Smith, Republican; Hamlin.  
 C. E. Burns, Democrat; Hamlin.  
 C. T. Jimison, Democrat; Hamlin.  
 Divorce Commissioner.....Jacob D. Smith.  
 Clerk County Court.....A. F. Black, Republican; Hamlin.  
 Supt. Free Schools.....Fisher B. Adkins, Republican; Hamlin.  
 County Road Engineer.....T. J. Bartrug, Democrat; Hamlin.





**NATIONAL BANKS.**

- Lincoln National Bank.....Hamlin. Louis R. Sweetland, President;  
E. W. Holley, Vice President; Charles G.  
Black, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus  
\$50,000.
- Oil Field National Bank.....Griffithsville. H. W. Miller, President;  
Thomas J. Grass, Cashier; A. J. Stowers,  
Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; sur-  
plus and undivided profits \$29,184; de-  
posits, \$284,320; statement May 29, 1918.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.****Carroll District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....D. I. Beckett, Democrat; Culloden.  
C. T. Jimison, Democrat; Hamlin.
- Constables.....P. T. Thompson, Democrat; Sweetland.  
F. J. Wible, Democrat; Culloden.

**Duval District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....W. D. Stone, Republican; Griffithsville.  
W. W. Bowles, Republican; Garrets Bend.
- Constables.....Edward Escue, Republican; Garrets Bend.  
Luther Fowlkes, Republican; Griffithsville.

**Hart's Creek District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....Charles Adkins, Republican; Queens Ridge.  
John E. Fry, Democrat; Rector.
- Constable.....George Duty, Democrat; Rector.

**Jefferson District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....Z. C. Abbott, Republican; Bernie.  
E. V. Hager, Republican; Mud.
- Constables.....A. L. Mullins, Democrat, Bulger.  
H. P. Lovejoy, Republican; Palermo.

**Laurel Hill District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....Richard Adkins, Democrat; Minerva.  
W. W. Adkins, Democrat; Ranger.
- Constables.....S. S. Sanders, Democrat; Ranger.  
Smiley Adkins, Democrat; Minerva.

**Sheridan District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....E. O. Boothe, Republican; Branchland.  
C. T. Reynolds, Democrat; West Hamlin.
- Constables.....Martin Fugate, Democrat; West Hamlin.  
George Fry, Democrat; Branchland.

**Union District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....H. H. Scites, Republican; Myra.  
Asa McCallister, Republican; Griffithsville.
- Constables.....W. F. Adkins, Republican; Myra.  
Lewis Plumley, Republican; Hager.

Washington District.

Justices of the Peace.....R. M. Robinson, Republican; Priestly.  
 J. H. Wright, Republican; Ivaton.  
 Constables.....J. H. Ronk, Republican; Priestly.  
 James Hall, Republican; MacCorkle.

POST OFFICES IN LINCOLN COUNTY.

Alkol.	Garrets Bend.	Mud.	Spears.
Allen.	Gill.	Myra.	Spurlockville.
Amy.	Griffithsville.	Palermo.	Sweetland.
Atenville.	Hager.	Portersville.	Tango.
Bernie.	Hamlin.	Price.	Toney.
Bowles.	Harts.	Friestley.	Train.
Bradyville.	Hubball.	Ranger.	West Hamlin.
Branchland.	Ivaton.	Rector.	Wewanta.
Bulger.	McCorkle.	Sand Creek.	Woodville.
Caldona.	Marigold.	Sheridan.	Yawkey.
Cuzzie.	Maynard.	Sias.	
Ferrelsburg.	Midkiff.	Smith.	
Fourteen.	Minerva.	Sod.	

LOGAN COUNTY.

Formed in 1824 from parts of Giles, Tazewell, Cabell and Kanawha counties, and named from Logan, an Indian chieftain of the Mingo tribe. Land area, 438 square miles; population 14,476, census of 1910; estimated population 19,204, July 1, 1916; estimated population 19,966, July 1, 1917. County seat—Logan. Altitude 682 feet. Population 3,000 in 1910; estimated population 4,000, July 1, 1918.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....P. H. Napier, Republican; Wayne.  
 Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, second Monday in April; second Monday in July and second Monday in October.  
 Official Court Reporter.....James E. Hart, Democrat; Huntington.  
 Sheriff.....Frank P. Hurst, Democrat; Logan.  
 Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.  
 Prosecuting Attorney.....John Chafin, Democrat; Logan.  
 Clerk Circuit Court.....John A. Ellis, Democrat; Logan.  
 Chancery Commissioners....O. J. Deegan, Republican; Logan.  
 G. G. Davis, Republican; Logan.  
 J. S. Miller, Republican; Logan.  
 E. L. Hoggset, Republican; Logan.  
 Divorce Commissioner.....Ira P. Hager, Republican; Logan.  
 Clerk County Court.....C. H. Miller, Democrat; Logan.  
 Supt. Free Schools.....L. E. Browning, Democrat; Logan.  
 County Road Engineer.....Harold McCormick, Democrat; Logan.

- Surveyor**.....Charles G. Curry, Democrat; Logan.  
**Assessor**.....J. W. Beckett, Democrat; Logan.  
**Com. of School Lands**.....W. A. Aldredge, Democrat; Logan.  
**County Commissioners**.....President—Bruce McDonald, Democrat; Logan; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
 A. H. Land, Democrat; Logan; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.  
 Henry Mitchell, Democrat; Logan; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
**B'd Review & Equalization**..D. H. Cook, Democrat; Cyclone; term expires in 1919.  
 A. J. Fowler, Republican; Chapmansville; term expires in 1921.  
 Arthur W. Lee, Republican; Holden; term expires in 1923.  
**Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. E. McDonald, Logan, County Health Officer.

#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Logan.)

Avis, Charles	England, Hager	Lilly & Shrewsbury
Baer, Ira P.	& *Davis, (H. G.)	Miller, J. S.
Butts and Minter	Greene & Hogsett	Riddle, S.
*Chambers, C. C.	Greever, James E.	Spurlock, E. W.
Chafin & Bland	Hicks, J. C.	Wilkinson, J. B.
	*Lawrence, W. C., Jr.	*Wilkinson, J. B., Jr.

\*In military service.

#### POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

- Republican Executive Committee**—J. J. Ross, Chairman, G. G. Davis, Secretary; S. B. Browning, Treasurer, Logan.  
 E. H. Butts, Logan; J. J. Perry, Stowe; J. W. Thornburg, Man; Arthur Ferrell, Chapmansville; W. J. Bachtel, Whirlwind.  
**Democratic Exective Committee**—W. R. Thurmond, Chairman, Logan; Elmer McDonald, Secretary-Treasurer, Cyclone.  
 Dr. W. F. Farley, Holden; Garland Adams and Lee A. Dingess, Chapmansville; P. J. Riley, Amherstdale.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

- Banner**.....Logan. Established in 1889; published every Friday by the Logan Banner, (Inc.); Republican; circulation 2,000.  
**Democrat**.....Logan. Established in 1906; published every Thursday by the Logan Printing Company; Democratic; circulation 1,800.

**NATIONAL BANK.**

First National Bank.....Logan. A. H. Land, President; Naaman Jackson, Cashier; G. W. Raike, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$150,000; surplus and undivided profits \$125,000; deposits \$1,300,000; statement May 30, 1918.

**STATE BANK.**

Guyan Valley Bank.....Logan. Began business in 1900. J. Cary Alderson, President; L. G. Burns, Cashier; F. H. Adams, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$170,000; deposits \$1,600,000; statement June 1, 1918.

Logan County Bank.....Lundale. Began business in July, 1918. George M. Jones, President; F. P. Chambers, Cashier. Capital \$25,000.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.**

**Logan District.**

Justices of the Peace.....W. E. White, Democrat; Logan.  
I. P. Baer, Democrat; Logan.

Constables.....Millard White, Democrat; Logan.  
Julius Acord, Democrat; Peach Creek.

**Triadelphia District.**

Justices of the Peace.....G. W. Altizer, Democrat; Accoville.  
C. W. Cook, Republican; Accoville.

Constables.....Joe Blankenship, Democrat; Robinette.  
Lon Walls, Republican; Accoville.

**Chapmanville District.**

Justices of the Peace.....J. W. Barker, Democrat; Chapmanville.  
Sol Adams, Jr., Democrat; Whirlwind.

Constables.....Albert Mullins, Democrat; Whirlwind.  
W. W. Smith, Democrat; Chapmanville.

**POST OFFICES IN LOGAN COUNTY.**

Accoville.	Cora.	Holden.	Manbar.
Aeneid.	Crane.	Isom.	Micco.
Amherstdale.	Crown.	Hughey.	Monaville.
Banco.	Curry.	Kistler.	Mount Gay.
Barnabus.	Cyclone.	Kitchen.	Ojay.
Big Creek.	Dehue.	Lake.	Omar.
Blair.	Dobra.	Latrobe.	Peach Creek.
Braeholm.	Enzelo.	Logan.	Pecks Mill.
Chafn.	Ethel.	Lundale.	Pitbranch.
Chapmanville.	Fort Branch.	Lyburn.	Robinette.
Chauncey.	Halcyon.	MacNeer.	Rossmore.
Christian.	Henlawson.	Mallory.	Sharples.
Clothier.	Hetzel.	Man.	Shively.

Slagle.	Stow.	Verner.	Wilkinson.
Sovereign.	Switzer.	Whirlwind.	Yantus.
Stollings.	Taplin.	Whitmans.	Yolyn.
Stone Branch.			

### MARION COUNTY.

Formed in 1842 from parts of Monongalia and Harrison, and named from General Francis Marion, of Revolutionary fame. Land area, 315 square miles; population 42,794, census of 1910; estimated population 49,309, July 1, 1916; estimated population 50,359, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Fairmont. Altitude 883 feet. Population 11,439, census of 1910; estimated population 15,506, July 1, 1916; estimated population 16,700 July 1, 1918.

#### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....	William S. Haymond, Democrat; Fairmont.
Terms Commence.....	Second Monday in March, first day of June and second Monday in November.
Court Reporter.....	L. G. Holbert, Democrat; Fairmont.
Judge Intermediate Court....	George A. Vincent, Democrat; Fairmont.
Terms Commence.....	Third Tuesday in January, August and October, and first Tuesday in May.
Court Reporter.....	(Same as the Circuit Court.)
Sheriff.....	A. M. Glover, Democrat; Fairmont.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	Walter R. Haggerty, Democrat; Fairmont.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	Clarence Currey, Democrat; Fairmont. (Ex-officio Clerk of the Intermediate Court).
Chancery Commissioners	
For the Circuit Court.....	Henry S. Lively, Democrat; Fairmont. Frank Hayden, Democrat; Fairmont. B. L. Butcher, Democrat; Fairmont. A. I. Lehman, Progressive; Fairmont. W. M. Hess, Democrat; Mannington.
Divorce Commissioner.....	L. S. Schwenck, Democrat; Mannington.
Chancery Commissioners	
For Intermediate Court....	J. P. Kirby, Democrat; Fairmont. Francis Thralls, Democrat; Fairmont. Frank C. Haymond, Democrat; Fairmont. A. L. Lehman, Progressive; Fairmont.
Divorce Commissioner.....	Frank Hayden.
Clerk County Court.....	A. G. Martin, Democrat; Fairmont.
Act'g Supt. Free Schools....	W. E. Michael, Democrat; Fairmont.
Surveyor & Road Engineer..	Frank J. Wilfong, Democrat; Fairmont.
Consulting Engineer.....	W. H. Armstrong, Republican; Fairmont.
Engineer Lincoln District....	J. Russell Wilson, Republican; Fairmont.
Engineer Paw Paw District..	W. G. Linn, Republican; Fairmont.
Engineer Grant District.....	S. B. Miller, Democrat; Fairmont.
Assessor.....	James W. Davis, Democrat; Fairmont.
Com. School Lands.....	M. L. Sturm, Democrat; Fairmont.

- County Commissioners.....**President—Lee Swisher, Democrat; Rivesville, R. D.; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
S. L. Shaver, Democrat; Watson, R. D.; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
M. V. Millan, Democrat; Mannington, R. D.; Term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
- Sealer Weights & Measures.**W. D. Straight, Democrat; Fairmont.
- B'd Review & Equalization..**R. L. Cunningham, Democrat; Fairmont; term expires in 1919.  
Eldridge Carter, Republican; Fairmont; term expires in 1921.  
James D. Charlton, Republican; Mannington; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health.....**The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. L. N. Yost, Fairmont, County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....**Fairmont. Drs. G. H. Brownfield and J. E. Offner and L. B. Burke.  
Mannington. Drs. F. M. Hamilton, T. M. Calvert and F. W. Vance.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS.**

(Post office address, Fairmont, unless otherwise given.)

- |                         |                       |                      |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| *Abbatichio, Raymond J. | Henshaw, John         | Powell, Michael      |
| *Alexander, George M.   | Hoge, P. M.           | Prichard, John Guy   |
| *Amos, Curtis E.        | Hutchinson, Brooks S. | Ralphsnyder, Geo. M. |
| Amos, Frank R.          | Kerns, Albert J.      | Reed, Sidney R.      |
| Armstrong, Paul G.      | Kirby, J. P.          | Ramage, B. F.        |
| *Barnes, Kenneth        | *Knapp, U. S.         | *Riggs, Cecil H.     |
| Bell, Ernest            | Leeds, C. H.          | Rose, H. H.          |
| *Brooks, Deveney        | Lehman, Albert L.     | Shaver, C. L.        |
| Butcher, B. L.          | Lively, Henry S.      | Shaw, Harry          |
| Butcher, Samuel H.      | Lowe, Scott           | Showalter, E. M.     |
| Carskadon, E. B.        | *Mason, John W.       | Smith, Ira L.        |
| *Colburn, A. J.         | Meredith, James A.    | Sturm, M. L.         |
| Conaway, W. H.          | Meredith, W. S.       | *Thralls, Francis    |
| *Conley, Rollo J.       | Miller, Charles E.    | Toothman, A. H.      |
| Eddy, H. D.             | Morgan, E. F.         | Watts, R. A.         |
| Fleming, A. B.          | Morgan, M. E.         | White, Kemble        |
| Fleming, A. S.          | Morris, Tusca         | Hess, W. M.          |
| Fleming, R. L.          | McCray, French        | Mannington           |
| Frame, E. C.            | McCrum, H. B.         | Huey, L. B.          |
| Haggerty, W. R.         | Musgrave, L. C.       | Schenck, L. S.       |
| Hartley, E. F.          | Neely, M. M.          | Snodgrass, C. A.     |
| Hayden, Frank           | Nutter, Trevy         | Snodgrass, W. G.     |
| *Haymond, Frank C.      | Ogden, M. W.          | Mannington           |
| Hawker, C. E.           | Powell, Charles       | *Kennedy, James E.   |
|                         | Powell, G. C.         | Boothsville          |

\*In military service.

## POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—Frank R. Amos, Chairman, E. Carl Frame, Secretary, Z. F. Davis, Treasurer, Fairmont.

George B. McNeely, Mannington; Charles W. Robinson, Mannington, R. D.; L. M. Kuhn, Monongah; U. G. Stutler, Hutchinson; J. O. Swisher and Levi M. Harris, Fairmont, R. D. 3; T. Luther Cordray, John W. Mason and C. W. Walker, Fairmont; Will R. Clayton, Rivesville, R. D.; C. O. Wilt, Fairview; A. J. McDaniel, Worthington; Frank Sanders, Farmington, R. D.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—C. D. Conaway, Chairman, E. F. Holbert, Vice Chairman, Edward Slack, Secretary, J. H. Barrett, Treasurer, Fairmont.

J. L. Conaway, Barrackville; S. L. Ash and C. C. Coffman, Mannington; J. P. Alkire, Middleton; W. E. Maple, Farmington; G. B. Curry, Fairmont, R. D.; Carroll Curry, Monongah; Warren Martin, Watson; Smith Hood, Jr., Rivesville; Jacob Greaser, Farview; Golden M. Hout, Hout; L. W. Summers, Catawba; Howard Adams, J. F. Straight, P. W. Pitzer, A. D. Simon, Lawrence Cunningham, P. J. McGraw, E. F. Holbert and Carl Riggs, Fairmont.

## NEWSPAPERS.

- West Virginian**.....Fairmont. Established as a daily in 1904; published every evening except Sunday by the Fairmont Printing and Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 5,395. This paper was established as a weekly in 1868, succeeding the "True Virginian."
- Times**.....Fairmont. Established in 1900; published every morning including Sunday by the Index Printing Company; Democratic; circulation 7,436.
- Farmers Free Press**.....Fairmont. Established in 1892; published every Thursday by the Fairmont Printing & Publishing Company, taking the place of the Weekly West Virginian; Independent; circulation 1,000.
- White Ribbon**.....Fairmont. Established in 1897; published monthly by the West Virginia W. C. T. U.; devoted to the cause of temperance; circulation 3,000.
- Telegram**.....Mannington. Established in 1911; published every evening except Sunday by the Telegram Printing Company; Independent-Democratic; circulation 900.

## NATIONAL BANKS.

- National Bank of Fairmont.** Fairmont. J. E. Watson, President; Glenn F. Barnes, Cashier; W. E. Jamison and L. H. Randall, Assistant Cashiers. Capital, \$400,000; surplus and undivided profits \$720,474; deposits \$4,900,000; statement May 30, 1918.
- Peoples National Bank.** Fairmont. J. M. Brownfield, President; C. Richard Hall, Cashier. Capital \$200,000; surplus and undivided profits \$62,371.22; deposits \$1,216,729.92; statement July 29, 1918.
- Fairview National Bank.** Fairview. J. Wesley Haight, President; W. H. Coontz, Cashier; R. J. Wilson, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$30,000; surplus and undivided profits \$11,000; deposits \$305,000; statement June 1, 1918.
- First National Bank.** Mannington. E. C. Martin, President; Guy S. Furbee, Cashier; W. L. Jenks, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$60,000; surplus and undivided profits \$35,000; deposits \$1,000; undivided profits \$35,000; deposits \$1,000,000; statement May 31, 1918.
- First National Bank.** Monongah. Carroll Curry, President; L. N. Satterfield, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$20,000; deposits \$200,000; statement May 31, 1918.
- First National Bank.** Worthington. Z. F. Davis, President; A. J. McDaniel, Cashier; J. D. Victor, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$30,000; surplus and undivided profits \$13,252.41; deposits \$289,157.50; statement May 31, 1918.

## STATE BANKS.

- Fairmont Trust Company.** Fairmont. Began business in 1903. Smith Hood, President; M. A. Fletcher, Treasurer; J. L. Leech, Assistant Treasurer. Capital \$200,000; surplus and undivided profits \$135,000; deposits \$1,002,016.71; statement June 1, 1918.
- Home Savings Bank.** Fairmont. Began business in 1900. C. D. Conaway, President; J. Clarence Hall, Cashier; H. J. McElfresh, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$64,300; surplus and undivided profits \$11,037.89; deposits \$532,228.40; statement May 10, 1918.



- Monongahela Bank**.....Fairmont. Began business in 1903. Clarence D. Robinson, President; Hugh F. Smith, Cashier; Carl D. Springer, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$20,000; deposits \$450,000; statement May 31, 1918.
- Bank of Farmington**.....Farmington. Began business in 1901. Jas. F. Campbell, President; W. E. Mapel, Cashier; L. N. Whitlatch, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$12,000; deposits \$370,000; statement June 29, 1918.
- Farmers & Merchants Bank**.. Fairview. Began business in 1900. Elias C. Tennant, President; O. E. Morris, Cashier; C. O. Wilt, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$65,000; deposits \$430,000; statement July 1, 1918.
- Bank of Mannington**.....Mannington. Began business in 1906. C. A. Snodgrass, President; J. R. Timms, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; dividends unpaid \$3,370.
- Exchange Bank**.....Mannington. Began business in 1892. (Presidency vacant.) P. H. Pitzer, Cashier; W. H. Parsons, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$16,500; deposits \$703,500; statement June 10, 1918.
- Fairmont State Bank**.....Fairmont. Began business in November, 1917. H. L. Heintzelman, President; M. L. Brown, Cashier. Capital \$100,000.

#### DISTRICT OFFICERS.

##### Fairmont District.

- Justices of the Peace**.....W. W. Conaway, Democrat; Fairmont.  
M. R. Musgrave, Democrat; Fairmont.
- Constables**.....R. F. Ramage, Democrat; Fairmont.  
L. J. Michael, Democrat; Fairmont.

##### Mannington District.

- Justices of the Peace**.....J. M. Barrack, Republican; Mannington.  
T. B. Toothman, Democrat; Mannington.
- Constables**.....B. F. Cartright, Democrat; Mannington.  
L. F. Jones, Republican; Mannington.

##### Union District.

- Justices of the Peace**.....D. S. Helmick, Republican; Fairmont.  
John D. Saunders, Democrat; Fairmont.
- Constables**.....C. D. Nuzum, Republican; Fairmont.  
R. D. Toothman, Republican; Fairmont.

**Grant District.**

Justices of the Peace.....D. P. Smith, Democrat; Watson, R. D.  
T. G. Price, Democrat; Monongah.  
Constables.....William Findley, Democrat; Monongah.  
Thomas H. Robinson, Democrat; Watson.

**Lincoln District.**

Justices of the Peace.....J. L. Parrish, Democrat; Worthington.  
Lee Toothman, Democrat; Farmington.  
Constable.....W. E. Basnett, Democrat; Worthington.

**Paw Paw District.**

Justices of the Peace.....B. C. Coogle, Democrat; Rivesville.  
A. H. Walls, Democrat; Fairview.  
Constable.....W. H. Skinner, Democrat; Grant Town.

**Winfield District.**

Justices of the Peace.....F. M. Keener, Republican; Montana.  
A. G. Bunner, Democrat; Fairmont, R. D.  
Constables.....By special appointment.

**POST OFFICES IN MARION COUNTY.**

Barrackville.	Everson.	Helens Run.	Middleton.
Baxter.	Fairmont.	Hoult.	Monongah.
Bentons Ferry.	Fairview.	Hutchinson.	Montana Mines.
Broomfield.	Farmington.	Idamay.	Rivesville.
Carolina.	Glovergap.	Kingman.	Scottdale.
Catawba.	Grant Town.	Mannington.	Watson.
Colfax.	Hammond.	Metz.	Worthington.

**MARSHALL COUNTY.**

Formed in 1835 from part of Ohio county and named from John Marshall, a Chief Justice of the United States. Land area, 310 square miles; population 32,338, census of 1910; estimated population 36,125, July 1, 1916; estimated population 36,727, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Moundsville. Altitude 689 feet. Population 10,433, census of 1910; estimated population 11,153, July 1, 1916; estimated population 11,513 July 1, 1917.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

Judge Circuit Court.....R. M. Addleman, Republican; Wheeling.  
H. C. Hervey, Republican; Wellsburg.  
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in February, last Tuesday  
in May and second Tuesday in October.  
Official Court Reporters:.....Louis E. Schrader, Republican; Wheeling.  
Louis Walters, Republican; Wheeling.  
Sheriff.....W. E. Clayton, Republican; Moundsville.  
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. D. Parriott, Republican; Moundsville.  
Clerk Circuit Court.....Victor Myers, Republican; Moundsville.

- Chancery Commissioners.... Charles E. Carrigan, Republican; Moundsville.  
 Walter A. McGlumphy, Republican; Moundsville.  
 Charles A. Showacre, Democrat; Moundsville.  
 James T. Miller, Republican; Moundsville.  
 A. L. Hooton, Republican; Moundsville.
- Divorce Commissioner..... E. F. Moore, Republican; Moundsville.
- Clerk County Court..... John E. Chase, Republican; Moundsville.
- Supt. Free Schools..... H. W. McDowell, Republican; Moundsville.
- Surveyor & Road Engineer... S. Howe Bonar, Republican; Moundsville.
- Assessor..... Fred A. McNinch, Republican; Moundsville.
- Com. School Lands..... E. F. Moore.
- County Commissioners..... President—B. B. McMechen, Republican; Moundsville; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 W. M. Nowell, Republican; Moundsville; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
 W. M. Kittle, Republican; Sherrard; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
- Sealer Weights & Measures. Paul Reidel, Republican; Benwood.
- B'd Review & Equalization.. F. V. Yoho, Democrat; Woodlands; term expires in 1919.  
 S. M. Cunningham, Republican; Moundsville; term expires in 1921.  
 John Hazlett, Republican; Elm Grove, R. D.; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health..... The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. L. H. McCuskey, Moundsville, County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons..... Moundsville. Drs. J. A. Striebich and P. D. Barlow, Cameron. Drs. J. E. Cooper, W. E. Grim and W. G. C. Hill. Dr. Grim on indefinite leave, account military service.

## LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Moundsville, unless otherwise given..)

Brown, Martin	*McCamic, Charles	Shipman, James F.
Bryant, W. J.	McGlumphy, Walter A.	Simpson, J. C.
Carrigan, Chas. E.	Miller, James T.	*Wilson, Stanley B.
Evans, D. Barger	Moore, Everett	Allison, J. B.
Hinerman, E. M.	Morris, J. R., Jr.	Cameron
Holt J. Howard	Parriott, J. D.	Fitzsimmons, John M.
Hooton, A. L.	Ritz, James M.	Viola.
Hooton, J. E.	Showacre, Charles A.	

\*In military service.

## POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—A. L. Hooton, Chairman, Moundsville; Dr. W. E. Grim, Secretary, Charles Howard, Treasurer, Cameron.

J. D. Barbour, D. R. Chaddock and C. W. Conner Moundsville; S. D. Franklin, Lynn Camp; W. L. Shepherd, Glen Easton; W. A. Gartland and Elmer Blake, Cameron; A. Turner, Woodruff; C. S. Montgomery, Woodlands, George Koller, Captina; J. W. Landers and Robert Newton, Benwood; W. H. Fisher, Elm Grove; W. A. Patterson, Dallas; Parse Coffield, Moundsville, R. 1.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—J. C. Myers, Chairman, Moundsville; Calvin Fankhouser, Secretary, McMechen; W. S. Freed, Treasurer, Moundsville.

R. H. Hess, Cameron; C. J. Hood, Moundsville, R. D. 2; Arch T. Martin and W. S. Freed, Moundsville; F. V. Yoho, Woodlands; Elmer C. Yoho, Moundsville, R. D. 2; N. M. Parsons, Cameron, R. D. 5; C. E. Yeater, Adaline; G. W. Kelly, Glen Easton, R. D. 1; J. L. Wayman, Procter, R. D. 1; C. W. Dague and G. W. Maxwell, Elm Grove, R. D. 3; John Butler, Wheeling, R. D. 3; J. P. Fitzsimmons, Cameron, R. D. 4.

## NEWSPAPERS.

- Daily Echo**.....Moundsville. Established in 1896; published every evening by S. C. Shaw; Independent; circulation 1,800.
- Weekly Echo**.....Established in 1889; Democratic; circulation 2,235.
- Daily Journal**.....Moundsville. Established in 1910; published every evening except Sunday by R. J. Smith; Republican.
- Weekly Journal**.....Published every Thursday; Republican.
- The Home Press**.....Cameron. Formerly the Star-Tribune, which was established in 1901; published every Thursday by W. B. Tuttle; Progressive; circulation 1,050.
- Enterprise**.....Benwood. Established in 1895; published every Thursday by Charles L. Evans; Republican; circulation 1,200.

## NATIONAL BANKS.

- First National Bank**.....Cameron. W. M. Nowell, President; Harry Elbin, Cashier; J. I. Elbin, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus \$51,867.59; deposits \$675,000; statement May 31, 1918.

**First National Bank**.....Moundsville. B. M. Spurr, President; J. D. Burley. Vice President and Cashier; Hugh W. Thompson, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus \$21,835.54; deposits \$365,352.01; statement June 29, 1918.

#### STATE BANKS.

**Bank of Benwood**.....Benwood. Began business in 1900. Charles Shad, President; W. S. Leach, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus \$5,500.

**Bank of Cameron**.....Cameron. Began business in 1896. T. C. Pipes, President; W. H. Loper, Cashier. Capital, \$50,000; surplus \$65,000.

**City and County Bank**.....Moundsville. Began business in 1913. J. W. Garvin, President; A. D. Ayers, Cashier; L. E. Knapp, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits, net, \$2,775; deposits \$102,638.55; statement May 31, 1918.

**Marshall County Bank**.....Moundsville. Began business in 1881. Vinton A. Weaver, President; James A. Sigafoose, Cashier. Authorized capital \$150,000; surplus and undivided profits \$40,000; deposits \$1,141,310.56; statement May 10, 1918.

**Mercantile Bkg. & Trust Co.**...Moundsville. Began business in 1903. W. D. Alexander, President; C. A. Showacre, Secretary and Treasurer. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$60,000; deposits \$920,000; statement May 31, 1918.

**Mound City Bank**.....Moundsville. Began business in 1905. J. C. Bardall, President; C. H. Hunter, Cashier; M. Keyser, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$32,000; deposits \$462,000; statement June 1, 1918.

**Bank of McMechen**.....McMechen. Began business in 1906. J. L. McMechen, President; Charles R. Lowe, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$16,800; deposits \$302,000; statement June 29, 1918.

#### DISTRICT OFFICERS.

##### Cameron District.

**Justices of the Peace**.....J. E. Davis, Republican; Cameron.  
Bruce Crow, Republican; Cameron.

**Constables**.....Vacancy.  
S. W. McCardle, Republican; Cameron.

**Clay District.**

**Justice of the Peace**.....A. D. Pierce, Republican; Moundsville.  
**Constable**.....Clyde Loper, Republican; Moundsville.

**Franklin District.**

**Justices of the Peace**.....A. J. Stein, Democrat; Woodlands.  
 H. R. Williams, Republican; Proctor.  
**Constable**.....By special appointment.

**Liberty District.**

**Justice of the Peace**.....J. H. Teagarden, Republican; Howard.  
**Constable**.....Wylie W. Huggins, Republican; Howard.

**Meade District.**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice and Constable.)

**Sand Hill District.**

**Justice of the Peace**.....Vacancy.  
**Constable**.....Andrew Longmyer, Republican; Elm Grove.

**Union District.**

**Justices of the Peace**.....Paul Reidel, Republican; Benwood.  
 Robert Smith, Democrat; Benwood.  
**Constables**.....H. D. McKee, Republican; Benwood.  
 Thomas Sharp, Republican; McMechen.

**Washington District.**

**Justices of the Peace**.....E. M. Lewis, Republican; Moundsville.  
 W. M. Riggs, Republican; Moundsville.  
**Constable**.....J. P. Stewart, Republican; Moundsville.

**Webster District.**

**Justice of the Peace**.....H. W. Steele, Republican; Dallas, R. D.  
**Constable**.....By special appointment.

**POST OFFICES IN MARSHALL COUNTY.**

Adaline.	Dallas.	Lynncamp.	Rosbys Rock.
Bellton.	Glen Dale.	McMechen.	Sherrard.
Benwood.	Glen Easton.	Moundsville.	Viola.
Board Tree.	Howard.	Nuss.	Woodlands.
Cameron.	Kauscoth.	Pleasant Valley.	Woodruff.
Captina.	Loudenville.		

**MASON COUNTY.**

Formed in 1804 from part of Kanawha and named from Stevens Thompson Mason, a distinguished patriot, long a member of the Virginia Assembly and United States Senator from that state from 1794 to 1803. Land area 475 square miles; population 23,019, census of 1910; estimated population same, July 1, 1916 and July 1, 1917.

County seat—Point Pleasant. Altitude 569 feet. Population 2,045 in 1910; estimated population 3,600, July 1, 1917.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

**Judge Circuit Court**.....W. H. O'Brien, Republican; Ripley.  
**Terms Commence**.....First Tuesday in February, first Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in October.

- Official Court Reporter**.....E. C. Winger, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.  
**Sheriff**.....C. D. Ball, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.  
 Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....George G. Somerville, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.
- Clerk Circuit Court**.....Perry B. Buxton, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.  
**Chancery Commissioners**.... John E. Beller, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.  
 John L. Whitten, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.  
 R. A. Blessing, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.  
 S. P. Bell, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.
- Divorce Commissioner**.....B. H. Blagg, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.  
**Clerk County Court**.....W. B. Barnett, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.  
**Supt. Free Schools**.....M. E. Roach, Republican; Henderson.  
**Surveyor & Road Engineer**..George E. Childs, Republican; Heights.  
**Construction Engineer**.....Lewis District—William Steenbergen, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.
- Assessor**.....J. T. Beale, Democrat; Gallipolis Ferry.  
**Com. School Lands**.....B. H. Blagg.
- County Commissioners**.....President—Hugh Daugherty, Democrat; Letart;, R. 2; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 William Jiveden, Republican; Leon; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
 I. S. Dabney, Republican; Arlee; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
- B'd Review & Equalization**..S. L. Parsons, Republican; Couch; term expires in 1919.  
 G. W. McDermitt, Republican; Millwood, R. D.; term expires in 1921.  
 R. L. Hutchinson, Democrat; Henderson; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. H. A. Barbee, Point Pleasant, County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons**.....Point Pleasant. Drs. B. F. Somer, Edward McElfresh and C. F. Sayre.

#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Point Pleasant.)

Beller, John E.	*Hogg, Robert L.	Sommerville, L. C.
Bell, S. P.	Musgrave, F. G.	Sommerville, Geo. G.
Blagg, B. H.	Poling, W. L.	Spencer, J. S.
Blessing, R. A.	Sommerville, E. J.	Wiley, Rankin
Hogg, Charles E.		

\*In military service.

**POLITICAL COMMITTEES.**

**Republican Executive Committee**—Robert L. Heslop, Chairman, Pt. Pleasant; R. O. Boggess, Secretary, Pt. Pleasant, R. D. 1; J. W. Wallis, Treasurer, Mercers Bottom, R. D.

L. H. Ferrell, Couch; J. S. Gearhart, Southside, R. 1; U. G. Arnett, Henderson; Sampson Matheny and A. W. Jiveden, Leon; Bert E. Sayre, Letart; H. E. Greer, Pt. Pleasant, R. 2; Taylor Bumgarner, Letart; Hugo Juhling, Hartford; J. B. Holmes, Ashton, R. 1; W. E. Hesson, Glenwood; W. M. Fowler, Pt. Pleasant; Thomas McDermitt, Pt. Pleasant, R. 1.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—P. T. Burdett, Chairman, Pt. Pleasant; D. E. Newton, Secretary, Hartford.

W. M. Dunn, Pliny, R. 1; George Byns, Beech Hill; W. A. Hopkins, Gallipolis Ferry; W. R. Woods, Pond Lick; George Daugherty and W. H. Greenlee, Leon; C. E. Pullin, Ambrosia; George Adkins, Letart, R. 2; D. E. Newton, Jr., and Thomas D. Harris, Hartford; J. H. Spencer, Graham Station; J. E. Hunter, Ashton; G. M. Melton, Ashton, R. 1; S. P. Bell, Point Pleasant; W. G. Foglesong and R. S. Gibbs, Point Pleasant, R. 1; J. A. Baily, Tribble; T. E. Greenlee, Arbuckle; Frank Adams, Mason.

**NEWSPAPERS.**

**Daily Register**.....Point Pleasant. Established in 1916; published every evening except Sunday by the Register Publishing Company; R. P. Bell, editor; Democratic.

**Weekly Register**.....Established in 1862; published every Wednesday by the Register Publishing Company; R. P. Bell, editor; Democratic; circulation 2,475.

**State Gazette**.....Point Pleasant. Established in 1881; published every Thursday by Robert Morris; Republican; circulation 1,800.

**Mason Republican**.....Point Pleasant. Established in 1907; published every Friday by Robert Morris; Republican; circulation 1,300.

**NATIONAL BANKS.**

**Merchants National Bank**....Point Pleasant. John McCulloch, President; C. C. Bowyer, Cashier; T. Stribling, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$114,981.35; deposits \$632,811.10; statement June 3, 1918.

**Pt. Pleasant National Bank**..Point Pleasant. J. O. Shinn, President; J. W. Windon, Cashier; A. L. Neale, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$30,000; surplus and undivided profits \$14,944.91; statement May 2, 1918.



**STATE BANK.**

Pt. Pleasant Trust Co.....Point Pleasant. Began business in 1906.  
 J. S. Spencer, President; O. A. Roush,  
 Treasurer; R. L. Hutchinson, Assistant  
 Treasurer. Capital \$100,000; surplus and  
 undivided profits \$32,029.50; deposits  
 (time) \$95,213.18; statement June 29,  
 1918.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.****Lewis District.**

Justices of the Peace.....John J. Chase, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.  
 John R. Rayburn, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.  
 Constables.....John Cheesefrew, Democrat; Point Pleasant.  
 John W. Love, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.

**Waggener District.**

Justices of the Peace.....E. C. Riddle, Republican; Clifton.  
 Chris. Weiss, Republican; Mason City.  
 Constables.....Edward Walsh, Republican; Mason City.  
 Clyde Stewart, Republican; West Columbia.

**Arbuckle District.**

Justices of the Peace.....\*J. M. Crump, Republican; Beech Hill.  
 Vacancy.  
 Constables.....Jesse Glassburn, Republican; South Side.  
 David Fisher, Republican; Flaxton.

**Cooper District.**

Justice of the Peace.....C. S. Marr, Republican; Letart..  
 Constable.....G. H. Duff, Republican; Ambrosia.

**Clendennin District.**

Justices of the Peace.....James Long, Republican; Mercers Bottom.  
 B. B. Pearson, Republican; Gallipolis Ferry.  
 Constable.....L. S. Martin, Republican; Pond Lick.

**Cologne District.**

Justices of the Peace.....Grant Beaver, Republican; Leon.  
 G. A. Rairden, Republican; Leon  
 Constable.....By special appointment.

**Graham District.**

Justice of the Peace.....S. D. Hanna, Republican; Hartford.  
 Constable.....By special appointment.

**Hannan District.**

Justices of the Peace.....Oliver Brumfield, Democrat; Glenwood.  
 E. H. Edmonds, Democrat; Glenwood.  
 Constable.....Worley Camp, Democrat; Ashton.

**Robinson District.**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

\*In military service.

Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. F. Edgington, Republican; Capehart.  
 Charles W. Schultz, Republican; Elmwood.  
 Constable.....B. S. McKinney, Republican; Leon.

POST OFFICES IN MASON COUNTY.

Ambrosia.	Couch.	Heights.	Nat.
Apple Grove	Elmwood.	Henderson.	New Haven.
Arbuckle.	Five Mile.	Hogsett.	Point Pleasant.
Arlee.	Flaxton.	Leon.	Pondliok.
Ashton.	Gallipolis Ferry.	Letart.	Southside.
Beech Hillk	Glenwood.	McCausland.	Spilman.
Ben Lomond,	Graham Station,	Maggie.	Tribble.
Capehart.	Grimms Landing.	Mason.	West Columbia.
Clifton.	Hartford.	Mercers Bottom	

MERCER COUNTY.

Formed in 1837 from parts of Giles and Tazewell counties, and named from General Hugh Mercer, of revolutionary fame, who was killed at the battle of Princeton, New Jersey. Land area 419 square miles; population 38,371, census of 1910; estimated population 48,020, July 1, 1916; estimated population 49,574, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Princeton. Altitude 2,450 feet. Population 1,000 in 1910. Estimated population 8,500, September 1, 1918.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Isaiah C. Herndon, Republican; Welch.  
 Terms Commence.....Secnd Tuesday in May, second Tuesday in August and fourth Tuesday in November.  
 Official Court Reporter.....Louis D. Wilmore, Republican; Welch.  
 Judge Criminal Court.....J. Frank Maynard, Republican; Bluefield.  
 Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and first Monday in October.  
 Official Court Reporter.....G. Loomis Pugh, Republican; Huntington.  
 Sheriff.....W. J. Elliott, Republican; Princeton.  
 Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.  
 Prosecuting Attorney.....H. B. Lee, Republican; Bluefield.  
 Clerk Circuit Court.....H. D. Karnes, Republican; Princeton.  
 Ex-Officio Clerk of the Criminal Court.  
 Chancery Commissioners.....J. H. Gadd, Republican; Princeton.  
 W. S. Dangerfield; Republican; Princeton.  
 A. M. Sutton, Republican; Princeton.  
 C. B. Martin, Republican; Princeton.  
 J. E. Brown, Republican; Bluefield.  
 J. S. Kable, Republican; Bluefield.  
 Divorce Commissioner.....H. C. Ellett, Republican; Princeton.  
 Clerk County Court.....Lowery G. Bowling, Democrat; Princeton.

- Act'g. Supt. Free Schools.... E. B. King, Republican; Princeton.  
 County Road Engineer.....C. E. Barton, Republican; Princeton.  
 Surveyor.....J. W. Bailey, Republican; Athens.  
 Assessor.....Giles Hambrick, Republican; Littleburg.  
 Com. School Lands.....G. P. Hylton, Republican; Princeton.  
 County Commissioners.....President—Allen W. Brown, Democrat;  
 Princeton; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 B. B. Hunt, Republican; New Hope; term  
 expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
 O. P. Griffith, Democrat; Spanishburg; term  
 expires Dec. 31, 1922.  
 B'd Review & Equalization..C. H. Mustard, Republican; Bluefield; term  
 expires in 1919.  
 A. I. Bratton, Democrat; Princeton; term  
 expires in 1921.  
 C. E. Wheeler, Republican; Matoaka; term  
 expires in 1923.  
 Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and  
 Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. R.  
 Vermillion, Princeton, County Health Offi-  
 cer.  
 U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Bluefield. Drs. J. E. Martin, F. T. Ridley  
 and E. H. Thompson.

#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Princeton.)

Dangerfield, W. S.	McNutt, Ellett & Mc-	Sutton, A. M.
Daniels, J. D.	Nutt	Woods & Martin
DeJarnette, H. E.	Pendleton, John R.	Fletcher, W. C.
Gadd, J. H.	Reynolds, A. W.	Walter R. Burnett
Malcolm W. H.	Rodgers, W. W.	Matoaka
Merrill, C. W.	Smith, Ajax T.	
McGrath, John M.	Smith, C. W.	

(Post office address, Bluefield.)

*Ashworth, B. H.	Ritz, Harold A.	Ritz, Russell S.
*Day, Henley F.	(Sup. Ct.)	Ross, William E.
Dillard, George L.	Dillard, John R.	Sanders, Crockett &
French & *Easley	McClaugherty, Scott &	Kee
Gollehon, J. H.	Richardson	Scott, Thomas H.
Holland, L. J.	Meadows, J. A.	Scott, Luther G.
Kingdon, A. F.	Athens	*St. Clair, O. E.
Lee, H. B.	Parker, William J.	*Tanner, Howell M.
Moore, Robert E.	Peters, Frank M.	*Trapnell, Thomas T.
*Fox, Alfred G.	Richardson, George Jr.	

\*In military service.

## POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—John C. Pack, Chairman, Bramwell; A. J. Hearn, Secretary, Bluefield; E. W. Hale, Treasurer, Princeton.

W. A. Craven, Lowe; Harry Bowen, Bramwell; Zeb B. Ellison, W. E. Hall, S. L. Ballengie, Harry Kleiman, A. L. Rhodes, Fred Hawley, J. D. Enochs, Martin Gary, R. C. Sproles and C. A. Honaker, Bluefield; W. A. Miller and S. R. Pennington, Princeton; L. D. Martin and J. A. Roland, Athens; J. B. Eads and H. H. Ellison, Camp Creek.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—A. E. Bivens, Chairman, Bluefield; O. H. Bowling, Secretary, Princeton; Dr. E. H. Thompson, Treasurer, Bluefield.

Jarius Collins, Bramwell; C. E. Kinzer, Rock; F. M. Peters, W. J. Wiley, George Richardson, Jr., Thomas E. Cofer, E. A. Leonard, Jr., John S. Hall, Thomas O. J. Wilson, G. W. Hetherington, R. A. Hale and H. B. Kitts, Bluefield; C. W. Merrill and R. S. Peter, Princeton; Dr. S. R. Holroyd, Athens; A. A. Hopkins, Lerona; N. H. Moye and J. M. Rose, Camp Creek.

## NEWSPAPERS.

**Telegraph**.....Bluefield. Established in 1894; published every morning except Monday by the Daily Telegraph Printing Company; Independent-Republican; circulation 5,100.

**Mountain State Sentinel**... Princeton. Established in 1914; published every Friday by the Princeton Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 2,000.

**Mercer Progress**.....Princeton. Established in 1916; published every Tuesday by F. A. Mole; Democratic.

**Evening Press**.....Princeton. Established in 1917; published every afternoon except Sunday by Bennett, Hedrick & Mole; Independent; circulation 1,800.

## NATIONAL BANKS.

**First National Bank**.....Bluefield. Edwin Mann, President; L. A. Hooper, Cashier; N. F. Bane, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$250,000; surplus and undivided profits \$365,000; deposits \$2,900,000; statement June 6, 1918.

**Flat Top National Bank**....Bluefield. L. E. Tierney, President; E. T. Tyree, Cashier; W. B. Hicks, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$110,000; deposits \$1,800,000; statement June 6, 1918.

- First National Bank**.....Princeton. C. R. McNutt, President; T. M. Fry, Cashier; R. N. Vermillier, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$25,000; deposits \$430,000; statement June 5, 1918.
- Bluefield National Bank**.....Bluefield. Joseph S. Gillispie, President; Richard B. Parrish, Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$1,000; deposits \$350,000; statement June 1, 1918.

#### STATE BANKS.

- Bank of Athens**.....Athens. Began business in 1905. H. E. Martin, President; J. S. Lilly, Cashier; Fred V. Cooper, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$8,000; deposits \$167,000; statement June 1, 1918.
- Bank of Bramwell**.....Bramwell. Began business in 1889. Isaac T. Mann, President; J. B. Perry, Cashier; E. S. Baker, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$300,000; surplus and undivided profits \$465,000; deposits \$5,500.00; statement May 30, 1918.
- Princeton Banking Co.**.....Princeton. Began business in 1889. E. W. Hale, President; E. A. Calfee, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus \$50,000.
- Virginia Bank of Commerce**..Princeton. Began business in 1911. W. S. Dangerfield, President; S. F. Cleghon, Cashier; A. C. Johnston, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$1,600; deposits \$90,000; statement June 4, 1918.
- Bank of Matoaka**.....Matoaka. Began business in 1906. D. H. Barger, President; H. G. Happersett, Cashier; H. E. Clark, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$20,000; deposits \$450,000; statement June 1, 1918.
- Commercial Bank**.....Bluefield. Began business in 1917. Bernard McClaugherty, President; W. C. Givens, Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$4,551.96; deposits \$253,191; statement June 29, 1918.

#### DISTRICT OFFICERS.

##### East River District.

- Justices of the Peace**.....L. A. Pine, Democrat; Princeton.  
J. R. Boyd, Democrat; Oakvale.

Constables.....L. S. Fielder, Democrat; Princeton.  
John Flick, Democrat; Oakvale.

**Plymouth District.**

Justices of the Peace.....W. A. Cooper, Democrat; Athens.  
R. A. Martin, Democrat; Pettrey.

Constables.....Fred Ball, Democrat; Athens.  
E. Wiley, Democrat; Pettrey.

**Rock District.**

Justices of the Peace.....Mac Perdue, Republican; Bramwell.  
H. I. Cook, Republican; Matoaka.

Constables.....Noah C. Hawks, Republican; Matoaka.  
J. O. Mangus, Republican; Montcalm.

**Jumping Branch District.**

Justice of the Peace.....John Jewell, Republican; Camp Creek.  
Constable.....F. D. Ellison, Republican; Camp Creek.

**Beaver Pond District.**

Justices of the Peace.....W. W. McNeal, Democrat; Bluefield.  
S. Frazier Stowers, Democrat; Bluefield.

Constables.....Fred B. Mitchell, Democrat; Bluefield.  
Charles P. Bailey, Democrat; Ada.

**POST OFFICES IN MERCER COUNTY.**

Ada.	Crystal.	Hiawatha.	Nemours.
Algonquin.	Dott.	Ingleside.	Oakvale.
Arlista.	Duhring.	Kegley.	Oney Gap.
Athens.	Dunns.	Lashmeet.	Petty.
Barn.	Elgood.	Lerona.	Pride.
Beeson.	Flat Top.	Lowe.	Princeton.
Bluefield.	Freeman.	McComas.	Rock.
Bramwell.	Gardner.	Mannering.	Spanishburg.
Burg.	Giatto.	Matoaka.	Springton.
Camp Creek.	Goodwill.	Mercer Healing	Widemouth.
Coaldale.	Hardy.	Springs.	Willowton.
Coopers.	Hatcher.	Montcalm.	Wolfe.

**MINERAL COUNTY.**

Formed in 1866 from part of Hampshire county and named from the abundance of its mineral deposits. Land area 349 square miles; population 16,674 census of 1910; estimated population 19,058, July 1, 1916; estimated population 19,442, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Keyser. Altitude 801 feet. Population 5,000 in 1910; estimated population 7,500, July 1, 1918.



## POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—W. C. Grimes, Chairman, Keyser; J. Leonard Baer, Secretary and Treasurer, Piedmont.

O. M. Rizer and Dr. H. F. Pinnell, Piedmont; W. E. Crooks and Thomas Johnson, Keyser; Herbert Thrush and Silas M. Arnold, Burlington; E. B. Staggs and F. W. Rawlings, Keyser, R. 1; Wade Liller, Elk Garden; R. A. Radcliff, Ridgeley; Oliver J. Dayton, Knobley.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—Chas. M. Miller, Chairman; Keyser; James G. Wright, Secretary, Burlington; Dr. J. O. Lantz, Treasurer, Hartmonsville.

James E. Sheetz, Keyser; Charles Homan, Ridgeville; Hampton McNeill, Headsville; W. J. Kirkendall, Reeses Mill; J. R. Kuykendall, Champwood; E. V. Enlow, Ridgeley; W. H. Kimes, Blaine.

## NEWSPAPERS.

- Mountain Echo**.....Keyser. Established in 1876; published every Friday by the Echo Company; E. E. Hood, editor and general manager; Republican; circulation 2,000.
- Tribune**.....Keyser. Established in 1869; published every Friday by W. H. Barger; Democratic; circulation 1,290.
- Mineral News**.....Keyser. Established in 1912; published every evening except Sunday by W. H. Barger; circulation 1,387.
- Herald**.....Piedmont. Established in 1881; published every Friday by F. W. Rose; circulation 900.
- Piedmont Independent**.....Piedmont. Established in 1891; published every Friday by James R. Combs; Independent; circulation 2,600.

## NATIONAL BANKS.

- First National Bank**.....Keyser. F. M. Reynolds, President; H. L. Arnold, Cashier. Capital \$60,000; surplus and undivided profits \$37,000; deposits \$825,000; statement May 31, 1918.
- First National Bank**.....Piedmont. Dr. John E. Suter, President; J. D. Thomas, Cashier; Norris Bruce, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$75,000; surplus and undivided profits \$72,000; deposits \$1,005,000; statement May 31, 1918.
- Davis National Bank**.....Piedmont. Allen L. Lake, President; Charles W. Getty, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$36,500; deposits \$816,003.12; statement June 8, 1918.



STATE BANKS.

Farmers & Merchants Bank.. Keyser. Began business in 1911. Richard Gerstell, President; George R. Davis, Cash-Cashier; C. B. Hott, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$17,000; deposits \$470,000; statement June 1, 1918.

Peoples Bank of Keyser.....Keyser. Began business in 1900. F. H. Babb, President; T. D. Leps, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$24,000.00; deposits \$443,000; statement June 29, 1918.

The Peoples Bank.....Ridgeley. Began business in 1915. James T. Vandergrift, President; L. P. Walker, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$4,160; deposits \$62,400; statement June 1, 1918.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Elk District.

Justice of the Peace.....C. W. Irvin, Republican; Elk Garden.  
Constable.....By special appointment.

Piedmont District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. F. Harrison, Republican; Piedmont.  
J. Leonard Baer, Republican; Piedmont.  
Constable.....C. D. Groves, Republican; Piedmont.

New Creek District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. T. Doyle, Republican; Keyser.  
I. H. Offner, Democrat; Keyser.  
Constable.....F. G. Davis, Democrat; Keyser.

Welton District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Cabln Run District.

Justice of the Peace.....C. W. Sites, Republican; Reeses Mill.  
Constable.....By special appointment.

Frankfort District.

Justice of the Peace.....John H. Payne, Democrat; Ridgeley.  
Constable.....By special appointment.

POST OFFICES IN MINERAL COUNTY.

Alaska.	Elk Garden.	Laurel Dale.	Potomac Manor.
Antioch.	Emoryville.	Newcreek.	Reeses Mill.
Barnum.	Gleason.	Nethken.	Ridgeley.
Beryl.	Hartmonsville.	Oakmont.	Ridgeville.
Blaine.	Headsville.	Pattersons Creek	Russelldale.
Burlington.	Keyser.	Piedmont.	Shaw.
Champwood.			

MINGO COUNTY.

Formed in 1895 from part of Logan county and named from the Mingo tribe of Indians of which Logan was a famous chief. Land area, 416 square miles; population 19,431, census of 1910; estimated population 24,504, July 1, 1916; estimated population 25,322, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Williamson. Altitude 660 feet. Population 3,561 in 1910. estimated population 6,000, July 1, 1918.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

- Judge Circuit Court.....James Damron, Republican; Williamson.
- Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, April and July,  
and first Monday in September.
- Official Court Reporter.....Bert Shumate, Democrat; Williamson.
- Sheriff.....G. T. Blankenship, Democrat; Matewan.  
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney.....W. H. Bronson, Democrat; Williamson.
- Clerk Circuit Court.....Guy White, Republican; Williamson.
- Chancery Commissioners....Joseph B. Straton, Democrat; Williamson.  
H. Quisenberry, Republican; Williamson.  
Bert Shumate, Democrat; Williamson.  
R. R. Bias, Progressive; Williamson.
- Divorce Commissioner.....F. B. Shannon, Republican; Williamson.
- Clerk County Court.....Elihu Boggs, Republican; Williamson.
- Supt. Free Schools.....Charles H. Ellis, Republican; Williamson.
- Surveyor.....Elias Simpkins, Democrat; Lenore.
- County Road Engineer.....Blake Taylor, Democrat; Williamson.
- Assessor.....Lewis Chafin, Democrat; Burch.
- Com. School Lands.....C. M. Whitt, Republican; Williamson.
- County Commissioners.....President—Alexander Bishop, Democrat;  
Williamson; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.  
H. G. Wilburn, Democrat; New Thacker;  
term expires Dec 31, 1920  
L. E. Armentrout, Democrat; Borderland;  
term expires Dec. 31, 1918.

- B'd Review & Equalization...** John E. Steele, Democrat; Wharncliffe; term expires in 1919.  
 J. T. Reynolds, Republican; O'Keefe; term expires in 1921.  
 Carl B. Early, Republican; Williamson; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health.....**The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. Tunis Nunemaker, Williamson, County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....**Williamson. Drs. G. B. Irvine, G. T. Conley and Tunis Nunemaker.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS.**

(Post office address, Williamson.)

Bronson, W. H.	Goodykoontz & Scherr	Wiles & Blas
Clevenger, J. H.	Noonchester, E. G.	Williamson, Hl.
Evans & Sampsel	*Slaven, Lant R.	Whitt & Shannon
*Ferrell, James A.	Stafford & West,	Whitt, S. C.
Greene, J. H.	Stokes, S. D.	York, A. B.
Quisenberry, Hubert	Straton, Joseph B.	

\*In military service.

**POLITICAL COMMITTEES.**

- Republican Executive Committee**—G. W. Hatfield, Chairman, O. H. Booten, Secretary, G. T. Dudgeon, Treasurer, Williamson.  
 John McComas and J. White, Gilbert; H. C. Goings, Matewan; E. E. Musick, Varney; Noah White, Burch; M. V. Crigger, Rawl; Dr. R. A. Salton and Eli Sohn, Williamson; Leonard Hensley, Maher; S. A. Ferrell, Lenore; Hi. Maynard, Myrtle; James H. Dempsey, Lenore; Wade Hampton and V. B. Stepp, Kermit; M. C. Dillon and John Brewer, Kirk; C. C. Messer, Dingess; Wilson Kirk, Breading.
- Democratic Executive Committee**—Hl Williamson, Chairman, John S. Hall, Secretary, Williamson.  
 C. F. Vance, Gilbert; W. H. Speed, Glen Alum; E. A. Justice and C. C. Gray, Red Jacket; R. A. Adkins, Burch; Hugh Wellman, Chat-taroy; J. M. Palmer and H. C. Straton, Naugatuck; Bud Sturgill, Rapp; Jacob Runyon, Myrtle; E. Wellman, Dingess; Buck McCloud, Breading; L. V. S. Curry and H. S. Parsley, Kermit; Henry May and John Sturgill, Kirk.

**NEWSPAPERS.**

- Mingo Republican.....**Williamson. Established in 1904. Published every Thursday by O. H. Booton and W. H. Needham: Republican; circulation 2,400.
- News.....**Williamson. Established in 1913; published every evening except Sunday by the Williamson Printing Company; Democratic; circulation 2,500.

**NATIONAL BANKS.**

- First National Bank.....**Williamson. W. J. Williamson. President; Alexander Bishop, Cashier; George W. Brown, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$104,000; deposits \$1,500,000; statement June 18, 1918.
- National Bank of Commerce..**Williamson. Wells Goodykoontz, President; Carl B. Early, Cashier; W. P. T. Varney and J. B. Smith, Assistant Cashiers. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$25,000; deposits \$850,000; statement June 29, 1918.
- Matewan National Bank....**Matewan. E. B. Chambers, President; A. D. Dickey, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus, \$9,000.

**STATE BANK.**

- Bank of Gilbert.....**Began business in 1917. Lee Ellis, Sr., President; J. A. Berry, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$820.75; deposits \$82,545.95; statement June 4, 1918.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.**

**Harvey District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....**D. K. Vance, Democrat; Breading. Wade H. Marcum, Democrat; Dingess.
- Constables.....**Cain McCloud, Democrat; Dingess. George Dillon, Democrat; Dingess.

**Hardee District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....**Floyd Mounts, Democrat; Myrtle. T. J. Meade, Democrat; Naugatuck.
- Constables.....**Robert Hitchcock, Democrat; Naugatuck.. W. J. Runyon, Democrat; Lenore.

**Lee District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....**Harry Staten, Democrat; Sprigg. A. A. Thompson, Democrat; Chattaroy.
- Constables.....**David Phillips, Democrat; Sprigg. Jess Huffman, Democrat; Chattaroy.

**Williamson District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....**C. E. Stevenson, Democrat; Williamson. M. F. Meek, Democrat; Williamson.
- Constables.....**William Williamson, Democrat; Williamson. P. K. Porter, Democrat; Williamson.

**Magnolia District.**

**Justices of the Peace**..... R. M. Stafford, Republican; Thacker.  
 A. B. Hatfield, Republican; Matewan.  
**Constables**..... Harry Chafin, Republican; Thacker.  
 A. L. Hoskins, Republican; Red Jacket.

**Stafford District.**

**Justices of the Peace**..... A. L. Bragg, Republican; Glenalum.  
 B. D. Browning, Republican; War Eagle.  
**Constables**..... Hubert Butcher, Republican; Glenalum.  
 J. H. Trent, Republican; Gilbert.

**Warfield District.**

**Justices of the Peace**..... Frank Maynard, Republican; Kermit.  
 J. W. Newsome, Democrat; Canterbury.  
**Constable**..... William Damron; Kermit.

**POST OFFICES IN MINGO COUNTY.**

Armor.	Gilbert.	Maher.	Red Jacket.
Bias.	Glenalum.	Matewan.	Rose Siding.
Blocton.	Goodman.	Meador.	Sprigg.
Borderland.	Hatfield.	Merrimac.	Thacker.
Burch.	Himler.	Myrtle.	Thacker Mines.
Canterbury.	Hinch.	Naugatuck.	Urland.
Chattaroy.	Horsepen.	New Thacker.	Varney.
Cinderella.	Justice.	Nolan.	Vulcan.
Dingess.	Kermit.	Okeefe.	War Eagle.
Domestic.	Lenore.	Ragland.	Wharncliffe.
Edgarton.	Lindsey.	Rawl.	Williamson.

**MONONGALIA COUNTY.**

Formed in 1776 from the "District of West Augusta". Its name is an adaptation from the name of its principal river. Land area 358 square miles; population 24,334, census of 1910; estimated population 27,657, July 1, 1916; estimated population 28,192, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Morgantown. Altitude 822 feet. Population 12,239, census of 1910; estimated population 13,709, July 1, 1916; estimated population 15,000, July 1, 1918.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

**Judge Circuit Court**..... George C. Sturgiss, Republican; Morgantown.  
**Terms Commence**..... Thursday after the first Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and first Monday in October.  
**Sheriff**..... John L. Dougan, Republican; Morgantown.

- Prosecuting Attorney.....Stanley R. Cox, Republican; Morgantown.  
 Clerk Circuit Court.....John Shriver, Republican; Morgantown.  
 Chancery Commissioners....T. Ray Dille, Republican; Morgantown.  
   C. T. Herd, Republican; Morgantown.  
   F. P. Corbin, Democrat; Morgantown.  
   W. J. Snee, Republican; Morgantown.  
 Divorce Commissioner.....Frank P. Weaver, Democrat; Morgantown.  
 Clerk County Court.....John M. Gregg, Republican; Morgantown.  
 Supt. Free Schools.....Lynn Hastings, Republican; Morgantown.  
 County Road Engineer.....W. S. Downs, Republican; Morgantown.  
 Surveyor.....A. L. Headley, Republican; Morgantown.  
 Assessor.....James E. Gaskins, Republican; Morgantown.  
 Com. School Lands.....A. L. Headley.  
 County Commissioners.....President—John C. Price, Republican; Morgantown; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
   A. W. Bolby, Republican; Morgantown; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
   E. C. Jennewine, Republican; Cheat Haven, R. D. 10; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.  
 Sealer Weights & Measures..S. A. Barker, Republican; Morgantown.  
 B'd Review & Equalization...I. N. Lucas, Republican; Morgantown; term expires in 1919.  
   J. L. Colebank, Republican; Point Marion, Pa.; term expires in 1921.  
   L. L. Jamison, Democrat; Morgantown; term expires in 1923.  
 Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. Charles H. McLane, Morgantown, County Health Officer.  
 U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Morgantown. Drs. J. A. Cox, R. H. Edmondson and R. W. Fisher. Dr. Edmondson on indefinite leave, account military service.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Morgantown.)

Allen, R. E. L.	Donley & Hatfield	Moreland & Guy
Barker, S. A.	Everly, E. M.	Purinton, John A.
Barrickman, Van A.	Flenniken, Fred C.	Posten, R. P.
Bowman, Frank L.	Glasscock & Glasscock	Rose, C. C.
Bufano, N. G.	Goodwin & Reay	Snee, William J.
Corbin, Frank P.	Herd, Charles T.	Shuman, Albert
Cox & Baker	Hunter, Glenn	Stewart & John
Cramer, C. W.	Ice, Lory F.	Warman, Altha
*Davis, Richard Earle	Keck & Brand	Weaver, Frank P.
Dille, C. B.	Lazelle & Stewart	White, Prescott C.
Dille, T. Ray	Malamphy, M. J., Jr.	Yost, Ellis A.

\*In military service.

## POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—Max Mathers, Chairman, Albert Shuman, Secretary, M. L. Brown, Treasurer, Morgantown.

Alex White, Wadestown, Dr. S. C. Steele, Wana; L. J. Piles, Fairview, R. 2; C. T. Emory, Blacksville; Dr. M. Rinehart, Cassville; T. G. Keenan, Van Voorhis; Joseph E. Lynch, Morgantown R. 1; George E. Kramer and Brice L. DeVault, Little Falls; M. T. Sisler, John E. Price, F. C. Flenniken, A. J. Houston and W. J. White, Morgantown; D. J. Hunter, Morgantown R. 3; C. F. Baker, Cheat Haven, Pa. R. 10.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—John L. Hatfield, Chairman, Gilbert B. Miller, Secretary, Grover C. Casto, Treasurer, Morgantown.

Harry Sanders, J. L. Wharton, A. F. Carter, Grover C. Casto, L. J. Weaver, Robert D. Barrickman and C. C. Robinson, Morgantown; Sanford Lemley, Bula; Irwin Tennant, Cross Roads; R. S. Lantz, Blacksville; Brown Tennant, McCurdysville, Rivesville R. D.; W. P. Baker, Morgantown, R. 7; F. L. Sanders, Van Voorhis, R. D.; W. S. Carrothers and R. B. Ross, Little Falls, R. D.; W. B. Stewart, Morgantown, R. D.; Marshall Miller, Morgantown; Calvin Lyons, Morgantown, R. D.; A. C. Bowers, Cheat Haven, Pa. R. 10.

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

- Morgantown Post**.....Morgantown. Established in 1899; published every evening except Sunday by the Morgantown Post Company, (Inc.); Republican; circulation 3,025.
- Morgantown Weekly Post**...Formerly the Morgantown Post, established in 1864; published by the same company; Republican; circulation 1,150.
- New Dominion**.....Morgantown. Established in 1888; published every morning except Sunday by the Dominion News Company, (Incorporated); sworn circulation 2,488.
- Weekly New Dominion**.....Established in 1876; published every Wednesday; circulation 1,680.
- The Bar**.....Morgantown. Established in 1888; published monthly by the West Virginia Bar Association; Legal; circulation 650.
- Athenaeum**.....Morgantown. Established in 1888; published every Saturday during college year by the Students' Publishing Association of the West Virginia University; Collegiate; circulation 825.
- West Va. School Journal and Educator**.....Morgantown. Established in 1871; published monthly by Barbe & Armstrong; educational; circulation 3,800.

## NATIONAL BANKS.

- Second National Bank**.....Morgantown. Aaron J. Garlow, President; W. E. Arnett, Cashier. Capital \$80,000; surplus \$140,000.
- Citizens National Bank**.....Morgantown. John L. Hatfield, President; E. D. Tumlin, Cashier. Capital \$150,000; surplus, \$19,500.

## STATE BANKS.

- Bank of the Monongahela Valley**.....Morgantown. Began business in 1888. E. H. Coombs, President; J. H. McGrew, Cashier; A. H. McBee, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$110,000 surplus and undivided profits \$245,000; deposits \$1,850,000; statement June 3, 1918.
- Bank of Morgantown**.....Morgantown. Began business in 1906. Thos. E. Hodges, President; D. R. Richards, Cashier; L. C. Snyder, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$99,500; surplus and undivided profits \$80,500; deposits \$800,460; statement May 31, 1918.
- Farmers & Merchants Bank**..Morgantown. Began business in 1895. Davis Elkins, President; Cassius C. Brown, Cashier; H. G. Hodges, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$150,000; surplus \$95,000; deposits \$1,100,000; statement June 29, 1918.
- Federal Savings & Trust Co.**..Morgantown. Began business in 1903. E. M. Grant, President; E. D. Tumlin, Treasurer. Capital \$160,800; surplus \$34,100.
- Dunkard Valley Bank**.....Blacksville. Began business in 1902. S. M. Stewart, President; W. B. Haught, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$8,000; deposits \$200,000; statement June 3, 1918.
- Bank of Wadestown**.....Wadestown. Began business in 1905. R. S. Clovis, President; Alexander White, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$16,000; deposits \$170,000; statement June 29, 1918.

## DISTRICT OFFICERS.

## Battelle District.

- Justices of the Peace**.....George DeGarmo, Republican; Wadestown. Joseph I. Steele, Republican; Wana.
- Constables**.....By special appointment.



**Clay District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....L. C. Varner, Republican; Fairview, R. 2.  
W. S. Tennant, Republican; Mooresville
- Constables**.....Jesse E. Moore, Republican; Mooresville.  
Arlie W. Moore, Republican; Fairview, R. 2.

**Cass District.**

- Justice of the Peace**.....W. P. Barker, Democrat; Morgantown, R. 7.
- Constable**.....By special appointment.

**Grant District.**

- Justice of the Peace**.....John M. Hildebrand, Republican; Uffington.
- Constable**.....E. D. Clear, Republican; Morgantown.

**Clinton District.**

- Justice of the Peace**.....C. W. Downey, Republican; Little Falls.
- Constable**.....J. A. Burns, Republican; Morgantown, R. 5.

**Morgan District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....W. L. Boughner, Republican; Morgantown.  
S. A. Posten, Republican; Morgantown.
- Constable**.....W. E. Cobun Republican; Morgantown.

**Union District.**

- Justice of the Peace**.....R. S. Rexroad, Republican; Morgantown, R. 3.
- Constable**.....By special appointment.

**POST OFFICES IN MONONGALIA COUNTY.**

Beechwood.	Greer.	Morgantown.	Star City.
Behler.	Hoard.	Opekiska.	Sturglsson.
Blacksville.	Little Falls.	Pentress.	Uffington.
Cassville.	Lowsville.	Richard.	Vanvoorhis.
Core.	Mona.	Rock Forge.	Wadestown.
Dellslow.	Mooresville.	Sabraton.	Wana.

**MONROE COUNTY.**

Formed in 1799 from part of Greenbrier and named from James Monroe, a Governor of Virginia and later President of the United States. Land area 457 square miles; population 13,055, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1916, and July 1, 1917.

County seat—Union. Altitude approximately 2,100 feet. Population 298 in 1910.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

- Judge Circuit Court**.....Isaiah C. Herndon, Republican; Welch.
- Terms Commence**..... Second Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in July and second Tuesday in November.
- Official Court Reporter**..... Charles V. Price, Democrat; Welch.
- Sheriff**..... George E. Bare, Republican; Union.  
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**..... W. M. LaFon, Democrat; Union.
- Clerk Circuit Court**..... R. Porter Boyd, Democrat; Union.
- Chancery Commissioners**.... W. M. La Fon.  
J. T. G. Miller, Republican; Sinks Grove.  
J. Wallace McDowell, Republican; Second Creek.
- Clerk County Court**..... E. S. McNeer, Democrat; Union.
- Supt. Free Schools**..... W. W. Baker, Democrat; Greenville.
- County Road Engineer**..... Jack W. Hancock, Democrat; Union.
- Surveyor**..... John H. Sydenstricker, Democrat; Wolf-creek.
- Assessor**..... O. L. Miller, Republican; Union.
- Com. School Lands**..... W. P. Chambers, Republican; Rock Camp.
- County Commissioners**..... President—S. C. Wallace, Democrat; Zenith; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
G. W. Keatley, Democrat; Ballard; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
J. T. G. Miller, Democrat; Sinks Grove; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
- B'd Review & Equalization**... J. C. McClaugherty, Democrat; Union; term expires in 1919.  
C. A. Dunn, Republican; Red Sulphur Springs; term expires in 1921.  
L. F. Christie, Republican; Sinks Grove; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**..... The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. H. M. Brown, Union, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Union, unless otherwise given.)

- |                 |                |                     |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Campbell, A. N. | Meadows, J. A. | Thompson, George J. |
| Clark, R. L.    | Athens         | Alderson.           |
| Rowan, J. L.    | Ballard, E. E. |                     |
| LaFon, W. M.    | Peterstown.    |                     |

**POLITICAL COMMITTEES.**

**Republican Executive Committee**—E. Chase Bare, Chairman, P. E. Conner, Secretary, Alderson; T. W. Scott, Treasurer, Sinks Grove.

E. I. Terry and H. R. Ballard, Peterstown; C. F. Raines, Rock Camp; W. M. Comer, Greenville; M. E. Pitzer, Creamery; J. E. Foster, Wolf Creek; Shelton Clark and W. H. Young, Union; G. W. Arthur, Gap Mills; Oat Neal, Zenith; N. P. Scott, Sinks Grove; J. Wallace McDowell, Second Creek.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—F. G. Lobban, Chairman and Treasurer, Alderson; W. R. Fullin, Secretary, Willow Bend.

E. H. Shanklin, Union; J. W. Lyncey, Dorr; E. W. McClung, Sinks Grove; W. H. Huffman, Sweet Springs; C. C. Patton, Laurel Branch; L. L. Spangler, Ballard; Dr. C. P. Bradley, Lindside; W. H. Riner, Rock Camp; O. H. Ballard, Greenville; J. L. Ellis, Creamery.

**NEWSPAPERS.**

**Monroe Watchman**.....Union. Established in 1872; published every Thursday by A. S. Johnston, Democratic; circulation 2,500.

**Advertiser**.....Alderson. Established in 1899; published every Saturday by George Werkheiser; Prohibition; circulation 1,227.

**NATIONAL BANKS.**

**First National Bank**.....Peterstown; J. E. Hansbarger, President; John S. Taylor, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$23,223.72; deposits \$158,000; statement June 3, 1918.

**First National Bank**.....Alderson. L. E. Johnson, President; James H. George, Cashier; H. B. Rowe, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$81,000; surplus and undivided profits \$58,000; deposits \$561,000; statement June 1, 1918.

**Alderson National Bank**.....Alderson. T. H. Jarrett, President; O. D. Massey, Cashier; W. W. Stevens, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$15,000; deposits \$377,612.03; statement June 1, 1918.

**STATE BANKS.**

**Bank of Monroe**.....Union. Began business in 1904. C. E. Lynch, President; H. P. Tracy, Cashier; H. S. Ellison, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$2,000; deposits \$280,000; statement June 3, 1918.

- Farmers Banking Company..** Union. Began business in 1906. R. E. J. Campbell, President; C. H. Hoylman, Cashier; J. R. McCoy, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$15,619; deposits \$90,078.90; statement June 7, 1918.
- Bank of Greenville.....** Greenville. Began business in 1902. I. N. Ballard, President; R. S. Dunlap, Cashier; W. M. Comar, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$15,500; deposits \$92,000; statement May 31, 1918.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.**

**Union District**

- Justices of the Peace.....** J. T. Miller, Democrat; Union.  
H. L. Alford, Republican; Union.
- Constable.....** J. H. Bostick. Democrat; Union.

**Sweet Spring District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....** J. H. Cook, Democrat; Centennial.  
C. H. Doss, Democrat; Waiteville.
- Constable.....** L. F. Dunbar, Democrat; Waiteville.

**Springfield District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....** W. W. Sims, Republican; Wikel.  
H. D. Lively, Republican; Wayside.
- Constables.....** By special appointment.

**Red Sulphur District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....** C. W. Thompson. Democrat; Red Sulphur Springs.  
G. C. Broyles, Republican; Lindside.
- Constable.....** W. D. Lowry, Democrat; Ballard.

**Wolf Creek District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....** G. E. Compton, Republican; Sinks Grove.  
C. M. Hall, Democrat; Knobs.
- Constables.....** J. E. Bowyer, Republican; Sinks Grove.  
H. A. Vass, Democrat; Knobs.

**Second Creek District.**

- Justice of the Peace.....** C. C. Hoke, Republican; Second Creek.
- Constable.....** By special appointment.

**POST OFFICES IN MONROE COUNTY.**

Alderson.	Elmhurst.	Knobs.	Red Sul. Springs..
Assurance.	Gapmills.	Laurelbranch.	Rock Camp.
Ballard.	Gates.	Lindside.	Roxalia.
Broomhurst.	Glace.	Monitor.	Salt Sul. Springs.
Cashmere.	Greenville.	Orchard.	Sarton.
Centennial.	Hans Creek.	Pedro.	Secondcreek.
Creamery.	Hollywood.	Peterstown.	Sinks Grove.
Dorr.	Keenan.	Pickaway.	Sweetsprings.

Union.	Wayside.	Willow Bend.	Zenith.
Waiteville.	Wikel.	Wolfcreek.	

### MORGAN COUNTY.

Formed in 1820 from parts of Berkeley and Hampshire counties, and named from Daniel Morgan, who, as a boy, acted as a teamster under General Braddock and afterwards became a noted Indian fighter and a general in the Revolutionary army. The land area of Morgan county is 233 square miles; population 7,848, census of 1910; estimated population 8,197, July 1, 1916; estimated population 8,253 July 1, 1917.

County seat—Berkeley Springs. Altitude 612 feet. Population 864 in 1910.

### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge of Circuit Court.....	J. M. Woods, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Terms Commence.....	First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in April and first Tuesday in September.
Sheriff.....	C. R. Hovermale, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	H. W. Bayer, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	W. H. Webster, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Chancery Commissioners....	J. Hammond Siler, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
	W. H. Webster, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
	W. Jack Hunter, Democrat; Berkeley Spgs.
Clerk County Court.....	M. S. Harmison, Republican; Berkeley Spgs.
Supt. Free Schools.....	G. F. Fearnow, Republican; Berkeley Spgs.
County Road Engineer.....	Earl L. Miller, Republican; Berkeley Spgs.
Surveyor.....	M. A. Venarsdale, Republican; Berkeley Spgs.
Assessor.....	E. B. Blake, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Com. School Lands.....	A. C. McIntire, Democrat; Martinsburg.
County Commissioners.....	President—B. E. Dawson, Republican; Berkeley Springs; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
	J. W. Swaim, Democrat; Berkeley Springs; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
	F. E. Rice, Republican; Berkeley Springs; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
Sealer Weights & Measures..	W. R. Dawson, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
B'd Review & Equallzation...J. W. Kerns, Republican; Berkeley Springs.	term expires in 1919.
	M. A. Vanorsdale, Republican; Great Cacapon; term expires in 1921.
	Peter B. Dick, Democrat; Ungers Store; term expires in 1923.

## LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Berkeley Springs.)

Allen, Horace D.	Buchanan, John	Weaver, Mrs. G. Mc-
Bayer, Harry West	Duckwall, J. McCarty	Intire
	Siler, J. Hammond	

## POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—John F. Weber, Chairman. J. C. Laley, Secretary, Hilson Henry, Treasurer, Berkeley Springs.

F. H. Duckwall and Jacob Barnhart, Berkeley Springs; J. F. Goliday, Paw Paw; James R. Kidwell, Great Cacapon; Clarence Wilson, Stotlers X Roads; E. J. Hasenbuhler and G. D. Chase, Cherry Run; C. G. Hovermale, Ridge; Emory C. Davison, Ungers Store.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—William R. Michael, Chairman, Berkeley Springs R. 2; S. Latrobe Hunter, Secretary, Berkeley Springs; Bohrer, Treasurer, Ungers Store.

M. W. Widmyer, G. Cameron Hunter and George C. Clem, Berkeley Springs; W. Albert Fisher, Great Cacapon; J. W. Spriggs, Magnolia; P. K. Stotler, Stotlers X Roads, Joseph S. Butts and D. W. Gates, Cherry Run.

## NEWSPAPERS.

**Morgan Messenger**.....Berkeley Springs. Established in 1893 published every Thursday by S. S. Buzerd; Republican; circulation 1,050.

**News**.....Berkeley Springs. Established in 1885; published every Friday by N. S. D. Pendleton; Democratic; circulation 300.

## STATE BANKS.

**Bank of Berkeley Springs**....Berkeley Springs. Began business in 1890. Vernon E. Johnson, President; A. M. Mendenhall, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus \$13,000.

**Bank of Morgan County**....Berkeley Springs. Began business in 1913. W. H. Somers, President; R. E. Allen, Cashier; V. C. Somers, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$4,000; deposits \$280,000; statement June 3, 1918.

## DISTRICT OFFICERS.

## Allen District.

Justice of the Peace.....O. B. Weber, Republican; Berkeley Springs.  
 Constable.....Arthur B. Yost, Republican; Berkeley Spgs.

## Bath District.

Justices of the Peace.....D. Widmyer, Republican; Berkeley Springs.  
 P. J. Coughlan, Republican; Berkeley Spgs.  
 Constable.....N. H. Hobday, Republican; Berkeley Spgs.

## Cacapon District.

Justices of the Peace.....E. E. Allemong, Republican; Great Cacapon.  
 P. M. Appel, Republican; Paw Paw.  
 Constable.....C. S. Croston, Republican; Orleans X Roads.

## Rock Gap District.

Justice of the Peace.....S. P. Digman, Democrat; Berkeley Springs.  
 Constable.....By special appointment.

## Sleepy Creek District

Justice of the Peace.....A. J. Kesecker, Republican; Cherry Run.  
 Constable.....By special appointment.

## Timber Ridge District.

Justice of the Peace.....S. E. Shockey, Democrat; Oakland.  
 Constable.....H. C. Shade, Democrat; Oakland.

## POST OFFICES IN MORGAN COUNTY.

Berkeley Springs.	Largent.	Orleans Cross	Sleepy Creek.
Brosius.	Magnolia.	Roads.	Stotlers Cross
Cherry Run.	Oakland.	Paw Paw.	Roads.
Great Cacapon.	Omps.	Ridge.	Ungers Store.

## McDOWELL COUNTY.

Formed in 1858 from a part of Tazewell county, and named from James McDowell, Governor of Virginia in 1843. Land area 533 square miles; population 47,856, census of 1910; estimated population 66,157, July 1, 1916; estimated population 69,105, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Welch. Altitude 1,304 feet. Population 1,526 in 1910; estimated population 2,500 July 1, 1918.

## COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....Isaiah C. Herndon, Republican; Welch.  
 Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in September.

Official Court Reporter.....L. D. Willmore, Republican; Welch.  
 Judge Criminal Court.....James French Strother, Republican; Welch.

- Terms Commence**.....Second Monday in January, second Monday in April, second Monday in July and second Monday in November.
- Official Court Reporter**.....**Vacancy.**
- Sheriff**.....S. A. Daniel, Republican; Welch.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....G. L. Counts, Republican; Welch.
- Clerk Circuit Court**.....W. Burbridge Payne, Republican; Welch.  
Ex-officio Clerk of the Criminal Court.
- Chancery Commissioners**....G. L. Counts.  
J. J. Divine, Republican; Welch.  
E. C. Marshall, Democrat; Welch.
- Divorce Commissioner**.....F. C. Cook, Republican; Welch.
- Clerk County Court**.....W. W. Whyte, Republican; Welch.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....W. C. Cook, Republican; Welch.
- County Road Engineer**.....W. J. McClaren, Republican; Welch.
- Surveyor**.....L. A. Osborne, Republican; Welch.
- Assessor**.....W. J. Hatfield, Republican; Welch.
- Com. School Lands**.....C. E. Rusmisell, Republican; McDowell.
- County Commissioners**.....President—H. N. Eavenson, Republican; Gary; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.  
J. E. Jones, Republican; Switchback; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
R. K. Bragonier, Republican; Keystone; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
- Sealer Weights & Measures**..T. W. Edwards, Republican; Welch.
- B'd Review & Equalization**...J. P. Flannigan, Democrat; Welch; term expires in 1919.  
William Barrack, Republican; Berwind; term expires in 1921.  
H. T. Graham, Republican; Anawalt; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. H. G. Camper, Welch, County Health Officer.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS.**

(Post office address Welch, unless otherwise given.)

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Anderson, Strother,<br>Hughes & Curd,<br>Cook & Howard<br>*Crockett, J. M.                                  | Quisenberry, Miss Rosa<br>Sale & Tucker<br>Solins, Samuel<br>Strother, Taylor &<br>Taylor | Partlow, Ira J.<br>Smith, James K.<br>Keystone<br>Riley, Cecil H.         |
| Flanagan, James P.<br>Froe, Arthur G.<br>Greever, Gillespie &<br>Divine<br>Life & Harmon<br>Marshall, E. C. | Capehart, Harry J.<br>Keystone<br>Carter, B. E.<br>Kimball<br>Harper, E. H.               | Tomlinson, D. Robert<br>Moon, S. B.<br>Wilcoe.<br>Auvil, D. L.<br>Jaeger. |

\*In military service.



## POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—McGinnis Hatfield, Chairman, Northfork; C. Frank Wright, Secretary, J. Frank Johnson, Treasurer, Welch.

J. H. Petty, Anawalt; S. B. Moon, Wilcoe; John W. Cooksey, Yukon; H. S. Johnson, Berwind; S. E. Nease, Welch; T. Edward Hill, Keystone; Dr. E. F. Peters, Mayberry; J. M. Pannell, Elkhorn; Dr. A. S. Adams and Harry Totz, Northfork; John Kennedy, Iaeger; H. L. Bailey, Mohawk.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—L. E. Tierney, Chairman, Joseph P. Cofer, Secretary, Powhatan; L. H. Clark, Treasurer, Kyle.

\*W. E. Riley, Anawalt; \*A. H. Tabor, Wilcoe; C. A. Bailey, Berwind; J. W. Johnson, War; J. W. English, McDowell; A. K. Parker, Northfork; B. C. Burr and W. G. Morgan, Davy; C. B. Smith, Mayberry, J. L. Huddleston, Mohawk; D. L. Auvil, Iaeger.

\*In military service.

## NEWSPAPERS.

**McDowell Recorder**.....Welch. Established in 1891; published every Friday by the Welch Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 1,800.

**McDowell Times (Colored)**..Keystone. Established in 1904; published every Friday by the McDowell Times Publishing Company; Republican.

**W. Va. Tribune (Colored)**....Northfork. Established in 1915; published every Friday by Drewey & Coleman; Republican; circulation 500.

## NATIONAL BANKS.

**First National Bank**.....Welch. D. J. F. Strother, President; Bernard O. Swope, Cashier; C. Frank Wright and Miss Bess Henkins, Assistant Cashiers. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$80,000; deposits \$900,000; statement June 3, 1918.

**McDowell County Nat. Bank**..Welch. Isaac T. Mann, President; I. J. Rhodes, Vice President and Cashier; Warren A. Wilson, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$215,000; deposits \$1,400,000; statement June 1, 1918.

**First National Bank**.....Keystone. D. E. French, President; L. C. Fowlkes, Cashier; D. A. Atkins, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$38,000; deposits \$480,000; statement June 4, 1918.

- Gary National Bank.....Gary. R. V. Shanklin, President; J. H. Barker. Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$30,000; deposits \$700,000; statement June 3, 1918.
- First National Bank.....Northfork. Lester G. Toney, President; W. A. Creager, Cashier; D. B. Hambrick, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$64,000; deposits \$949,607; statement June 1, 1918.
- First National Bank.....Anawalt. William Leckie, President; H. A. McNeer, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; undivided profits \$5,019.54.

**STATE BANK.**

- The Berwind Bank.....Berwind. Established in 1914. B. L. Simpson. President; R. L. Page, Cashier; E. S. Thompson. Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$50,000; deposits \$725,000; statement June 5, 1918.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.**

**Adkin District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....C. C. Froe, Republican; Wilcoe.  
J. B. Spencer, Republican; Anawalt.
- Constables.....J. E. Whittle, Republican; Wilcoe.  
J. H. Collins, Republican; Jenkinjones.

**Big Creek District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....D. W. Beavers, Republican; English.  
C. W. Stanley, Republican; Berwind.
- Constables.....H. L. Spence, Republican; Yukon.  
B. P. Payne, Republican; Yukon.

**Brown's Creek District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....J. W. Edwards, Republican; Welch.  
Samuel Crider, Republican; Kimball.
- Constables.....W. C. Mitchell, Republican; Welch.  
Henry Richards, Republican; Kimball.

**Elkhorn District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....T. T. Smith, Republican; Switchback.  
Floyd Ross, Republican; Elkhorn.
- Constables.....Cal Hanes, Republican; Elkhorn.  
R. D. Gibson, Republican; Maybeury.

**Northfork District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....C. Donnelly, Republican; McDowell.  
P. C. Peters, Republican; Northfork.
- Constables.....Jack Taylor, Republican; Northfork.  
John Claxton, Republican; Northfork.

**Sandy River District.**

**Justices of the Peace**.....L. H. Payne, Republican; Bradshaw.  
 A. J. Cline, Republican; Panther.  
**Constables**.....Walter Stacy, Republican; Panther.  
 J. W. Lester, Republican; Bradshaw.

**POST OFFICES IN McDOWELL COUNTY.**

Algoma.	Davy.	Keystone.	Powhatan.
Anawalt.	Dearing.	Kimball.	Premier.
Ashland.	Deegans.	Kyle.	Roderfield.
Avondale.	Eckman.	Landgraft.	Six.
Beech Fork.	Elbert.	Leckie.	Superior.
Berwind.	Elkhorn.	Lex.	Switchback.
Bigfour.	English.	Longpole.	Thorpe.
Big Sandy.	Ennis.	McDowell.	Twin Branch.
Bradshaw.	Excelsior.	Maitland.	Valls creek.
Brewsterdale.	Filbert.	Marytown.	Vivian.
Canebrake.	Gary.	Maybeury.	War.
Capels.	Gilliam.	Mohawk.	Welch.
Caretta.	Havaco.	Newhall.	Wilcoe.
Coalwood.	Hemphill.	Northfork.	Wilmore.
Crumpler.	Hensley.	Page ton.	Worth.
Cucumber.	Jaeger.	Panther.	Yukon.
Dan.	Jenkinjones.	Paynesville.	

**NICHOLAS COUNTY.**

Formed in 1818 from a part of Greenbrier county and named from Wilson Cary Nicholas, Governor of Virginia in 1814. Land area 680 square miles; population 17,699, census of 1910; estimated population 21,657, July 1, 1916; estimated population 22,295 July 1, 1917.

County seat—Summersville. Altitude 1,894 feet. Population 204 in 1910. Estimated population 300, July 1, 1918.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

**Judge Circuit Court**.....Jake Fisher, Democrat; Sutton.  
**Terms Commence**.....Third Monday in January, third Monday in May and third Monday in October.  
**Sheriff**.....W. E. Morton, Democrat; Summersville.  
 Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.  
**Prosecuting Attorney**.....G. G. Duff, Democrat; Richwood.  
**Clerk Circuit Court**.....Jennings J. Summers, Republican; Summersville.  
**Chancery Commissioners**....T. W. Ayers, Democrat; Summersville.  
 S. R. King, Democrat; Summersville.  
 R. A. Kincaid, Democrat; Summersville.  
 R. E. Horan, Republican; Summersville.

- Clerk County Court..... P. N. Wiseman, Democrat; Summersville.  
 Supt. Free Schools..... L. O. Bobbitt, Democrat; Summersville.  
 Surveyor and Road Engineer. Robert Williamson, Jr., Democrat; Richwood.  
 Assessor..... C. L. Evans, Democrat; Summersville.  
 County Commissioners..... President—Granville Odell, Democrat; Hominy Falls; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.  
 Joseph H. Hill, Democrat; Muddlety; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 John R. Neil, Democrat; Lockwood; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
 B'd Review & Equalization... C. A. McClung, Prohibitionist; Mt. Lookout; term expires in 1919.  
 B. F. Grose, Republican; Gilboa; term expires in 1921.  
 L. A. Thomas, Republican; Richwood; term expires in 1923.  
 Board of Health..... The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. H. C. Kincaid, Summersville, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Summersville, unless otherwise given.)

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| *Alderson, F. N., & Breckenridge<br>(also at Richwood.) | Dillinger, H. E.<br>Duff, G. G.<br>Halstead, Squire | King, S. R.<br>Reddy, W. C.<br>Summersville.       |
| Bell, C. W.<br>Zela.                                    | Cross Lanes.<br>Hill, Henry,                        | Wolverton & Ayers<br>Richwood and<br>Summersville. |
| Brown & Eddy  | Lockwood.   |  |
| Craig, A. L.<br>Richwood.                               | Horan, R. E.<br>Kincaid, Robert                     |  |

\*In military service.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

- Republican Executive Committee—W. G. Brown, Chairman, Jennings J. Summers, Secretary, R. Wood Hamilton, Treasurer, Summersville.  
 J. D. Lambert, Delphi; E. E. Deitz, Richwood; C. W. Bryant, Canvas; C. W. Holcomb, Nettie; James Gray, Gilboa; Jesse Legg, Cross Lanes; H. C. Hill, Lockwood; George Dorsey, Bintree; Carl Dodrill, Birch River; M. J. Groves, Persinger; J. F. Sebert, Enon; Charles R. Beam, Bruce; Jacob Moses, Mt. Nebo.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—Jettes Mollohan, Chairman, P. N. Wiseman, Secretary and Treasurer, Summersville.

C. A. Herold and Charles M. Hamilton, Persinger; C. J. Bell, Summersville; Frank Graves, Poe; James A. Legg, Zela; J. B. Morris, Dixie; R. L. Neil, Lockwood; Lewis Champ, Pool; B. J. Amick, Snow Hill; C. Pitsenbarger, Levison; S. B. Perkins, Donald; Lanty Scott, Birch River; J. W. White, Richwood; M. C. Milam, Beaver.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

**Nicholas Chronicle**.....Summersville. Established in 1880; published every Thursday by A. Lee Stewart; Democratic; circulation 1,350.

**Nicholas Republican**.....Richwood. Established in 1903; published every Thursday by the Nicholas News Company; Republican; circulation 2,200.

#### NATIONAL BANK.

**First National Bank**.....Richwood. H. W. Armstrong, President; D. H. Frye, Cashier. Capital \$40,000; surplus and undivided profits \$42,000; deposits \$450,000; statement June 3, 1918.

#### STATE BANKS.

**Richwood Bkg. & Trust Co.**...Began business in 1902. J. B. Dodge, President; T. L. Falor, Cashier; Leroy Cropp, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$32,000; surplus and undivided profits \$335,649.34; statement June 29, 1918.

**Nicholas County Bank**.....Summersville. Began business in 1900. H. W. Herold; President; P. A. Herold, Cashier; Austin Brown, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$35,000; surplus and undivided profits \$25,000; deposits \$300,000; statement June 29, 1918.

**Farmers & Merchants Bank**..Summersville. Began business in 1910. A. A. Hamilton, President; W. P. Kincaid, Cashier; E. M. Smith, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$30,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$22,500; deposits \$350,000; statement June 5, 1918.

**Citizens Bank of Richwood**..Began business in 1916. James C. Baber, President; L. French Herold, Cashier; Clark Baber, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$1,500; deposits \$190,000; statement June 1, 1918.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Summersville District.

Justices of the Peace.....M. J. Maloney, Democrat; Gad.  
J. F. Thornton, Democrat; Summersville.

Constables.....By special appointment.  
Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. A. Neff, Democrat; Burl.  
O. E. Dorsey, Democrat; Sparks.

Constables.....George Foster, Democrat; Kesslers X Lanes.  
T. J. Drennen, Democrat; Zela.  
Beaver District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. W. Robertson, Democrat; Richwood.  
W. F. Murphy, Democrat; Calvin.

Constables.....E. V. McCarty, Democrat; Beaver.  
R. S. McCoy, Democrat; Delphi.

Hamilton District.

Justice of the Peace.....P. C. Tinney, Democrat; Birch River.

Constables.....M. N. Hoover, Democrat; Birch River.  
Edward Sizemore, Democrat; Tioga.

Wilderness District.

Justices of the Peace.....Gus Greaser, Democrat; Mt. Lookout.  
J. R. Bays, Democrat; Miller.

Constables.....F. G. Odell, Democrat; Fowler Knob.  
Amos McClung, Democrat; Mt. Lookout.  
Kentucky District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. B. White, Republican; Leivasy.  
R. L. Weatherbee, Republican; Richwood.

Constable.....J. Pittsenbarger, Jr., Democrat; Leivasy.  
Jefferson District.

Justice of the Peace.....J. V. Bailey, Democrat; Vaughan.

Constable.....C. C. McCormick, Democrat; Vaughan.

POST OFFICES IN NICHOLAS COUNTY.

Albion.	Dain.	Kirkwood.	Saxman.
Bamboo.	Deepwell.	Leivasy.	Snow Hill.
Bays.	Delphia.	Lockwood.	Sparks.
Beaver.	Dixie.	Morris.	Summersville.
Belva.	Donald.	Mount Lookout.	Swiss.
Birch River.	Drennen.	Mount Nebo.	Tioga.
Bruce.	Enon.	Muddlety.	Tipton.
Burl.	Fenwick.	Nettie.	Vaughan.
Calvin.	Fowlerknob.	Nile.	Vinton.
Canvas.	Gad.	Nod.	Waggy.
Carl.	Gilboa.	Persinger.	Woodbine.
Coe.	Holcomb.	Poe.	Zela.
Craigsville.	Hominy Falls.	Pool.	
Curtin.	Keslers Cross.	Richwood.	
Dade.	Lanes.	Runa.	

## OHIO COUNTY.

Formed in 1776 from the "District of West Augusta," and named from the Ohio river. Land area 107 square miles; population 57,572, census of 1910; estimated population 63,574, July 1, 1916; estimated population 64,541, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Wheeling. Altitude 678 feet. Population 42,817, census of 1910; estimated population 43,377, July 1, 1916; estimated population 45,000, July 1, 1918.

### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

- Judges Circuit Court**..... H. C. Hervey, Republican; Wellsburg.  
R. M. Addleman, Republican; Wheeling.
- Terms Commence**..... Last Monday in March, first Monday in September and fourth Monday in November.
- Official Court Reporters**..... Louis E. Schrader, Republican; Wheeling.  
Louis Walters, Republican; Wheeling.
- Judge Criminal Court**..... Alan H. Robinson, Republican; Wheeling.
- Terms Commence**..... First Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.
- Official Court Reporter**..... Louis E. Schrader.
- Sheriff**..... Howard H. Hastings, Republican; Wheeling.
- Prosecuting Attorney**..... David A. McKee, Republican; Wheeling.
- Clerk Circuit Court**..... John L. Kinghorn, Republican; Wheeling.  
Ex-officio Clerk of the Criminal Court.
- Chancery Commissioners**.... Henry H. Pendleton, Democrat; Wheeling.  
William E. Krupp, Republican; Wheeling.  
Frank A. McMahan, Republican; Wheeling.  
James W. Ewing, Democrat; Wheeling.  
George E. Boyd, Democrat; Wheeling.  
M. J. Cullinan, Republican; Wheeling.  
John C. Berry, Republican; Wheeling.
- Divorce Commissioner**..... B. S. Honecker, Republican; Wheeling.
- Clerk County Court**..... John H. Wells, Republican; Wheeling.
- Supt. Free Schools**..... J. H. Lazear, Democrat; Wheeling.
- County Road Engineer**..... W. O. McCluskey, Jr., Republican; Wheeling.
- Surveyor**..... Orion S. Koller, Republican; Wheeling.
- Assessor**..... William A. Hankey, Republican; Wheeling.
- Com. of School Lands**..... P. J. McGinley, Democrat, Wheeling.
- County Commissioners**..... President—Charles O. Ephlin, Republican; Wheeling; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
Louis F. Haller, Democrat; Wheeling; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
Henry S. Steck, Republican; Wheeling; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
- Clerk of Board**..... H. C. Underwood, Republican; Wheeling.
- Sealer Weights & Measures**.. Edward A. Brooks, Democrat; Warwood.

- B'd Review & Equalization...** Galia Mitchell, Democrat; Wheeling; term expires in 1919.  
 J. S. Butts, Republican; Wheeling; term expires in 1921.  
 R. P. Glass, Republican; Edgwood; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health.....** The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. John C. Hupp, Elm Grove, County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....** Wheeling. Drs. H. P. Campbell, A. B. Barnett and H. M. Hall; C. A. Wingerter, ad interim.

## LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Wheeling.)

Adams & Amos,	Feeney, George A.	Maury, Fred L.
Allen, Guy R. C.	Foulk, Thomas B.	Moore, Sheridan
Arbenz, John P.	Gilchrist, George R. E.	Morrison, Mrs. A. J.
Bachman, Carl	Graham, E. J. Jr.	Morrison, Charles S.
Barron, H. C.	*Hall, Kent B.	Nesbitt, F. W.
Beneke, George C.	*Hamilton, W. G.	Nesbitt, Samuel, Jr.
Berry, John C.	Handlan, J. B.	Nolte, Henry A.
Blackford, Geo. A.	Handlan, Joseph	Noyes, S. M.
Bradshaw & *Beans	Hearne, William H.	O'Brien & O'Brien
Boyd, Edgar	Honecker, Benjamin S.	Pendleton, Henry
Boyd, George E. Jr.	Hortsman, Edward F.	Porter, A. J.
Boyce, S. O.	Howard, John A.	Radcliff, C. L.
Brennan, J. H.	Hubbard & Hubbard	Riley, T. S.
Brinkman, Fred H.	*Hugus, Wright	Ritz, John S.
*Bryant, A. E.	Hundt, Herman A.	Ritz, James M.
Caldwell & Caldwell	Jones, Edmund L.	Rogers, George J.
Casey, W. B.	King, Harry Jr.	Rosenbloom, Benj. L.
*Coleman, Leo. A.	Kline, Edwin F.	Russell, Henry M., Jr.
Coniff, John J.	Knote, G. T.	Sawtelle, A. L.
*Cotton, W. J.	*Leatherwood, Carl P.	Schiffler, A. C.
Criswell, N. C.	McCamic, & Clarke	*Schmidt, Carl O.
Cullinan, M. J.	Krupp, W. E.	Schuck, Charles J.
*Cummins, J. W.	*Mahan, Charles E.	Sommerville, J. B.
*Curl, Joseph R.	*Matheson, John J.	Smith, Charles J.
Darby, Roy C.	Menkemeller, Charles A.	Smith, S. G.
Dobbs, Lee F.	McGinley, P. J.	Watkins, Marsh
Dunlap, H. E.	McKee, David A.	Whaley, B. M.
Erskine, Palmer &	*McMahon, Frank A.	Williams, Samuel A.
*Curl	McNeill, Allyn C.	Wilson, John B.
Ewing, James W.	McNeill, Frank P.	

\*In military service.



## POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—Dr. G. W. Otto, Chairman, Richard T. Cresap, Secretary, Charles W. Nolte, Treasurer, Wheeling.

Robert J. Reister, William Myles, L. L. Nightengale, James H. McGee, George H. Phillips, W. E. Smith, William A. Turner, W. J. Beckett, R. F. Nesbitt, Charles Flanagan, Phil H. Bachman, David Cleary, Albert Auber, Carl C. White, Harry Kreuger, Albert Orum and E. W. Petticord, Wheeling; Frank H. Blowers, Edgewood, Wheeling; Harry W. Bodley, Elm Grove; T. A. Wolfe, Cherry Hill, Wheeling; S. S. Curtis, West Liberty; R. M. Maxwell, West Alexander, Pa. R. D.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—Timothy O'Leary, Chairman, J. J. Kenney, Treasurer, John J. Gavin, Secretary, Wheeling.

Phil R. Wood, Harry W. Eckloff, William M. Windsor, Albert L. Kress, P. J. Quilligan, Frank Delbrugge, George Hahne, Charles A. Bremer and William F. Briese, Wheeling; Robert M. Emmerth, Edgewood, Wheeling; B. L. Wamsley, Elm Grove; Homer Wiles and D. L. Pool, Warwood.

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

- Intelligencer**..... Wheeling. Established in 1852; published every morning except Sunday by the Intelligencer Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 15,000.
- Weekly Intelligencer**..... Established in 1852; published every Thursday; Republican; circulation 2,500.
- News**..... Wheeling. Daily established in 1890; published every evening except Sunday by the News Publishing Company; Independent; circulation 17,000.
- Sunday News**..... Established in 1878; Independent; circulation 21,000.
- Register**..... Wheeling. Established in 1863; published every morning by the West Virginia Printing Company; Democratic; circulation 16,396.
- Sunday & Weekly Editions**.. Sunday edition established in 1882; Democratic; circulation 16,247. Weekly edition established in 1863; published every Thursday; Democratic; circulation 1,563.
- Telegraph**..... Wheeling. Established in 1902; published every evening except Sunday by George A. Laughlin; Independent; circulation 7,420.
- Majority**..... Wheeling. Established in 1907; published every Thursday by the Majority Company; Labor. Walter B. Hilton, editor and general manager; Thos. B. O'Flynn, news editor; Albert N. Dennis business manager. Circulation 14,000.

**West Virginia Workman**.....Wheeling. Established in 1897; published monthly by Frank Stanton; devoted to the interests of the A. O. U. W.; circulation 3,100.

#### NATIONAL BANKS.

**Citizens-Peoples Trust Co.**....Wheeling. Alexander Glass, President; L. F. Haller, Cashier; H. H. Reithmiller, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$300,000; surplus and undivided profits \$96,006.35; deposits \$1,298,988.80; statement June 1, 1918.

**National Bank of W. Va.**.....Wheeling. E. W. Oglebay. President; J. F. Paul and W. B. Irvine, Vice Presidents; A. E. Schmidt, Cashier; E. W. Zinn, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$500,000; surplus and undivided profits \$352,349.34; deposits \$4,840,502.23; statement May 10, 1918.

**National Exchange Bank**.....Wheeling. Dr. John L. Dickey, President; C. W. Jeffers, Cashier; Louis J. Yeager and Frank Harbruck, Assistant Cashiers. Capital \$500,000; surplus and undivided profits \$571,536.79; deposits \$5,214,349.56; statement June 1, 1918.

**First National Bank**.....Elm Grove. J. B. Chambers, President; George H. Grodhaus, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$35,000; deposits \$475,000; statement June 3, 1918.

#### STATE BANKS.

**Bank of the Ohio Valley**.....Wheeling. Began business in 1875. J. A. Miller, President; J. H. McDonald, Cashier; R. H. McKee, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$175,000; surplus and undivided profits \$36,000; deposits \$1,491,696.31; statement May 22, 1918.

**Center Wheeling Savings Bank**.....Wheeling. Began business in 1901. J. A. Miller, President; H. J. Scheufler, Cashier; F. T. Dowler, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$36,896.14; deposits \$1,061,116.18; statement May 29, 1918.

- Commercial Bank**..... Wheeling. Began business in 1869. Myron Hubbard, President; G. W. Jeffers, Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$145,000; deposits \$843,946.68; statement June 29, 1918.
- Dollar Savings & Trust Co.**... Wheeling. Began business in 1891; includes now the City Bank of Wheeling which was established in 1886; consolidation effected in 1918. B. W. Peterson, President; Hon. N. B. Scott, Fidelis Riestler and Bernhard Klieves, Vice Presidents; Robert Hazlett, Secretary; Ambrose S. List, Chairman Board of Directors. Capital \$650,000; surplus and undivided profits \$1,249,033.88; deposits \$11,089,008.13; statement June 29, 1918.
- Wheeling Bank & Trust Co.** Wheeling. Formerly The German Bank of Wheeling which began business in 1870. J. F. Heil, Cashier; E. L. Yeager, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$160,000; surplus and undivided profits \$540,911; deposits \$3,347,431; statement May 22, 1918.
- Half Dollar Savings Bank**.... Wheeling. Formerly the Germania Half Dollar Savings Bank which began business in 1897. F. C. Driehorst, President; V. G. Gunling, Cashier; John Metzger, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$111,397.65; deposits \$1,220,714.56; statement June 1, 1918.
- Mutual Savings Bank**..... Wheeling. Began business in 1887. Howard Hazlett, President; Alexander Mitchell, Treasurer; Katherine Mitchell, Secretary. Guaranty reserve \$73,000; deposits, (savings only) \$1,800,000; statement June 7, 1918.
- Quarter Savings Bank**..... Wheeling. Began business in 1901. George J. Mathison, President; J. F. Ebeling, Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$60,200; deposits \$657,000; statement June 1, 1918.
- Security Trust Company**..... Wheeling. Began business in 1903. W. E. Stone, President; Fred J. Fox, Cashier; Harold S. Martin, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$300,000; surplus and undivided profits \$263,000; deposits \$1,900,000; statement June 1, 1918.
- South Side Bank**..... Wheeling. Began business in 1890. R. M. Gilliland, President; Charles A. Bowers, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus \$75,000.

- Bank of Warwood**..... Warwood. Began business in 1911. F. J. Kenamond, President; C. H. Eberts, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$8,100; deposits \$265,700; statement June 1, 1918.
- State Bank of Elm Grove**.... Elm Grove. Began business in 1904. D. M. Thornburg, President; John T. Carter, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$80,000; deposits \$900,000; statement June 1, 1918.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.****Washington District.**

- Justices of the Peace**..... Walter P. Wickham, Republican; Wheeling.  
John W. Kindelberger, Republican; Wheeling.
- Constables**..... By special appointment.

**Madison District.**

- Justice of the Peace**..... Charles Cook, Republican; Wheeling.
- Constables**..... Albert E. Cameron, Republican; Wheeling.  
Vacancy.

**Clay District.**

- Justices of the Peace**..... Lee F. Dobbs, Republican; Wheeling.  
Charles F. Miller, Republican; Wheeling.
- Constables**..... Bert E. Phillips, Republican; Wheeling.  
C. E. McNabb, Republican; Wheeling.

**Union District.**

- Justices of the Peace**..... R. G. Hobbs, Republican; Wheeling.  
John J. Gompers, Democrat; Wheeling.
- Constables**..... R. L. Summerson, Democrat; Wheeling.  
A. J. Wilson, Republican; Wheeling.

**Center District.**

- Justice of the Peace**..... M. B. Bailey, Democrat; Wheeling.
- Constable**..... Charles Kemp, Democrat; Wheeling.

**Webster District.**

- Justices of the Peace**..... T. E. Corrigan, Democrat; Wheeling.  
George W. Weisgerber, Democrat; Wheeling.
- Constables**..... W. W. McMillan, Democrat; Wheeling.  
J. W. Plants, Republican; Wheeling.

**Ritchie District.**

- Justices of the Peace**..... A. J. Schultze, Republican; Wheeling.  
W. D. Becker, Democrat; Wheeling.
- Constable**..... Charles N. Geimer, Republican; Wheeling.

**Liberty District.**

Justice of the Peace..... John C. Biggs, Republican; West Liberty.  
Constable..... By special appointment.

**Richland District.**

Justices of the Peace..... John R. Sutton, Republican; Warwood.  
David A. Lutes, Republican; Warwood.  
Constable..... Vacancy.

**Triadelphia District.**

Justice of the Peace..... Charles Seibert, Republican; Elm Grove.  
Constables..... Charles R. Wickham, Republican; Elm  
Grove.  
Charles E. Rader, Republican; Elm Grove.

**POST OFFICES IN OHIO COUNTY.**

Clator. Roneys Point. Valley Grove. Wheeling.  
Elm Grove. Triadelphia. West Liberty.

**PENDLETON COUNTY.**

Formed in 1787 from parts of Augusta, Hardy and Rockingham counties, and named from Edmund Pendleton, President of the Virginia Court of Appeals. Land area 699 square miles; population 9,349, census of 1910; estimated population 9,463, July 1, 1916; estimated population 9,482 July 1, 1917.

County seat—Franklin. Altitude approximately 1,750 feet. Population 200 in 1910.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

Judge Circuit Court..... R. W. Dailey, Democrat; Romney.  
Terms Commence..... Third Monday in March, fourth Monday in  
July and first Monday in December.  
Sheriff..... J. P. Kiser, Democrat; Sugar Grove.  
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.  
Prosecuting Attorney..... William McCoy, Democrat; Franklin.  
Clerk Circuit & Co. Courts.... Gordon Boggs, Republican; Franklin.  
Chancery Commissioners.... W. K. Boggs, Republican; Franklin.  
M. S. Hodges, Republican; Franklin.  
H. M. Calhoun, Democrat; Franklin  
William McCoy, Democrat; Franklin.  
Supt. Free Schools..... Jesse H. Cook, Democrat; Franklin.  
Surveyor..... Z. M. Nelson, Democrat; Circleville.  
Assessor..... C. L. Vandevender, Democrat; Circleville.  
Com. of School Lands..... William C. Kiser, Democrat; Franklin.

- County Commissioners**.....President—Hugh A. Kimble, Republican; Upper Tract; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 Green J. Sponougle, Democrat; Zigler; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 J. Riley Armstrong, Democrat; Doe Hill; Va.; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 S. D. Hoover, Democrat; Brandywine; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 John W. Warner, Democrat; Circleville; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 L. H. Ketterman, Republican; Teterton; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
- B'd Review & Equalization**...Herbert Anderson, Democrat; Franklin; term expires in 1919.  
 Noah Kimble, Republican; Brushy Run; term expires in 1921.  
 H. T. Cowger, Republican; Ft. Seybert; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney ex-officio; Dr. O. Dyer, Franklin, County Health Officer.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS.**

(Post office address Franklin.)

- |                |                |               |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Calhoun, H. M. | Hiner, B. H.   | Hodges, M. S. |
|                | McCoy, William |               |

**POLITICAL COMMITTEES.**

**Republican Executive Committee**—Wilbur Dolly, Chairman, Franklin.

C. T. Flesher, Cave; William Harold, Upper Tract; A. I. Lough, Kline; J. F. Alt, Branch; William Froder, Moyers; Ira Wilfong, Sugar Grove; E. T. Miller, Ft. Seybert; W. H. Mitheny, Brandywine; C. G. Teter, Riverton; Milton Dolly, Onego; E. A. Lambert, Circleville; J. F. Bennett, Dry Run.

Note.—At the primary election of June 6, 1916, no Republican executive committeemen were voted for in Pendleton county, and the old committeemen hold over until their successors shall have been chosen in accordance with the primary election law.)

**Democratic Executive Committee**—B. H. Hiner, Chairman, R. L. Campbell, Secretary, Franklin; Eugene Keister, Treasurer, Upper Tract.

Stelman Judy, Ziegler; Harry Harold, Franklin; Johnson Dolly Teterton; W. W. Harper, Riverton; Charles D. Harper and Z. M. Nelson, Circleville; Harvey Bowers and W. M. Mitchell, Sugar Grove; V. P. Rexroad, Ft. Seybert; Isaac G. Simmons, Brandywine.

**NEWSPAPER.**

**Pendleton Times**..... Franklin. Established in 1913; published every Friday by William McCoy; independent.

**STATE BANKS.**

**Farmers Bank of Pendleton**.. Franklin. Began business in 1890. James Sites. President; Pendleton Boggs, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus \$18,500.

**The Franklin Bank**..... Franklin. Began business in 1911. Dr. S. B. Johnson, President; C. D. Bowman, Cashier. Capital \$40,000; surplus and undivided profits \$10,696; deposits \$175,418; statement May 10, 1918.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.****Franklin District.**

**Justices of the Peace**..... I. N. Fisher, Democrat; Franklin.  
J. E. Moyers, Democrat; Franklin.  
**Constables**..... R. E. Newcomb, Democrat; Rexrode.  
G. Z. Warner, Democrat; Zigler.

**Mill Run District.**

**Justices of the Peace**..... A. R. Lough, Democrat; Deer Run.  
W. C. Calhoun, Democrat; Brushy Run.  
**Constables**..... C. B. Alt, Republican; Brushy Run.  
W. J. Harold, Republican; Upper Tract.

**Union District.**

**Justices of the Peace**..... Sylvester Vance, Republican; Roaring.  
H. C. Huffman, Republican; Onego.  
**Constables**..... Levi Vance, Republican; Onego.  
M. L. Raines, Republican; Onego.

**Sugar Grove District.**

**Justices of the Peace**..... T. H. Harrison, Democrat; Sugar Grove.  
J. M. Hiner, Democrat; Doe Hill, Va.  
**Constables**..... A. R. Todd, Democrat; Sugar Grove.  
E. C. Wilfong, Republican; Sugar Grove.

**Bethel District.**

**Justice of the Peace**..... A. J. Keister, Democrat; Brandywine.  
**Constable**..... Henry D. Hahn, Democrat; Brandywine.

**Circleville District.**

**Justices of the Peace**..... O. K. Warner, Democrat; Dry Run.  
A. J. Helmick, Democrat; Circleville.  
**Constables**..... Mike Waybright, Democrat; Dry Run.  
H. H. Sponaugle, Democrat; Circleville.

POST OFFICES IN PENDLETON COUNTY.

Box.	Dahmer.	Macksville.	Roaring.
Branch.	Deerrun.	Mitchell.	Ruddle.
Brandywine.	Dryrun.	Mountjoel.	Simoda.
Brushy Run.	Fort Seybert.	Mouth of Seneca.	Sugar Grove.
Cave.	Franklin.	Onego.	Teterton.
Circleville.	Key.	Rexrode.	Upper Tract.
Creek.	Kline.	Riverton.	Zigler.

PLEASANTS COUNTY.

Formed in 1851 from parts of Wood, Tyler and Ritchie, and named from James Pleasants, Jr., Governor of Virginia in 1822. Land area 132 square miles; population 8,074, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1916, and July 1, 1917.

County seat—St. Marys. Altitude 624 feet. Population 1,500 in 1910; estimated population 1,750 July 1, 1918.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

- Judge Circuit Court.....Homer B. Woods, Republican; Harrisville.  
 Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in April and second Tuesday in September.
- Official Court Reporter.....(Vacancy)
- Sheriff.....O. C. Barkwill, Democrat; St. Marys.
- Prosecuting Attorney.....J. C. Powell, Republican; St. Marys.
- Clerk Circuit Court.....W. R. Carson, Republican; St. Marys.
- Chancery Commissioners....W. R. Carson.  
 Ross Wells, Republican; St. Marys.  
 G. D. Smith, Democrat; St. Marys.  
 Willis Bowles, Democrat; St. Marys.
- Clerk County Court.....R. L. Griffin, Republican; St. Marys.
- Supt. Free Schools.....G. C. McTaggart, Republican; St. Marys.
- County Road Engineer.....C. F. Ingraham, Republican; Belmont.
- Surveyor.....John Triplett, Republican; Willow.
- Assessor.....G. A. Reed, Democrat; St. Marys.
- County Commissioners.....President—J. W. Grimm, Republican; Willow; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 Friend Wagner, Republican; Sugar Valley; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
 E. R. Smith, Democrat; St. Marys; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
- Sealer Weights & Measures...R. B. H. Riggs, Republican; St. Marys.
- B'd Review & Equalization...Lutellis Ambler, Democrat; St. Marys; term expires in 1919.  
 H. S. Russell, Republican; Willow; term expires in 1921.  
 John Ruckman, Jr., Republican; St. Marys; term expires in 1923.



- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. Riley McCollum, St. Marys, County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex, Surgeons**.....St. Marys. Dr. A. S. Grimm. (Two vacancies.)

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS.**

(Post office address St. Marys, unless otherwise given.)

- |                   |                      |                  |
|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Barron, J. F.     | Craig & Wells        | Smith, G. D.     |
| Barron, F. J.     | Noland, J. C.        | Patterson, James |
| Barron, M. L.     | Pemberton, Robert L. | Williamstown.    |
| Bolles, Willis W. | *Powell, J. C.       |                  |

\*In military service.

**POLITICAL COMMITTEES.**

- Republican Executive Committee**—H. A. Carpenter, Chairman, Holly Simmons, Secretary, O. C. Ogden, Treasurer, St. Marys.  
 A. D. Hannen, Belmont; L. W. Westbrook, Willow; Thomas Ingram, Waverly, R. 3; R. L. Blonir, St. Marys, R. 1; W. D. Williamson and D. L. Satterfield, Hebron; John Ruckman, Jr., St. Marys; S. K. Lamp, Adlai; W. H. Steere, Grape Island; A. B. Flesher, Arvilla; L. E. Cook, St. Marys, R. 1.
- Democratic Executive Committee**—B. A. Dotson, Chairman, St. Marys; A. W. Locke, Secretary, Eureka; T. J. Reynolds, Treasurer, Grape Island.  
 J. M. Imlay, St. Marys; G. B. Powell, Sugar Valley; Charles F. Ingraham, Belmont; L. A. Ellis, Pleasants; Frank Griffeth, Willow; O. W. Varney, Gibson; A. W. Powell, Delong; B. A. Locke and Granville Stout, Hebron.

**NEWSPAPERS.**

- Oracle**.....St. Marys. Established in 1881; published every Friday by the Oracle Printing Company; Democratic; circulation 1,000.
- Pleasants County Leader**....St. Marys. Established in 1898; published every Friday by Joe Williams; Republican; circulation 1,350.

**NATIONAL BANK.**

- First National Bank**.....St. Marys. W. C. Dotson, President; D. W. Dillon, Cashier; B. A. Dotson Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$60,000; deposits \$800,000; statement June 10, 1918.

**STATE BANK.**

**Pleasants County Bank**..... St. Marys. Began business in 1897. A. S. Grimm, President; E. A. Sayre, Cashier; J. A. Schauwecker, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$1,500; deposits \$280,000; statement June 2, 1918.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.**

**Lafayette District.**

**Justice of the Peace**..... W. D. Williamson, Republican; Hebron.  
**Constable**..... By special appointment.

**Union District.**

**Justices of the Peace**..... O. P. Cunningham, Democrat; Meadville.  
 A. B. Fetty, Republican; Delong.  
**Constables**..... By special appointment.

**Washington District.**

**Justices of the Peace**..... Charles Carroll, Republican; St. Marys.  
 Frank S. Clark, Republican; St. Marys.  
**Constable**..... E. M. Hall, Republican; St. Marys.

**Grant District.**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justices of the Peace and Constable.)

**Jefferson District.**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justices of the Peace and Constable.)

**McKIm District.**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justices of the Peace and Constable.)

**POST OFFICES IN PLEASANTS COUNTY.**

Adlai.	Delong.	Hebron.	Raven Rock.
Arvilla.	Eureka.	Maxwell.	Saint Marys.
Belmont.	Federal.	Pleasants.	Sugar Valley.
Calcutta.	Grape Island.	Poynette.	Willow.

**POCAHONTAS COUNTY.**

Formed in 1821 from parts of Bath, Pendleton and Randolph counties and named from the Indian princess of that name. Land area 904 square miles; population 14,740, census of 1910; estimated population 18,617, July 1, 1916; estimated population 19,241 July 1, 1917.

County seat—Marlinton. Altitude approximately 2,131 feet. Population 1,045 in 1910; estimated population 1,800 July 1, 1918.

## COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

- Judge Circuit Court.....S. H. Sharp, Republican; Marlinton.  
 Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in August and first Tuesday in December.
- Official Court Reporter.....W. S. Coursey, Republican; Lewisburg.  
 Sheriff.....William Gibson, Republican; Marlinton.  
 Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney.....W. A. Bratton, Republican; Marlinton.  
 Clerk Circuit Court.....George W. Sharp, Republican; Marlinton.  
 Chancery Commissioners....J. E. Buckley, Republican; Marlinton.  
 W. A. Bratton, Republican; Marlinton.  
 T. S. McNeel, Democrat; Marlinton.  
 A. P. Edgar, Democrat; Marlinton.
- Divorce Commissioner.....W. A. Bratton.  
 Clerk County Court.....S. L. Brown, Democrat; Marlinton.  
 Supt. Free Schools.....B. B. Williams, Democrat; Marlinton.  
 County Road Engineer.....Hull Kramer, Democrat; Barlow.  
 Surveyor.....Frank Baxter, Democrat; Edray.  
 Assessor.....J. H. Buzzard, Democrat; Marlinton.  
 Com. of School Lands.....Uriah Bird, Republican; Marlinton.  
 County Commissioners.....President—J. R. Hevener, Democrat; Clover Lick; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.  
 B. M. Arbogast, Republican; Dunmore; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 J. S. McNeel, Democrat; Academy; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
- B'd Review & Equalization...R. S. Hickman, Republican; Cass; term expires in 1919.  
 James A. Reed, Republican; Huntersville; term expires in 1921.  
 M. L. Beard, Democrat; Academy; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. George F. Hull, Durbin, County Health Officer.

## LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Marlinton.)

Bratton, W. A.	Lockridge, H. M.	Sharp, W. B.
Buckley, J. E.	McClintic, L. M.	Yeager, J. W.
Allen, P.	McNeel, T. S.	Price, Andrew.
Hill, F. R.	Rucker, H. S.	Ward, P. T.

## POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

- Republican Executive Committee—F. P. Anderson, Chairman, Marlinton; E. F. Curry, Secretary, Thornwood; John W. Grimes, Treasurer, Huntersville.  
 A. R. Gay, Edray; Coe Beverage, Frost; R. S. Hickman, Cass; S. A. McCarty, Lobelia; George Alderman, Spice.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—Allan P. Edgar, Chairman, Marlinton; Uriah Hevener, Vice Chairman, Boyer; John Waugh Secretary, Marlinton; W. H. Grose, Treasurer, Huntersville.

Dr. U. H. Hannah, Cass; J. C. Harper, Huntersville; Carl G. Beard and Samuel Sheets, Hillsboro.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

**Pocahontas Times**.....Marlinton. Established in 1883; published every Thursday by Calvin W. Price; Democratic; circulation 2,000.

**Journal**.....Marlinton Established in 1910; published every Wednesday by the Marlinton Printing Company; Republican.

#### NATIONAL BANK.

**First National Bank**.....Marlinton. George P. Moore, President; J. A. Sydenstricker, Cashier; J. W. Hill, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$38,000; deposits \$337,000; statement June 29, 1918.

#### STATE BANKS.

**Bank of Marlinton**.....Marlinton. Began business in 1899. M. J. McNeel, President; Hubert Echols, Cashier; S. L. Hogsett, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$37,000; deposits \$563,000; statement June 14, 1918.

**Bank of Durbin**.....Durbin. Began business in 1905. J. G. Hoffman, Jr., President; E. L. Fenton, Cashier; C. E. Carpenter, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$30,000; surplus and undivided profits \$22,000; deposits \$222,946.44; statement June 11, 1918.

**Bank of Hillsboro**.....Hillsboro. Began business in 1914. George W. Callison, President; J. K. Marshall, Cashier; W. M. Irvine, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$7,000; deposits \$136,000; statement June 12, 1918.

#### DISTRICT OFFICERS.

##### Greenbank District.

**Justices of the Peace**.....H. H. Hudson, Democrat; Durbin.  
J. B. Sutton, Democrat; Dunmore.

**Constables**.....J. F. Ashford, Democrat; Dunmore  
H. M. Taylor, Democrat; Dunmore.



- Chancery Commissioners**.... J. Ben Brady.  
James T. Dailey, Republican; Kingwood.  
J. W. Watson, Republican; Kingwood.  
James W. Flynn, Republican; Kingwood.
- Clerk County Court**..... Edward C. Everly, Republican; Kingwood.
- Supt. Free Schools**..... Willis Courtney, Republican; Kingwood.
- County Road Engineer**..... E. H. Wilhelm, Republican; Kingwood.
- Surveyor**..... S. R. Guseman, Republican; Reedsville.
- Assessor**..... J. A. Everly, Republican; Kingwood.
- Com. School Lands**..... C. C. Pierce, Republican; Kingwood.
- County Commissioners**..... President—J. E. Jenkins, Republican; Albright, R. D., term expires Dec. 31, 1918. and of all following, on the same date.  
M. A. Sisler, Republican; Kingwood.  
Emanuel Dixon, Republican; Reedsville.  
O. W. Zinn, Republican; Gladesville.  
A. A. Pickering, Republican; Rowlesburg.  
Allen Forman, Republican; Amboy.  
P. J. Knapp, Republican; Terra Alta.  
J. B. Everly, Republican; Bruceton Mills.
- Sealer Weights & Measures**.. J. G. Menear, Republican; Kingwood.
- B'd Review & Equalization**.. J. A. King, Republican; Eglon; term expires in 1919.  
M. F. Pell, Democrat; Kingwood; term expires in 1921.  
James C. White, Republican; Terra Alta; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**..... The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. E. E. Watson, Albright, County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons**..... Kingwood. Drs. S. A. Pratt and D. J. Rudasill.  
Masontown. Dr. W. A. Post.

#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Kingwood, unless otherwise given.)

Bowman, William B. Rowlesburg.	Everhart, L. F. Terra Alta.	Mitchell, S. P. Terra Alta.
Brady, J. Ben	Gibson, Joseph V.	Montgomery, Samuel B.
Brown, Robert L., Jr.	Hughes, A. G.	Parrack, Frank E.
Crogan, H. G.	Lavelle, William G.	Tunnelton.
Crogan, P. J.	Tunnelton.	Pierce, Carleton C.
Dailey, James T.	Mattingly, I. R.	Worley, William G.
Dunn, Vester B.	Tunnelton.	

## POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—F. E. Parrack, Chairman, Tunnelton; H. G. Grogan, Secretary, Kingwood; Harry R. Hollis, Treasurer, Rowlesburg.

W. A. Watson, Tunnelton; C. W. Wolfe, Kingwood; M. Harold Taylor, Masontown; James F. Dille, Reedsville; Jason Rogers, Independence; Percy Zinn, Newburg; A. B. Zinn, Tunnelton, R. 1; L. H. Weimer and S. D. McCrum, Aurora; Roy H. Cress and J. M. Englehart, Albright, R. D.; E. R. Bucklew and P. R. Wotring, Terra Alta; Dr. A. G. DeFoe and Lloyd Liston, Bruceton Mills.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—J. V. Gibson, Chairman, G. H. Wilson, Secretary, Kingwood; C. B. Linger, Treasurer, Terra Alta.

J. W. Dorsey, Kingwood; Hubert Pentony, Tunnelton; R. B. Fairfax, Reedsville; Dr. W. H. Post, Masontown; H. A. Bailey, Independence; Gordon B. Late, Newburg; J. W. Loughrie, Rowlesburg, R. D.; P. J. Dunn, Rowlesburg; Jesse Stemple, Aurora; C. B. Linger, Terra Alta; M. F. Walls, Albright; George E. Spiker, Brandonville, R. D., McClellan Hartman, Valley Point; Dr. C. E. Wilkinson, Bruceton Mills; L. E. Frankhouser, Bruceton Mills, R. D.

## NEWSPAPERS.

- Preston County Journal**.....Kingwood. Established in 1866; published every Thursday by H. S. Whetsell; Republican; circulation 2,900.
- West Virginia Argus**.....Kingwood. Established in 1870; published every Thursday by J. T. Spahr; Democratic; circulation 2,475.
- Preston Republican**.....Terra Alta. Established in 1891; published every Thursday by L. V. Reed; Republican; circulation 960.
- Pythian Banner**.....Kingwood. Established in 1891; published monthly by H. S. Whetsell in the interest of the Knights of Pythias; circulation 4,000.

## NATIONAL BANKS.

- Kingwood National Bank**....Kingwood. James W. Flynn, President; Ivan Davis, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$25,000; deposits \$376,000; statement June 12, 1918.
- First National Bank**.....Terra Alta. S. M. Scott, Sr., President; C. A. Miller, Cashier; W. H. Harriman, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$24,000; deposits \$473,000; statement May 8, 1918.

- Peoples National Bank**.....Rowlesburg. A. A. Pickering, President; O. C. Hileman, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$7,000; deposits \$150,000; statement June 10, 1918.
- First National Bank**.....Newburg. Gordon B. Late, President; J. Ray Smoot, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$6,850; deposits \$309,000; statement June 29, 1918.
- First National Bank**.....Albright. Elmer E. Watson, President; Lloyd J. Warthen, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$332.62; deposits \$200,945.11; statement May 10, 1918.

## STATE BANKS.

- Bank of Kingwood**.....Kingwood. Began business in 1886. P. J. Crogan, President; Felix Elliott, Cashier. Capital \$75,000; surplus and undivided profits \$35,000; deposits \$470,000; statement July 1, 1918.
- The Terra Alta Bank**.....Terra Alta. Began business in 1892. W. H. Glover, President; C. E. Trembly, Cashier; E. T. Chrystal, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$30,000; surplus and undivided profits \$12,000; deposits \$180,000; statement June 8, 1918.
- Farmers & Merchants Bank**..Reedsville. Began business in 1911. D. G. Watson, President; G. H. Wilson, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$2,000; deposits \$106,000; statement May 10, 1918.
- Bruceton Mills Bank**.....Bruceton Mills. Began business in 1903. Jeremiah Thomas, President; W. H. Thomas, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$7,000; deposits \$453,000; statement June 12, 1918.
- The Tunnelton Bank**.....Tunnelton. Began business in 1903. J. S. Hunt, President; John J. McKone, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$14,000; deposits \$400,000; statement June 10, 1918.
- The Bank of Masontown**...Masontown. Began business May 16, 1907. S. E. Cobun, President; Earl Dixon, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$22,792.51; deposits \$345,166.13; statement June 29, 1918.



**DISTRICT OFFICERS.****Kingwood District.**

- Justices of the Peace**..... W. H. Murdock, Republican; Kingwood.  
 J. W. Halbritter, Republican; Tunnelton.
- Constables**..... John W. Gidley, Republican; Kingwood.  
 Walter Childs, Republican; Kingwood.

**Valley District.**

- Justices of the Peace**..... J. P. Hundley, Republican; Masontown.  
 Virgil McMillen, Republican; Reedsville.
- Constables**..... George W. Shaffer, Republican; Masontown.  
 Guy Watson, Republican; Masontown.

**Lyon District.**

- Justices of the Peace**..... A. M. Moore, Republican; Newburg.  
 J. S. C. Bell, Republican; Newburg.
- Constables**..... A. A. Poling, Republican; Newburg.  
 W. C. Shirer, Republican; Independence.

**Reno District.**

- Justices of the Peace**..... D. Alton, Jackson, Republican; Rowlesburg.  
 B. F. Woodward, Republican; Fellowsville.
- Constables**..... C. W. Wheeler, Republican; Rowlesburg.  
 Floyd Rutherford, Republican; Fellowsville.

**Union District.**

- Justices of the Peace**..... L. W. Hardesty, Republican; Aurora.  
 W. H. Myers, Republican; Amblersburg.
- Constables**..... David W. Myers, Republican; Aurora.  
 G. W. Taylor, Republican; Amblersburg.

**Portland District.**

- Justices of the Peace**..... A. Staley Shaw, Republican; Terra Alta.  
 M. N. Taylor, Republican; Terra Alta.
- Constables**..... C. C. Myers, Republican; Terra Alta.  
 A. B. Maust, Republican; Albright.

**Pleasant District.**

- Justices of the Peace**..... D. S. Feather, Republican; Cuzzart.  
 Josiah Feather, Republican; Albright.
- Constables**..... Victor Ringer, Republican; Brandonville.  
 B. Z. Peaslee, Republican; Albright.

**Grant District.**

- Justices of the Peace**..... W. J. Bowermaster, Republican; Bruceton.  
 John Conaway, Republican; Glade Farms.
- Constables**..... E. C. Cunningham, Republican; Bruceton.  
 A. S. Wheeler, Republican; Bruceton.

POST OFFICES IN PRESTON COUNTY.

Albright.	Cascade.	Hcrse Shoe Run.	Newburg.
Amblersburg.	Clifton Mills.	Howesville.	Pisgah.
Amboy.	Cranesville.	Hudson.	Reedsville.
Aurora.	Cuzzart.	Independence.	Rowlesburg.
Austen.	Eglon.	Kempton.	Taylor.
Brandonville.	Erwin.	Kingwood.	Terra Alta.
Breedlove.	Glade Farms.	Manheim.	Tunnelton.
Bretz.	Hazelton.	Marquess.	Valley Point.
Bruceton Mills.	Hiorra.	Mason Town.	

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Formed in 1848 from parts of Kanawha, Mason and Cabell; named from General Israel Putnam, a distinguished soldier of the Revolution. Land area 336 square miles; population 18,587, census of 1910; estimated population 19,377, July 1, 1916; estimated population 19,503, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Winfield. Altitude approximately 570 feet. Population 291 in 1910; estimated population 325, July 1, 1918.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....	John T. Graham, Republican; Huntington.
Terms Commence.....	Third Monday in March, third Monday in July and third Monday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....	*Austin M. Sikes, Republican; Huntington.
Assistant Reporter.....	George L. Pugh, Republican; Huntington.
Sheriff.....	W. E. Somerville, Republican; Winfield.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	C. C. Knapp, Republican; Buffalo.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	W. E. Hodges, Republican; Winfield.
Chancery Commissioners....	L. Barnhart, Democrat; Winfield. Jerome Dudding, Democrat; Winfield. C. E. Enicks, Republican; Winfield.
Divorce Commissioner.....	Jerome Dudding.
Clerk County Court.....	J. M. Henson, Republican; Winfield.
Supt. Free Schools.....	Henry C. Hill, Democrat; Winfield.
County Road Engineer.....	J. S. Parkins, Democrat; Paradise.
Surveyor.....	J. T. Lanham, Republican; Lanham.
Assessor.....	H. E. Thacker, Democrat; Hurricane.
Com. School Lands.....	W. L. Higgins, Democrat; Huntington.
County Commisloners.....	President—V. S. McGhee, Republican; Hurricane; term expires Dec. 31, 1918. E. D. McCoy, Democrat; Woods; term expires Dec. 31, 1920. C. B. Moses, Republican; Hurricane, R. D.; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
Sealer Weights & Measures..	John Burnside, Republican; Winfield.

\*In military service.

- B'd Review & Equalization.**..G. E. Allen, Republican; Buffalo; term expires in 1919.  
 H. U. Comstock, Republican; Red House; term expires in 1921.  
 W. F. Martin, Democrat; Hurricane; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. C. Frazier, Buffalo, County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons**.....Buffalo. Drs. H. L. Walls, J. C. Frazier and H. P. Blake.

#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Winfield, unless otherwise given.)

Barnhart, Lewis	Beckett, O. G.	Knapp, G. C.
Copen, C. E.	Scott Depot.	Buffalo.
Dudding, Jerome	Billips, J. E.	Parkins, J. S.
Thomas, John D.	Hurricane.	Paradise.
	Ice, Charles	
	Buffalo.	

#### POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—C. E. Copen, Chairman, W. E. Hodges, Secretary, O. H. Parkins, Treasurer, Winfield.

A. R. Holstein and G. E. Allen, Buffalo; H. F. Henson, Hurricane; Charles Grass, Teays R. D. 1; M. M. Harrison, Paradise; Robert Santrock, Black Betsey; I. E. Smith, Winfield R. D. 1; H. M. Sovine and C. H. Gibson, Hurricane, R. D. 2; C H. Hill, Buffalo, R. D. 1; O. K. Ranson, Red House.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—John F. Kirtley, Chairman, Scary; John W. Miller, Secretary, Winfield; J. D. Surbaugh, Treasurer, Teays, R. D.

J. H. Arbuckle, Robertsburg; J. E. Cain, Buffalo; Carlisle Riffe and L. L. Wilson, Hurricane; J E. Melton, Sr., and Robert Zitzelsberger, Poca; C. N. Deardorff, Winfield; Jas. Estes, Hurricane; William Gibeant, Fraziers Bottom; B. A. Brown and J. W. Harmon, Red House.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

**Putnam Democrat**.....Winfield. Established in 1876; published every Friday by John W. Miller; Democratic; circulation 1,872.

**Putnam Leader**.....Winfield. Established in 1913; published every Thursday by Robert Morris; Republican; circulation 1,200.

- West Virginia Odd Fellow... Winfield. Established in 1911; published monthly by the Fraternal Publishing Company in the interest of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; circulation 1,800.
- Breeze.....Hurricane. Established in 1900; published every Saturday by R. F. Forth; Progressive Republican; circulation 1,100.

**STATE BANK.**

- Bank of Winfield.....Winfield. Began business in 1902. John K. Thompson, President; F. L. Middleton, Cashier; C. A. Howell, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$30,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$17,567.85; deposits \$305,440.11; statement June 29, 1918.
- Putnam County Bank.....Hurricane. Began business in 1902. W. H. McAllister, President; J. T. Garrett, Cashier; L. L. Wilson, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$32,082.37; deposits \$250,000; statement June 29, 1918.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.**

**Buffalo District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....T. P. Hall, Republican; Buffalo.  
M. W. Murphy, Republican; Buffalo.
- Constables.....By special appointment.

**Curry District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....I. Lipscomb, Democrat; Hurricane.  
J. F. Keeling, Democrat; Hurricane, R. D.
- Constable.....W. R. Pate, Democrat; Hurricane, R. D.

**Poca District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....R. Zitzelsberger, Democrat; Poca, R. D.  
R. W. Melton, Democrat; Poca; R. D.
- Constable.....F. P. Withrow, Democrat; Poca, R. D.

**Scott District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....A. G. Young, Democrat; Winfield.  
F. F. Higginbotham, Republican; Winfield.
- Constable.....T. G. Markham, Democrat; Scott Depot.

**Teays Valley District.**

- Justices of the Peace.....H. P. Sovine, Republican; Hurricane.  
W. P. Phelps, Republican, Hurricane.
- Constables.....By special appointment.

## Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....W. H. Good, Republican; Red House.  
 J. H. Jones, Republican; Given.  
 Constable.....Ernest Shafer, Republican; Plymouth.

## POST OFFICES IN PUTNAM COUNTY.

Bancroft.	Frazier's Bottom.	Paradise.	Scary.
Bee.	Heizer.	Philoah.	Scott Depot.
Black Betsey.	Hurricane.	Pliny.	Sigman.
Buffalo.	Lanham.	Plymouth.	Teays.
Byrnside.	Liberty.	Poca.	Waldo.
Confidence.	Midway.	Raymond City.	Winfield.
Eggleton.	Nitro.	Red House.	Woods.

## RALEIGH COUNTY.

Formed in 1850 from a part of Fayette, and named from Sir Walter Raleigh. Land area 597 square miles; population 25,633, census of 1910; estimated population 33,927, July 1, 1916; estimated population 35,264, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Beckley. Altitude approximately 2,400 feet. Population 2,161 in 1910; estimated population 4,500 July 1, 1918.

## COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....James H. Miller, Democrat; Hinton.  
 Terms Commence.....Third Monday in February, first Monday in  
 May, fourth Monday in August and first  
 Monday in December.  
 Official Court Reporter.....Ben D. Keller, Democrat; Hinton.  
 Judge Criminal Court.....T. J. McGinnis, Republican; Beckley.  
 Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, third Monday in  
 March, second Monday in June and third  
 Monday in October.  
 Official Court Reporter.....Leah Toney, Beckley.  
 Sheriff.....W. L. Foster, Republican; Beckley.  
 Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.  
 Prosecuting Attorney.....M. L. Painter, Republican; Beckley.  
 Clerk Circuit Court.....Albert Williams, Republican; Beckley.  
 Ex-officio Clerk of the Criminal Court.  
 Chancery Commissioners....George W. Williams, Democrat; Beckley.  
 A. D. Preston, Democrat; Beckley.  
 E. C. Scott, Republican; Beckley.  
 J. L. Hawley, Republican; Beckley.  
 C. O. Dunn, Democrat; Beckley.



## POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—E. Clyde Scott, Chairman, Beckley; Dr. B. B. Richmond, Secretary, Skelton; J. S. Lilly, Assistant Secretary, W. H. Rardin, Treasurer, Beckley.

U. G. Maynor and Benjamin H. Workman, Artie; T. E. Moye, Glen Morgan; W. S. Eppling, Ghent; F. M. Cook, Winding Gult; J. W. Wilson, Tams; U. M. Meador, Pluto; Jackson Plumley, Abraham; V. L. Shumate and O. D. Bostic, Eccles; W. A. Massey, Dry Creek; Dow Webb, Posey; John M. Anderson, Beckley.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—W. H. McGinnis, Chairman, C. O. Dunn, Secretary and Treasurer, Beckley.

F. J. Bair and George W. Bair, Jr., Beckley; Londa Lilly and G. M. Griffith, Ghent; Dr. G. T. Thornhill, Tams; H. I. Garretson, Odd; J. M. Garten, New; W. C. Goodson, Pear; J. Levi Cook, Lester; Chap Williams, Eccles; Dr. P. G. Hurst, Masseyville; D. C. Hunter, Citie; Quince Dillon, Matville; John McHale, Dorothy.

## NEWSPAPERS.

**Raleigh Herald**.....Beckley. Established in 1900, issued every Thursday by C. C. Tucker, publisher and business manager; W. P. Campbell, editor; Republican; circulation 2,250.

**Raleigh Register**.....Beckley. Established in 1880; published every Thursday by the Raleigh Register (Inc.) Democratic; circulation 2,500.

## NATIONAL BANK.

**Beckley National Bank**.....Beckley. Joe L. Smith, President; J. L. Tolliver and C. L. Beckner, Vice-Presidents; C. H. Meadoe, Cashier; L. H. Davis, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$75,000.

## STATE BANKS.

**Bank of Raleigh**.....Beckley. Began business in 1899. I. C. Prince, President; George W. Warren, Cashier; R. M. French, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$86,000; deposits \$1,450,000; statement June 10, 1918.

**Raleigh County Bank**.....Beckley. Began business in 1909. B. E. Carter, President; G. C. Hedrick, Cashier; A. C. Sutphin, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$120,000; deposits \$1,600,000. Statement June 12 1918.





Harper.	Metalton.	Raleigh.	Sullivan.
Hotchkiss.	Nesco.	Redbird.	Surveyor.
Hotcoal.	New.	Rhodell.	Sylvia.
Jarrolds Valley.	Odd.	Riley.	Tablerock.
Lanark.	Oswald.	Royal.	Tamroy.
Lester.	Oxley.	Saxon.	Tams.
McAlpin.	Fear.	Shady Spring.	Terry.
McCreery.	Pemberton.	Skelton.	Viacova.
Mabscott.	Pickshin.	Slab Fork.	Warden.
Manatus.	Fine Knob.	Sophia.	Wickham.
Marfork.	Pluto.	Sprague.	Winding Gulf.
Marshes.	Posey.	Stanaford.	Wright.
Masseyville.	Price Hill.	Stotesbury.	Zada.
Maynor.	Prosperity.	Stover.	

### RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Formed in 1787, from a part of Harrison, and named from Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia in 1787, and afterwards Attorney General of the United States. Land area 1,036 square miles, (the largest of any county in the state); population 26,028, census of 1910; estimated population 31,280, July 1, 1916; estimated population 32,127, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Elkins. Altitude 1,930 feet. Population 5,260 in 1910; estimated population 7,000, July 1, 1918.

### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....	Warren B. Kittle, Republican; Philippi.
Terms Commence.....	Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....	H. G. Chaney, Republican; Grafton.
Sheriff.....	S. L. Marsteller, Democrat; Elkins. Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	E. L. Maxwell, Democrat; Elkins.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	G. N. Wilson, Democrat; Elkins.
Chancery Commissioners....	W. E. Baker, Republican; Elkins. F. E. Tallman, Republican; Elkins. James A. Bent, Democrat; Elkins. C. W. Harding, Democrat; Elkins.
Divorce Commissioner.....	Samuel T. Spears, Democrat; Elkins.
Clerk County Court.....	Thaddeus Pritt, Democrat; Elkins.
Supt. Free Schools.....	Troy B. Wilmuth, Democrat; Elkins.
County Road Engineer.....	Frank A. Parsons, Democrat; Beverly.
Surveyor.....	Lee Flanagan, Democrat; Elkins.
Assessor.....	O. G. Coberly, Democrat; Elkins.
Com. School Lands.....	A. M. Cunningham, Republican; Elkins.

- County Commissioners**.....President—Lee Crouch, Democrat; Elkins; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 William M. Flint, Democrat; Bowden; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.  
 F. P. Marshall, Democrat; Mingo; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.
- B'd Review & Equalization**..P. F. King, Democrat; Elkins; term expires in 1919.  
 A. L. Dove, Republican; Harman; term expires in 1921.  
 W. H. Rohrbaugh, Republican; Beverly; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. Humboldt Yocum, Beverly, County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons**.....Elkins. Drs. J. C. Irons, O. L. Perry and C. H. Hall.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS.**

(Post office address Elkins, unless otherwise given.)

Allen, R. H.	Harding & Harding	Scott, C. H.
Arnold, William A.	*Irons, Robert S.	See, Roy
Arnold & *Arnold, E. H.	Keenan, L. H.	Spears, Samuel T.
Baker, W. E.	*Kump, H. G.	Strader & Tallman
Bent, J. A.	Maxwell, W. B. & E. L.	Strieby, C. O.
Bowers, E. A.	Maxwell, Claude W.	Talbott & Hoover
Brown, John F.	*O'Connor, R. E.	Taylor, B. W.
Cobb, W. H.	Harding.	Wilson, W. G.
Coberly, James	Read, William J.	Ward, J. B.
Cunningham, A. M.	Reger, Shelton L.	Beverly.
*Cunningham, Neil		

\*In military service.

**POLITICAL COMMITTEES.**

**Republican Executive Committee**—H. L. Manning, Chairman, T. W. Stalnaker, Secretary, R. Emmett O'Connor, Assistant Secretary, Dr. G. B. Harvey, Treasurer, Elkins.  
 C. C. Baker and W. H. Rohrbough, Beverly; Hoy C. Huffman, Whitmer; M. J. Roy, Harman; J. E. Gawthrop, Huttonsville; E. E. Shiflett, Mill Creek; W. W. Tyree, Elkins; John A. Vanscoy, Elkins, R. 2; Alexander W. Ewing, Pickens; H. E. Snyder and J. J. Snyder, Valley Head; A. O. Cross, Kerens; J. H. Huffman, Montrose; Isaac Joyce and J. F. Phillips, Coalton; Glenn Phares and S. K. Scott, Valley Bend; Ira Shockey, Long.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—J. Floyd Strader, Chairman, Daniel V. Moyle, Secretary, Elkins; A. B. Long, Treasurer, Valley Bend.

Charles L. Weese and John Z. Miller, Beverly; George Nethkin, Whitmer; Warwick Hutton, Huttonsville; Clinton Bell, Mill Creek; James Shannon, Jr., Adolph; F. R. Tunning, Pickens; J. G. Simmons, Valley Head; J. M. Wilmoth and L. S. Marteney, Montrose; Dr. A. C. Blair, Coalton; J. J. King, Ellamore; J. Floyd Stalnaker, Valley Bend.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

- Daily Inter-Mountain**.....Elkins. Established in 1907; published every evening except Sunday by the Inter-Mountain Printing Company; Republican; circulation 1,500.
- Weekly Inter-Mountain**.....Established in 1892; published every Thursday; Republican; circulation 1,000.
- Randolph Enterprise**.....Elkins. Established in 1874; published every Thursday by the Elkins Printing Supply Company; Democratic; circulation 2,100. J. Slidell Brown, editor.
- Randolph Review**.....Elkins. Established in 1913; published every Thursday by James W. Weir; Democratic; circulation 2,000.

#### NATIONAL BANKS.

- Elkins National Bank**.....Elkins. Lee Crouch, President; E. A. Bowers, Vice President; Gus Warfield, Jr., Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$90,000; deposits \$1,300,000; statement June 29, 1918.
- Peoples National Bank**.....Elkins. R. Chaffey, President; J. T. Lingamfelter, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$30,000; deposits \$460,000; statement June 29, 1918.

#### STATE BANKS.

- The Davis Trust Company**...Established in 1901. W. G. Wilson, President; N. I. Hall, Treasurer. Capital \$250,000; surplus and undivided profits \$190,000; deposits \$1,250,000; statement June 10, 1918.
- The Beverly Bank**.....Beverly. Began business in 1900. Dr. H. Yokum, President; J. B. Staggers, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$35,000; deposits \$100,000; statement June 10, 1918.

- Stockmans Bank**.....Harman. Began business in 1905. I. M. Groves, President; Irving Ritchie, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$10,000; deposits \$190,000; statement June 10, 1918.
- Bank of Mill Creek**.....Mill Creek. Began business in 1912. W. H. Mason, President; G. P. Russell, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$10,000; deposits \$269,000; statement May 10, 1918.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.**

**Beverly District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....George E. Greynold, Democrat; Beverly. L. B. McLaughlin, Democrat; Beverly.
- Constables**.....Joseph J. Doerr, Democrat; Beverly. Sam Kyle, Democrat; Beverly.

**Dry Fork District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Jacob Montony, Democrat; Job. R. M. Ray, Republican; Evenwood.
- Constables**.....Sampson Pennington, Democrat; Harman. Frank Warner, Democrat; Job.

**Huttonsville District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....W. C. Hart, Democrat; Huttonsville. D. G. McCauley, Democrat; Mill Creek.
- Constables**.....Forrest Collins, Democrat; Huttonsville. L. W. Crickard, Democrat; Mill Creek.

**Leadsville District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Vacancy. M. M. Smith, Democrat; Elkins.
- Constables**.....Vacancy. Coleman Stalnaker, Democrat; Elkins.

**Middle Fork District.**

- Justice of the Peace**.....F. R. Tunning, Democrat; Pickens.
- Constable**.....J. A. Bragg, Democrat; Pickens.

**Mingo District.**

- Justice of the Peace**.....Nelson Shreve, Democrat; Mingo.
- Constable**.....Joseph L. Wood, Democrat; Mingo.

**New Interest District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....F. P. Kelley, Democrat; Montrose. Charles Skidmore, Democrat; Kerens.
- Constables**.....B. K. Gainer, Democrat; Kerens. H. J. Wilmoth, Democrat; Kerens.

**Roaring Creek District.**

**Justices of the Peace**.....J. R. Valentine, Democrat; Coalton.  
P. V. Joyce, Republican; Mable.  
**Constables**.....By Special appointment.

**Valley Bend District.**

**Justice of the Peace**.....E. F. Phares, Democrat; Valley Bend.  
**Constable**.....By special appointment.

**POST OFFICES IN RANDOLPH COUNTY.**

Adolph.	Elkwater.	Job.	Pickens.
Alpena.	Ellamore.	Kerens.	Rich Mountain.
Bemis.	Evenwood.	Kingsville.	Silica.
Beverly.	Flint.	Lee Bell.	Spangler.
Bluespring.	Gilman.	Loda.	Sully.
Bowden.	Glady.	Long.	Valley Bend.
Cheatbridge.	Harding.	Mable.	Valley Head.
Coalton.	Harman.	Mill Creek.	Weaver.
Cubana.	Helvetia.	Mingo.	Whitmer.
Czar.	Horton.	Monterville.	Wyer.
Dryfork.	Huff.	Montrose.	
Elkins.	Huttonsville.	Osceola.	

**RITCHIE COUNTY.**

Formed in 1843 from parts of Wood, Harrison and Lewis counties, and named from Thomas Ritchie, a distinguished Virginia editor, who always referred to it as the "Little Gem." Land area 453 square miles; population 17,875, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1916, and July 1, 1917.

County seat—Harrisville. Altitude 870 feet. Population 608 in 1910; estimated population 1,200, July 1, 1918.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

**Judge Circuit Court**.....Homer B. Woods, Republican; Harrisville.  
**Terms Commence**.....Second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in October.  
**Official Court Reporter**..... (Vacancy.)  
**Sheriff**.....R. L. Warder, Republican; Harrisville.  
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.  
**Prosecuting Attorney**.....Thomas J. Davis, Republican; Harrisville.  
**Clerk Circuit Court**.....L. L. Cokeley, Republican; Harrisville.  
**Chancery Commissioners**....L. L. Cokeley.  
R. S. Blair, Democrat; Harrisville.  
Thos. J. Davis.  
H. E. McGinnis, Republican; Harrisville.  
**Divorce Commissioner**.....R. Brown Zinn.

- Clerk County Court**.....J. N. Sharpnack, Republican; Harrisville.  
**Supt. Free Schools**.....Austin Dotson, Republican; Harrisville.  
**County Road Engineer**.....A. M. Douglass, Republican; Cairo.  
**Surveyor**.....P. R. Tharp, Republican; Harrisville.  
**Assessor**.....J. H. McGinnis, Republican; Harrisville.  
**Com. School Lands**.....S. A. Powell, Republican; Harrisville.  
**County Commissioners**.....President—Lewis Garrison, Republican;  
 Auburn; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 J. W. French, Combs; Republican; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
 H. C. Buzzard, Republican; Hazelgreen; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.  
**B'd Review & Equalization**..J. F. Hatfield, Republican; Harrisville; term expires in 1919.  
 W. A. Strickler, Democrat; Ellenboro; term expires in 1921.  
 M. J. Leggett, Republican; Harrisville; term expires in 1923.  
**Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. A. P. Jones, Pennsboro, County Health Officer.  
**U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons**.....Harrisville. Drs. W. E. Talbott, L. C. Goff and C. L. Boyers.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS.**

(Post office address Harrisville, unless otherwise given.)

- |                   |                     |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Adams, Homer      | Prunty, S. O.       | McGinnis, B. F.     |
| Blair, R. S., Jr. | Smith, Anthony.     | Pennsboro.          |
| Clark, W. S.      | Zinn, R. Brown      | Phillips, Claude S. |
| Cooper, Victor F. | *Woods, Ralph Davis | Cornwallis.         |
| Davis, Thomas J.  | Duty, M. K.         |                     |
| Powell, S. A.     | Pennsboro           |                     |

\*In military service.

**POLITICAL COMMITTEES.**

**Republican Executive Committee**—L. L. Cokely, Chairman, R. Brown Zinn, Secretary, Harrisville.

F. S. McCullough, Mole Hill; B. F. McGinnis, Pennsboro; P. G. Zinn, Pullman; Charles Haddox, Berea; George Heckler, Cairo; A. R. Douglass, Goose Creek; W. R. Hays, McFarlan; W. A. Goff, Goffs.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—Gordon P. Fought, Chairman, Pennsboro; Bert Adams, Secretary, Harrisville; J. C. Lacy, Treasurer, Ellenboro.

J. L. Rymer, Auburn; J. P. Beckner, Petroleum; J. M. Lewis, Cairo, P. J. Fling, Burnt House; Lee Scott, Smithville.

## NEWSPAPERS.

- Gazette**.....Harrisville. Established in 1873; published every Friday by the Gazette Printing Company; Republican; circulation 2,700.
- Ritchie Standard**.....Harrisville. Established in 1895; published every Wednesday by Robert Morris; Republican; circulation 2,600.
- Enterprise**.....Cairo. Established in 1904; published every Thursday by Robert Morris; Republican; circulation 750.
- News**.....Pennsboro. Established in 1890; published every Thursday by Gordon P. Fought; Democratic; circulation 1,500.

## NATIONAL BANKS.

- First National Bank**.....Harrisville. A. O. Wilson, President; J. B. Westfall, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus \$10,000.
- First National Bank**.....Pennsboro. A. O. Wilson, President; Okey E. Nutter, Cashier; Lindsey C. Foster, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$13,000; deposits \$410,000; statement June 10, 1918.
- Citizens National Bank**.....Pennsboro. R. Broadwater, President; L. D. James, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus \$3,100.

## STATE BANKS.

- Auburn Exchange Bank**.....Auburn. Began business in 1901. J. T. Hall, President; H. J. Straley, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$148,611; statement June 25, 1918.
- Bank of Cairo**.....Cairo. Began business in 1897. D. G. McGregor, President; G. F. Hess, Cashier; O. C. Hess, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$18,000; deposits \$400,000; statement June 14, 1918.
- The Peoples Bank**.....Harrisville. Began business October 2, 1899. Johnson Jackson, President; J. H. Linger, Cashier; J. M. Barbe and L. R. Snodgrass, Assistant Cashiers. Capital, \$70,000; surplus and undivided profits \$49,000; deposits \$680,000; statement June 26, 1918.

- Farmers & Merchants Bank**..Pennsboro. Began business in 1898. Thomas G. Strickler, President; M. L. Weekley, Cashier; B. F. McGinnis, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$8,800; deposits \$353,000; statement June 28, 1918.
- Pullman State Bank**.....Pullman. Began business in 1902. G. M. Ireland, President; A. Hayes Elliott, Cashier; Ralph H. Hall, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$3,000; deposits \$170,000; statement June 11, 1918.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.**

**Clay District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....I. L. Fordyce, Democrat; Pennsboro.  
W. A. Strickler, Democrat; Ellenboro.
- Constables**.....James Hickman, Democrat; Pennsboro.  
I. H. Hite, Democrat; Ellenboro.

**Union District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....H. L. Miller, Republican; Harrisville.  
J. W. Loudin, Democrat; Berea.
- Constable**.....O. H. Hardman, Democrat; Harrisville.

**Grant District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....John W. Jameson, Republican; Pike.  
Van A. Zeverly, Republican; Cairo.
- Constable**.....D. W. Satterfield, Republican; League.

**Murphy District.**

- Justice of the Peace**.....Charles C. Park, Republican; Smithville.
- Constable**.....P. C. Lawrence, Democrat; Smithville.

**POST OFFICES IN RITCHIE COUNTY.**

Auburn.	Ellenboro.	Highland.	Pike.
Beatrice.	Eva.	Iris.	Pullman.
Berea.	Finch.	Lawford.	Racket.
Burnt House.	Fonzo.	Lough.	Rutherford.
Cairo.	Girta.	Macfarlan.	Slab.
Cantwell.	Goffs.	Mahone.	Smithville.
Cokeleys.	Hannahdale.	Mellin.	Toll Gate.
Combs.	Harrisville.	Mole Hill.	Washburn.
Cornwallis.	Hartley.	Pennsboro.	Oxford.
Donohue.	Hazelgreen.	Petroleum.	



## ROANE COUNTY.

Formed in 1856 from parts of Kanawha, Jackson and Gilmer, and named from Spencer Roane, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. Land area, 522 square miles; population 21,543, census of 1910; estimated population 22,605, July 1, 1916; estimated population 22,776, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Spencer. Altitude 719 feet. Population 1,224 in 1910. Estimated population 1,250 July 1, 1918.

### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

- Judge Circuit Court**.....W. H. O'Brien, Republican; Ripley.  
**Terms Commence**.....Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September.
- Official Court Reporter**.....Minnie Ball, Spencer.
- Sheriff**.....Enos Johnson, Republican; Spencer.  
 Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....H. C. Ferguson, Republican; Spencer.
- Clerk Circuit Court**.....L. O. Curtis, Republican; Spencer.
- Chancery Commissioners**....W. H. Bishop, Republican; Spencer.  
 Raymond Dodson, Republican; Spencer.  
 A. E. Kenney, Democrat; Spencer.
- Divorce Commissioner**.....W. H. Bishop.
- Clerk County Court**.....W. A. Carpenter, Republican; Spencer.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....I. B. Boggs, Republican; Spencer.
- County Road Engineer**.....H. R. Muldoon, Republican; Spencer.
- Surveyor**.....J. J. Taylor, Republican; Spencer.
- Assessor**.....B. S. Ray, Republican, Gandeewille.
- Com. School Lands**.....Raymond Dodson.
- County Commissioners**.....President—W. E. Ryan, Republican; Ryan; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 G. E. Whitney, Republican; Walton; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
 K. F. McKown, Republican; Spencer; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
- B'd Review & Equalization**..H. D. Wells, Democrat; Spencer; term expires in 1919.  
 Josiah Stutler, Republican; Reedy; term expires in 1921.  
 Charles A. Lynch, Republican; Walton; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. U. L. Dearman, Reedy, County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons**.....Spencer. Drs. E. S. Goff and J. E. McQuain; the latter on indefinite leave, account military service.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS.**

(Post office address Spencer, unless otherwise given.)

Baker, John M.	Ferguson, H. C.	Pendleton, Walter
Bell, S. P.	Harper, J. M.	Ryan, Thomas P.
Bishop, William H.	Hedges, Grover F.	Lester, J. M.
Cunningham, George F.	Kenney, Amos E.	Reedy.
Dodson, Raymond.	Lance, J. W.	
Douthitt, G. C.	*Morford, J. A.	

\*In military service.

**POLITICAL COMMITTEES.**

**Republican Executive Committee**—A. M. McKown, Chairman, L. O. Curtis, Secretary, P. C. Adams, Treasurer, Spencer.

W. F. Wilson, Spencer, R. 1; P. G. Steinbeck, Reedy; G. W. Ashley, Amma; Flem Groves, Kester; T. P. Harper, Ryan; A. J. Hawkins, Harmony; J. W. Boggs and T. H. Fore, Reedy; G. W. Wells, Looneyville; R. B. Rowh, Tariff; A. J. L. Meadows and Giles Edwards, Spencer; J. Z. Neal, Walton.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—A. S. Heck, Chairman, J. H. Morford, Vice Chairman and Treasurer; D. M. Pendleton, Secretary, Spencer; O. M. Depue, Kyger.

W. P. Smith, Penile; L. P. Showen, Spencer, R. D.; W. J. Justice, A. T. Ferrell and R. L. Ferrell, Looneyville; J. M. Keen, Newton; W. P. Harper, Harmony; S. R. Fields, Vickers; J. M. Nutter, Triplett; E. M. Howell, Reedy; O. M. Chambers and O. C. Pence, Walton.

**NEWSPAPERS.**

**Roane County Reporter**..... Spencer. Successor to the Weekly Bulletin which was established in 1878; published every Thursday by Dan M. Pendleton; Democratic; circulation 2,000.

**Times-Record**..... Spencer. Established in 1911; published every Thursday by S. A. Simmons and Harry C. Woodyard; Republican; circulation 2,500.

**News**..... Reedy. Established in 1909; published every Friday by Fred E. Craig; Independent; circulation 980.

**NATIONAL BANKS.**

**First National Bank**..... Spencer. Andrew Parks, President; John W. Looney, Cashier; C. C. Rowe, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$22,000; deposits \$570,954; statement May 10, 1918.

**First National Bank**.....Reedy. J. M. Lester, President; A. L. Thrash, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$10,000; deposits \$225,000; statement June 10, 1918.

#### STATE BANKS.

**Roane County Bank**.....Spencer. Began business in 1898; C. S. Vandal, President; S. B. Thompson, Cashier; Harry L. Dyer, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$115,000; deposits \$800,000; statement June 10, 1918.

**Traders Banking & Trust Co.**Spencer. Began business in 1903. A. J. Knotts, President; C. C. Cleavenger, Cashier. Capital \$40,000; surplus and undivided profits \$34,000; deposits \$380,000; statement June 10, 1918.

**Bank of Reedy**.....Reedy. Began business in 1902. J. A. McClung, President; W. V. Butcher, Cashier; C. S. McClung, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$13,000; deposits \$100,000; statement June 10, 1918.

**Poca Valley Bank**.....Walton. Began business in 1908. I. A. Whited, President; O. C. Pence, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$34,000; deposits \$329,000; statement June 10, 1918.

#### DISTRICT OFFICERS.

##### Curtis District.

**Justice of the Peace**.....E. S. Ball, Democrat; Reedy; R. 1.  
**Constable**.....By special appointment.

##### Geary District.

**Justices of the Peace**.....E. E. Lloyd, Republican; Uler.  
Charles Carper, Republican; Left Hand.  
**Constable**.....Bradford Keeton, Republican; Uler.

##### Harper District.

**Justice of the Peace**.....John C. Hunt, Republican; Mattie.  
**Constable**.....By special appointment.

##### Reedy District.

**Justice of the Peace**.....H. C. Cottle, Democrat; Reedy.  
**Constable**.....A. A. Alderman, Democrat; Reedy.

##### Smithfield District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)



- County Commissioners.....**President—H. Gwinn, Democrat; Green Sulphur Springs; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
A. H. Via, Democrat; Indian Mills; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.  
R. M. Woodrum, Democrat; Wiggins; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.
- B'd Review & Equalization..**W. F. Bush, Republican; Hinton; term expires in 1919.  
J. L. Barker, Republican; True; term expires in 1921.  
H. F. Kesler, Democrat; Lowell; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health.....**The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. F. L. McNeer, Hinton, County Health Officer.

#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Hinton, unless otherwise given.)

Bogges, P. W.	Dunlap, R. F.	Miller, James H., Jr.
Ball, W. T.	Eagle, E. C.	Reed, T. N.
Bolin, H. A.	Graham, R. H.	Sawyers, W. H.
Bogges, W. F.	Lilly, T. J.	*Tomkies, Frank
Pence Springs.	Mann, T. G.	
Daly, A. D.	*Miller, Harry L.	

\*In military service.

#### POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—E. C. Eagle, Chairman, J. W. Graham, Secretary, J. L. Ellison, Treasurer, Hinton.

J. L. Carson and J. A. Allen, Buck; C. B. Williams, Hinton; J. A. Graham and O. T. Honaker, Sandstone; J. A. Yancy, Brooklin; John H. Lilly and M. T. Montgomery, True; J. L. Eskew, Tophet; T. C. Graham, Clayton; L. L. Meades, Talcott.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—J. M. Meador, Chairman, Hinton; C. D. Bolton, Secretary, Dr. F. L. McNeer, Treasurer, Forest Hill.

C. A. Templeton, Hinton; James Gwinn and J. J. Dunbar, Green Sulphur Springs; J. Riley Pack, Jumping Branch; C. C. Lilly, Lilly; A. L. Butler, Lick Creek; F. H. Pitzer, Pipestem; O. E. Maddy, Ballegee; C. M. Perry, Talcott.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

**Independent Herald.....**Hinton. Established in 1906; published every evening except Sunday by the Herald Publishing Company; Democratic; circulation 600.

- Weekly Herald**.....Hinton. Established in 1872; published every Thursday by the Independent-Herald Publishing Company; Democratic; circulation 1,500.
- Leader**.....Hinton. Established in 1894; published every Thursday by J. W. Graham; Republican; circulation 1,200.
- News**.....Hinton. Established in 1902; published every evening except Sunday by J. W. Graham; Republican; circulation 800.

**NATIONAL BANKS.**

- First National Bank**.....Hinton. O. O. Cooper, President; H. L. Taylor, Cashier; W. T. Fredeking, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$53,000; deposits \$642,000; statement June 10, 1918.
- Citizens National Bank**.....Hinton. W. H. Garnett, President; Oscar P. Vines, Cashier; W. N. Shanklin, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$20,000; deposits \$375,000; statement June 29, 1918.
- National Bank of Summers**..Hinton. James T. McCreery, President, J. H. Jordan and W. L. Fredeking, Vice Presidents; J. Julian Jordan, Cashier; W. B. Jordan, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$127,142.42; deposits \$765,866.67; statement June 29, 1918.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.**

**Greenbrier District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....G. J. Hughes, Democrat; Hinton.  
W. R. Argabright, Democrat; Hinton.
- Constables**.....J. F. Tinscher, Democrat; Bellepoint.  
J. E. Maddy, Democrat; Bellepoint.

**Forest Hill District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Vacancy.  
H. T. Barton, Republican; Bertha.
- Constables**.....Will Noble, Republican; Bertha.  
John A. Allen, Republican; Buck.

**Green Sulphur District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....S. C. Richmond, Republican; Sandstone.  
C. H. Hicks, Democrat; Ramp.
- Constables**.....J. W. Harris, Republican; Sandstone.  
L. H. Richmond, Republican; Sandstone.

**Jumping Branch District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....F. L. Akers, Democrat; Ellison.  
George W. Lilly, Democrat; Bellepoint.

- Constables**.....W. R. Vest, Democrat; Streeter.  
J. N. Cole, Democrat; Mt. View.
- Pipestem District.**
- Justices of the Peace**.....A. T. Clark, Democrat; Crump's Bottom  
W. C. Keaton, Democrat; Farley.
- Constables**.....By special appointment.
- Talcott District.**
- Justices of the Peace**.....A. P. Lowery, Democrat; Talcott.  
S. H. Stover, Republican; Clayton.
- Constable**.....O. H. Mann, Republican; Clayton.

#### POST OFFICES IN SUMMERS COUNTY.

Ballengee.	Green Sulphur	Mandeville.	Seminole.
Bellepoint.	Springs.	Marie.	Streeter.
Bertha.	Hinton.	Meadow Creek.	Suck Creek.
Brooks.	Humoco.	Mountview.	Talcott.
Buck.	Indian Mills.	Neponset.	Tempa.
Clayton.	Judson.	Packs Ferry.	Tophet.
Crumps Bottom.	Jumping Branch.	Pence Springs.	True.
Ellison.	Junta.	Pipestem.	Valley Heights.
Elton.	Lick Creek.	Ramp.	Warford.
Farley.	Lilly.	Sandstone.	Wiggins.
Forest Hill.	Lockbridge.	Santifee.	
Greenbrier Spgs.	Lowell.	Secoma.	

#### TAYLOR COUNTY.

Formed in 1844 from parts of Harrison, Barbour and Marlon, and named from Zachary Taylor, of the Indian wars, the Mexican war and President of the United States in 1849. Land area 175 square miles; population 16,554, census of 1910; estimated population 17,543, July 1, 1916; estimated population 17,703 July 1, 1917.

County seat—Grafton. Altitude 1000 feet. Population 7,563 in 1910; estimated population 8,600 July 1, 1918.

#### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

- Judge Circuit Court**.....Neil T. Fortney, Republican; Kingwood.
- Terms Commence**.....Second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in April, and second Tuesday in September.
- Official Court Reporter**.....E. V. Fortney, Republican; Kingwood.
- Sheriff**.....Melvin Newlon, Republican; Grafton.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....W. Merle Watkins, Republican; Grafton.
- Clerk Circuit Court**.....A. J. Masón, Democrat; Grafton.
- Chancery Commissioners**.....J. Frank Wilson, Republican; Grafton.  
J. H. Sommerville, Republican; Grafton.  
J. G. St. Clair, Republican; Grafton.  
G. W. Ford, Republican; Grafton.  
J. S. Burnett, Republican; Grafton.

- Divorce Commissioner**.....Harry Friedman, Democrat; Grafton.
- Clerk County Court**.....C. T. Bartlett, Democrat; Grafton.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....R. J. Martin, Democrat; Grafton.
- Surveyor**.....James A. Sinsel, Republican; Grafton.
- Assessor**.....Frank Bennett, Republican; Grafton.
- Com. School Lands**.....A. W. Burdett, Republican; Grafton.
- County Commissioners**.....President—G. W. Luzadder, Democrat; Grafton; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
Frank P. Robinson, Republican; Grafton; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
Oliver I. Montgomery, Republican; Grafton, R. 2; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
- Sealer Weights & Measures**..I. N. Grimes, Democrat; Grafton.
- B'd Review & Equalization**..S. M. Musgrove, Democrat; Grafton; term expires in 1919.  
U. S. Morrow, Republican; Flemington, R. 1; term expires in 1921.  
J. C. Lewellen, Republican; Grafton; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex officio; Dr. T. F. Lanham, Grafton, County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons**.....Grafton. Dr. A. S. Warder, Jr., and J. S. Whitescarver.

## LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Grafton.)

Allender, J. Guy	Friedman, Harry	St. Clair, J. G.
Barlow, J. H. S.	Guard, Charles P.	Summerville, Eugene
Burdett, A. W.	Hechmer, John L.	Summerville, Sidney H.
*Burdett, J. Sidney	Holt, H. H.	Samples, William P.
Cochran, Z. M.	Kunst, G. H. A.	Watkins, W. M.
*Curry, Harry	Martin, F. T.	Warder, Hugh
*Dent, Herbert W.	McGraw, John T.	Wilson, J. Frank
Dent, W. R. D.	Musgrave, S. M.	Wyckoff, O. E.
Ford, G. W.	Robinson, Jed W.	

\*In military service.

## POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

- Republican Executive Committee**—V. T. Hanley, Chairman, Grafton; A. R. Kunst, Secretary, Grafton, R. 5; B. W. Perine, Treasurer, Grafton.  
R. M. Parrish, E. F. Clark and Parker Selvey, Grafton; A. L. McElfresh, Bridgeport, R. 3; Marcellus Compton, Grafton R. 2; John S. Wyckoff, Flemington; D. M. Morgan and G. E. McIntosh, Grafton, R. 1; W. C. Frum, Rosemont



**Democratic Executive Committee**—W. B. Cruise, Chairman, C. L. Currey, Secretary, Grafton; G. Ona Sinsel, Treasurer, Flemington.

A. C. Morris, Bridgeport, R. 3; C. T. Reynolds, Grafton, R. 4; James T. Murphy, Grafton; Elmer Utterback, Simpson; J. C. Whitehair, Flemington; Joseph Ford, Grafton, R. 2; John Bennington, Grafton; Harry Grimes and Murray Mason, Grafton, R. 1.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

- Daily Sentinel**.....Grafton. Established in 1903; published every evening except Sunday by the Grafton Sentinel Publishing Company; Howard H. Holt, editor and owner; Republican; circulation 3,000.
- Grafton Weekly Sentinel**.....Established in 1870; published every Friday by the same company; Howard H. Holt, editor; Republican; circulation 2,200.
- Leader**.....Grafton. Established in 1888; published every Thursday by the Leader Publishing Company, (Inc.); Democratic; circulation 1,725.

#### NATIONAL BANK.

- First National Bank**.....Grafton. W. A. Beavers, President; O. Jay Fleming, Cashier; Charles W. Steel, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$321,900; deposits \$1,856,921.09; statement June 10, 1918.

#### STATE BANKS.

- Grafton Banking & Trust Co.** Grafton. Began business in 1903. A. B. Corder, President; H. A. Abbott, Cashier; A. Leuthardt, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$67,000; deposits \$850,000; statement June 5, 1918.
- Merch. & Mechan. Sav. Bank.** Grafton. Began business in 1891. W. R. D. Dent, President; W. Morgan, Cashier; G. T. Vance, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$80,000; deposits \$610,000; statement June 29, 1918.
- Taylor County Bank**.....Grafton. Began business in 1905. J. C. Lewellen, President; N. F. Kendall, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$18,756; deposits \$381,532.68; statement June 13, 1918.

**Bank of Flemington**.....Flemington. Began business in 1913. G. O. Sinsel, President; Guy E. Williams, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$7,100; deposits \$85,000; statement June 29, 1918.

#### DISTRICT OFFICERS.

##### Grafton District.

**Justices of the Peace**.....J. A. Carroll, Democrat; Grafton.  
C. H. McCafferty, Republican; Grafton.  
**Constables**.....By special appointment.

##### Court House District.

**Justices of the Peace**.....J. E. Bee, Democrat; Grafton.  
C. M. Hoff, Republican; Grafton.  
**Constable**.....D. Clarence Hinkle, Webster.

##### Booths Creek District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

##### Flemington District.

(Vacancies in the office of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

##### Fetterman District.

**Justice of the Peace**.....T. M. Demoss, Democrat; Grafton.  
**Constables**.....George Brock, Republican; Grafton.  
Harvey Allen Poe, Democrat; Thornton.

##### Knottsville District.

**Justice of the Peace**.....John Bradley, Grafton.  
**Constable**.....By special appointment.

#### POST OFFICES IN TAYLOR COUNTY.

Cecil.	Grafton.	Simpson.	Webster.
Flemington.	Rosemont.	Thornton.	Wendel.

#### TUCKER COUNTY.

Formed in 1856 from part of Randolph and named from St. George Tucker, an eminent Virginia jurist. Land area 405 square miles; population 18,675, census of 1910; estimated population 21,971, July 1, 1916; estimated population 22,502 July 1, 1917.

County seat—Parsons. Altitude 1,650 feet. Population 1,780 in 1910; estimated population 2,000, July 1, 1918.

#### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

**Judge Circuit Court**.....F. M. Reynolds, Republican; Keyser.  
**Terms Commence**.....Second Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in June, first Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

- Official Court Reporter**.....Miss Carrie Getzendanner, Keyser.
- Sheriff**.....John F. Repair, Republican; Parsons.  
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....Charles D. Smith, Republican; Parsons.
- Clerk Circuit Court**.....Lewis E. Spangler, Democrat; Parsons.
- Chancery Commissioners**....Jeff Lipscomb, Republican; Parsons.  
W. V. McNemar, Democrat; Parsons.  
J. P. Scott, Democrat; Parsons.  
J. William Harman, Republican; Parsons.
- Divorce Commissioner**.....J. P. Scott.
- Clerk County Court**.....H. F. Colebank, Republican; Parsons.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....C. R. Parsons, Democrat; Parsons.
- Surveyor**.....H. U. Freeman; Republican; Parsons.
- County Road Engineer**.....W. E. Weimer, Republican; Davis.
- Assessor**.....J. T. Darkey, Republican; Parsons.
- Com. School Lands**.....J. William Harman.
- County Commissioners**.....President—Arthur Williamson, Republican;  
Thomas; term expires Dec. 31, 1918; and  
terms\*of all the commissioners expire at  
the same time.  
D. H. Eshelman, Republican; Davis.  
M. C. Harman, Republican; Laneville.  
J. B. Jenkins, Republican; Parsons.  
Dr. A. E. Calvert, Democrat; St. George.  
Nelson A. Williams, Democrat; St. George,  
R. 3.  
James E. Poling, Democrat; St. George;  
R. 3.
- B'd Review & Equalization**..John J. Adams, Democrat; St. George; term  
expires in 1919.  
S. C. Simpson, Republican; Parsons; term  
expires in 1921.  
A. L. Helmick, Republican; Thomas; term  
expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and the  
Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. Ford  
Huff, Parsons, County Health Officer.

#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Parsons, unless otherwise given.)

Cunningham & *Stallings (A. R.)	Pritt, Wayne K. Scott, J. P.	Cuppett, D. E. Thomas.
Herman, J. William	Smith, Charles D.	Lee, C. F.
McNemar, William V.	Valentine, A. J.	Heironimus, R. D. Davis.

\*In military service.

## POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—\*A. R. Stallings, Chairman, D. W. Thurston, Secretary, Parsons; W. G. Helmick, Treasurer, Thomas.

P. T. Stroup and Blaine Hershman, Thomas; Phillip Runner, Montrose R. 3; W. H. Wolf, St. George R. 3; H. L. Best, Sr., and C. G. Lashley, Davis; E. P. Yocum, Jenningson; W. N. Devilder, Red Creek; D. E. Cuppett and W. G. Helmick, Thomas; E. N. Snider and James S. Owens, St. George, R. 3; Will E. Dietz and W. C. Lipscomb, St. George.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—H. L. Bennett, Chairman, John T. Reger, Secretary, S. W. Kalar, Treasurer, Parsons.

J. F. Blackman, F. S. Davis, and Neil Long, Parsons; J. D. Collett, Hambleton; Jay Phillips and John Shahan, St. George R. 3; George T. Mills and C. J. Deahl, Davis; Tilden McDonald and H. J. Ballah, Jenningson; Henry Harper, Beuna; J. M. Hearn, Thomas; Dr. J. F. Thompson, Albert; Walter Hovatter and A. D. Loughry, St. George, R. 3; David Gilmore, St. George; Clyde Shaffer, Lead Mine.

\*In military service.

## NEWSPAPERS.

- Advocate**.....Parsons. Established in 1896; published every Thursday by D. W. Thurston; Republican; circulation 800.
- Tucker Democrat**.....Parsons. Established in 1887; published every Thursday by John T. Reger; Democratic; circulation 1,300.
- Davis News**.....Davis. Established in 1897; published every Thursday by W. R. Morris; Independent.

## NATIONAL BANKS.

- National Bank of Davis**.....Davis. A. I. Wilson, President; C. E. Smith, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$60,000; deposits \$410,000; statement June 8, 1918.
- First National Bank**.....Hendricks. C. A. Roberts, President; C. W. Minear, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$30,000; deposits \$290,000; statement June 10, 1918.
- First National Bank**.....Parsons. Dr. Ford Huff, President; M. C. Feather, Cashier; M. O. Feather, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$10,000; deposits \$185,000; statement June 11, 1918.

STATE BANKS.

- Miners & Merchants Bank..**Thomas. Began business in 1902. A. R. Stallings, President; W. W. Woods, Cashier; E. I. McVeigh, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$25,000; deposits \$450,000; statement June 15, 1918.
- Tucker County Bank.....**Parsons. Began business in 1900. Riley Harper, President; A. D. W. Strickler, Cashier; H. Martin, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$28,500; deposits \$278,267.28; statement June 29, 1918.
- The Peoples Bank.....**Davis. Began business in 1917. J. H. Fisher, President; C. G. Lashley, Cashier. Capital \$20,000.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Black Fork District.

- Justices of the Peace.....**M. B. Phillips, Democrat; Parsons. J. W. Cox, Republican; Hendricks.
- Constable.....**J. W. Flanagan, Democrat; Hendricks.

Dry Fork District.

- Justices of the Peace.....**W. A. Alt, Republican; Red Creek. H. W. Arbogast, Republican; Jenningston.
- Constable.....**W. H. Bennett, Republican; Red Creek.

Clover District.

- Justices of the Peace.....**M. Wade Phillips, Democrat; St. George; R. 1. L. D. Phillips, Democrat; St. George; R. 3.
- Constables.....**Clyde Grandstaff, Democrat; St. George; R. 3. Chester Phillips, Democrat; St. George; R. 1.

Davis District.

- Justices of the Peace.....**J. F. Kramer, Democrat; Davis. M. D. Tewell, Republican; Davis.
- Constables.....**A. F. Bennett, Republican; Davis. J. B. Shreve, Republican; Davis.

Fairfax District.

- Justices of the Peace.....**W. A. Jones, Republican; Thomas. J. D. Miller, Republican; Albert.
- Constables.....**Thomas George, Republican; Thomas. Mike Ferrusso, Republican; Thomas.

Licking District.

- Justice of the Peace.....**James Shahan, Republican; St. George; R. 3.
- Constable.....**Saul Loughry, Republican; St. George; R. 3.

**St. George District.**

**Justice of the Peace**.....George L. Phillips, Republican; St. George.  
**Constables**.....E. L. Baker, Republican; St. George.  
 E. L. Dietz, Republican; St. George.

**POST OFFICES IN TUCKER COUNTY.**

Albert.	Gladwin.	Lead Mine.	Redcreek.
Benbush.	Hambleton.	Moore.	Saint George.
Coketon.	Hendricks.	Parsons.	Shafer.
Davis.	Jenningston.	Pierce.	Thomas.
Elk.	Laneville.	Porterwood.	

**TYLER COUNTY.**

Formed in 1814 from part of Ohio county, and named from John Tyler, Governor of Virginia in 1808, and father of President Tyler. Land area 260 square miles; population 16,211, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1916, and July 1, 1917.

County seat—Middlebourne. Altitude 745 feet. Population 546 in 1910; estimated population 1200, July 1, 1918.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

**Judge Circuit Court**.....P. D. Morris, Republican; New Martinsville.  
**Terms Commence**.....Fourth Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in November.  
**Official Court Reporter**.....Ida M. Morris, New Martinsville.  
**Sheriff**.....Will F. Long, Republican; Middlebourne.  
**Prosecuting Attorney**.....O. B. Conaway, Republican; Middlebourne.  
**Clerk Circuit Court**.....Okey J. Hill, Republican; Middlebourne.  
**Chancery Commissioners**....T. P. Hill, Republican; Middlebourne.  
 K. C. Moore, Republican; Middlebourne.  
 George L. Rose, Democrat; Middlebourne.  
 Okey J. Hill.  
**Divorce Commissioner**.....W. H. Carter, Republican; Middlebourne.  
**Clerk County Court**.....James Everett Smith, Republican; Middlebourne.  
**Supt. Free Schools**.....J. T. Foner, Republican; Middlebourne.  
**County Road Engineer**.....P. P. Berkeley, Republican; Middlebourne.  
**Surveyor**.....J. C. Warner, Republican; Alma.  
**Assessor**.....C. H. Watson, Republican; Middlebourne.  
**Com. School Lands**.....G. W. Smith, Republican; Middlebourne.  
**County Commissioners**.....President—G. C. Fletcher, Republican; Wick, term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 M. R. Ankrom, Republican; Alma; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
 B. F. Pipes, Republican; Middlebourne; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.  
**Sealer Weights & Measures**..H. D. Conant, Republican; Middlebourne.

- B'd Review & Equalization...** John W. Smith, Republican; Frew; term expires in 1919.  
 J. L. Williamson, Republican; Friendly; term expires in 1921.  
 John Seckman, Democrat; Alma; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health.....**The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. M. M. Reppard, Middlebourne, County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....**Sistersville. Drs. J. M. Boice, M. M. Reppard and C. V. Little.

### LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Middlebourne, unless otherwise given.)

Boreman & Carter	Hill, O. J.	Kimball & Sugden,
Conaway, Orren B.	Underwood & Moore	Sistersville.
Carter, W. H.	Riggle, Christian B.	McCoy, John H.
Duty, J. W.	Rose, George L.	*Swiger, Arlen G.
Hill, Thomas P.		Sistersville.

\*In military service.

### POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—A. H. Underwood, Chairman, Alma; H. W. Smith, Secretary, Middlebourne; J. W. Smith, Treasurer, Frew.

F. M. Conaway, Alma; John F. Shore and C. S. Stealey, Middlebourne; J. W. Bunting and Walter R. Reitz, Sistersville; A. D. Arnett and B. F. Robinson, Wick; J. A. Baker, Shirley; Fred Jones, Lima; J. L. DeLong, Bens Run; O. J. Lemley, Shiloh.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—D. E. Thoenen, Chairman, Sistersville; George L. Rose, Secretary, Middlebourne; Dr. W. H. Young, Treasurer, Sistersville.

W. P. Bradford, Deep Valley; L. F. Davis, Joseph Mills; H. H. Furbee and John S. Moore, Middlebourne; A. T. Holmes, Sistersville; G. C. Morgan, Meadville; Fred Furbee, Alma; M. H. Henderson, Friendly, I. L. Thorn, Friendly; Morris Barker, R. 3 Pennsboro; Stephen Merritt, Lima.

### NEWSPAPERS.

**Tyler County Journal.....**Middlebourne. Established in 1902; published every Thursday by C. B. Riggle; Democratic; circulation 1,000.

- The Tyler Star-News**.....Consolidation of the Tyler County Star, established in 1877, and the Tyler County News, established in 1909; published every Thursday at Middlebourne, W. Va., by the Star-News Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 1,800; Harry W. Smith, editor.
- Review**.....Sistersville. Established as a daily in 1895; published every evening except Sunday by the Daily Review Publishing Company; Democratic; circulation 1,200.
- Weekly Review**..... Established in 1885; published every Wednesday by the same company; Democratic; circulation 950.

**NATIONAL BANKS.**

- First National Bank**.....Middlebourne. S. G. Pyle, President; G. L. Morris, Cashier; R. A. Tremain, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$30,000; surplus and undivided profits \$15,500; deposits \$596,000; statement June 29, 1918.
- First National Bank**.....Sistersville. A. C. Jackson, President; J. J. McKay, Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$68,000; deposits \$800,000; statement June 11, 1918.
- Farmers & Producers National Bank**.....Sistersville. J. P. Flynn, President; W. R. Reitz, Vice President and Cashier; Addison A. Clark, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$40,000; deposits \$676,000; statement June 10, 1918.
- Peoples National Bank**.....Sistersville. E. Roome, President; D. E. Thoenen, Cashier; G. N. Fraser, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$75,000; surplus and undivided profits \$40,000; deposits \$685,000; statement June 29, 1918.

**STATE BANKS.**

- Bank of Middlebourne**.....Middlebourne. Established in 1898. John W. Smith, President; S. B. McCoy and H. S. Boreman, Assistant Cashiers. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$13,980.32; deposits \$480,978.22; statement June 8, 1918.



Tyler County Bank.....Sistersville. Began business in 1892. E. A. Durham, President; S. G. Pyle, Cashier; Algeo Marsh, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$51,415; deposits \$811,099; statement June 10, 1918.

#### DISTRICT OFFICERS.

##### Centerville District.

Justice of the Peace.....Bert Wilcox, Republican; Alma.  
Constable.....Notley Underwood, Republican; Joseph Mills.

##### Ellsworth District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. E. Moore, Republican; Middlebourne.  
E. T. Richmond, Republican; Iuka.  
Constable.....R. M. Carpenter, Republican; Middlebourne.

##### Lincoln District.

Justices of the Peace.....A. G. Lowther, Republican; Sistersville.  
W. R. Smith, Republican; Sistersville.  
Constable.....G. C. Polen, Republican; Sistersville.

##### Meade District.

Justices of the Peace.....G. W. Robinson, Republican; Wick.  
G. E. Hadley, Republican; Wick.  
Constable.....B. F. Wilson, Republican; Wick.

##### McElroy District.

Justices of the Peace.....William Orr, Republican; Shirley.  
W. M. Sees, Republican; Alvy.  
Constables.....By special appointment.

##### Union District.

Justice of the Peace.....C. N. Knowlton, Republican; Friendly, R. D.  
Sam Wolf, Democrat; Friendly.

#### POST OFFICES IN TYLER COUNTY.

Alma.	Cork.	Josephs Mills.	Middlebourne.
Alvy.	Dale.	Lima.	Sancho.
Atwood.	Deepvalley.	Link.	Shirley.
Bearsville.	Frew.	Long Reach.	Sistersville.
Bens Run.	Friendly.	Meadville.	Wick.
Blue.	Iuka.	Meeker.	Wilbur.

#### UPSHUR COUNTY.

Formed in 1851 from parts of Randolph, Barbour and Lewis, and named from Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State, who was killed by the bursting of a gun on board the United States war Vessel, "Princeton," at Mount Vernon, in 1844. Land area 351 square miles; population 16,629, census

of 1910; estimated population 17,843, July 1, 1916; estimated population 18,039, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Buckhannon. Altitude 1432 feet. Population 2,225 in 1910; estimated population 4,500 July 1, 1918.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

- Judge Circuit Court**.....William S. O'Brien, Democrat; Buckhannon.  
**Terms Commence**.....Second Monday in March, first Monday in July and second Monday in November.
- Official Court Reporter**.....Mrs. Lea L. Darlington, Buckhannon.
- Sheriff**.....J. H. Ashworth, Republican; Buckhannon.  
 Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....A. Jerome Dailey, Republican; Buckhannon.
- Clerk Circuit Court**.....A. J. Zickefoose, Republican; Buckhannon.
- Chancery Commissioners**....W. G. L. Totten, Democrat; Buckhannon.  
 C. N. Pew, Republican; Buckhannon.  
 J. W. F. Stone, Republican; Buckhannon.
- Divorce Commissioner**.....J. M. N. Downes, Progressive; Buckhannon.
- Clerk County Court**.....Ernest Phillips, Republican; Buckhannon.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....B. H. Carpenter, Republican; Buckhannon.
- Surveyor**.....Claud Burr, Republican; Buckhannon.
- Assessor**.....J. D. Hinkle, Republican; Buckhannon.
- Com. School Lands**.....Jerome V. Hall, Democrat; Buckhannon.
- County Commissioners**.....President—L. M. Dean, Republican; Buckhannon, R. 4; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 G. M. Marple, Republican; Hall; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
 C. F. Cunningham, Republican; French Creek; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
- B'd Review & Equalization**...L. P. Brooks, Republican; Alexander; term expires in 1919.  
 Irvin Teter, Democrat; Teter; term expires in 1921.  
 G. W. Shipman, Republican; Buckhannon; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; vacancy in office of County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons**.....Buckhannon. Drs. R. A. Reger, C. E. White and L. H. Forman.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS.**

(Post office address, Buckhannon.)

- |                  |                     |                  |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Arnold, Gohen C. | Fleming, G. M.      | Pierce, J. P.    |
| Cutright, W. B.  | Hall, Jerome V.     | Stone, J. W. F.  |
| Dailey, A. J.    | Higginbotham, C. C. | Totten, W. G. L. |
| Downes, J. M. N. | McWhorter, J. C.    | Waugh, H. Roy    |
| Fisher, W. H.    | Pew, C. N.          | Young, U. G.     |

## POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—C. N. Pew, Chairman, John B. Hilleary, Secretary-Treasurer, Buckhannon.

N. W. Loudin, J. J. Ireland, Dayton Cutright, E. H. Kelley, C. E. Shreve and A. U. Carr, Buckhannon; Dr. J. C. McCoy, Queens; Dr. J. L. Montgomery, Kedron; Walker Ervin, French Creek; R. T. Brooks, Alexander; Thomas Burner, Sago; Charles Wilson, French-ton.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—J. J. Singleton, Chairman, D. Casto, Secretary-Treasurer, Buckhannon.

O. R. Post, Albro Teets and French A. Sexton, Buckhannon; W. W. Harris, Lantz; H. H. Woodford, Arlington; G. T. Hoover, Ten-mile; W. B. Miles, Lorentz.

## NEWSPAPERS.

**Delta & Knight Errant**.....Buckhannon. Established in 1869; published every Thursday by the Delta Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 1,600.

**Upshur Record**.....Buckhannon. Established in 1876 as the Buckhannon Banner; published every Thursday by Miss Minnie Kendall Lowther, editor and owner; Democratic.

**Upshur Republican**.....Buckhannon. Established in 1901; published every Thursday; Republican; circulation 5,000.

**Pharos**.....Buckhannon. Established in 1900; published monthly during collegiate year by the students of Wesleyan College; Collegiate; circulation 500.

## NATIONAL BANKS.

**Traders National Bank**.....Buckhannon. William Post, President; U. G. Young, Vice President; Sanford Graham, Cashier; T. R. Hall, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$94,199.80; deposits \$751,787.94; statement June 10, 1918.

## STATE BANKS.

**Buckhannon Bank**.....Buckhannon. Began business in 1881. John S. Withers, President; F. J. Farnsworth, Cashier; U. I. Jenkins, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$27,000; surplus and undivided profits, \$37,896.62; deposits \$476,341.21; statement June 29, 1918.



### WAYNE COUNTY.

Formed in 1842 from a part of Cabell and named from Anthony Wayne a noted general in the Revolutionary army. Land area 517 square miles; population 24,081, census of 1910; estimated population 24,371, July 1, 1916; estimated population 24,418 July 1, 1917.

County seat—Wayne. Altitude 707 feet. Population 400 in 1910; estimated population 550, July 1, 1918.

#### COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

- Judge Circuit Court**.....P. H. Napier, Republican; Wayne.  
**Terms Commence**.....Second Monday in February, second Monday in May, second Monday in August and second Monday in November.
- Official Court Reporter**.....James E. Hart, Democrat; Huntington.  
**Sheriff**.....H. H. Cyrus, Democrat; Wayne.  
 Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....James M. Rigg, Democrat; Wayne.  
**Clerk Circuit Court**.....Charles E. Walker, Democrat; Wayne.  
**Chancery Commissioners**....Fisher F. Scaggs, Democrat; Wayne.  
 Henry Hensley, Democrat; Fort Gay.  
 Homer B. Marcum, Democrat; Ceredo.  
 W. J. Napier, Republican; Wayne.
- Divorce Commissioner**.....Fisher F. Scaggs, Democrat; Wayne.  
**Clerk County Court**.....Lafe Crum, Democrat; Wayne.  
**Supt. Free Schools**.....O. J. Rife, Democrat; Wayne.  
**Surveyor**.....J. D. French, Democrat; Ceredo.  
**Assessor**.....Tim Perry, Republican; Wayne.  
**Com. School Lands**.....J. H. Marcum, Republican; Dunlow.  
**County Commissioners**.....President—H. W. Thompson, Democrat; Fort Gay, R. 2; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 C. M. Fraley, Democrat; East Lynn; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
 B. J. Prichard, Democrat; Wayne; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
- B'd Review & Equalization**... W. H. Hunt, Republican; Wayne, term expires in 1919.  
 J. O. Billups, Republican; Prichard; term expires in 1921.  
 A. J. Perry, Democrat; Fort Gay; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. W. Rife, Kenova, County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons**.....Fort Gay. Dr. Reynolds Frasher.  
 Whites Creek. Dr. B. D. Garrett.  
 Louisa, Ky. Dr. A. W. Bromley.

**LIST OF ATTORNEYS.**

(Post office address Wayne, unless otherwise given.)

*Ferguson, Charles W.	*York, John Y.	Miller, Joseph S.
Hardwick, D. B.	Fry, C.	Kenova
Lambert, J. T.	East Lynn.	Pack, Rufus
Napier, P. H.	Marcum, J. H.	Queens Ridge.
Prichard, B. J.	Dunlow.	Hensley, Henry
Rigg, J. M.	Marcum, Homer,	Ceredo.
Scaggs, Fisher	Ceredo.	Watts, B. B.
Wilcox, E. J.		Fort Gay.

\*In military service.

**POLITICAL COMMITTEES.**

**Republican Executive Committee**—R. C. Taylor, Chairman, S. A. McVey, Secretary, Wayne.

Reece Owens, Kenova, R. D.; W. F. Bruns, Ceredo; Burwell Luther and Allen Ray, Shoals; J. S. Lakin and H. G. Vicars, Ft. Gay, R. D.; J. P. Adkins and Henderson Maynard, Dunlow; W. T. Wallace, Millett; Wayne Moore, Queens Ridge; W. H. Newhouse and Edgar Maynard, East Lynn.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—W. T. Workman, Chairman, Echo; O. J. Rife, Secretary, Wayne.

T. N. Goff, Kenova; J. C. Chadwick, Kenova R. D.; S. A. Booth and Boyd Wellman, Wayne; Pharoah Osborne, Ft. Gay, R. D.; E. G. Romans, Ft. Gay; John B. Crum, Sr., and John B. Crum, Jr., Crum; T. J. Asbury and C. E. Counts, Dunlow; A. Mills, Armilda; Milton Adkins, East Lynn, R. D.

**NEWSPAPERS.**

**News**.....Wayne. Established in 1874; published every Thursday by J. W. and O. J. Rife; Democratic; circulation 1,300.

**Advance**.....Ceredo. Established in 1885; published every Wednesday by T. T. McDougal; Republican; circulation 800.

**Reporter**.....Kenova. Established in 1890; published every Friday by T. T. McDougal; Independent; circulation 400.

**NATIONAL BANKS.**

**First National Bank**.....Kenova. Joseph S. Miller, President; J. Miller Jackson, Cashier. Capital \$40,000; surplus \$8,000.

**First National Bank**.....Ceredo. S. Floyd Hoard, President; Eustace Adkins, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$36,231.77; deposits \$237,174.96; statement June 13, 1918.

## STATE BANK.

Wayne County Bank.....Wayne. Began business in 1903. B. J. Prichard, President; R. C. Taylor, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus \$2,350.

## DISTRICT OFFICERS.

## Ceredo District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. D. Plymale, Democrat; Ceredo, R. D. A. G. Brown, Democrat; Ceredo.

Constables.....H. H. Rutherford, Democrat; Ceredo. L. B. Chadwick, Democrat; Kenova, R. D.

## Union District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. M. Ross, Democrat; Wayne.

A. G. Smith, Democrat; Dickson.

Constable.....J. W. Ketchum, Democrat; Wayne.

## Butler District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. E. Boyes, Democrat; Fort Gay, R. D.

J. H. McKinster, Democrat; Fort Gay, R. D.

Constables.....T. B. Crabtree, Democrat; Fort Gay, R. D. J. Frank Bartram, Republican; Fort Gay.

## Lincoln District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. S. Damron, Democrat; Dunlow.

Jesse Parsley, Republican; Crum.

Constables.....Mat Damron, Democrat; Doane.

Lafayette Herald, Democrat; Dunlow.

## Grant District.

Justices of the Peace.....J. F. Maynard, Republican; Stiltner.

J. F. Dickson, Republican; Dunlow, R. D.

Constable.....Vacancy.

## Stonewall District.

Justices of the Peace.....Levi Jackson, Democrat; East Lynn.

Attison Sellards, Democrat; East Lynn.

Constables.....Lucian Clay, Democrat; East Lynn, R. D.

William Adams, Democrat; East Lynn.

## POST OFFICES IN WAYNE COUNTY.

Armilda.	Dunlow.	Hubbardstown.	Saltpetre.
Brabant.	East Lynn.	Kenova.	Shoals.
Cassie.	Echo.	Kiahsville.	Sidney.
Ceredo.	Felix.	Lavelette.	Stiltner.
Covegap.	Fort Gay.	Merideth.	Stonecoal.
Crete.	Genoa.	Prichard.	Wayne.
Crum.	Glenhayes.	Quaker.	Webb.
Dickson.	Grassey.	Queens Ridge.	Whites Creek.
Dicy.	Hany.	Radnor.	Wilsondale.
Dunleith.	Herbert.	Roy.	

**WEBSTER COUNTY.**

Formed in 1860 from parts of Nicholas, Braxton and Randolph, and named in honor of Daniel Webster, statesman. Land area 583 square miles; population 9,680, census of 1910; estimated population 10,193, July 1, 1916; estimated population 10,276 July 1, 1917.

County seat—Webster Springs. Altitude 1,509 feet. Population 450 in 1910; estimated population 1,500 August 1, 1918.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

- Judge Circuit Court**.....William S. O'Brien, Democrat; Buckhannon.  
**Terms Commence**.....Third Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September.
- Official Court Reporter**.....Mrs. Lea L. Darlington, Buckhannon.
- Sheriff**.....S. R. Woodzell, Democrat; Webster Springs.  
 Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....J. M. Hoover, Democrat; Webster Springs.
- Clerk Circuit Court**.....John R. Dyer, Democrat; Webster Springs.
- Chancery Commissioners**....B. C. Conrad, Progressive; Webster Springs.  
 James Woodzell, Democrat; Webster Springs.  
 W. T. Talbott, Democrat; Webster Springs.  
 W. S. Wysong, Democrat; Webster Springs.
- Divorce Commissioner**.....F. N. Sycamore, Democrat; Webster Springs.
- Clerk County Court**.....P. J. McGuire, Democrat; Webster Springs.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....S. N. Miller, Democrat; Webster Springs.
- Surveyor and Road Engineer**..P. B. Cogar, Democrat; Webster Springs.
- Assessor**.....H. F. Given, Democrat; Upper Glade.
- Com. School Lands**.....E. H. Morton, Democrat; Webster Springs.
- County Road Supervisor**....Riley Cox, Democrat; Cowen.
- County Commissioners**.....President—S. J. Dodrill, Democrat; Webster Springs; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
 J. S. Cutlip, Democrat; Jumbo; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
 J. W. Mills, Democrat; Cowen; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
- B'd Review & Equalization**...W. E. Gardner, Democrat; Cowen; term expires in 1919.  
 L. B. P. Rose, Republican; Balaire; term expires in 1921.  
 W. T. Duke, Republican; Hacker Valley; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. M. T. Hoover, Webster Springs, County Health Officer.



**LIST OF ATTORNEYS.**

(Post office address, Webster Springs.)

Cogar, J. S.	Dyer, L. L.	Talbott, W. T.
Conrad, B. C.	Hoover, J. M.	Thurmond, H. C.
Cutlip, E. L.	Morton, Ernest V.	Woodzell, James
Dyer, John R.	Morton & Wooddell	Wysong, W. S.
(Circuit Clerk)	Sycafoose, F. N.	

**POLITICAL COMMITTEES.**

**Republican Executive Committee**—C. D. Howard, Chairman, Cowen; H. B. Nicholas, Vice Chairman, J. W. White, Secretary, Webster Springs; Ben F. Miller, Treasurer, Cowen.

W. G. Hamrick, Bergoo; Albert L. Hartmann and Roy H. Mace, Hacker Valley; M. D. Hinkle, Camden-on-Gauley; Thomas W. Cain and W. H. Schrader, Diana.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—George R. Morton, Chairman, Camden-on-Gauley; T. L. Gregory, Secretary and Treasurer, Webster Springs.

Solomon Starcher, Bolair; A. W. Bobbitt, Cowen; J. A. Neal, Skyles; W. R. Cogar, Skelt; Webster McCourt, Diana; W. Clayton Anderson, Hacker Valley; Wayne Powers, Cleveland.

**NEWSPAPERS.**

- Webster Echo**.....Webster Springs. Established in 1883; published every Thursday by A. P. Smith; Democratic; circulation 1,350.
- Webster Republican**.....Webster Springs. Established September 1, 1904; published every Thursday by J. W. White; Republican; circulation 600.

**NATIONAL BANKS.**

- First National Bank**.....Webster Springs. E. H. Morton, President; J. M. Herold, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and profits \$8,500.
- First National Bank**.....Cowen. William Rogers, President; P. P. Wilson, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$1,414.36; deposits \$93,000; statement June 12, 1918.

**STATE BANK.**

- Lanes Bottom Bank**.....Camden-on-Gauley. Began business in 1907. C. H. Smoot, President; M. D. Morton, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$3,493.38; deposits \$81,679.32; statement June 22, 1918.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.**

**Fork Lick District.**

Justices of the Peace.....H. F. Hines, Democrat; Webster Springs.  
 Vincent Hamrick, Democrat; Bernards Town.  
 Constables..... J. A. Starcher, Democrat; Bolair.  
 Samp. Hammons, Democrat; Webster  
 Springs.

**Glade District.**

Justices of the Peace.....S. K. Given, Democrat; Cowen.  
 L. A. Armentrout, Democrat; Erbacon.  
 Constable..... Vacancy.

**Holly District.**

Justices of the Peace.....George A. McCourt, Democrat; Orndoff.  
 E. A. Alkire, Democrat; Diana.  
 Constables.....J. D. Cool, Democrat; Diana.  
 A. N. Fisher, Republican; Diana.

**Hackers Valley District.**

Justices of the Peace.....C. L. Dever, Democrat; Cleveland.  
 L. E. Johnson, Democrat; Wheeler.  
 Constables.....By special appointment.

**POST OFFICES IN WEBSTER COUNTY.**

Arcola.	Coe.	Marcus.	Upperglade.
Bergoo.	Cowen.	Orndoff.	Wainville.
Bernards Town.	Diana.	Prestonia.	Waneta.
Boggs.	Dyer.	Removal.	Webster Springs.
Bolair.	Erbacon.	Replete.	Wheeler.
Camden-on-Gau-	Gauley Mills.	Samp.	
ley.	Hacker Valley.	Skyles.	
Cleveland.	Kovan.	Strouds.	

**WETZEL COUNTY.**

Formed in 1846 from part of Tyler county, and named from Lewis Wetzel, a noted frontiersman and Indian fighter. Land area 357 square miles; population 23,855, census of 1910; estimated population 24,468, July 1, 1916; estimated population 24,567, July 1, 1917.

County seat—New Martinsville. Altitude 630 feet. Population 2,176 in 1910; estimated population 2,600 July 1, 1918.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

Judge Circuit Court.....P. D. Morris, Republican; New Martinsville.  
 Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in January, first Tuesday  
 in May and third Tuesday in September.  
 Official Court Reporter.....Ida D. Morris, New Martinsville.

- Sheriff**.....J. O. Eakin, Democrat; New Martinsville.  
Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....G. W. Coffield, Democrat; New Martinsville.
- Clerk Circuit Court**.....F. B. Smith, Democrat; New Martinsville.
- Chancery Commissioners**....Thomas H. Cornett, Republican; New Martinsville.  
E. H. Yost, Republican; New Martinsville.  
F. V. Iams, Republican; New Martinsville.  
M. H. Willis, Republican; New Martinsville.
- Divorce Commissioner**.....D. V. Lemon, Democrat; New Martinsville.
- Clerk County Court**.....Sylvester Myers, Democrat; New Martinsville.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....D. L. Haught, Democrat; New Martinsville.
- Surveyor**.....J. M. Cochran, Democrat; Porters Falls.
- County Road Engineer**.....J. Russell Wilson, Republican; Hundred.
- Assessor**.....C. W. Dulaney, Democrat; New Martinsville.
- Com. School Lands**.....J. W. McIntire, Progressive Republican; New Martinsville.
- County Commissioners**.....President—J. M. Berdine; Democrat; Hundred; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.  
W. T. Francis, Democrat; Smithfield; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
N. G. Myers, Republican; Porters Falls; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
- B'd Review & Equalization**...D. N. McIntire, Republican; Halls Mills; term expires in 1919.  
William Francis, Republican; New Martinsville; term expires in 1921.  
J. D. Wayne, Democrat; Reader; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. E. T. Fankhauser, New Martinsville, County Health Officer.

#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address New Martinsville, unless otherwise given.)

Barrick, C. W.	Hall, S. Bruce	Lemon, D. V.
Chapman, A. C.	Hall, L. S.	Larrick, A. E.
Clark, F. W.	Iams, F. V.	Leap, T. G.
Coffield, G. W.	Jacobs, Thomas P.	Willis, M. H.
Cornett, Thomas H.	Johnston, C. L.	McIntire, E. E.
Carlin, Leo	Keifer, E. O.	*McIntire, Mont

\*In military service.

McIntire, J. W.	Robinson, E. L.	Lemley, Frederick L.
McIntire, L. V.	Robinson, John, Jr.	Burton.
McIntire, T. M.	Snodgrass, Glen	McIntire, E. E.
Morris, M. R.	*Yost, E. H.	Smithfield.
Newman, J. W.	Young, James E.	Van Camp, Theodore
Newman, Leonard	Bradfield Joseph,	Paden City.
Ober, M. V.	Jacksonburg.	
Postlewaite, W. J.		

\*In military service.

**POLITICAL COMMITTEES.**

**Republican Executive Committee**—E. H. Yost, Chairman, New Martinsville; J. L. Simpson, Secretary and Treasurer, Pine Grove.

William Francis and William E. McKnight, New Martinsville; Emery Higgins, West; G. W. Yost, Proctor; J. L. Moore, Reader; J. E. Snider, Porters Falls; Nathan Bane, Smithfield; Jasper Adams, Belton; Thomas Barrett, Endicott; M. F. Blodgett and C. C. Thompson, Littleton; W. J. Devine and J. H. Himelrick, Hundred.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—J. B. Pyles, Chairman, Littleton; L. W. Morgan, Secretary, Porter Falls.

J. T. Delaney and Hugh Sapp, Wileyville; W. H. Ernshaw, Ernshaw; Calvin Smith, Littleton; W. B. Snodgrass, Smithfield; T. L. Morgan, Pine Grove; B. F. Cochran, Reader; L. W. Morgan, Porters Falls; William Harman and H. H. Rose, New Martinsville; D. E. Harlan, West; Jason Paugh, Proctor.

**NEWSPAPERS.**

**Wetzel Democrat**.....New Martinsville. Established in 1877; published every Friday by the Wetzel Democrat Publishing Company; Democratic; circulation 1,800.

**Wetzel Republican**.....New Martinsville. Established in 1888; published every Friday by Robert Morris and A. D. Thurber, editors and managers; Republican; circulation 1,300.

**NATIONAL BANK.**

**First National Bank**.....New Martinsville. E. L. Robertson, President; H. Koontz, Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus \$25,000.

**STATE BANKS.**

**New Martinsville Bank**.....New Martinsville. Began business in 1897. S. R. Martin, President; J. B. Clark, Cashier N. N. Oblinger, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$60,000; surplus and undivided profits \$115,000; deposits \$750,000; statement June 10, 1918.

- Wetzel County Bank**.....New Martinsville. Began business in 1890. Edwin O. Keefer, President; J. E. Bartlett, Cashier; G. M. Wood, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$35,000; surplus and undivided profits \$23,168; deposits \$411,973.77; statement June 29, 1918.
- Bank of Pine Grove**.....Pine Grove. Began business in 1902. H. A. Jolliffe, President; J. Friend Alley, Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$3,785.60; deposits \$124,969; statement June 8, 1918.
- Bank of Hundred**.....Hundred. Began business in 1903. S. J. Talkington, President; C. E. Clovis, Cashier; James G. Toothman, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$26,250; deposits \$425,000; statement June 10, 1918.
- Bank of Jacksonburg**.....Jacksonburg. Began business in 1904. L. E. Lantz, President; S. Blair, Cashier; M. E. Lowe, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$12,500; deposits \$208,330.39; statement June 29, 1918.
- Bank of Littleton**.....Littleton. Began business in 1901. J. A. Connelly, President; B. A. Pyles, Cashier; Archie Marshall, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$16,000; deposits \$314,500; statement June 10, 1918.

#### DISTRICT OFFICERS.

##### Magnolia District.

- Justices of the Peace**.....C. S. Farmer, Republican; New Martinsville. James E. Young, Democrat; New Martinsville.
- Constables**.....J. N. Wyatt, Democrat; New Martinsville. Morris R. Dougherty, Democrat; New Martinsville.

##### Proctor District.

- Justices of the Peace**.....Marion Moore, Democrat; Proctor, R. D. G. E. Harlan, Democrat; West.
- Constables**.....V. L. Moore, Democrat; Proctor.

##### Green District.

- Justices of the Peace**.....Benjamin Headley, Democrat; Reader. E. F. Morgan, Republican; Porters Falls.
- Constables**.....J. C. McCormick, Democrat; Reader. P. L. Fluharty, Democrat; Minnie.

##### Grant District.

- Justices of the Peace**.....R. Brookfield, Democrat; Smithfield.  
 W. W. Fletcher, Democrat; Jacksonburg.
- Constables**.....G. W. Price, Democrat; Smithfield.  
 Elias Shreve, Democrat; Smithfield.
- Church District.**
- Justices of the Peace**.....W. B. Bennett, Democrat; Hundred.  
 T. P. Lemley, Democrat; Burton.
- Constables**.....J. M. Teagarden, Democrat; Burton.  
 A. L. Moore, Republican; Hundred.
- Center District.**
- Justices of the Peace**.....S. M. West, Democrat; Wileyville.  
 Ira W. Yoho, Democrat; Dean.
- Constable**.....Carry E. Adams, Republican; West.
- Clay District.**
- Justices of the Peace**.....L. G. Oats, Democrat Littleton.  
 M. A. Wood, Democrat; Littleton.
- Constables**.....By special appointment.

**POST OFFICES IN WETZEL COUNTY.**

Allister.	Hastings.	Newdale.	Sincerity.
Bebee.	Hazel.	New Martinsville.	Smithfield.
Burton.	Hundred.	Paden City.	Unie.
Coburn.	Jacksonburg.	Pine Grove.	Uniontown.
Dean.	Knob Fork.	Piney.	West.
Earnshaw.	Kodol.	Porters Falls.	Wheat.
Endicott.	Littleton.	Proctor.	Wileyville.
Far.	Maud.	Reader.	Wonnan.
Folsom.	Minnie.	Ross.	
Green Hill.	Mobley.	Silver Hill.	

**WIRT COUNTY.**

Formed in 1848 from parts of Wood and Jackson counties; named from William Wirt, a distinguished Virginia jurist. Land area 218 square miles; population 9,047, census of 1910; estimated population the same, July 1, 1916, and July 1, 1917.

County seat—Elizabeth. Altitude 646 feet. Population 674 in 1910.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

- Judge Circuit Court**.....Walter E McDougale, Republican; Parkersburg.
- Terms Commence**.....First Monday in January, first Monday in June and second Monday in September.
- Official Court Reporter**.....F. H. Mayne, Republican; Parkersburg.
- Sheriff**.....H. G. Sayre, Democrat; Elizabeth.  
 Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
- Prosecuting Attorney**.....J. H. Smith, Democrat; Elizabeth.
- Clerk Circuit Court**.....Hugh Prather, Democrat; Elizabeth.

- Chancery Commissioners**....H. H. Holmes, Republican; Elizabeth. Walter Hoffman, Democrat; Elizabeth. R. A. Woodyard, Republican; Elizabeth. H. A. Somerville, Democrat; Elizabeth.
- Clerk County Court**.....I. P. Thorn, Democrat; Elizabeth.
- Supt. Free Schools**.....Ross Wilson, Democrat; Elizabeth.
- Surveyor**.....Vacancy.
- Assessor**.....F. W. Parsons, Democrat; Creston.
- Com. School Lands**.....R. A. Woodyard, Republican; Elizabeth.
- County Commissioners**.....President—W. H. Emrick, Democrat; Windy; term expires Dec. 31, 1918. A. C. Enoch, Democrat; Walker, R. 1; term expires Dec. 31, 1918. J. L. Deever, Democrat; Elizabeth, R. 4; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.
- B'd Review & Equalization**... Walter Hoffman, Democrat; Elizabeth; term expires in 1919. S. L. Showalter, Republican; Leroy, R. D. 1; term expires in 1921. C. B. Nutter, Republican; Elizabeth; R. 2; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health**.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. O. W. Coplin, Elizabeth, County Health Officer.

#### LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Elizabeth, unless otherwise given.)

Archer, L. D.	Martin, J. W.	Beard, William
Fought, Willie	Smith, J. H.	Parkersburg.
Holmes, Harry H.	Smith, James L.	Hammond, E. Guy
Cain, S. W.	Sommerville, H. A.	Elizabeth, R. F. D. No. 2

#### POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

- Republican Executive Committee**—F. E. Badger, Chairman, R. A. Woodyard, Secretary, John K. Dodd, Treasurer, Elizabeth.
- William Merrill, Burning Springs; J. B. McMillion, Elizabeth, R. 4; W. W. Collums, Walker, R. 1; C. B. Nutter, Elizabeth, R. 2; Emory Davis, Elizabeth; J. S. Foutty, Newark; M. C. Sweeney, Irma; Hayes Givens, Palestine, R. 1; Elisha Morgan, Leroy, R. 1; J. P. Campbell, Creston; S. C. Tennant, Sanoma; W. R. Jacobs, Elizabeth, R. 3; Wirt Lockart, Palestine, R. 2.
- Democratic Executive Committee**—Sim Burton, Chairman, C. H. Snodgrass, Secretary, I. P. Thorn, Treasurer, Elizabeth.
- Clyde Miller, Burning Springs; J. W. Peterson, Elizabeth, R. 4; F. S. Gibson, Elizabeth, R. 2; A. C. Enoch, Walker, R. 1; J. F. Haverty, Elizabeth; Fayette Somerville and J. W. Thorn, Palestine, R. 2; B. F. Hannaman, Irma; R. L. Mason, Newark; G. E. Rader, Creston; J. H. Righter, Sanoma; Herman Blair and W. S. Dailey, Windy.

**NEWSPAPERS.**

- Kanawha News**.....Elizabeth. Established in 1893; published every Friday by Shirley H. Mitchell; Republican; circulation 800.
- Elizabeth Times**.....Elizabeth. Established in 1886; published every Thursday by H. H. Holmes; Republican; circulation 700.
- Wirt County Journal**.....Elizabeth. Established in 1908; published every Friday by Ross Wilson; Democratic; circulation 700.

**STATE BANK.**

- Wirt County Bank**.....Elizabeth. Began business in 1900. F. E. Badger, President; George W. Roberts, Cashier; S. H. Battin, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$15,000; deposits \$175,000; statement June 10, 1918.

**DISTRICT OFFICERS.****Burning Springs District.**

- Justice of the Peace**.....Vacancy.
- Constable**.....G. W. Buffington, Democrat; Burning Springs.

**Clay District.**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

**Elizabeth District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Henry Blair, Democrat; Elizabeth. A. T. Adams, Democrat; Elizabeth.
- Constables**.....Frank Cox, Republican; Elizabeth; R. 4. C. King, Democrat; Elizabeth.

**Newark District.**

- Justice of the Peace**.....E. A. Merrill, Democrat; Newark.
- Constable**.....C. C. Clayton, Democrat; Newark.

**Reedy District.**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

**Spring Creek District.**

- Justice of the Peace**.....John C. Depue, Democrat; Creston.
- Constable**.....By special appointment.

**Tucker District.**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)



## POST OFFICES IN WIRT COUNTY.

Burning Springs.	Elizabeth.	Munday.	Sanoma.
Creston.	Ivan.	Newark.	Windy.
Dulin.	Irma.	Palestine.	

## WOOD COUNTY.

Formed in 1799 from a part of Harrison and named from James Wood, Governor of Virginia in 1796. Land area, 364 square miles; population 38,001, census of 1910; estimated population 40,230; July 1, 1916; estimated population 40,590, July 1, 1917.

County seat—Parkersburg. Altitude 616 feet. Population 19,719, census of 1910; estimated population 20,612, July 1, 1916; estimated population 22,000, July 1, 1918; including suburbs, 30,000.

## COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.

Judge Circuit Court.....	Walter E. McDougle, Republican; Parkersburg.
Terms Commence.....	Fourth Monday in January, fourth Monday in April and second Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....	F. H. Mayne, Republican; Parkersburg.
Sheriff.....	William Dudley, Republican; Parkersburg. Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....	James S. Wade, Democrat; Parkersburg.
Ass't Prosecuting Attorney...	C. D. Forrer, Democrat; Parkersburg.
Clerk Circuit Court.....	Clay B. Wells, Republican; Parkersburg.
Chancery Commissioners....	Levin Smith, Democrat; Parkersburg. James S. Wade, Democrat; Parkersburg. J. W. Vandervort, Republican; Parkersburg. Charles A. Kreps, Republican; Parkersburg. John F. Laird, Republican; Parkersburg. C. D. Forrer, Democrat; Parkersburg.
Divorce Commissioner.....	George H. Harris, Republican; Parkersburg.
Clerk County Court.....	C. E. Pahl, Republican; Parkersburg.
Supt. Free Schools.....	H. A. Langfitt, Republican; Parkersburg.
County Road Engineer.....	W. J. Alexander, Republican; Parkersburg.
County Road Supervisor....	W. M. Shaffer, Republican; Eatons.
Surveyor.....	E. N. Woodyard, Democrat; Parkersburg.
Assessor.....	J. D. Silcott, Democrat; Parkersburg.
Com. School Lands.....	I. B. Dodge, Republican; Parkersburg.
County Commissioners.....	President—M. R. Lowther, Republican; Parkersburg; term expires Dec. 31, 1920. C. R. Rector, Democrat; Washington; term expires Dec. 31, 1922. J. W. Owens, Republican; Williamstown; term expires Dec. 31, 1918.

- B'd Review & Equalization...** C. A. Alexander, Republican; Williamstown; term expires in 1919.  
 J. E. White, Republican; Belleville; term expires in 1921.  
 J. A. Mathison, Democrat; Parkersburg; term expires in 1923.
- Board of Health.....** The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. E. W. Crooks, Parkersburg, County Health Officer.
- U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....** Parkersburg. Drs. A. N. Frame and L. F. Keever. (Vacancy.)

### LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address, Parkersburg.)

- |                    |                           |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| *Adams, I. M., Jr. | *Hanna, Curtis M.         | McDougal, W. E.     |
| Archer, V. B.      | *Harnish, D. H.           | (Judge)             |
| Beard, William     | Harris, George H.         | *McGregor, F. H.    |
| Bills, R. E.       | Hays, Abijah              | Merrick & Smith     |
| Blizzard, Reese    | Hutchinson, John F.       | Moats, F. P.        |
| *Brennan, W. J.    | Ireland & Perkins         | Marshall & Forrer.  |
| Brown & Blizzard   | Johnson, George W.        | Peterkin, W. G.     |
| Burk, F. B.        | Kingsley, Edward R.       | Piggott & Piggott   |
| Butcher, Benjamin  | Kreps, Russell & Hiteshew | Staats, E. R.       |
| Camden, Harry P.   | Laird, John F.            | Straus, Wm. M.      |
| Casto, Dorr        | *Lemley, F. L.            | Showalter, C. M.    |
| Chase, George P.   | Leonard, Dan B.           | Tavener, L. N.      |
| Coleman, Thomas    | †Leonard, Dan B.          | Terry, William H.   |
| Cooper, John T.    | †Light, Claude P.         | Turner, Smith D.    |
| Davis, H. O.       | Matheny, C. N.            | Vandervort, J. W.   |
| Dodge, H. B.       | McCluer & McCluer         | Van Winkle & Ambler |
| Forrer, C. D.      | *McDougal, Robert B.      | Wade, James S.      |
| *Gianniny, L. G.   |                           | Wolfe, W. H.        |

\*In military service.

†In Government service—Department of Justice.

### POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

**Republican Executive Committee**—Sam Logan, Chairman, F. B. Burk, Secretary, C. L. Morton, Treasurer, Parkersburg.

Sam Logan, Frank C. Treadway, W. G. Hawley, E. V. Devol, F. R. Heydenreich, Charles L. Scholl, U. G. Wile, C. H. Calebaugh, Ira Kesterson, Parkersburg; U. S. Gribble, Parkersburg, R. 1; Wilbur C. Vaughn, North Parkersburg; E. E. Phillips, Parkersburg R. 3; J. J. Roop, Parkersburg R. 4; Thomas K. Anderson, Belleville; James Sheets, Belleville; Harry C. McPherson, Rockport R. 1; James F. Lemon, Mineral Wells, R. 2; O. W. Barnett, Mineral Wells R. 3; A. N. Evans, Slate R. 1; W. B. Burdett, Parkersburg R. 6; M. R. Melrose, Mineral Wells R. 1; C. S. Murphy, Kanawha R. 1;

O. J. Riggs, Hanna R. 1; J. H. Ewing, Eatons R. 1; George Swearingen, Eaton's R. 2; Guy M. Kincheloe, Parkersburg R. 2; Charles Johnson, Waverly; G. M. Cain, Williamstown; S. S. Spencer, Box 454, Parkersburg.

**Democratic Executive Committee**—W. E. Stout, Chairman, D. F. Turner, Secretary, C. D. Forrer, Treasurer, Parkersburg.

C. P. Light, R. F. Murphy, T. J. Ball, C. P. Harvey, Parkersburg; D. M. Butcher, Hanna; G. W. Hendershot, Parkersburg R. 7; J. H. Eaton, Belleville R. 1; Jerome Massey, New England R. 1; C. C. Young, Parkersburg R. 4; H. H. Knight, Washington; Guy S. Prince, Slate; B. F. Barnett, Mineral Wells R. 3; C. A. Barnett, Rockport; E. H. Wigal, Belleville R. 2; C. W. Stewart, Parkersburg R. 6; Carl Miller, Mineral Wells; W. B. Wamsley, Walker R. 2; Charles Cowley, Parkersburg R. 2; R. S. McPeck, Kanawha R. 1; A. E. Prince, Eatons; J. C. Smith, Parkersburg R. 1; C. S. Reed, Williamstown.

#### NEWSPAPERS.

- Sentinel**..... Parkersburg. Established as a daily in 1889; published every evening except Sunday by the Parkersburg Sentinel Company; Democratic; circulation 7,100.
- Semi-Weekly Sentinel**..... Established in 1875, as a weekly, but now issued semi-weekly, on Tuesdays and Fridays; Democratic; circulation 1,100.
- News**..... Parkersburg. Established in 1897; published every morning by the Parkersburg Publishing Company; Republican; circulation 6,300.
- Baptist Banner**..... Parkersburg. Established in 1889; published every Thursday by Barlett & Flynn; Denominational; circulation 5,600.

#### NATIONAL BANKS.

- First National Bank**..... Parkersburg. W. W. Van Winkle, President; C. T. Hiteshew, Cashier; W. M. Smith, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$350,000; surplus and undivided profits \$250,000; deposits \$3,025,000; statement June 15, 1918.
- Second National Bank**..... Parkersburg. W. H. Wolfe, President; George E. Work, Cashier. Capital \$156,000; surplus and undivided profits \$37,054.30; deposits \$1,531,550; statement June 25, 1918.
- Citizens National Bank**..... Parkersburg. Gilbert L. Watson, President; Frank Good, Cashier; J. Fred Woods, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$120,000; statement June 10, 1918.

**Parkersburg National Bank..** Parkersburg. Thomas Logan, President; Charles A. Bukey, Vice-President and Cashier. Capital \$150,000; surplus \$150,000; statement June 10, 1918.

#### STATE BANKS.

**Wood County Bank.....** Parkersburg. Began business in May, 1894. Edward Nelly, President; Joe Park and W. C. McConaughy, Vice Presidents; Lyle L. Jones, Cashier. Capital \$80,000; surplus and undivided profits \$172,059; deposits \$1,735,000; statement June 29, 1918.

**Union Trust & Deposit Co...** Parkersburg. Began business in 1903. S. D. Camden, President; W. E. Davis, Vice-President; Ben T. Neal, Jr., Treasurer; George F. Friedrich, Secretary. Capital \$150,000; surplus and undivided profits \$505,000; deposits \$1,350,000; statement June 10, 1918.

**Central Bank & Trust Com-  
pany.....** Parkersburg. Began business in 1901. W. H. Smith, President; B. D. Stout, Secretary; J. V. Langfitt, Assistant Secretary. Capital \$150,000; surplus and undivided profits \$30,000; deposits \$648,000; statement June 10, 1918.

**Commercial Banking & Trust  
Company.....** Parkersburg. Began business in 1903. Reese Blizzard, President; J. R. Cooper, Cashier. Capital \$145,000; surplus and undivided profits \$86,000; deposits \$300,000; statement June 29, 1918.

#### DISTRICT OFFICERS.

##### Parkersburg District.

**Justices of the Peace.....** H. G. Butcher, Democrat; Parkersburg.  
Ephriam Wells, Democrat; Parkersburg.  
**Constables.....** S. P. Echols, Democrat; Parkersburg.  
W. E. Deem, Republican; Parkersburg.

##### Lubeck District.

**Justice of the Peace.....** G. M. Cunningham, Republican; Parkers-  
burg, R. 4.  
**Constable.....** By special appointment.

##### Harris District.

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

**Clay District.**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

**Tygart District.**

**Justices of the Peace**..... William Kirk, Republican; Parkersburg, R. 6.  
 C. A. Meyer, Republican; Mineral Wells.  
**Constables**..... W. B. Burdette, Republican; Parkersburg, R. 6.  
 J. L. Melrose, Republican; Mineral Wells.

**Walker District.**

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

**Steele District.**

**Justice of the Peace**..... C. C. Anderson, Republican; Rockport, R. D.  
**Constable**..... By special appointment.

**Williams District.**

**Justices of the Peace**..... L. T. Prettyman, Republican; Williamstown.  
 G. W. Callahan, Democrat; Williamstown.  
**Constables**..... By special appointment.

**POST OFFICES IN WOOD COUNTY.**

Belleville.	Hanna.	Parkersburg.	Walker.
Boaz.	Kanawha Station.	Rockport.	Washington.
Davisville.	Mineralwells.	Slate.	Waverly.
Eatons.	New England.	Vienna.	Williamstown.

**WYOMING COUNTY.**

Formed in 1850 from Logan and named from an Indian word signifying "a plain." Land area 502 square miles; population 10,392, census of 1910; estimated population 11,656. July 1, 1916; estimated population 11,860, July 1, 1917

County seat—Pineville. Altitude 1,323 feet. Population 334 in 1910; estimated population 400 July 1, 1918.

**COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS.**

**Judge Circuit Court**..... James Damron, Republican; Williamson.  
**Terms Commence**..... Second Monday in February, second Monday in May, second Monday in August and second Monday in November.  
**Official Court Reporter**..... Bert Shumate, Democrat; Williamson.  
**Sheriff**..... W. B. Belcher, Republican; Pineville.  
 Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.  
**Prosecuting Attorney**..... R. D. Bailey, Democrat; Baileysville.  
**Clerk Circuit Court**..... Rice Cook, Republican; Pineville.  
**Chancery Commissioners**.... J. M. Senter, Republican; Oceana.  
 M. P. Howard, Democrat; Pineville.  
 F. E. Shannon, Republican; Pineville.  
 H. C. Gorby, Republican; Pineville.

- Divorce Commissioner.....L. S. Hutchens, Republican; Baileysville.  
 Clerk County Court.....William P. Cook, Democrat; Pineville.  
 Supt. Free Schools.....J. H. Cooper, Republican; Pineville.  
 Surveyor.....L. R. Hash, Republican; Rockview.  
 Assessor.....L. S. Walls, Republican; Uno.  
 Com. School Lands.....Hiram Sizemore, Republican; Mullens.  
 County Commissioners.....President—Hiram Sizemore, Republican;  
 Mullens; term expires Dec. 31, 1922.  
 J. P. Cook, Republican; Sun Hill; term expires Dec. 31, 1920.  
 J. Albert Toler, Republican; Pineville.  
 B'd Review & Equalization...George W. Graham, Republican; Mullens;  
 term expires in 1919.  
 O. J. Brooks, Republican; Rockview; term expires in 1921.  
 Lee P. Bailey, Democrat; Baileysville; term expires in 1923.  
 Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. M. C. Kessler, Pineville, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

(Post office address Pineville, except otherwise given.)

Caulling, S. M., Jr.	Shannon, F. E.	Hutchens, L. S.
Childers & Gorby	Toler, J. Albert	Baileysville.
Glenn, J. M.	Worrell, E. W.	Moran, D. D.
Goby, W. C.	Bailey, R. D.	Worrell, Grover C.
Howard, M. P.	Baileysville.	Mullens.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

- Republican Executive Committee—D. D. Moran, Chairman, Mullens; F. E. Shannon, Secretary, Pineville; E. P. Rose, Treasurer, Baileysville.  
 George W. Spratt, Trent; F. M. Lambert and M. F. Tackett, Herndon; Dell Cook, Pineville; Thomas E. Cook, Keyrock; A. L. Harvey, Uno; Larkin Morgan, Guyan; Lloyd England, Hanover; B. R. Morgan, North Spring; A. C. Brown and Lewis Perry, Oceana; Theodore Sizemore and J. W. Phillips, Mullens.  
 Democratic Executive Committee—Col. Childers, Chairman, Charles Short, Secretary, Pineville.  
 Lee P. Bailey and J. Levi Cook, Baileysville; Maston Bailey, Clarks Gap; E. L. Burks, Herndon; Lemuel Goode, Newfound; Troy Lockhart and Larkin Riffe, Hanover; Wood Cook, Jesse; Dock Hinkle and Edward Short, Sun Hill; Felt Acord, McGraws; George Caldwell, Maben.

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**NEWSPAPERS.**

- Wyoming Mountaineer**.....Pineville. Established in 1905; published every Friday by R. L. Cook; Republican; circulation 800.
- Independent Herald**.....Pineville. Established in 1899; published every Friday by the Independent Herald Company; Democratic; circulation 650.
- Advance**.....Mullens. Established in 1915; published every Thursday by the Wyoming County Publishing Company; E. C. Watson, editor; Republican; circulation 1,800.

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**NATIONAL BANK.**

- First National Bank**.....Pineville. L. N. Frantz, President; C. M. Wikel, Cashier; Algie D. Cook, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$25,000; surplus and undivided profits \$11,000; deposits \$150,000; statement June 29, 1918.

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**STATE BANKS.**

- Bank of Mullens**.....Mullens. Began business in 1910. John Faulkner, President; S. D. Frantz, Cashier; C. E. Shrewsbury, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$50,000; surplus and undivided profits \$10,500; deposits \$300,000; statement June 10, 1918.
- Bank of Wyoming**.....Mullens. Began business in 1916. J. C. Sullivan, President; A. D. Daubenspeck, Cashier; Ray Daubenspeck, Assistant Cashier. Capital \$100,000; surplus and undivided profits \$15,000; deposits \$494,000; statement June 1, 1918.
- Wyoming County Bank**.....Pineville. Began business in October, 1917. J. A. Mace, President; A. W. Daubenspeck, Cashier. Capital \$50,000.

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**DISTRICT OFFICERS.**
**Baileysville District.**

- Justices of the Peace**.....Bartley Beavers, Democrat; Baileysville. L. C. Toler, Republican; Baileysville. Vacancy.
- Constables**.....Amos Elswick, Republican; Baileysville. Vacancy.  
(Constables by special appointment.)

**Barkers Ridge District.**

**Justices of the Peace**..... George M. Farley, Republican; Herndon.  
Ballard Belcher, Republican; Herndon.  
**Constables**..... By special appointment.

**Center District.**

**Justices of the Peace**..... Robert M. Cook, Republican; Rockview.  
Dan W. Cook, Republican; Pineville.  
**Constables**..... J. R. Sizemore, Republican; Pineville.  
A. D. Beavers, Republican; Pineville.

**Clear Fork District.**

**Justices of the Peace**..... G. G. Christian, Democrat; Uno.  
R. L. Brooks, Democrat; Guyan.

**Huff's Creek District.**

**Justice of the Peace**..... Lane Blankenship, Democrat; Justice.  
**Constable**..... J. E. Kennedy, Democrat; Justice.

**Oceana District.**

**Justices of the Peace**..... J. B. Walker, Republican; Oceana.  
J. Clayton Cook, Democrat; Toneyfork.  
**Constable**..... Lon Walker, Republican; Oceana.

**Slab Fork District.**

**Justices of the Peace**..... C. E. Shrewsberry, Democrat; Mullens.  
Vacancy.  
**Constables**..... M. A. Canady, Democrat; Mullens.  
Silas Phillips, Republican; Saulsville.

**POST OFFICES IN WYOMING COUNTY.**

Alpoca.	Guyan.	Mullens.	Toneyfork.
Baileysville.	Hanover.	Newfound.	Tralee.
Basin.	Herndon.	North Spring.	Trent.
Bud.	Iroquois.	Oceana.	Uno.
Caloric.	Itmann.	Otsego.	Weldon.
Corinne.	Jemand.	Pineville.	Windom.
Craney.	Jesse.	Rockview.	Woodsley.
Devilsfork.	Keyrock.	Saulsville.	Wyco.
Edith.	McGraws.	Simon.	
Fanny.	Maben.	Sun Hill.	



## TABULATED LIST OF SHERIFFS

COUNTIES	NAMES	POLITICS	ADDRESSES	SALARIES
Barbour	E. W. S. Kennedy	Republican	Philippi	\$2,500
Berkeley	H. S. Miller	Democrat	Martinsburg	3,000
Boone	John L. Hill	Republican	Danville	2,000
Braxton	H. W. Moyers	Democrat	Sutton	2,800
Brooke	J. R. Litten	Democrat	Wellsburg	2,000
Cabell	H. E. Love	Democrat	Huntington	4,000
Calhoun	M. A. C. Board	Democrat	Grantsville	1,600
Clay	E. L. Stephenson	Democrat	Clay	1,700
Doddridge	S. L. Ford	Republican	West Union	2,400
Fayette	Henry McGraw	Democrat	Fayetteville	4,000
Gilmer	Jacob Moore	Democrat	Glenville	2,200
Grant	W. H. Muntzing	Republican	Petersburg	1,800
Greenbrier	J. M. Miller	Republican	Lewisburg	2,700
Hampshire	Amos L. Pugh	Democrat	Remney	2,000
Hancock	A. S. Cooper	Republican	New Cumberland	2,000
Hardy	F. B. Chrisman	Democrat	Moorefield	1,600
Harrison	Lloyd D. Griffin	Republican	Clarksburg	4,500
Jackson	John A. Sluinn	Republican	Ripley	2,500
Jefferson	Charles T. Engle	Democrat	Charles Town	2,500
Kanawha	S. B. Jarrett	Democrat	Charleston	5,000
Lewis	Roy R. Hale	Democrat	Weston	3,000
Lincoln	K. E. Toney	Democrat	Hamlin	2,500
Logan	Frank P. Hurst	Democrat	Logan	3,500
Marion	A. M. Glover	Democrat	Fairmont	4,500
Marshall	W. F. Clayton	Republican	Moundsville	3,500
Mason	C. D. Ball	Democrat	Point Pleasant	2,500
Mercer	W. J. Elliott	Republican	Princeton	3,800
Mineral	Thomas A. Dixon	Republican	Keyser	2,200
Mingo	G. T. Blankenship	Democrat	Williamson	3,500
Monongalia	John L. Dougan	Republican	Morgantown	3,000
Monroe	George E. Bare	Republican	Union	1,800
Morgan	C. R. Hovernal	Republican	Berkeley Springs	1,500
McDowell	S. A. Daniels	Republican	Welch	4,500
Nicholas	W. J. Morton	Democrat	Summersville	2,500
Ohio	Howard Hastings	Republican	Wheeling	4,500
Pendleton	J. P. Kiser	Democrat	Franklin	1,600
Pleasants	O. C. Barkwill	Democrat	St. Marys	1,800
Pocahontas	William Gibson	Republican	Marinton	2,750
Preston	J. D. Browning	Republican	Kingwood	3,000
Putnam	W. E. Somerville	Republican	Winfield	1,800
Raleigh	W. L. Foster	Republican	Beckley	3,000
Randolph	Stewart L. Marsteller	Democrat	Elkins	3,000
Ritclue	R. L. Warder	Republican	Harrisville	2,750
Roane	Enos Johnson	Republican	Spencer	2,000
Summers	J. D. Bolton	Democrat	Hinton	2,000
Taylor	Melvin Newton	Republican	Grafton	2,000
Tucker	J. F. Renair	Republican	Parsons	2,200
Tyler	Will E. Long	Republican	Middlebourne	2,100
Upshur	J. H. Ashworth	Republican	Buckhannon	2,500
Wayne	H. H. Cyrus	Democrat	Wayne	2,400
Webster	S. R. Woodzell	Democrat	Webster Springs	2,200
Wetzel	J. O. Eakin	Democrat	New Martinsville	3,000
Wirt	Harry G. Savre	Democrat	Elizabeth	1,650
Wood	William Dudley	Republican	Parkersburg	4,000
Wyoming	W. B. Belcher	Republican	Pineville	2,100

## TABULATED LIST OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

COUNTIES	NAMES	POLITICS	ADDRESSES	SALARIES
Barbour	W. Bruce Talbott	Republican	Philippi	\$1,000
Berkeley	Allen B. Noll	Democrat	Martinsburg	1,200
Boone	H. W. B. Mullens	Republican	Madison	1,600
Braxton	W. F. Frame	Democrat	Sutton	1,200
Brooke	R. L. Ramsey	Democrat	Wellsburg	1,000
Cabell	R. L. Blackwood	Democrat	Huntington	3,000
Calhoun	L. C. Hamilton	Democrat	Grantsville	800
Clay	O. L. Hall	Republican	Clay	1,000
Doddridge	J. O. Wiley	Republican	West Union	1,000
Fayette	Macee McClung	Democrat	Fayetteville	3,000
Gilmer	B. W. Craddock	Democrat	Glenville	1,000
Grant	Isaac D. Smith	Republican	Petersburg	600
Greenbrier	J. S. McWhorter	Democrat	Lewisburg	1,400
Hampshire	Robert White	Democrat	Romney	800
Hancock	W. W. Ingram	Republican	Chester	1,200
Hardy	J. Ed. Clippley	Democrat	Moorefield	600
Harrison	Will E. Morris	Republican	Clarksburg	3,500
Jackson	W. F. Reggess	Republican	Ripley	1,000
Jefferson	Forest W. Brown	Democrat	Charles Town	1,200
Kanawha	B. K. Littlepage	Democrat	Charleston	4,800
Lewis	Hunter M. Bennett	Democrat	Weston	1,200
Lincoln	E. E. Young	Democrat	Harlin	1,500
Logan	John Chabin	Democrat	Logan	1,800
Marion	W. R. Haggerty	Democrat	Fairmont	3,500
Marshall	J. D. Parrist	Republican	Moundsville	1,800
Mason	George G. Somerville	Democrat	Point Pleasant	2,000
Mercer	H. B. Lee	Republican	Bluefield	2,500
Mineral	Emory L. Tyler	Republican	Keyser	1,200
Mingo	W. H. Bronson	Democrat	Williamson	2,750
Monongalia	Stanley R. Cox	Republican	Merzantown	2,250
Monroe	W. W. LaFon	Democrat	Union	600
Morgan	H. W. Bayer	Republican	Berkeley Springs	800
McDowell	G. L. Counts	Republican	Welch	3,500
Nicholas	G. G. Duff	Democrat	Summersville	2,000
Ohio	D. A. McKee	Republican	Wheeling	3,500
Pendleton	William McCoy	Democrat	Franklin	600
Pleasants	J. C. Powell	Republican	St. Marys	600
Pocahontas	William A. Bratton	Republican	Martins	1,200
Preston	Vester R. Dunn	Republican	Kingswood	1,800
Putnam	C. C. Knapp	Republican	Buffalo	1,000
Raleigh	M. L. Painter	Republican	Beekley	2,400
Randolph	Earl L. Maxwell	Democrat	Elkins	1,800
Ritchie	Thomas J. Davis	Republican	Harrisville	750
Roane	H. C. Ferguson	Republican	Spencer	1,200
Summers	A. D. Daly	Democrat	Hinton	1,500
Taylor	W. Merle Watkins	Republican	Grafton	1,200
Tucker	C. D. Smith	Republican	Persone	1,200
Tyler	O. B. Conway	Republican	Middlebourne	1,200
Upshur	A. Jerome Dailey	Republican	Rockhannon	1,200
Wayne	James M. Rigg	Democrat	Wayne	1,200
Webster	John M. Hoover	Democrat	Webster Springs	1,200
Wetzel	G. W. Coffald	Democrat	New Martinsville	1,500
Wirt	J. H. Smith	Democrat	Elizabeth	500
Wood	James S. Wale	Democrat	Parkersburg	3,000
Wyoming	Robert D. Bailey	Democrat	Baileysville	1,200

## TABULATED LIST OF CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURTS

COUNTIES	NAME	ADDRESSES	POLITICS
Barbour	W. D. Corder	Philippi	Republican
Berkeley	L. DeW. Gerhardt	Martinsburg	Republican
Boone	C. R. Mitchell	Madison	Republican
Braxton	C. H. Bland	Sutton	Democrat
Brooke	Frank E. Foster	Wellsburg	Democrat
Cabell	George R. Seamonds	Huntington	Democrat
Calhoun	Lee Gainer	Grantsville	Democrat
Clay	A. Stephenson	Clay	Republican
Doddridge	L. E. Kiger	West Union	Republican
Fayette	J. L. Nuttall	Fayetteville	Republican
Gilmer	W. W. Davis	Clensville	Democrat
Grant	D. P. Hendrickson	Petersburg	Republican
Greenbrier	H. C. Skaggs	Lewisburg	Democrat
Hampshire	V. M. Poling	Romney	Democrat
Hancock	F. L. Bradley	New Cumberland	Republican
Hardy	C. B. Welton	Moorefield	Democrat
Harrison	I. Wade Coffman	Clarksburg	Republican
Jackson	Herbert Skeen	Ripley	Republican
Jefferson	Charles W. Conrad	Charles Town	Democrat
Kanawha	A. P. Hudson	Charleston	Republican
Lewis	William O. Allman	Weston	Democrat
Lincoln	Grant Creameans	Hamlin	Republican
Logan	John A. Ellis	Logan	Democrat
Marion	Clarence Curry	Fairmont	Democrat
Marshall	Victor Myers	Moundsville	Republican
Mason	Perry Buxton	Point Pleasant	Republican
Mercer	H. D. Carnes	Princeton	Republican
Mineral	J. V. Bell	Keyser	Democrat
Mingo	Guy White	Williamson	Republican
Monongalia	John Shriver	Morgantown	Republican
Monroe	R. Porter Boyd	Union	Democrat
Morgan	W. H. Webster	Berkeley Springs	Republican
McDowell	W. Burbridge Payne	Welch	Republican
Nicholas	Jennings J. Summers	Summersville	Republican
Ohio	John L. Kinghorn	Wheeling	Republican
Pendleton	Gordon Boggs	Franklin	Republican
Pleasants	W. R. Carson	St. Marys	Republican
Pocahontas	Geo. W. Sharp	Marlinton	Republican
Preston	John W. Watson	Kingwood	Republican
Putnam	W. E. Hodges	Winfield	Republican
Raleigh	Albert Williams	Beckley	Republican
Randolph	G. N. Wilson	Elkins	Democrat
Ritchie	L. L. Cokeley	Harrisville	Republican
Roane	L. O. Curtis	Spencer	Republican
Summers	Owen E. Miller	Hinton	Democrat
Taylor	A. J. Mason	Crafton	Democrat
Tucker	Lewis E. Spangler	Parsons	Democrat
Tyler	Okey J. Hill	Middlebourne	Republican
Upshur	A. J. Zickefoose	Buckhannon	Republican
Wayne	Chas. E. Walker	Wayne	Democrat
Webster	John R. Dyer	Webster Springs	Democrat
Wetzel	F. B. Smith	New Martinsville	Democrat
Wirt	Hugh Prather	Eliabeth	Democrat
Wood	Clay B. Wells	Parkersburg	Republican
Wyoming	Rice Cook	Pineville	Republican

## TABULATED LIST OF CLERKS OF COUNTY COURTS

COUNTIES	NAMES	ADDRESSES	POLITICS
Barbour	S. F. Hoffman	Philippi	Republican.
Berkeley	E. A. Hobbs	Martinsburg	Republican.
Boone	Elmer Nelson	Madison	Democrat.
Braxton	P. B. Adams	Sutton	Republican.
Brooke	K. C. Brashear	Wellsburg	Democrat.
Cabell	R. S. Douthatt	Huntington	Democrat.
Calhoun	S. F. Fleming	Grantsville	Republican.
Clay	James Reed	Clay	Republican.
Doddridge	Hiram Hutson	West Union	Republican.
Fayette	R. J. Stegall	Fayetteville	Democrat.
Gilmer	N. E. Rymer	Glenville	Democrat.
Grant	D. P. Hendrickson	Petersburg	Republican.
Greenbrier	John S. Crawford	Lewisburg	Democrat.
Hampshire	C. W. Haines	Romney	Democrat.
Hancock	R. R. Hobbs	New Cumberland	Republican.
Hardy	C. B. Welton	Moorefield	Democrat.
Harrison	J. J. Crews	Clarksburg	Democrat.
Jackson	C. C. Staats	Ripley	Republican.
Jefferson	Chas. A. Johnson	Charles Town	Democrat.
Kanawha	L. C. Massey	Charleston	Republican.
Lewis	Leander Troxell	Weston	Republican.
Lincoln	A. F. Black	Harmin	Republican.
Logan	C. H. Miller	Logan	Democrat.
Marion	A. G. Martin	Fairmont	Democrat.
Marshall	John E. Chase	Moundsville	Republican.
Mason	W. B. Barnett	Pt. Pleasant	Republican.
Mercer	Lowery G. Bowling	Princeton	Democrat.
Mineral	J. V. Bell	Keyser	Democrat.
Mingo	Elihu Boggs	Williamson	Republican.
Monongalia	John M. Gregg	Morgantown	Republican.
Monroe	E. S. McNeer	Union	Democrat.
Morgan	M. S. Harmon	Berkeley Springs	Republican.
McDowell	W. W. Whyte	Welch	Republican.
Nicholas	P. N. Wiseman	Summersville	Democrat.
Ohio	John H. Wells	Wheeling	Republican.
Pendleton	Gordon Roggs	Franklin	Republican.
Pleasants	R. L. Griffin	St. Marys	Republican.
Pocahontas	S. L. Brown	Marlinton	Democrat.
Preston	E. C. Everly	Kingwood	Republican.
Putnam	J. M. Henson	Winfield	Republican.
Raleigh	Jackson Smith	Beckley	Republican.
Randolph	Thaddeus Pritt	Elkins	Democrat.
Ritchie	J. H. Sharpnaek	Harrisville	Republican.
Roane	W. A. Carpenter	Spencer	Republican.
Summers	John M. Carden	Hinton	Democrat.
Taylor	C. T. Bartlett	Grafton	Democrat.
Tucker	H. F. Colebank	Parsons	Republican.
Tyler	James Everett Smith	Middlebourn	Republican.
Upshur	Ernest Philips	Buckhannon	Republican.
Wayne	Lafe Crum	Wayne	Democrat.
Webster	P. J. McGuire	Webster Springs	Democrat.
Wetzel	Sylvester Myers	New Martinsville	Democrat.
Wirt	I. P. Thorn	Elizabeth	Democrat.
Wood	C. E. Pahl	Parkersburg	Republican.
Wyoming	Will P. Cook	Pineville	Republican.

## SALARIES OF CLERKS

## SALARIES OF CIRCUIT AND COUNTY CLERKS

Commencing January 1, 1921

CLERKS CIRCUIT COURTS      CLERKS COUNTY COURTS

Barbour	1,650	1,800
Berkeley	1,500	2,000
Boone	1,500	1,800
Braxton	2,000	2,200
Brooke	1,200	1,900
Cabell	3,000	4,000
Calhoun	800	1,200
Clay	1,200	1,500
Doddridge	1,500	1,800
Fayette	3,000	3,000
Gilmer	1,500	1,800
Grant	1,900	(Circuit and County.)
Greenbrier	1,600	2,500
Hampshire	1,000	1,200
Hancock	1,200	1,800
Hardy	1,800	(Circuit and County.)
Harrison	4,000	4,000
Jackson	1,500	2,000
Jefferson	1,400	2,000
Kanawha	4,500	4,500
Lewis	2,200	2,500
Lincoln	1,500	2,000
Logan	2,000	2,500
Marion	4,000	4,000
Marshall	2,250	2,750
Mason	1,800	2,500
Mercer	2,750	2,700
Mineral	2,600	(Circuit and County.)
Mingo	3,000	3,000
Monongalia	2,250	2,750
Monroe	1,200	1,500
Morgan	800	1,500
McDowell	4,000	4,000
Nicholas	2,000	2,250
Ohio	3,500	4,000
Penitentiary	1,900	(Circuit and County.)
Pleasants	1,350	1,800
Pocahontas	1,500	1,800
Preston	2,000	2,300
Putnam	1,400	1,800
Raleigh	2,000	2,400
Randolph	2,250	2,500
Ritchie	1,800	2,500
Roane	1,700	2,000
Summers	1,500	1,600
Taylor	1,800	2,000
Tucker	1,600	1,900
Tyler	1,800	2,000
Upshur	1,800	1,800
Wayne	1,800	2,000
Webster	1,800	2,000
Wetzel	2,000	2,200
Wirt	900	1,200
Wood	3,000	3,000
Wyoming	1,500	1,500

## TABULATED LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF FREE SCHOOLS

COUNTIES	NAMES	ADDRESSES	POLITICS
Barbour	E. A. Hunt	Belington	Republican.
Berkeley	Chas. A. Crowell	Martinsburg	Democrat.
Boone	W. W. Nelson	Madison	Democrat.
Braxton	J. H. Hutchinson	Sutton	Republican.
Brooke	T. A. Burton	Wellsburg	Republican.
Cabell	Edw. Mays	Huntington	Republican.
Calhoun	A. E. Weaver	Grantsville	Republican.
Clay	Roseco C. Mullins	Clay	Republican.
Doddridge	L. L. Sadler	West Union	Democrat.
Fayette	J. W. Cavendish	Fayetteville	Democrat.
Gilmer	J. E. Hays	Glenville	Democrat.
Grant	H. F. Groves	Petersburg	Republican.
Greenbrier	W. F. Richardson	Lewisburg	Democrat.
Hampshire	Arthur Slonaker	Romney	Democrat.
Hancock	H. O. Miller	New Cumberland	Republican.
Hardy	E. A. Hawse	Moorefield	Democrat.
Harrison	Carl S. Lawson	Clarksburg	Republican.
Jackson	P. H. Rardin	Ripley	Republican.
Jefferson	James Grantham	Charles Town	Democrat.
Kanawha	G. W. Jenkins, Jr.	Charleston	Republican.
Lewis	Ellis L. Smith	Weston	Republican.
Lincoln	Fisher R. Atkins	Hamlin	Republican.
Logan	L. P. Browning	Logan	Democrat.
Marion	W. E. Michael	Fairmont	Democrat.
Marshall	H. W. McDowell	Mountsville	Republican.
Mason	M. E. Rouch	Point Pleasant	Republican.
Morzer	E. B. King (acting)	Princeton	Republican.
Mineral	Luke McDowell	Keyser	Republican.
Mingo	Chas. H. Ellis	Williamson	Republican.
Monongalia	Lynn Hastings	Martintown	Republican.
Monroe	W. W. Baker	Union	Democrat.
Morgan	G. F. Farnow	Berkley Springs	Republican.
McDowell	W. C. Cawick	Welch	Republican.
Nicholas	L. O. Bobbit	Summersville	Democrat.
Ohio	J. H. Lazard	Wheeling	Democrat.
Pendleton	Jesse H. Cook	Franklin	Democrat.
Pleasants	G. C. McTaggart	St. Marys	Republican.
Pocahontas	R. B. Williams	Marlinton	Democrat.
Preston	Willis Farney	Kingwood	Republican.
Putnam	Henry C. Hill	Winfield	Democrat.
Raleigh	W. S. Rogers	Rockley	Republican.
Randolph	Troy B. Wilmoth	Elkins	Democrat.
Ritchie	Austin Dotson	Harrisville	Republican.
Roane	B. F. Jarvis	Spencer	Republican.
Summers	Lee Harper	Hinton	Republican.
Taylor	R. J. Martin	Grafton	Democrat.
Tucker	C. R. Parsons	Parsons	Democrat.
Tyler	J. T. Founner	Middlebourne	Republican.
Upshur	R. H. Carpenter	Ruckhannon	Republican.
Wayne	O. J. Rife	Wayne	Democrat.
Webster	S. N. Miller	Webster Springs	Democrat.
Wetzel	D. L. Hought	New Martinsville	Democrat.
Wirt	Ross Wilson	Elizabeth	Democrat.
Wood	H. A. Longitt	Parkersburg	Republican.
Wyoming	J. H. Cooper	Pineville	Republican.

## TABULATED LIST OF COUNTY ASSESSORS

COUNTIES	NAMES	POLITICS	ADDRESSES
Barbour.....	W. Scott Simon.....	Republican.....	Philippi
Berkeley.....	John W. Dodd.....	Democrat.....	Martinsburg
Boone.....	John K. Myers.....	Democrat.....	Madison
Braxton.....	George O. Baker.....	Democrat.....	Sutton
Brooke.....	H. R. Elson.....	Democrat.....	Wellsburg
Cabell.....	C. C. Leep.....	Democrat.....	Huntington
Calhoun.....	W. E. Stump.....	Democrat.....	Apple Farm
Clay.....	W. B. Young.....	Democrat.....	Clay
Doddridge.....	J. Benton Swiger.....	Republican.....	West Union
Fayette.....	S. J. Jasper.....	Democrat.....	Fayetteville
Gilmer.....	H. G. Woodford.....	Democrat.....	Revel
Grant.....	George E. Ours.....	Republican.....	Dorcas
Greenbrier.....	E. B. Miller.....	Democrat.....	Lewisburg
Hampshire.....	E. H. Blue.....	Democrat.....	Romney
Hancock.....	Charles Jackson.....	Republican.....	Chester
Hardy.....	W. S. Marshall.....	Democrat.....	Lost City
Harrison.....	Ira L. Swiger.....	Republican.....	Clarksburg
Jackson.....	N. F. McBride.....	Republican.....	Ravenswood
Jefferson.....	Floyd L. Watson.....	Democrat.....	Charles Town
Kanawha.....	Henry Walker.....	Republican.....	Charleston
Lewis.....	Thomas L. Straley.....	Democrat.....	Freemansburg
Lincoln.....	M. F. Adkins.....	Democrat.....	Midkiff
Logan.....	J. W. Beckett.....	Democrat.....	Logan
Marion.....	James W. Davis.....	Democrat.....	Fairmont
Marshall.....	F. A. McNinch.....	Republican.....	Moundsville
Mason.....	J. T. Beale.....	Democrat.....	Gallipolis Ferry
Mercer.....	Giles Hambrick.....	Republican.....	Littlesburg
Mineral.....	A. H. Metcalf.....	Republican.....	Ridgeville
Mingo.....	Lewis Chafin.....	Democrat.....	Burch
Monongalia.....	James E. Caskins.....	Republican.....	Morgantown
Monroe.....	O. L. Miller.....	Republican.....	Union
Morgan.....	E. B. Blake.....	Republican.....	Berkeley Springs
McDowell.....	W. J. Hatfield.....	Republican.....	Welch
Nicholas.....	C. L. Evans.....	Democrat.....	Summersville
Ohio.....	W. A. Hankey.....	Republican.....	Wheeling
Pendleton.....	C. L. Vandevender.....	Democrat.....	Circleville
Pleasants.....	G. A. Reed.....	Democrat.....	St. Marys
Pocahontas.....	J. H. Buzzard.....	Democrat.....	Marlinton
Preston.....	J. A. Everly.....	Republican.....	Kingwood
Putnam.....	H. E. Thacker.....	Democrat.....	Hurricane
Raleigh.....	G. H. Mellen.....	Republican.....	Beckley
Randolph.....	Otto G. Coberly.....	Democrat.....	Elkins
Ritchie.....	J. H. McGinnis.....	Republican.....	Harrisville
Roane.....	H. S. Bayer.....	Republican.....	Gandeeville
Summers.....	G. A. Meader.....	Democrat.....	Hinton
Taylor.....	Frank Bennett.....	Republican.....	Grafton
Tucker.....	J. T. Darkey.....	Republican.....	Parsons
Tyler.....	C. H. Watson.....	Republican.....	Middlebourne
Upshur.....	J. D. Hinkle.....	Republican.....	Buckhannon
Wayne.....	Timothy Terry.....	Republican.....	Wayne
Webster.....	H. H. Green.....	Democrat.....	Upper Glade
Wetzel.....	Cleveland W. Dulaney.....	Democrat.....	New Martinsville
Wirt.....	F. W. Parsons.....	Democrat.....	Creston
Wood.....	J. D. Silcott.....	Democrat.....	Parkersburg
Wyoming.....	L. S. Walls.....	Republican.....	Uno

## TABULATED LIST OF COUNTY SURVEYORS

COUNTIES	NAMES	POLITICS	ADDRESSES
Barbour	Isaiah Johnson	Democrat	Montrose
Berkeley	William E. Morgan	Democrat	Martinsburg
Boone	A. D. Lawson	Democrat	Danville
Braxton	George H. Moore	Democrat	Davison
Brooke	M. E. Boyd	Republican	Wellsburg
Cabell	J. M. Oliver	Democrat	Huntington
Calhoun	D. W. Shock	Democrat	Dodrill
Clay	Scott Triplett	Democrat	Clay
Doddridge	C. C. Freeman	Republican	Big Isaac
Fayette	S. H. Bridge		Quinnimont
Gilmer	William M. Moss	Democrat	Cedarville
Grant	A. J. Sites	Republican	Pansy
Greenbrier	J. W. Rader	Democrat	Lewisburg
Hampshire	H. J. Compton	Democrat	Augusta
Hancock	C. E. Grafton	Republican	New Cumberland
Hardy	J. Wm. Kuykendall	Democrat	Moorefield
Harrison	C. A. Osborn	Republican	Clarksburg
Jackson	D. D. Parsons	Republican	Kentuck
Jefferson	A. S. Dandridge	Democrat	Charles Town
Kanawha	W. G. Crichton	Democrat	Charleston
Lewis	James B. Peterson	Republican	Weston
Lincoln	Milton Clay	Republican	Minerva
Logan	Charles Curry	Democrat	Legan
Marion	Frank J. Willong	Democrat	Fairmont
Marshall	S. Howe Bonar	Republican	Moundsville
Mason	G. E. Childs	Republican	Point Pleasant
Mercer	T. W. Bailey	Republican	Athens
Mineral	J. L. Hott	Republican	Keyser
Mingo	E. H. Simkins	Democrat	Lenore
Monongalia	A. L. Headley	Republican	Monranton
Monroe	J. H. Sydenstricker	Democrat	Wolfcreek
Morgan	M. A. Vanarsdale	Republican	Berkeley Springs
McDowell	L. A. Osborn	Republican	Welch
Nicholas	Robert Williamson, Jr.	Democrat	Richwood
Ohio	Orion S. Koller	Republican	Wheeling
Pendleton	Z. M. Nelson	Democrat	Circleville
Pleasants	John Triplett	Republican	Willow
Pocahontas	Frank Baxter	Democrat	Edray
Preston	S. R. Guseman	Republican	Reedsville
Putnam	J. T. Larham	Republican	Lanham
Raleigh	W. J. Scarborough	Republican	Dry Creek
Randolph	Lee Flanagan	Democrat	Elkins
Ritchie	P. R. Tharp	Republican	Harrisville
Roane	T. T. Taylor	Republican	Spencer
Summers	H. L. Batten	Democrat	Hinton
Taylor	James A. Sinsel	Republican	Grafton
Tucker	H. U. Freeman	Republican	Parsons
Tyler	J. C. Warner	Republican	Alma
Upshur	Claude Burr	Republican	Buckhannon
Wayne	J. D. French	Democrat	Ceredo
Webster	P. B. Cozart	Democrat	Webster Springs
Wetzel	J. M. Cochran	Democrat	Porters Falls
Wirt	Vacancy		
Wood	E. N. Woodyard	Democrat	Parkersburg
Wyoming	L. R. Hash	Republican	Rockview



## OFFICERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

W. E. BAKER,  
Chairman,  
Elkins.

CHARLES G. COFFMAN,      DAVID GIDEON,  
Secretary,                      Treasurer,  
Clarksburg,                      Huntington.

G. A. BOLDEN, Manager Publicity Bureau.

Headquarters: PARKERSBURG—Campaign of 1918.

## TABULATED LIST OF REPUBLICAN COUNTY CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES

COUNTIES	CHAIRMAN	SECRETARIES
Barbour.....	J. R. Weekley, Philippi.....	Everett Cole, Philippi
Berkeley.....	L. G. Harper, Hedgesville.....	J. L. Bateman, Martinsburg
Boone.....	Siguel Workman, Madison.....	J. D. McNeely, Madison
Braxton.....	P. J. Berry, Sutton.....	J. H. Dunn, Sutton
Brooke.....	Theodore Siegfried, Follansbee.....	James R. Clemens, Wellsburg
Cabell.....	Dr. W. E. Neal, Huntington.....	T. E. Holderby, Huntington
Calhoun.....	Tell McDonald, Mount Zion.....	E. Ray Rogers, Grantsville
Clay.....	J. G. Bradley, Dundon.....	J. B. Wheeler, Clay
Doddridge.....	F. E. Strickling, West Union.....	W. B. Swentzell, West Union
Fayette.....	C. A. Conley, Gauley Bridge.....	Edw. B. Roche, Glen Jean
Gilmer.....	Lee R. Whiting, De Kalb.....	M. B. Morris, Glenville
Grant.....	W. C. Smith, Petersburg.....	Julius Thompson, Petersburg
Greenbrier.....	T. L. Woodson, Alderson.....	N. W. Russel, Lewisburg
Hampshire.....	W. H. McDonald, Romney.....	H. H. Cookus, Romney
Hancock.....	R. M. Brown, New Cumberland.....	H. B. Bartley, Chester
Hardy.....	W. D. Wilkins, Needmore.....	J. Perry Heltzell, Wardensville
Harrison.....	I. Wade Coffman, Clarksburg.....	John C. Southern, Clarksburg
Jackson.....	C. C. Staats, Ripley.....	G. N. Casto, Ripley
Jefferson.....	H. N. Bradley, Kearneysville.....	C. S. Musser, Shepherdstown
Kanawha.....	Ira H. Mottisheard, Charleston.....	John R. Foster, Charleston
Lewis.....	Iann Brannon, Weston.....	*Lawrence B. Harris, Weston
Lincoln.....	J. S. Pridemore, Hamlin.....	Jacob D. Smith, Hamlin
Logan.....	J. J. Ross, Logan.....	G. G. Davis, Logan
Marion.....	Frank R. Amos, Fairmont.....	E. Carl Frame, Fairmont
Marshall.....	A. L. Hooton, Moundsville.....	Dr. W. E. Grim, Cameron
Mason.....	Robert L. Heslop, Pt. Pleasant.....	R. O. Boggess, Pt. Pleasant, R. 1
Mercer.....	John C. Pack, Bramwell.....	A. J. Hearne, Bluefield
Mineral.....	W. C. Grimes, Keyser.....	J. Leonard Baer, Piedmont
Mingo.....	G. W. Hatfield, Williamson.....	O. H. Booten, Williamson
Monongalia.....	Max Mathers, Morgantown.....	Albert Shuman, Morgantown
Monroe.....	E. Chase Bare, Alderson.....	P. E. Connor, Alderson
Morgan.....	John F. Weber, Berkeley Springs.....	J. C. Laley, Berkeley Springs
McDowell.....	McGinnis Hatfield, Northfork.....	C. Frank Wright, Welch
Nicholas.....	W. G. Brown, Summersville.....	Jennings J. Summers, Summersville
Ohio.....	George W. Otto, Wheeling.....	Richard T. Cresap, Wheeling
Pendleton.....	Wilbur Dolly, Franklin.....	
Pleasants.....	H. A. Carpenter, St. Marys.....	Holly Simmons, St. Marys
Pocahontas.....	F. P. Anderson, Marlinton.....	E. F. Curry, Thornwood
Preston.....	F. E. Parrack, Tunnelton.....	H. C. Grozan, Kingwood
Putnam.....	C. E. Copen, Winfield.....	W. E. Hodges, Winfield
Raleigh.....	E. Clyde Scott, Beckley.....	Dr. B. B. Richmond, Skelton
Randolph.....	H. L. Manning, Elkins.....	T. W. Stalnaker, Elkins
Ritchie.....	J. J. Cokerley, Harrisville.....	R. B. Zinn, Harrisville
Roane.....	A. M. McKown, Spencer.....	L. O. Curtis, Spencer
Summers.....	E. C. Eagle, Hinton.....	J. W. Graham, Hinton
Taylor.....	V. T. Hanley, Grafton.....	A. R. Kunst, Grafton, R. 5
Tucker.....	A. R. Stallings, Parsons.....	D. W. Thurston, Parsons
Tyler.....	A. H. Underwood, Alma.....	H. W. Smith, Middlebourne
Upshur.....	C. N. Pew, Buckhannon.....	John B. Hilleary, Buckhannon
Wayne.....	R. C. Taylor, Wayne.....	S. A. McVey, Wayne
Webster.....	C. D. Howard, Cowen.....	J. W. White, Webster Springs
Wetzel.....	E. H. Yost, New Martinsville.....	J. L. Simpson, Pine Grove
Wirt.....	F. E. Badger, Elizabeth.....	R. A. Woodyard, Elizabeth
Wood.....	Samuel Logan, Parkersburg.....	F. B. Burk, Parkersburg
Wyoming.....	D. D. Moran, Pineville.....	F. E. Shannon, Pineville

\*In Military service.

## OFFICERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

C. L. SHAVER,  
Chairman,  
Fairmont.

R. L. HAMILTON,  
Secretary,  
Parkersburg.

W. W. BEALL,  
Treasurer,  
Wellsburg.

Headquarters: FAIRMONT—Campaign of 1918.

## TABULATED LIST OF DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES

COUNTIES	CHAIRMAN	SECRETARIES
Barbour	Dr. F. B. Murphy, Philippi	Wayne Phillips, Belington, R. D.
Berkeley	E. L. Luttall, Martinsburg	A. C. McIntire, Martinsburg
Boone	Dr. H. Lon Carter, Danville	F. T. Miller, Madison
Braxton	A. M. Berry, Heaters	J. E. Baughman, Sutton
Brooke	A. S. Craig, Wellsburg	Jesse Perrin, Wellsburg
Cabell	R. T. Everett, Huntington	G. C. Vandevender, Barboursville
Calhoun	R. J. Knotts, Grantsville	John M. Hamilton, Jr., Grantsville
Clay	George W. Ball, Biz Otter	T. F. Wilson, Clay
Doddridge	S. P. Smith, West Union	Charles Longacre, West Union
Fayette	T. A. Myles, Fayetteville	R. J. Stezall, Fayetteville
Gilmer	R. F. Kidd, Glenville	G. C. Helmick, Glenville
Grant	H. F. Baker, Petersburg	S. L. Hyre, Petersburg
Greenbrier	Samuel Price, Lewisburg	Jess L. Horn, Lewisburg
Hampshire	Ira V. Cowgill, Romney	M. I. Haines, Hoy
Hancock	J. N. Finley, Chester	S. B. Bambrick, New Cumberland
Hardy	Arthur Cunningham, Moorefield	George Fisher, Moorefield
Harrison	Ernest D. Lewis, Clarksburg	Fred L. Shinn, Clarksburg
Jackson	Dr. W. L. Y. Curry, Cottageville	T. Clayton Parsons, Ripley
Jefferson	R. L. Withers, Summit Point	James W. Strider, Keainersville
Kanawha	William Ruffner, Malden	Harry Flournoy, Charleson
Lewis	Perry G. Alfred, Weston	C. W. Rinehart, Weston
Lincoln	M. B. Vinson, West Hamlin	Guy A. Bowles, Hamlin
Logan	W. R. Thurmond, Logan	Elmer McDonald, Cyclone
Marion	C. D. Conaway, Fairmont	Edward Slek, Fairmont
Marshall	J. C. Myers, Moundsville	Calvin Frankhouser, McMechen
Mason	P. T. Burdett, Pt. Pleasant	D. E. Newton, Hartford
Mercer	A. E. Bivins, Bluefield	O. H. Bowling, Princeton
Mingo	Charles H. Miller, Keyser	James G. Wright, Burlington
Mingo	Hi. Williamson, Williamson	John S. Hall, Williamson
Monongalia	John L. Hatfield, Morgantown	Gilbert B. Miller, Morgantown
Monroe	F. G. Lobban, Alderson	W. R. Fullin, Willow Bend
Morgan	W. R. Michael, Berkeley Springs	S. L. Hunter, Berkeley Springs
McDowell	L. E. Tierney, Powhatan	Joseph P. Coker, Powhatan
Nicholas	Jettes Mollohan, Summersville	P. N. Wiseman, Summersville
Ohio	Timothy O'Leary, Wheeling	John J. Gavin, Wheeling
Pendleton	B. H. Hiner, Franklin	R. L. Campbell, Franklin
Pleasants	B. A. Dutton, St. Marys	A. W. Locke, Eureka
Pocahontas	Allan P. Edgar, Marlinton	John Waugh, Marlinton
Preston	J. V. Gibson, Kingwood	G. H. Wilson, Kingwood
Putnam	John F. Kirtley, Seary	John W. Miller, Winfield
Raleigh	W. H. McGinnis, Beckley	C. O. Dunu, Beckley
Randolph	J. Floyd Strider, Elkins	D. V. Mowle, Elkins
Ritchie	Gordon P. Fought, Pennsboro	Bert Adams, Harrisville
Roane	A. S. Heck, Spencer	D. M. Pendleton, Spencer
Summers	J. M. Meador, Clinton	C. D. Bolton, Forest Hill
Taylor	W. B. Ceasar, Grafton	C. L. Curry, Grafton
Tucker	H. L. Bennett, Parsons	John T. Rezer, Parsons
Tyler	D. E. Thoenen, Sistersville	George L. Rose, Middlebourne
Upshur	J. J. Singleton, Buckhannon	D. Casto, Buckhannon
Wayne	W. T. Workman, Echo	O. J. Rife, Wayne
Webster	G. R. Morton, Camden-on-Gauley	T. L. Gregory, Webster Springs
Wetzel	J. B. Pyles, Littleton	Leonard Morgan, Porters Falls
Wirt	Sin. Burton, Elizabeth	C. H. Snodgrass, Elizabeth
Wood	W. E. Stout, Parkersburg	D. F. Turner, Parkersburg
Wyoming	Col. Childers, Pineville	Charles Short, Pineville

\*In Military service

## TABULATED LIST OF COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS

COUNTIES	NAMES	ADDRESSES
Barbour	Dr. M. M. Hoff	Phillippi
Berkeley	Dr. W. T. Henshaw	Martinsburg
Boone	Dr. H. Lon Carter	Danville
Braxton	Dr. M. T. Morrison	Sutton
Brooke	Dr. J. B. Walkinshaw	Wellsburg
Cabell	Dr. L. T. Vinson	Huntington
Calhoun	Dr. J. A. Morford	Grantsville
Clay	Dr. R. A. Hainrick	Clay
Doddridge	Dr. E. T. Wetzel	West Union
Fayette	Dr. H. C. Skages	Montgomery
Gilmer	Dr. J. W. Smith	Glenville
Grant	Dr. John N. Judy	Petersburg
Greenbrier	Dr. W. H. Parker	Lewisburg
Hampshire	Dr. J. W. Shull	Romney
Hancock	Dr. F. P. Beaumont	New Cumberland
Hardy	Dr. R. W. Love	Moorefield
Harrison	Dr. Jesse F. Williams	Clarksburg
Jackson	Dr. V. J. Casto	Ripley
Jefferson	Dr. J. M. Miller	Charles Town
Kanawha	Dr. O. L. Aultz	Charleston
Lewis	Dr. M. D. Cure	Weston
Lincn	Dr. S. L. Cline	Hamlin
Logan	Dr. J. E. McDonald	Logan
Marion	Dr. L. N. Yost	Fairmont
Marshall	Dr. L. H. McCuskey	Moundsville
Mason	Dr. H. A. Barbee	Point Pleasant
Mercer	Dr. J. R. Vermillion	Princeton
Mineral	Dr. W. M. Babb	Keyser
Mingo	Dr. Tunia Nunemaker	Williamson
Monogalia	Dr. Charles H. McLane	Morgantown
Monroe	Dr. H. M. Brown	Union
Morgan	Dr. J. S. Coughlan	Berkeley Springs
McDowell	Dr. H. G. Camper	Welch
Nicholas	Dr. E. W. Guilford	Summersville
Ohio	Dr. John C. Hupp	Elm Grove
Pendleton	Dr. S. B. Johnson	Franklin
Pleasants	Dr. J. Riley McColium	St. Marys
Pocahontas	Dr. H. E. Salter	Marlinton
Preston	Dr. E. E. Watson	Albright
Putnam	Dr. J. C. Frazier	Buffalo
Raleigh	Dr. J. A. Campbell	Beckley
Randolph	Dr. Humboldt Yocum	Beverly
Ritchie	Dr. A. P. Jones	Pennsboro
Roane	Dr. U. L. Dearman	Reedy
Summers	Dr. F. L. McNeer	Hinton
Taylor	Dr. T. F. Lanham	Grafton
Tucker	Dr. Ford Hoff	Parsons
Tyler	Dr. M. M. Reppard	Middlebourne
Upshur	Dr. O. B. Beer	Buckhannon
Wayne	Dr. J. W. Rife	Kenova
Webster	Dr. M. T. Hoover	Webster Springs
Wetzel	Dr. E. T. Fankhauser	New Martinsville
Wirt	Dr. O. W. Coplin	Palestine
Wood	Dr. E. W. Crooks	Parkersburg
Wyoming	Dr. M. C. Kesler	Pineville

TABULATED LIST OF SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

COUNTIES	NAMES	ADDRESSES
Barbour	B. Leroy Compton	Phillippi
Berkeley	E. N. Fiery	Martinsburg
Beone	G. E. Berry	Danville
Braxton	A. M. Perry	Sutton
Brooke	S. H. Baxter	Follansbee
Cabell	H. E. Love, <i>ex-officio</i>	Huntington
Calhoun	M. A. C. Board, <i>ex-officio</i>	Grantsville
Clay	E. L. Stephenson, <i>ex-officio</i>	Clay
Doddridge	F. E. Strickling	West Union
Fayette	C. H. Burgess	Fayetteville
Gilmer	Jacob Moore, <i>ex-officio</i>	Glenville
Greenbrier	J. E. McClung	Lewisburg
Hampshire	Amos L. Pugh, <i>ex-officio</i>	Romney
Hancock	A. S. Cooper, <i>ex-officio</i>	New Cumberland
Harrison	C. D. Clemans	Clarksburg
Jackson	John A. Shinn, <i>ex-officio</i>	Ripley
Jefferson	O. L. Watson	Ranson
Kanawha	R. L. Massey	Big Chumney
Lewis	Luther Lightburn	Weston
Lincoln	K. E. Toney, <i>ex-officio</i>	Toney
Logan	Frank P. Hurst, <i>ex-officio</i>	Logan
Marion	W. D. Straight	Fairmont
Marshall	Paul Reidel	Benwood
Mason	C. D. Ball, <i>ex-officio</i>	Point Pleasant
Mercer	W. J. Elliott, <i>ex-officio</i>	Princeton
Mincral	J. R. Banc	Keyser
Mingo	G. T. Blankenship, <i>ex-officio</i>	Williamson
Monongalia	S. A. Barker	Morgantown
Monroe	George E. Baro, <i>ex-officio</i>	Union
Morgan	W. R. Dawson	Berkeley Springs
McDowell	T. W. Edwards	Welch
Nicholas	W. E. Morton, <i>ex-officio</i>	Summersville
Ohio	Edward A. Brooks	Warwood
Pendleton	J. P. Kiser, <i>ex-officio</i>	Franklin
Pleasants	R. B. H. Riggs	St. Marys
Pocahontas	William Gibson, <i>ex-officio</i>	Marlinton
Preston	J. G. Menear	Kingwood
Putnam	John Burnside	Winfield
Raleigh	W. L. Foster, <i>ex-officio</i>	Beckley
Randolph	S. L. Marsteller, <i>ex-officio</i>	Beverly
Ritchie	R. L. Warder, <i>ex-officio</i>	Harrisville
Roane	Enos Johnson, <i>ex-officio</i>	Spencer
Summers	J. D. Bolton, <i>ex-officio</i>	Hinton
Taylor	I. N. Grimes	Grafton
Tucker	John F. Repair	Parsons
Tyler	H. D. Conant	Middlebourne
Upshur	J. H. Ashworth, <i>ex-officio</i>	Buckhannon
Wayne	H. H. Cyrus, <i>ex-officio</i>	Wayne
Webster	S. R. Woodzell, <i>ex-officio</i>	Webster Springs
Wetzel	J. O. Eakin, <i>ex-officio</i>	New Martinsville
Wirt	H. G. Sayre, <i>ex-officio</i>	Elizabeth
Wood	William Dudley, <i>ex-officio</i>	Parkersburg
Wyoming	W. B. Belcher, <i>ex-officio</i>	Pineville

## TABULATED LIST OF COUNTY ROAD ENGINEERS

COUNTIES	NAMES	ADDRESSES
Barbour.....	Cleophas Swecker.....	Belington
Berkeley.....	John W. Sperow.....	Martinsburg
Boone.....	S. E. Bradley.....	Madison
Braxton.....		
Brooke.....	A. J. Fasenmyer.....	Wellsburg
Cabell.....	J. M. Oliver.....	Huntington
Calhoun.....	D. W. Shock.....	Dodrill
Clay.....	W. S. Triplett.....	Clay
Doddridge.....		
Fayette, North side of river.....	J. K. McGrath.....	Fayetteville
Fayette, South side of river.....	T. F. Maloy.....	Landisburg
Gilmer.....	William M. Moss.....	Glenville
Grant (County Road Supervisor).....	G. H. Rinehart.....	Arthur
Greenbrier.....	R. Bern Holt.....	Lewisburg
Hampshire.....	James W. Hannas.....	Three Churches
Hancock.....	C. E. Grafton.....	New Cumberland
Hardy.....		
Harrison.....	J. R. Wilson.....	Clarksburg
Jackson.....	J. A. Chase.....	Ripley
Jefferson.....		
Kanawha.....	Frank G. Burdett.....	Charleston
Lewis.....	W. K. Spaur.....	Weston
Lincoln.....	T. J. Bartrug.....	Hamlin
Logan.....	Harold McCormick.....	Logan
Marion.....	Frank J. Wilfong.....	Fairmont
Marshall.....	S. Howe Bonar.....	Moundsville
Mason.....	George E. Childs.....	Heights
Mercer.....	E. C. Barton.....	Princeton
Mineral.....	Edwin St. C. Smith.....	Piedmont
Mingo (Road Supervisor).....	A. C. Pinson.....	Williamson
Monongalia.....	W. S. Downs.....	Morgantown
Monroe.....	Jack W. Hancock.....	Union
Morgan.....	Earl L. Miller.....	Berkeley Springs
McDowell.....	W. J. McClaren.....	Welch
Nicholas.....	Robert Williamson, Jr.....	Richwood
Ohio.....	W. O. McCluskey, Jr.....	Wheeling
Pendleton.....		
Pleasants.....	C. F. Ingraham.....	Belmont
Pocahontas.....	Hull Kramer.....	Barlow
Preston.....	E. H. Wilhelm.....	Kingwood
Putnam.....	J. S. Parkins.....	Paradise
Raleigh (Four districts).....	C. L. Scott, Jr.....	Beckley
Raleigh (Co. Road Supervisor).....	Walter Cook.....	Beckley
Randolph.....	Frank A. Parsons.....	Beverly
Ritchie.....	A. M. Douglass.....	Cairo
Roane.....	H. R. Muldoon.....	Spencer
Summers.....	Z. V. Burks.....	Bellepoint
Taylor.....		
Tucker.....		
Tyler.....	P. P. Berkeley.....	Middlebourne
Upshur.....		
Wayne.....	Howard A. Levering.....	Wayne
Webster.....	P. B. Cogar.....	Webster Springs
Webster (Co. Road Supervisor).....	Riley Cox.....	Cowen
Wetzel.....	J. Russell Wilson.....	Hundred
Wirt.....		
Wood.....	W. Alexmier.....	Parkersburg
Wyoming.....		

POPULATION OF WEST VIRGINIA

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POPULATION OF WEST VIRGINIA BY COUNTIES

For the years 1910, 1900 and 1890, as shown by the United States Census Abstract for 1914; also, estimated population July 1, 1916, and July 1, 1917, and land area in square miles of each county

NOTE.—No estimate for July 1, 1918 has been published by the United States Government.

COUNTIES	Land area in square miles 1910	POPULATION				
		Estimated 1917 July 1.	Estimated 1916 July 1.	1910	1900	1890
Barbour.....	348	17,070	16,902	15,858	14,198	12,702
Berkeley.....	325	23,845	23,589	21,999	19,469	18,702
Boone.....	506	11,890	11,673	10,331	8,194	6,855
Braxton.....	517	26,030	25,613	23,023	18,904	13,928
Brooke.....	89	13,930	13,537	11,098	7,219	6,660
Cabell.....	261	59,409	57,644	46,685	29,252	23,595
Calhoun.....	286	11,981	11,880	11,258	10,266	8,155
Clay.....	332	11,683	11,482	10,233	8,248	4,659
Doddridge.....	317	*12,672	*12,672	12,672	13,689	12,183
Fayette.....	667	66,441	64,424	41,903	31,987	20,542
Gilmer.....	331	*11,379	*11,379	11,379	11,762	9,746
Grant.....	461	8,250	8,193	7,338	7,275	6,802
Greenbrier.....	998	27,862	27,442	24,833	20,683	18,034
Hampshire.....	648	*11,694	*11,694	11,694	11,806	11,419
Hancock.....	83	13,220	12,838	10,465	6,693	6,414
Hardy.....	574	9,684	9,611	9,163	8,149	7,567
Harrison.....	416	63,484	61,389	48,381	27,690	21,919
Jackson.....	461	*20,956	*20,956	20,956	22,987	19,021
Jefferson.....	211	*15,889	*15,889	15,889	15,935	15,533
Kanawha.....	860	100,993	98,283	81,457	54,696	42,756
Lewis.....	393	19,231	19,099	18,281	16,980	15,895
Lincoln.....	418	24,183	23,671	20,491	15,434	11,246
Logan.....	438	19,966	19,204	14,476	6,955	11,101
McDowell.....	533	69,105	66,157	47,856	18,747	7,300
Marion.....	315	50,359	49,309	42,794	32,430	20,721
Marshall.....	310	36,727	36,125	32,388	26,414	20,735
Mason.....	475	*23,019	*23,019	23,019	24,142	22,863
Mercer.....	419	49,574	48,020	38,371	33,023	16,002
Mineral.....	349	19,442	19,058	16,674	12,883	12,085
Mingo.....	416	25,322	24,504	19,431	11,359	.....
Monongalia.....	358	28,192	27,657	24,334	19,049	15,705
Monroe.....	437	*13,055	*13,055	13,055	13,130	12,429
Morgan.....	233	8,253	8,197	7,848	7,294	6,744
Nicholas.....	680	22,295	21,657	17,699	11,403	9,309
Ohio.....	107	64,541	63,574	57,572	48,024	41,557
Pendleton.....	699	9,482	9,463	9,349	9,167	8,711
Pleasants.....	132	*8,074	*8,074	8,074	9,345	7,539
Pocahontas.....	904	19,241	18,617	14,740	8,572	6,814
Preston.....	650	28,979	28,614	26,341	22,727	20,355
Putnam.....	336	19,503	19,377	18,587	17,330	14,342
Raleigh.....	597	35,264	33,927	25,633	12,436	9,597
Randolph.....	1,036	32,127	31,280	26,028	17,670	11,633
Ritchie.....	453	*17,875	*17,875	17,875	18,901	16,621
Roane.....	522	22,776	22,605	21,543	19,852	15,303
Summers.....	369	19,991	19,773	18,420	16,265	13,117
Taylor.....	175	17,703	17,543	16,554	14,978	12,147
Tucker.....	405	22,502	21,971	18,675	13,433	6,459
Tyler.....	260	*16,211	*16,211	16,211	18,252	11,962
Upshur.....	351	18,039	17,843	16,629	14,696	12,714
Wayne.....	517	24,418	24,371	24,081	23,619	18,652
Webster.....	583	10,276	10,193	9,680	8,862	4,783
Wetzel.....	357	24,567	24,460	23,855	22,880	16,841
Wirt.....	218	*9,047	*9,047	9,047	10,284	9,411
Wood.....	364	40,590	40,230	38,001	34,452	28,612
Wyoming.....	502	11,860	11,656	10,392	8,380	6,247
Totals.....	24,022	1,412,602	1,386,038	1,221,119	958,800	762,749

\*Population April 15, 1910; decrease since 1900 and no estimate made.

## WEST VIRGINIA CITIES

Estimated Population July 1, 1916 and July 1, 1917 of Municipalities having 8,000 inhabitants, or over, April 15, 1910. Compiled by the United States Census Bureau.

	1916	1917
Bluefield.....	15,442	16,123
Charleston.....	29,941	31,060
Clarksburg.....	12,438	12,960
Fairmont.....	15,506	16,111
Huntington.....	45,629	47,686
Martinsburg.....	12,666	12,984
Morgantown.....	13,709	14,444
Moundsville.....	11,153	11,513
Parkersburg.....	20,612	21,059
Wheeling.....	43,377	43,657

NOTE—The Government has published no estimate for July 1, 1918.

## WEST VIRGINIA BOARD OF TRADE.

## PRESIDENT

## DISTRICT VICE-PRESIDENTS

(Vacancy due to death of Frank B. Enslow)

## VICE-PRESIDENT AT LARGE

Howard Sutherland.....Elkins

## SECRETARY

Henry H. Archer.....Parkersburg

## TREASURER

John B. Finley.....Parkersburg

## GENERAL COUNSEL

Z. T. Vinson.....Huntington

## ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL

John Marshall.....Parkersburg

## First District

George W. Lutz.....Wheeling  
Thomas I. Brett.....Fairmont

## Second District

W. G. Wilson.....Elkins  
Thomas E. Hodges.....Morgantown

## Third District

Virgil L. Highland.....Clarksburg  
A. E. Kenney.....Grantsville

## Fourth District

R. L. Archer.....Huntington  
John B. Finley.....Parkersburg

## Fifth District

Isaac T. Mann.....Bramwell  
Lawrence E. Tierney.....Powhatan

## Sixth District

J. W. Dawson.....Charleston  
Dr. Gory Hogg.....Harvey

## Commercial Organizations.

<i>Bluefield Chamber of Commerce</i> .....	F. W. Udy, President. W. L. Shafer, Secretary.
<i>Charleston Chamber of Commerce</i> .....	L. C. Stephenson, President. S. P. Puffer, Secretary.
<i>Charles Town-Ranson Board of Trade</i> .....	Geo. B. Goetz, President, (Charles Town). Edw. E. Cooke, Corresponding Secretary.
<i>Clarksburg Board of Trade</i> .....	L. S. Horner, President. G. W. Dudderar, Secretary
<i>Fairmont Chamber of Commerce</i> .....	H. J. Ross, President C. W. Evans, Secretary
<i>Huntington Chamber of Commerce</i> .....	C. P. Snow, President. H. E. Mathews, Secretary.
<i>Morgantown Board of Trade</i> .....	E. M. Grant, Secretary.
<i>Moundsville Board of Trade</i> .....	W. W. Henderson, President. Alex Purdy, Secretary.
<i>Parkersburg Board of Commerce</i> .....	E. L. Davidson, President. W. C. McConaughy, J. A. Bee, J. T. Callahan and C. A. Bukoy, Vice Presidents. F. F. Eubank, Secretary. Joe Stern, Treasurer.
<i>St. Albans Board of Trade</i> .....	W. E. Mohler, President. Will M. Wood, Secretary
<i>South Branch Board of Trade</i> .....	John J. Cornwell, President, (Romney).
<i>Wheeling Commercial Association</i> .....	Geo. J. Mathison, President.
<i>Williamson Board of Trade</i> .....	E. F. Randolph, President B. Randolph Bias, Secretary.
<i>Sistersville Chamber of Commerce</i> .....	D. E. Thoenen, President Alfred Jenkins, Secretary
<i>New Martinsville Chamber of Commerce</i> .....	Glen Snodgrass, President.
<i>Wellburg Chamber of Commerce</i> .....	W. W. Beall, President. F. R. Anderson, Secretary.
<i>West Side Board of Trade (Charleston)</i> .....	Robert Ray, President. I. A. Gunter, Secretary.
<i>Grafton Board of Trade</i> .....	C. A. Keefer, President.
<i>Mannington Chamber of Commerce</i> .....	Dr. W. J. Leahy, President.
<i>Kingwood Board of Trade</i> .....	
<i>Gassaway Board of Trade</i> .....	
<i>Welch Board of Trade</i> .....	
<i>Princeton Chamber of Commerce</i> .....	
<i>West Virginia Banker's Association</i> .....	J. S. Hill, Secretary, (Charleston).
<i>West Virginia Wholesale Grocer's Association</i> .....	W. C. McConaughy, President, (Parkersburg)

WEST VIRGINIA MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

Officers

J. J. Holloway, President.....	Wheeling
F. M. Baldwin, Vice-President.....	Parkersburg
J. C. Brady, Vice-President.....	Wheeling
M. T. Davis, Jr., Vice-President.....	Charleston
A. W. Paull, Treasurer.....	Wheeling
J. G. Prichard, Secretary.....	Fairmont
Leo J. La Flam, Field Secretary.....	Wheeling

Executive Committee

W. H. Abbott.....	Wheeling
J. T. Callanan.....	Parkersburg
Geo. W. Norvell.....	Huntington
A. B. Paxton.....	Wheeling
R. C. Ringgold.....	Berkeley Springs
D. M. Weir.....	Weirton
R. Ziesing.....	Clarksburg

Directors

W. H. Abbott, Whitaker-Glessner Co.....	Wheeling
J. A. Bloch, The Bloch Bros. Tobacco Co.....	Wheeling
J. T. Callanan, The Parkersburg Machine Co.....	Parkersburg
S. S. Cochrane, The Owens Bottle Machine Co.....	Toledo, Ohio
R. T. Cunningham, Monongah Glass Co.....	Fairmont
M. T. Davis, Jr., Kanawha Manufacturing Co.....	Charleston
H. H. Emmert, The Interwoven Mills, Inc.....	Martinsburg
Wm. U. Follansbee Bros. Co.....	Follansbee
O. T. Frick, Standard Ultramarine Co.....	Huntington
Geo. B. Goetz, A. D. Goetz Co., Inc.....	Ranson
Fred Paul Grosseup, American Vacuum Can Co.....	Dunbar
J. G. Hoffman, J. G. Hoffman Sons Co.....	Wheeling
J. L. Keener, U. S. Window Glass Co.....	Morgantown
W. C. Kelly, Kelly Axe Manufacturing Co.....	Charleston
R. C. Kirk, LaBelle Iron Works.....	Steubenville, O.
C. F. Niemann, Parkersburg Iron and Steel Co.....	Parkersburg
Geo. W. Norvell, Perry-Norvell Co.....	Huntington
Jas. Paull, Eagle Glass & Mfg. Co.....	Wellsburg
A. B. Paxton, Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.....	Wheeling
B. W. Peterson, Warwood Tool Co.....	Wheeling
R. C. Ringgold, West Va. and Pittsburg Sand Co.....	Berkeley Springs
J. M. Sanders, U. S. Stamping Co.....	Moundsville
I. M. Scott, Wheeling Steel & Iron Co.....	Wheeling
D. M. Weir, Phillips Sheet & Tin Plate Co.....	Weirton
W. E. Weiss, The Neuralgylinc Co.....	Wheeling
W. E. Wells, The Homer Laughlin China Co.....	Newell
H. A. Zeller, West Va. Rail Co.....	Huntington
R. Ziesing, Graselli Chemical Co.....	Clarksburg



## WEST VIRGINIA WHOLESALE GROCERS ASSOCIATION COMPANY

## Officers

W. C. McConaughey, of The Star Grocer Co., President.....	Parkersburg
B. S. Baer of The Baer Grocer Co., Vice-President .....	Wheeling
John B. Stevenson of The Schon-Stevenson Co., Treasurer .....	Huntington

## Directors

W. C. McConaughey, of The Star Grocer Co.....	Parkersburg
H. B. Hagen, of Hagen-Ratcliffe & Co.....	Huntington
J. W. Hubbard, of The Hubbard Grocery Co.....	Charleston
B. S. Baer, of The Baer Grocer Co.....	Wheeling
Wm. Gulland, of The Gulland-Clarke Co.....	Elkins
Frank C. Gaylord, of Hornor-Gaylord Co.....	Clarksburg
Robert Morris, of The Morris Grocery Co.....	Clarksburg

## Legislative Committee

C. C. Lewis, Jr., of Lewis, Hubbard & Co.....	Charleston
John B. Stevenson, of Schon-Stevenson Co.....	Huntington
Eugene M. Baer, of The Baer Grocer Co.....	Wheeling
R. E. L. Ruffner, of Ruffner Bros.....	Charleston

## Executive Committee.

B. S. Baer, of The Baer Grocer Co.....	Wheeling
F. C. Gaylord, of The Hornor-Gaylord Co.....	Clarksburg
H. B. Hagen, of The Hagen-Ratcliffe Co.....	Huntington

## Members of the Association.

Kenneweg Co.....	Romney
Neill Grocery Co.....	Wheeling
Edward Wagner.....	Wheeling
Baer Grocer Co.....	Wheeling
Zarnits Bros. Grocery Co.....	Wheeling
The Dana Co.....	Parkersburg
Martin-Nelly Co.....	Parkersburg
The Star Grocer Co.....	Parkersburg
Shattuck & Jackson Co.....	Parkersburg
The Union Merchandise Co.....	Parkersburg
Hagen-Ratcliffe & Co.....	Huntington
Schon-Stevenson & Co.....	Huntington
Huntington Grocery Co.....	Huntington
Charleston Grocery Co.....	Charleston
Lewis, Hubbard & Co.....	Charleston
The Hubbard Grocery Co.....	Charleston
Ruffner Bros.....	Charleston
The Hornor-Gaylord Co.....	Clarksburg
The Morris Grocery Co.....	Clarksburg
The Flat Top Grocery Co.....	Bluefield
Bluefield Grocery Co.....	Bluefield
New Martinsville Grocery Co.....	New Martinsville
Sutton Grocery & Milling Co.....	Sutton
West Union Grocery Co.....	West Union
New River Grocery Co.....	Hinton
Pennsboro Grocery Co.....	Pennsboro
Burnsville Grocery Co.....	Burnsville
The Valley Grocery Co.....	Belington
Piedmont Grocery Co.....	Piedmont
The Gulland-Clarke Co.....	Elkins
Elkins Storage & Provision Co.....	Elkins
Pugh & Beavers Cot.....	Elkins
Pugh & Beavers Co.....	Grafton
Ravenswood Grocery Co.....	Ravenswood
The Gregg Grocery Co.....	Weston
Weidenhamer Grocery Co.....	Buckhannon
Tri-State Grocery Co.....	Kenova
The Logan Grocery Co.....	Logan
Robertson Grocery Co.....	Logan
The Raleigh Grocery Co.....	Mabscott

The State Specialty Co.....	Moundsville
Stevenson Co.....	Fairmont
Whittaker Grocery Co.....	Alta
Central Wholesale Grocery Co.....	Williamson
Morgantown Grocery Co.....	Morgantown
Lough-Simpson Grocery Co.....	Morgantown
J. W. Bishop.....	Martinsburg
C. A. Miller Grocery Co.....	Martinsburg
Point Pleasant Grocery Co.....	Point Pleasant
Enterprise Grocery Co.....	Point Pleasant
Rowlesburg Grocery Co.....	Rowlesburg
Spencer Grocery Co.....	Spencer
Woodson-Mohler Grocery Co.....	Alderson
Kanawha Grocery Co.....	Burnsville

**ROTARY CLUBS**

Rotary Clubs are social-commercial organizations consisting of one member from each trade occupation, business or profession and are effective and aggressive factors in civic and patriotic endeavor in their respective communities. There are nine such clubs in West Virginia. Below is given the names of the president and secretary of each:

<i>Bluefield</i> .....	R. B. Parish, President. R. W. Lacy, Secretary.
<i>Buckhannon</i> .....	H. Roy Waugh, President. P. H. Lorentz, Secretary.
<i>Charleston</i> .....	Wm. Burdette Mathews, President. Glenn Ray Edgar, Secretary.
<i>Clarksburg</i> .....	Laman C. Shingleton, President. H. E. Kettering, Secretary.
<i>Elkins</i> .....	Robert Burns Isner, President. E. A. Bowers, Secretary.
<i>Fairmont</i> .....	Henry S. Lively, President. Harry E. Engle, Secretary.
<i>Huntington</i> .....	Clarence L. Wright, President. Robert F. Adams, Secretary.
<i>Weston</i> .....	Frank R. Yoke, President. Fred D. Petty, Secretary.
<i>Wheeling</i> .....	Joseph R. Naylor, President. W. J. Frankston, Secretary.

## WEST VIRGINIA MUNICIPALITIES.

**NOTE**—In an effort to secure for publication in this department of the Hand Book a brief charter history of each West Virginia municipality, together with a conservative estimate of municipal population and a list of the more important officers, Mayors throughout the State were requested to furnish the necessary information on which to base such publication. The matter following was prepared from data received from them. In some instances the Mayors failed to comply with the compiler's request and their municipalities are necessarily omitted.

## ALDERSON—MONROE CO.

Chartered in 1899 under chapter forty-seven of the code; charter amended by the legislature in 1902, adding that portion of the town lying in Greenbrier county; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,600.

*Mayor*—Roy F. Henry, Democrat.

*Recorder*—W. Hill, Republican.

*Sergeant and Treasurer*—C. M. Nelson, Republican.

## ALVORD—ROANE CO.

(No report)

## ANAWALT—MCDOWELL CO.

(No report)

## ANSTED—FAYETTE CO.

(No report)

## ATHENS—MERCER CO.

Chartered in 1906 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 800; location of Concord State Normal School.

*Mayor*—W. J. Lilly, Republican.

*Recorder*—A. G. Montgomery, Democrat.

*Sergeant and Treasurer*—W. L. G. McKenzie, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. W. J. Gautier, Democrat.

## AUBURN—RITCHIE CO.

Chartered in 1900 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 300.

*Mayor*—Gilbert Hayden, Republican.

*Clerk*—Rev. J. E. Burns, Republican.

*Sergeant and Treasurer*—Ralph Somerville, Republican.

## AVIS—SUMMERS CO.

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January.

*Mayor*—W. P. Boling, Democrat.

*Clerk*—Arthur D. Lilly, Republican.

*Attorney*—E. C. Eagle, Republican.

*Sergeant*—T. H. Donaho, Democrat.

## BARBOURSVILLE—CABELL CO.

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia, January 14, 1813; re-chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code of West Virginia; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,200.

*Mayor*—E. E. Adkins, Republican.

*Recorder*—A. E. May, Republican.

*Sollicitor*—George McComas, Democrat, (Huntington.)

*Sergeant and Chief of Police*—G. E. Gillisple.

*Chief of Volunteer Fire Department*—C. R. Miller, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Dr. W. T. McConkey, Democrat.

## BAYARD—GRANT CO.

Chartered in 1899 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,200.

*Mayor*—George E. Snyder, Republican.

*Recorder*—Geo. B. Junkins, Democrat.

*Sergeant*—A. Knotts, Republican.

*Health Officer*—G. T. Plummer, Democrat.

## BECKLEY—RALEIGH CO.

Chartered in 1837 by the general assembly of Virginia, the town then being located in the county of Fayette; new charter granted in 1908 by a special act of the legislature of West Virginia; elections biennially in October; estimated population 4,500; county seat of Raleigh county.

*Mayor*—Herbert Stansbury, Democrat.

*Recorder*—O. A. Smith, Republican.

*City Attorney*—W. H. Fille, Democrat

*Treasurer*—R. D. Watts, Democrat.

*Sergeant*—J. H. Smith, Democrat.

*City Engineer*—H. F. Willifong, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Robert Wriston, Republican.

## BELINGTON—BARBOUR CO.

Chartered by special act of the legislature in 1905; elections annually in March; estimated population 2,000.

*Mayor*—J. A. Viquesney, Republican.

*City Clerk*—W. W. Thomas, Republican.

*Sergeant*—G. W. Price, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. C. J. Rohrbough, Republican.

## BENWOOD—MARSHALL CO.

Chartered in 1853 by the general assembly of Virginia; new charter granted by special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1905, which was amended in part in 1907; elections biennially; next election in April, 1920; estimated population 5,000.

*Mayor*—Clark Sprouts, Republican.

*City Clerk*—J. Frank Brannen, Republican.

*City Collector*—Martin Brown, Republican.

*Treasurer*—Geo. L. Bissett, Republican.

*City Engineer*—C. C. Smith, Republican.

*Chief of Police*—Herman Specht, Republican.

*Chief of Fire Department*—Geo. F. Bell, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. A. E. Nolte, Republican.

## BERKELEY SPRINGS—MORGAN CO.

Chartered in October, 1776, by the general assembly of Virginia as the town of Bath; by special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1872; elections annually in May; estimated population 1,000.

*Mayor*—G. Cameron Hunter, Democrat.

*Recorder*—Charles H. Dawson, Democrat.

*Treasurer, Sergeant and Chief of Police*—C. E. Hunter, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Dr. J. S. Coughlan.

## BETHANY—BROOKE CO.

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; mayor and council; elections annually in January; estimated population 500.

*Mayor*—W. T. Booher.

*Clerk*—J. S. Gibson.

*Sergeant*—F. T. McEvoy.

*Chief of Fire Dep't*—Chas. W. Johnson.

## BEVERLY—RANDOLPH Co.

Chartered in 1790 by the general assembly of Virginia; charter amended in part in 1848; new charter granted by the legislature of West Virginia in 1882; elections annually in January; estimated population 500.

*Mayor*—K. B. Crawford, Democrat.

*Clerk*—C. C. Baker, Republican.

*Sergeant and Treasurer*—J. J. Doerr, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Dr. H. Yokum, Democrat.

## BLACKSVILLE—MONONGALIA CO.

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the Code; elections annually in January; estimated population 450.

*Mayor*—J. A. Phillips, Democrat.

*Clerk*—W. B. Haught, Republican.

*Sergeant*—T. E. Masters, Republican.

*Treasurer*—A. A. Wade, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—G. W. Phillips, Democrat.

## BLUEFIELD—MERCER CO.

Chartered originally under chapter forty-seven of the code, which charter was amended by special act of the legislature in 1897; legislative charter amended in part in 1905 and 1907, and in whole in 1909 and 1917. Elections biennially, in June; estimated population as given in bulletin of United States Census Bureau, 20,000 July 1, 1917; location of Bluefield Colored Institute.

*Mayor*—C. O. Stahlman, Republican.

*City Clerk*—J. T. Akers, Republican.

*City Attorney*—J. R. Dillard, Republican.

*Treasurer*—C. H. Mustard, Republican.

*Chief of Police*—N. D. Dillow, Republican.

*City Engineer*—E. C. Barton, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. J. E. Martin, Republican.

*Chief of Fire Department*—R. O. Carter, Republican.

## BOLIVAR—JEFFERSON CO.

(No report)

**BRAMWELL—MERCER CO.**

Chartered in 1888 under chapter forty seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,500.

*Mayor*—R. L. Parsons, Democrat.

*Clerk and Treasurer*—W. A. Jameson, Republican.

*Recorder*—J. C. Pack, Republican.

*Sergeant*—Mac Perdue, Republican.

*City Engineer*—D. C. Jones, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. E. M. Tanner, Democrat.

**BRANDONVILLE—PRESTON CO.**

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia February 24, 1858; elections annually; estimated population 100.

*Mayor*—Samuel Nedraw, Democrat.

*Clerk*—Guy D. Wolf, Democrat.

*Sergeant*—Hamilton Luse, Republican.

**BRIDGEPORT—HARRISON CO.**

Chartered in 1816 by the general assembly of Virginia; new charter granted in 1887 under chapter forty-seven of the code of West Virginia; amended in 1914; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,200.

*Mayor*—Jerry Seese, Republican.

*Clerk*—B. L. Fowler, Republican.

*Attorney*—C. C. Davis, Democrat.

*Treasurer, Chief of Police and Superintendent Water Plant*—J. M. Combs, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. John Folk, Republican.

**BROOKLYN—WETZEL CO.**

(No report)

**BRUCETON MILLS—PRESTON CO.**

(No report)

**BUCKHANNON—UPSHUR CO.**

Chartered by act of the Virginia general assembly in 1842; elections annually, in January; also, under chapter forty-seven of the code of West Virginia; estimated population 5,000.

*Mayor*—E. W. Martin, Republican.

*Recorder*—Guy Ross, Republican.

*City Attorney*—C. N. Pew, Republican.

*Sergeant and Treasurer*—Boyd Prince, Republican.

*City Engineer*—D. C. Hughes, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Dr. O. B. Beer, Republican.

**BUFFALO—PUTNAM CO.**

(No report)

**BURNSVILLE—BRAXTON COUNTY**

Chartered in 1902 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,200.

*Mayor*—W. L. McCoy, Democrat.

*Clerk*—H. J. Loyd, Republican.

*Attorney*—W. L. Armstrong, Democrat.

*Acting Treasurer*—J. H. Dodrill, Democrat.

*Chief of Police*—E. G. Ellison, Democrat.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—John I. Bender, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. J. W. Kidd, Democrat.

**CAIRO—RITCHIE CO.**

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1895; elections annually in January; population 800.

*Mayor*—Charles A. Nuzum, Republican.

*Clerk*—L. G. Hoover, Republican.

*Treasurer*—W. D. Marsh, Republican.

*Sergeant and Sup't Water Plant*—J. R. Sharp, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Dr. U. S. G. Ferrell, Republican.

**CAMDEN-ON GAULEY—WEBSTER COUNTY.**

(No report)

**CAMERON—MARSHALL CO.**

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1861. In 1915 the legislature of West Virginia granted a charter to "The City of Cameron" to take effect on the first Thursday in January, 1916, and annulled all former acts passed by it relating to "The Town of Cameron"; elections biennially on the first Thursday in January; population 3,000.

*Mayor*—F. H. Fish, Republican.

*City Clerk*—J. S. Fish, Republican.

*City Attorney*—J. B. Allison, Republican.

*Treasurer*—First National Bank.

*Chief of Police*—James Murphy, Democrat.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—M. E. Bonar, Republican.  
*Sup't of Water Plant*—J. J. Wagner, Democrat.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. W. E. Grim; Republican.

**CAPON BRIDGE—HAMPSHIRE CO.**  
 (No report)

**CASS—POCAHONTAS CO.**

Chartered in 1902 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,200.  
*Mayor*—Amos S. Gillisple, Republican.  
*Recorder*—George S. Graham, Republican.  
*Sergeant*—J. A. Belcher, Democrat.  
*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—W. F. Anderson, Democrat.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. U. H. Hannah, Democrat.

**CASSVILLE—MONONGALIA CO.**  
 (No report)

**CEDAR GROVE—KANAWHA CO.**

Chartered in 1902 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,000.  
*Mayor*—C. A. Skaggs, Democrat.  
*Clerk*—D. Gillisple, Democrat.  
*Sergeant and Treasurer*—I. W. Ramey, Republican.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. Hopkins, Republican.

**CENTERVILLE—TYLER CO.**  
 (No report)

**CEREDO—WAYNE CO.**

Chartered by special act of the legislature in 1866; amended in part in 1875; elections annually in March; estimated population 1,500.  
*Mayor*—E. H. Smith, Republican.  
*Clerk*—John K. Grate, Republican.  
*Attorney*—W. W. Smith, Republican.  
*Treasurer*—John Ferguson, Democrat.  
*Sergeant*—H. H. Rutherford, Democrat.  
*Engineer*—Fred W. Geshling, Republican.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. W. F. Bruns, Republican.

**CHARLES TOWN—JEFFERSON CO.**

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1786, the town then being in Berkeley county; new charter granted by a special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1872, which was amended in part in 1899, 1907 and 1913, and in whole in 1915; elections annually in May; estimated population 3,000.

*Mayor*—Thornton T. Perry, Democrat.  
*City Clerk*—William Schutze, Democrat.  
*City Attorney*—James M. Mason, Jr., Democrat.  
*Treasurer and Chief of Police*—James A. Smith, Democrat.  
*City Engineer*—James Skinner, Democrat.  
*Fire Marshal*—Harry Marsteller, Democrat.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. J. J. Pittman, Democrat.

**CHARLESTON—KANAWHA CO.**

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1794. In 1907 the legislature by special act granted a new charter to "The City of Charleston" and annulled all former acts. The act of 1907 was amended in 1909, 1911 and 1915. Elections are held biennially on the third Monday in April; next election in 1919; estimated population, including suburbs, 50,000, September 1, 1918; county seat of Kanawha county; seat of the State government.

*Mayor*—R. L. Walker, Democrat.  
*City Clerk*—E. M. Surber, Democrat.  
*City Manager*—M. J. McChesney, Democrat.  
*City Attorney*—T. A. Bledsoe, Democrat.  
*Treasurer*—J. F. Callison, Democrat.  
*Sergeant*—Irving A. Cohen, Democrat.  
*City Engineer*—H. R. Wylie, Democrat.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. R. T. Davis, Democrat.  
*Chief of Police*—W. A. Sparks, Democrat.  
*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—J. C. Anderson, Democrat.  
*Police Judge*—C. R. Burdette, Democrat.  
*City Auditor*—H. C. Melton, Democrat.  
*City Chemist*—J. C. App, Democrat.  
*Building Inspector*—John D. Moore, Democrat.

*Sup't of Streets*—J. W. Clarkson, Democrat.

#### SO. CHARLESTON—KANAWHA CO.

Chartered in 1917 by the circuit court of Kanawha county, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 3,000.

*Mayor*—Albert Bennett, Republican.  
*Recorder*—G. J. Flney, Republican.  
*City Attorney*—H. W. Bowers, Republican.

*Chief of Police*—S. O. Bird, Republican.

*Street Commissioner*—Jacob Pierce, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. R. H. Dunn, Democrat.

*City Council*—G. A. Schlosstein, Quince Jones, K. E. Reed, L. C. Massey and Henry Oakes.

#### CHESTER—HANCOCK CO.

Chartered by special act of the legislature in 1907; amended in part in 1913; elections biennially in March; next election in 1920; estimated population 3,500.

*Mayor*—W. B. Dalrymple, Republican.  
*City Clerk*—Henry Williams, Republican.

*Sergeant*—Harry Oyster, Republican.

*Chief of Police*—Floyd Starr, Republican.

*Chief of Fire Dept.*—Ernest Bonjour, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Vacancy.

#### CLARKSBURG—HARRISON CO.

Chartered in 1785 by the general assembly of Virginia. In 1897 the legislature of West Virginia passed a special act amending and reducing into one its several previous acts of incorporation, and amendatory acts, which act of 1897 was amended in part in 1903 and 1909, and in whole in 1917. Elections are held annually in April; non-partisan commission form of government, consisting of mayor and two councilmen; all other offices appointive; estimated population, including suburbs 38,500. September 1, 1918; county seat of Harrison county; Industrial Home for Girls located at Salem.

*Mayor*—Joe N. Craddock, Democrat.

*City Clerk*—D. H. Hamrick, Republican.

*City Attorney*—H. E. Strosnider, Democrat.

*Treasurer*—H. E. Reeder, Republican.

*City Engineer*—Thomas Lang, Democrat.

*Chief of Police*—K. N. Sappington, Democrat.

*Chief of Fire Dept.*—S. R. Hoffman, Republican.

*Sup't. of Water Plant*—S. G. Highland, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. W. T. Gocke, Democrat.

#### CLAY—CLAY CO.

Chartered in 1895 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 700; county seat of Clay county.

*Mayor and Sup't of Water Plant*—E. G. Murphy, Republican.

*Clerk*—W. A. Andrews, Democrat.

*Attorney*—B. C. Eakle, Democrat.

*Treasurer*—E. L. Stephenson, Democrat.

*Sergeant*—J. J. Legg, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Dr. R. A. Hamrick, Democrat.

#### CLENDENIN—KANAWHA CO.

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually; estimated population 1,700.

*Mayor*—L. V. Koontz, Democrat.

*Recorder*—R. C. Andrews, Democrat.

*City Attorney*—Park Shaffer, Republican.

*Sergeant*—F. W. Campbell, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Dr. Smoot.

#### COWEN—WEBSTER CO.

(No report)

#### DANVILLE—BOONE CO.

Chartered in 1911, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 450.

*Mayor*—L. D. Miller, Democrat.

*Clerk*—W. R. White, Democrat.

*Attorney*—L. Fulton, Democrat.

*Treasurer*—H. R. IZARD, Democrat.

*Sergeant*—O. E. Barker, Democrat.

*Engineer*—A. D. Lawson, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Dr. H. Lon Carter, Democrat.

## DAVIS—TUCKER CO.

Chartered in 1889 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually on the first Tuesday of January; estimated population 3,200.

*Mayor and Chief of Fire Dep't.*—Bran-son Harper, Democrat.

*Recorder*—Geo. T. Mills, Democrat.

*City Attorney*—Vacancy.

*Sergeant and Treasurer*—J. B. Shreve, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. W. A. Campbell, Republican.

## DURBIN—POCAHONTAS CO.

(No report)

## EAST BANK—KANWHA CO.

Chartered October 18, 1889, by the circuit court, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 550.

*Mayor*—C. H. Mattico, Republican.

*Recorder*—Henry Stephenson, Democrat.

*Attorney*—D. W. Taylor, Republican.

*Treasurer, Sergeant and Chief of Police*—P. F. Golden, Democrat.

*Chief of Fire Dept.*—J. W. Canterbury, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Dr. R. M. Hudnall, Democrat.

## EDGEWOOD—OHIO CO.

(No report)

## ELIZABETH—WIRT CO.

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia January 3, 1822; then in Wood county; re-chartered by special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1872; elections annually; next election April 9, 1919.

*Mayor*—S. H. Mitchell, Republican.

*Clerk*—R. A. Woodyard, Republican.

*Attorney*—J. W. Martin, Democrat.

*Sergeant*—C. H. Hickman, Republican.

## ELKINS—RANDOLPH CO.

Chartered by special act of the legislature in 1901; amended in 1911, 1915 and 1917; elections biennially in March; estimated population 7,000; county seat of Randolph county.

*Mayor*—C. O. Strieby, Democrat

*City Clerk*—Geo. Henry, Democrat.

*City Attorney*—S. T. Spears, Democrat.

*Treasurer*—Sheffy Taylor, Democrat.

*City Engineer*—N. G. Scott, Republican.

*Chief of Police*—John Stewart, Democrat.

*Chief of Fire Dep't*—Max Brightbill, Democrat.

*Sup't of Water Plant*—C. W. Williams.

*Health Officer*—Dr. E. R. McIntosh, Republican.

## ELLENBORO—RITCHIE CO.

Chartered in June, 1903, by the circuit court, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 250.

*Mayor*—J. C. Lacy, Democrat.

*Clerk and Treasurer*—Dr. E. Corbin.

*Sergeant*—Special.

## ELM GROVE—OHIO CO.

Chartered February 6, 1893, by the circuit court, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 3,000.

*Mayor*—G. W. Campbell, Republican.

*Solicitor*—W. B. Casey, Democrat.

*Sergeant and Treasurer*—J. O. Butler, Republican.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—G. H. Seibert, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. A. F. Ruble, Republican.

## ESKALE—KANAWHA CO.

(No report)

## EAST LYNN—WAYNE CO.

(No report)

## FAIRMONT—MARION CO.

Chartered as "The Borough of Fairmont" by the general assembly of Virginia, in 1843. The legislature of West Virginia in 1899 amended all former charters granted by it to the "Town of Fairmont" and passed an act incorporating "The City of Fairmont," and changing the corporate limits so as to include Palatine and West Fairmont; this last act was amended in 1901, 1913 and 1915, over the latter of which acts litigation is now pending; commission form of government. Under the act of 1913 elections are held every four years, in December; next election December 11,



1921; estimated population 18,000 August 1, 1918; county seat of Marion county; location of Fairmont State Normal School and Fairmont Hospital No. 3, formerly Miners' Hospital No. 3.

*Mayor*—Anthony Brown, Democrat.  
*City Clerk and City Attorney*—Albert J. Kern, Democrat.

*Treasurer*—J. C. Robinson, Republican.  
*City Engineer*—S. B. Miller, Democrat.

*Chief of Police*—Fred S. Harr Progressive.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—Okey J. Watkins, Democrat.

*Sup't. of Reservoir*—John McVicker, Progressive.

*Sup't Pump Station*—H. W. Stoneking, Republican.

*Health Officer*—H. L. Criss, Republican.

*Board of Affairs*—Anthony Bowen, Mayor and Commissioner of Law, Health, Police, Fire and Charity, Democrat; J. Walter Barnes, Commissioner of Finance, Taxation and Public Utilities, Democrat; A. L. Lehman, Commissioner of Streets, Wharves, Public Buildings and Grounds, Progressive.

FAIRVIEW—MARION CO.  
(No report)

FALLING SPRINGS—GREENBRIER CO.  
(No report)

FARMINGTON—MARION CO.  
(No report)

FAYETTEVILLE—FAYETTE CO.

Chartered in 1872 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,000; county seat of Fayette county.

*Mayor*—J. C. Hamilton, Republican.  
*Recorder*—P. B. Davis, Republican.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. J. W. Hopkins, Democrat.

FLATWOODS—BRAXTON CO.

Chartered in 1902 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 350.

*Mayor*—E. W. Squires, Republican.  
*Clerk*—H. Enoch, Republican.  
*Treasurer and Sergeant*—W. H. L. Queen, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Dr. M. B. Squires, Republican.

FOLLANSBEE—BROOKE CO.  
(No report)

FRANKFORD—GREENBRIER CO.  
(No report)

FRIENDLY—TILER CO.

Chartered in 1898 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 188.

*Mayor*—A. W. Johns, Democrat.  
*Clerk*—J. D. Livingstone, Republican.  
*Attorneys*—Underwood & Moore, Republicans.

*Sergeant*—Arle Wells, Republican.

FULTON—OHIO CO.  
(No report)

GASSAWAY—BRAXTON CO.

Chartered in 1905 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,500.

*Mayor and City Attorney*—O. P. Frame, Democrat.  
*Clerk*—C. L. Heater, Republican.  
*Treasurer and Sergeant*—W. V. Samples, Republican.  
*Engineer*—J. A. Patterson, Democrat.  
*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—H. C. Isenhardt, Democrat.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. C. C. Rusmisseil, Republican.

GLEN JEAN—FAYETTE CO.  
(No report)

GLENVILLE—GILMER CO.

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1856; new charter granted by a special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1871; elections annually in November; estimated population 400; county seat of Gilmer county; location of Glenville State Normal School.

*Mayor*—Roland Holt, Republican.  
*Clerk and Treasurer*—J. E. Ewing, Republican.

*Engineer*—Fred Lewis, Democrat.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. J. R. Nutter, Republican.

GRAFTON—TAYLOR CO.

Chartered in 1856 by the general assembly of Virginia. In 1899 the legislature of West Virginia amended, re-enacted and reduced into one the several

of its acts incorporating the town of Grafton. The act of 1899 was amended in 1913 and a commission form of government provided for; estimated population, 8,000; county seat of Taylor county; Industrial School for Boys located at Pruntytown.

*Mayor*—B. S. Dilworth, Republican.

*City Clerk and Treasurer*—W. C. Hanway, Republican.

*City Attorney*—G. W. Ford, Republican.

*City Engineer*—F. Barber, Republican.

*Chief of Police*—W. H. Koontz, Democrat.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—B. Gerkins, Democrat.

*Sup't. Water and Electric Plants*—F. B. Cather, Republican.

*Street Commissioner*—Thomas Bradford, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Dr. A. S. Warder, Democrat.

#### GRANTSVILLE—CALHOUN CO.

Chartered in 1896 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 340; county seat of Calhoun county.

*Mayor*—J. H. Barker, Democrat.

*Clerk*—Oral C. Hathaway, Republican.

*Treasurer*—Howard Waldo, Democrat.

*Sergeant*—Dudley Lutz, Democrat.

*Engineer*—S. K. Smith, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. J. A. Morford, Democrat.

#### HAMBLETON—TUCKER CO.

(No report)

#### HAMLIN—LINCOLN CO.

(No report)

#### HARDING—RANDOLPH CO.

Chartered in 1900 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,000.

*Mayor*—J. L. Foy, Republican.

*Clerk and Treasurer*—Preston Erdley.

*Solicitor*—O. O. Hayes, Republican.

*Sergeant*—John Devitt, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—N. B. Michaels, Republican.

#### HARPERS FERRY—JEFFERSON CO.

(No report)

#### HARRISVILLE—RITCHIE CO.

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1822, the town then being in Wood county; new charter granted by special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1869; elections annually, in January; estimated population 1,200; county seat of Ritchie county.

*Mayor*—Anthony Smith, Republican.

*Recorder*—C. K. Peirpoint, Republican.

*Sergeant*—G. L. McKinley, Republican.

#### HARTFORD—MASON CO.

Chartered in 1868 by special act of the legislature; elections annually in April; estimated population 900.

*Mayor*—John Roy, Republican.

*Clerk*—George Fielder, Republican.

*Treasurer*—J. F. Ginther, Democrat.

*Chief of Police*—Charles C. Fielder, Republican.

*Health Officer*—C. W. Petty, Democrat.

#### HILLSBORO—POCAHONTAS CO.

Chartered in 1886 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually, in January; estimated population 127.

*Mayor*—George L. Clark, Democrat.

*Clerk*—J. H. Clark, Democrat.

*Sergeant*—T. E. Smith, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. W. H. McNeel, Democrat.

#### HEDGESVILLE—BERKELEY CO.

(No report)

#### HENDRICKS—TUCKER CO.

(No report)

#### BILL TOP—FAYETTE CO.

(No report)

#### HINTON—SUMMERS CO.

Chartered in 1897 by special act of the legislature; amended in 1901; amended in 1915 and commission form of government provided for; elections biennially on the second Tuesday of December; estimated population 5,000; including the town of Avis, 7,500; county seat of Summers county.

*Mayor*—W. J. Martin, Republican.

*Police Judge*—G. S. Abbott, Democrat.

*City Clerk*—C. L. Barnette, Republican.

*City Attorney*—E. C. Eagle, Republican.

*Sergeant and Treasurer*—W. W. Wickline, Democrat.

*City Engineer*—J. B. Lavender, Republican.

*Chief of Police*—John T. McGee, Democrat.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—Harrison Lawrence, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—F. L. McNeer, Democrat.

**HOLLIDAYS COVE—BROOKE CO.**  
(No report)

**HOT COAL—RALEIGH CO.**  
(No report)

**HUNDRED—WETZEL CO.**

Chartered in 1894 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 850.

*Mayor*—E. N. Miller, Democrat.

*Clerk and Attorney*—S. J. Cole, Democrat.

*Sergeant*—Presley Minor, Republican.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—S. J. Cole.

*Health Officer*—Dr. F. L. Matson, Republican

**HUNTINGTON—CABELL CO.**

Chartered by special act of the legislature in 1871; new charter granted in 1900, which was amended in 1913 and 1915; elections triennially in May; next election in 1921; estimated population 49,000; commission form of government; county seat of Cabell county location of Marshall College and Huntington State Hospital.

*Mayor*—Leon S. Willes, Republican.

*City Clerk*—K. L. Hamilton, Democrat.

*City Auditor*—E. M. Huffman, Republican.

*City Attorney*—F. M. Livezey, Republican.

*Treasurer*—J. R. Damron, Democrat.

*City Engineer*—A. B. Maupin, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Dr. E. W. Grover, Republican.

*Chief of Police*—Samuel Davis, Republican.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—T. B. Davis, Democrat.

*Commissioner of Health*—L. D. Newman, Democrat.

*Commissioner of Finance*—Rufus Switzer, Democrat.

*Commissioner of Streets*—Mat Miser, Republican.

**HURRICANE—PUTNAM CO.**

Chartered in 1888 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 550.

*Mayor*—Ben. Kiff, Republican.

*Clerk and Treasurer*—R. F. Fork, Republican.

*Chief of Police*—Vacancy.

*Health Officer*—I. L. Burdette, Democrat.

**HUTTONSVILLE—RANDOLPH CO.**

Chartered in 1890 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 230.

*Mayor*—Clifford Scott, Democrat.

*Clerk*—Taylor Zinn, Democrat.

*Attorney*—R. Allen, Democrat.

*Treasurer*—E. W. Channell, Democrat.

*Sergeant*—Forrest Collins, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Perry Bosworth, Socialist.

**KENOVA—WAYNE CO.**

Chartered in 1894 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 2,000.

*Mayor*—J. S. Crossen.

*Recorder*—F. E. Way, Republican.

*Attorney*—Joseph S. Miller, Democrat.

*Sergeant and Treasurer*—Charles Lovins, Republican.

*Engineer*—E. C. Sanburn, Republican.

*Chief of Fire Dep't*—John M. Thacker, Republican.

*Health Officer*—J. W. Rife, Democrat.

**KERMIT—MINGO CO.**

Chartered in 1909 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 850.

*Mayor*—Everett B. Kirk, Republican.

*Clerk*—Lindsey Baker, Republican.

*Treasurer*—W. R. Kirk, Republican.

*Chief of Police*—Anthony Evans, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. R. M. Akers, Republican.

**KEYSER—MINERAL CO.**

"The City of Keyser" was incorporat-

ed under a special act of the legislature of 1913, which repealed all former charters, and amendments thereof, granted to the "Town of Keyser;" elections annually in June; estimated population 7,500; county seat of Mineral county; location of Preparatory Branch of the University.

*Mayor*—W. C. Pifer, Democrat.

*City Clerk*—L. R. Warner, Democrat.

*City Attorney*—C. N. Flinnell, Republican.

*Treasurer*—T. D. Leps, Democrat.

*Chief of Police*—F. G. Davis, Democrat.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—W. W. Long, Democrat.

*Sup't. of Water Plant*—J. S. Ward, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Dr. F. S. Coffman, Republican.

#### KEYSTONE—McDOWELL CO.

Chartered by a special act of the legislature in 1909; elections biennially in February; next election in 1920; estimated population 3,000.

*Mayor*—W. E. Stuart, Republican.

*Recorder*—C. E. Elliott, Republican.

*Chief of Police*—L. C. Bernard, Democrat.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—A. J. Stewart, Republican.

*Sup't. of Water Plant*—J. W. Shank, Republican.

*Health Officer*—R. K. Broganter, Republican.

#### KIMBALL—McDOWELL CO.

Chartered in 1911 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,900.

*Mayor*—R. J. Dungan, Republican.

*City Attorney*—Samuel Sollis (Welch) Republican.

*Recorder*—H. A. Lucas, Republican.

*Sergeant and Treasurer*—Samuel Cridler, Republican.

*Chief of Police*—H. G. Hamner, Republican.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—W. F. Harris, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. R. C. Harrison, Republican.

#### KINGWOOD—PRESTON CO

Chartered by the Virginia general assembly in 1853; elections annually on

the first Tuesday in January; estimated population 1,400; county seat of Preston county.

*Mayor*—J. V. Gibson, Democrat.

*Clerk*—Chas. H. Manown, Democrat.

*Sergeant and Treasurer*—J. A. Lenhart, Republican.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—C. I. Mencar, Republican.

*Sup't. of Electric Plant*—H. F. Buchlew, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Frank Lyons, Democrat.

#### JANE LEW—LEWIS CO.

Chartered May 27, 1907, by the circuit court, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 750.

*Mayor*—Burkett Hall, Republican.

*Clerk and Treasurer*—F. E. Swisher, Republican.

*Attorney*—Charles P. Swint, Republican.

*Chief of Police*—Burket Hall, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. F. F. Law, Republican.

#### JUNIOR—BARBOUR CO.

(No report)

#### LEON—MASON CO.

(No report)

#### LESTER—RALEIGH CO.

Chartered in 1910 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 675.

*Mayor*—G. W. Richardson, Republican.

*Recorder*—Epson Cooke, Republican.

*Sergeant and Treasurer*—Marion Trall, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Dr. S. J. Daniel, Republican.

#### LEWISBURG—GREENBRIER CO.

Chartered in 1782 by the general assembly of Virginia; new charter granted by special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1870; elections annually in January; estimated population 820; county seat of Greenbrier county.

*Mayor*—W. Rush Burdette, Democrat.

*Clerk*—Malcomb D. Campbell, Democrat.

*Attorney*—Samuel M. Austin, Democrat.

*Treasurer*—S. V. Burgess, Democrat.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—W. E. Darnell, Democrat.

*Sup't. of Water Plant*—A. H. Crookshanks, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Dr. S. H. Austin, Democrat.

#### LITTLETON—WETZEL CO.

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 800.

*Mayor*—Ellis Miller, Republican.

*Clerk*—M. A. Wood, Democrat.

*Treasurer and Sergeant*—Frank Thomas, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. W. H. Lemley, Democrat.

#### LOGAN—LOGAN CO.

Incorporated under a special act of the general assembly of Virginia in 1826 as "Lawnsville." Charter granted to "The City of Logan" by a special act of the legislature of West Virginia passed at the extraordinary session of 1908, which repealed all former charters granted to the town of Logan; charter of 1908 amended in part in 1909; elections biennially on the first Thursday in April; estimated population 4,000; county seat of Logan county.

*Mayor*—Charles Avis, Democrat.

*City Clerk*—I. P. Baer, Democrat.

*City Attorney*—E. H. Greene, Democrat.

*Treasurer*—George E. Bryan, Democrat.

*City Engineer*—J. B. McCorkle, Democrat.

*Chief of Police*—Bill Gore, Democrat.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—Charles Gunther, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. J. E. McDonald, Democrat.

#### LUMBERPORT—HARRISON CO.

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1838; new charter granted by the circuit court in 1901, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually, in January; estimated population 1,500.

*Mayor*—Harry E. Hedges, Democrat.

*City Clerk*—George H. Kobey, Democrat.

*Solicitor*—E. D. Lewis, Democrat.

*Treasurer*—V. L. Hornor, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—W. P. Hammer, Democrat.

#### MABSCOTT—RALEIGH CO.

Chartered in 1906 by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 800.

*Mayor*—N. S. Allen, Democrat.

*Clerk*—H. E. Metter, Democrat.

*Sergeant*—A. L. Lilly, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. F. S. Richmond, Democrat.

#### MADISON—BOONE CO.

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1906; elections annually in January; estimated population 600; county seat of Boone county.

*Mayor*—Harry G. Shaffer, Republican.

*Clerk*—O. C. Chambers, Republican.

*Attorney*—M. A. Byrnside, Republican.

*Treas. and Sergeant*—S. E. Hill, Republican.

#### MANNINGTON—MARION CO.

Chartered in 1871 by a special act of the legislature; charter amended in 1915; city of second-class; mayor and six councilmen; elections annually in March; non-partisan; estimated population 5,000.

*Mayor*—M. F. Hamilton, Democrat.

*City Clerk*—Cleo Haught.

*City Solicitor*—L. S. Schwenck, Democrat.

*Treasurer*—The Mayor, *ex-officio*.

*City Engineer*—C. C. Coffman, Democrat.

*Chief of Police*—L. F. Jones, Republican.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—H. C. Anderson, Republican.

*Sup't. Water Plant*—J. C. Wright.

*Health Officer*—Dr. C. H. Ice.

#### MARLINTON—POCAHONTAS CO.

Chartered in 1900 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,800; county seat of Pocahontas county.

*Mayor*—J. W. Milligan, Democrat.

*Clerk*—W. L. Dearing, Republican.

*Sergeant*—J. A. Eskridge, Democrat.

*Chief of Fire Dep't*—D. W. Williams, Democrat.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. J. W. Yeager, Democrat.

## MARTINSBURG—BERKELEY CO.

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1778. New charter granted by the legislature of West Virginia in 1868, which was partly amended in 1872, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1897, 1909, 1911 and 1913; amended in whole in 1915; partly amended and two sections added in 1917; elections biennially; next election the second Monday in May, 1920; estimated population 13,000. July 1, 1918; county seat of Berkeley county.

*Mayor*—Dr. H. G. Tonkin, Republican.  
*City Clerk*—John H. Zirkle, Republican.  
*City Attorney*—H. A. Downs, Republican.  
*Treasurer*—John T. Wolford, Republican.  
*Sergeant*—C. M. Lamar, Republican.  
*City Engineer*—Thomas Sparrow, Democrat.  
*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—M. Quinn, Democrat.  
*Supt. of Water Plant*—Geo. H. Shaffer, Republican.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. A. B. Eagle, Republican.

## MASON—MASON CO.

Chartered as "Mason City" by the general assembly of Virginia in 1856; new charter granted by special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1869; elections annually in January; estimated population 900.

*Mayor*—G. W. Cooper, Democrat.  
*Clerk*—C. Weiss, Republican.  
*Sergeant and Treasurer*—J. N. Manley, Democrat.  
*Health Officer*—T. J. Ryan, Democrat.

## MASONTOWN—PRESTON CO.

Chartered in 1902 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,200.

*Mayor*—J. E. Hartley, Republican.  
*Recorder*—F. O. Shaffer, Republican.  
*Treasurer*—W. H. Herring, Democrat.  
*Sergeant*—John Bean, Republican.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. W. H. Post, Democrat.

## MATEWAN—MINGO CO.

Chartered in 1897 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,200.  
*Mayor*—A. B. Hatfield, Republican.  
*Recorder*—N. L. Chancey, Republican.  
*Attorney*—John L. Stafford, Republican.  
*Sergeant and Treas.*—J. F. Crawford, Republican.  
*Engineer*—L. C. Linkous, Republican.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. H. M. Coleman, Republican.

## MATOAKA—MERCER CO.

(No report)

## McMECHEN—MARSHALL CO.

(No report)

## MILL CREEK—RANDOLPH CO.

(No report)

## MIDDLEBOURNE—TYLER CO.

Chartered in 1813 by the general assembly of Virginia, the town then being located in the county of Ohio; new charter granted by special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1871; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,200; county seat of Tyler county.  
*Mayor*—T. J. Sellers, Prohibitionist.  
*Clerk*—J. F. Shore, Republican.  
*Attorney*—O. C. Carter, Republican.  
*Treasurer and Sergeant*—L. S. Stewart, Republican.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. Paul Engle, Republican.

## MILTON—CABELL CO.

Chartered by the circuit court, under chapter forty-seven of the code, September 16, 1876; elections annually in January; population, 1,002. census of May, 1918.

*Mayor*—H. B. Sullivan, Democrat.  
*Clerk*—B. F. Rader, Republican.  
*Sergeant and Treas.*—Jack Kirby, Republican.  
*Chief of Fire Dep't*—V. L. Hall, Democrat.  
*Supt of Water Plant*—Jack Kirby.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. L. C. Morrison, Democrat.  
*Executive Committee*—Albert R. Field, Republican; R. W. Jimlson, Democrat.

## MONONGAH—MARION CO.

Chartered in 1891 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 2,265.

*Mayor*—T. G. Price, Democrat.

*City Clerk*—Lee N. Satterfield, Republican.

*Treasurer, Chief of Police and Chief of Fire Dep't.*—Wm. Findley, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Dr. J. A. Riedy, Democrat.

## MONTGOMERY—FAYETTE CO.

Chartered in 1891 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 3,000; location of Branch of the University.

*Mayor*—B. S. Hastings, Republican.

*City Clerk*—T. J. Edwards, Republican.

*Sergeant and Treasurer*—Thomas Shrewsbury, Republican.

*City Engineer*—W. H. Jackson, Republican.

*Chief of Fire Dep't. and Health Officer*—L. C. Montgomery, Democrat.

*Sup't. Water Plant*—J. F. Burgess, Republican.

*Sup't. Electric Plant*—G. Miller, Republican.

## MONTROSE—RANDOLPH CO.

(No report)

## MOOREFIELD—HARDY CO.

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1777; charter amended in part in 1809, 1810, 1853 and 1854; new charter granted by the legislature of West Virginia in 1872; elections annually in March; estimated population 700; county seat of Hardy county.

*Mayor*—J. D. Chipley, Democrat.

*Recorder*—W. H. Shearer, Democrat.

*Treasurer*—R. C. Wilson, Democrat.

*Sergeant*—Alf Heare, Democrat.

*Engineer*—J. Wm. Kuykendall, Democrat.

*Sup't of Water and Electric Plants*—J. D. Chipley, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Dr. George S. Gochemur, Democrat.

## MORGANTOWN—MONONGALIA CO.

Original charter granted by the general assembly of Virginia in 1785; last

amended by that body in 1860. The West Virginia legislature in 1901 passed an act granting a charter to the municipal corporation of "The City of Morgantown" annulling the charters of the towns of Morgantown, South Morgantown, Greenmont and Seneca and consolidating the four municipalities. This charter was amended in 1917. Elections annually, in April; estimated population 14,444, July 1, 1917, as given in the bulletin of the United States Census Bureau; county seat of Monongalia county; location of the State University.

*Mayor*—Chas. T. Hickman, Republican.

*City Clerk*—E. W. Griffith, Republican, *City Attorney*—Chas. T. Herd, Republican.

*Treasurer*—D. R. Richards, Republican.

*City Engineer*—Fred A. Davis, Republican.

*Chief of Police*—Carl R. Beebe, Republican.

*Chief of Fire Dep't. and Sup't of Streets*—John R. Hare, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. W. C. Kelley, Republican.

## MOUNDSVILLE—MARSHALL CO.

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1832; new charter granted by special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1866, which was amended in 1868, 1889, 1895, 1899, 1903, 1907 and 1911; elections biennially in March; next election in 1919; estimated population 11,600; county seat of Marshall county; location of the State Penitentiary.

*Mayor*—Evan G. Roberts, Republican.

*City Clerk*—L. L. Stidger, Republican.

*Solicitor*—Everett F. Moore, Republican.

*Treasurer*—Marshall County Bank.

*City Engineer*—Alexander Purdy, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. D. B. Ealy, Republican.

*Chief of Police*—John W. Tagg, Republican.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—Charles Moore, Republican.

## MOUNT HOPE—FAYETTE CO.

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1895; elections annually in January; estimated population 3,250, last

*Mayor*—J. E. Garrett, Republican.  
*City Clerk*—T. A. Feazell, Republican.  
*Treasurer*—W. A. Faconer, Republican.  
*Sergeant*—George W. Spangler, Republican.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. E. E. Jones, Republican.

## MULLENS—WYOMING COUNTY

Chartered in 1912 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,200.  
*Mayor*—Hiram Sizemore, Republican.  
*Recorder*—W. V. Late, Republican.  
*Attorney*—D. D. Moran, Republican.  
*Sergeant*—C. H. Shuffelbarger, Republican.  
*Health Officer*—John C. Gordon, Democrat.

NEWBURG—PRESTON CO.  
(No report)

## NEWELL—HANCOCK CO.

Unincorporated; under jurisdiction of the county court; estimated population 2,000.

## NEW CUMBERLAND—HANCOCK CO.

Chartered in 1891 by special act of the legislature; elections annually in March; estimated population, 2,300; county seat of Hancock county.  
*Mayor*—S. G. Young, Republican.  
*City Clerk*—J. W. Chambers, Republican.  
*City Attorney*—E. A. Hart, Republican.  
*Sergeant and Treasurer*—J. B. Campbell, Republican.  
*City Engineer*—C. E. Grafton, Republican.  
*Chief of Police*—W. J. Fickes, Prohibitionist.

## NEW MARTINSVILLE—WETZEL CO.

Chartered in 1838 by the general assembly of Virginia as "Martinsville." In 1901 the legislature of West Virginia, by special act granted a new charter, and amended, re-enacted and reduced into one all its several former acts incorporating the "Town of New Martinsville;" elections annually, in January; estimated population 2,500; county seat of Wetzel county.

*Mayor*—T. D. Lentz, Democrat.  
*Recorder*—J. K. Denny, Republican.  
*Chief of Police*—J. N. Wyatt, Democrat.  
*Chief Fire Dep't.*—Joe Medley, Republican.  
*Sup't of Water Plant*—A. Fawcett, Republican.  
*Street Commissioner*—William Martin, Democrat.  
*Health Officer*—E. E. Frankhauser, Democrat.

## NORTHFORK—MCDOWELL CO.

Chartered in 1901 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,500.  
*Mayor*—Lester G. Toney, Democrat.  
*Clerk*—W. L. Morton, Democrat.  
*Attorney*—I. J. Partlow, Democrat.  
*Treasurer*—C. L. McPherson, Democrat.  
*Sergeant*—S. C. Stewart, Republican.  
*Engineer*—G. H. Wilcox, Republican.  
*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—W. E. Williams, Democrat.  
*Supt. of Water and Light Plants*—C. S. Angel, Democrat.  
*Health Officer*—George G. Junkin, Democrat.

## OAK HILL—FAYETTE CO.

Chartered in 1903 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,200.  
*Mayor*—W. O. Thompson, Republican.  
*Clerk*—H. B. Clower, Republican.  
*Treasurer*—W. R. Hayes, Democrat.  
*Sergeant*—William Bellew, Republican.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. E. S. Hamilton, Republican.

OAKVALE—MERCER CO.  
(No report)

## PARKERSBURG—WOOD CO.

Chartered in 1820 by the general assembly of Virginia as "The Town of Parkersburg;" charter amended in 1826, 1851 and 1860; amended by the legislature of West Virginia in 1863, by a special act extending limits and designating the corporation as a "City;" amended in part in 1868, 1870, 1887 and 1893; new charter granted by special act in 1903; amended in part in 1911 and 1913; amended in whole in 1915; in part in 1917. Commission form of government;



non-political; members of council assigned as heads of departments; elections triennially on the second Tuesday in April; next election in 1920; estimated population as given in bulletin of the United States Census Bureau, 21,059, July 1, 1917; estimated population September 1, 1918. Including suburbs, 30,000. County seat of Wood county.

*Mayor, Sup't. of Public Affairs and Police Judge*—J. Loyal Gilbert.

*City Clerk*—Charles Musgrave.

*City Solicitors*—McCluer & McCluer.

*City Engineer*—W. H. Ramp.

*Sup't. Public Safety*—C. W. Boso.

*Sup't. Department of Accounts and Finance*—W. H. Ceell.

*Sup't. Water Works*—J. M. Devore.

*Sup't. Streets and Alleys*—F. P. Simpson.

*Chief of Police*—W. A. Smith.

*Health Officer*—Dr. W. B. Richardson.

#### PARSONS—TUCKER CO.

Chartered in 1907 by special act of the legislature; elections annually in April; estimated population 2,000; county seat of Tucker county.

*Mayor*—F. S. Filler, Republican.

*Clerk*—W. Thurston, Republican.

*Attorney*—A. Jay Valentine, Republican.

*Treasurer, Sergeant and Engineer*—James R. Close, Republican.

*Sup't. of Water Plant*—T. L. Shafer, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—S. D. Few, Democrat.

#### PATTERSON—OHIO CO.

Chartered in 1906, by the circuit court, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; non-political.

*Mayor*—Herbert Parker.

*Recorder*—Andrew Niehaus.

*Sergeant and Treasurer*—Enoch Smith.

*Health Officer*—J. M. Houston.

#### PAW PAW—MORGAN CO.

Chartered in 1891 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 900.

*Mayor*—John T. Kesler, Republican.

*Recorder*—John Sybole, Republican.

*Treasurer and Sergeant*—C. E. Michael, Republican.

#### PENNSBORO—RITCHIE CO.

Originally chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; new charter granted in 1915 by special act of the legislature to "The City of Pennsboro;" commission form of government; elections biennially; next election on the second Tuesday of May, 1919; estimated population 2,250.

*Mayor*—I. L. Fordyce, Democrat.

*City Clerk*—Miss Vesta Eubank.

*City Attorney*—Homier Adams, Democrat.

*Treasurer*—M. H. Davis, Republican.

*Chief of Police*—W. E. Hill, Republican.

*City Engineer*—W. H. Lantz, Republican.

*Sup't of Water Plant*—W. W. Joseph, Republican.

#### PETERSBURG—GRANT CO.

Chartered in 1910 by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 800; county seat of Grant county.

*Mayor and Attorney*—L. J. Forman, Republican.

*Clerk and Treasurer*—W. C. Moomau, Democrat.

*Sergeant and Chief of Police*—F. H. Cosner, Democrat.

*Chief of Fire Dept.*—Dr. W. C. Van Meter, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Dr. J. B. Grove, Democrat.

#### PHILIPPI—BARBOUR CO.

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1844; new charter granted by the legislature of West Virginia in 1901, which was amended in 1915; elections annually in March; estimated population 1,800; county seat of Barbour county.

*Mayor*—E. Brown Shaffer, Democrat.

*Clerk and Treasurer*—M. C. Ralkes, Republican.

*Attorney*—H. J. Wilcox, Republican.

*Engineer*—Aba Wolverton, Democrat.

*Chief of Police*—Edward England, Republican.

*Sup't. Electric Plant*—E. F. Ervin, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. F. B. Murphy, Democrat.

**PIEDMONT—MINERAL CO.**  
(No report)

**PINEVILLE—WYOMING CO.**

Chartered in 1917 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 400; county seat of Wyoming county.

*Mayor*—A. B. Shannon, Republican.

*Clerk*—E. W. Worrell, Democrat.

*Sergeant and Treasurer*—Silas Jackson, Republican.

*Health Officer*—M. P. Howard, Democrat.

**PINE GROVE—WETZEL CO.**  
(No report)

**PLEASANT VALLEY—OHIO CO.**  
(No report)

**POINT PLEASANT—MASON CO.**

Charter granted by the general assembly of Virginia in 1794. After the formation of West Virginia this charter was amended by a decree of the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code. In 1891 a new charter was granted by special act of the legislature. In 1915 the legislature passed another special act incorporating "The City of Point Pleasant" annulling the charters granted to the towns of Point Pleasant and North Point Pleasant, and consolidating the two municipalities; elections biennially on the third Saturday in May; next election in 1919; estimated population 5,000; county seat of Mason county.

*Mayor*—L. Shilet, Republican.

*City Clerk*—W. C. Whaley, Democrat.

*Solicitor*—F. G. Musgrave, Republican.

*Treasurer*—O. A. Roush, Democrat.

*Chief of Police*—Grover Hite, Republican.

*Health Officer*—C. B. Smith, Democrat.

*Street Commissioner*—Newton Fogle-song, Democrat.

**PRATT—KANAWHA CO.**

Chartered in 1905, under chapter forty-seven, of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 300.

*Mayor*—O. A. Veazey, Democrat.

*Clerk*—C. B. Coleman, Republican.

*Sergeant and Treasurer*—J. E. Shields, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Dr. J. H. Hansford, Democrat.

**PRINCETON—MERCER CO.**

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1837. In 1909 the legislature of West Virginia passed an act to amend the charter of the "Town of Princeton," to incorporate the same as "The City of Princeton," and repealing all other acts relating to the old municipality. This charter was amended in 1913, 1915 and 1917; elections held biennially; next election in June, 1919; estimated population 6,500; county seat of Mercer county.

*Mayor*—Davis Thorn, Republican.

*City Clerk*—A. C. Johnson, Democrat.

*City Attorney*—W. W. Rogers, Republican.

*Treasurer and Chief of Police*—W. A. Miller, Republican.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—C. H. Crumpecker, Democrat.

**PULLMAN—RITCHIE CO.**

Chartered in 1901 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 400.

*Mayor*—P. G. Zinn, Republican.

*Recorder*—S. T. McKinley, Republican.

*Treasurer*—O. H. Waller, Republican.

*Sergeant*—J. R. Belt, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. Fling, Democrat.

**RAINELLE—GREENBRIER CO.**

Chartered in 1913 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 550.

*Mayor*—W. M. Mytinger, Democrat.

*Recorder*—J. F. Weber, Republican.

*Sergeant*—L. T. Samons, Democrat.

**RANSON—JEFFERSON CO.**

Charter granted under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1910; elections annually in January; estimated population 800.

*Mayor*—Oscar L. Watson, Prohibitionist.

*Attorney*—F. L. Bushong, Democrat.

*Treasurer*—Gerard D. Moore, Democrat.

*Sergeant*—George A. Rouzee, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Charles H. Smith, Republican.

## RAVENSWOOD—JACKSON CO.

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia March 10, 1852; subsequently chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code of West Virginia; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,300.

*Mayor*—H. C. Rowley, Republican.  
*Clerk*—A. J. Charter, Republican.  
*Treasurer*—D. E. Cole, Democrat.  
*Sergeant*—J. R. Keller, Republican.  
*Sup't. Water and Electric Light Plants*—Dana Woofter, Republican.  
*Health Officer*—J. E. Barrows, Republican.

## REEDSVILLE—PRESTON CO.

(No report)

## REEDY—ROANE CO.

Chartered in 1894 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 300.

*Mayor*—G. B. McCutcheon, Republican.  
*Clerk*—B. R. Lester, Democrat.  
*Sergeant and Treasurer*—A. Alderman, Democrat  
*Health Officer*—U. L. Dearman, Republican.

## RICHWOOD—NICHOLAS CO.

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1901; elections annually in January; estimated population 6,000.

*Mayor*—J. M. Wolverton, Republican.  
*City Clerk*—B. E. Deltz, Republican.  
*City Attorney*—L. T. Eddy, Republican.  
*Treasurer*—T. L. Falor, Republican.  
*Chief of Police*—C. W. Harold, Republican.  
*Chief Fire Dept.*—J. H. Watson, Republican.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. James McClung, Republican.

## RIDGELEY—MINERAL CO.

Chartered December 2, 1914, by the circuit court, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,200.

*Mayor*—J. W. Shepherd, Socialist.  
*Clerk*—George F. Harrison, Republican.  
*Treasurer and Sergeant*—B. W. O'Rourke, Socialist.

## RIPLEY—JACKSON CO.

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1832. New charter granted by an act of the legislature of West Virginia, in 1867; elections annually. In March; estimated population 800; county seat Jackson county.

*Mayor*—Dr. T. E. Rymer, Republican.  
*Recorder*—T. Clayton Parsons Democrat.  
*Attorney*—T. J. Sayre, Democrat.  
*Treasurer*—Harry S. Armstrong, Democrat.  
*Sergeant*—W. M. Karr, Democrat.  
*Sup't. Water Plant*—W. M. Karr.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. T. I. C. Parsons, Democrat.

## RIVESVILLE—MARION CO.

Chartered in 1873 by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 800.

*Acting Mayor*—J. C. Keener, Democrat.  
*Clerk*—J. C. Keener.  
*Treasurer*—Smith Hood, Jr., Democrat.  
*Sergeant and Chief of Police*—S. L. Toothman, Democrat.  
*Health Officer*—William Coogle, Democrat.

## ROMNEY—HAMPSHIRE CO.

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in November, 1762. After the formation of West Virginia the charter was amended by a decree of the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,200; county seat of Hampshire county; location of the Schools for the Deaf and Blind.

*Mayor*—J. S. Kuykendall, Democrat.  
*Clerk*—W. F. Wirgman, Republican.  
*Sergeant*—L. C. Harmison, Democrat.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. J. W. Shull, Democrat.

## RONCEVERTE—GREENBRIER CO.

Chartered in 1882 as "The Town of Ronceverte" under chapter forty-seven of the code. In 1909 "The City of Ronceverte" was granted a charter by special act of the legislature; elections annually in June, but officers alternate and are chosen for two years; population 2,500.

*Mayor*—W. T. Smith, Democrat.

*City Clerk*—James A. Whiting, Republican.

*City Attorney*—T. N. Read, Democrat. (Hinton.)

*Treasurer*—Ronceverte National Bank.  
*Chief of Police and Sup't. Water Plant*—T. M. Steep.

*Fire Department*—Volunteer.

#### ROSEDALE—BRANTON CO.

Chartered in 1911 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 265.

*Mayor*—J. H. Shock, Democrat.

*Clerk*—D. D. Gumm, Democrat.

*Sergeant*—E. F. Rollyson, Republican.

#### ROWLESBURG—PRESTON CO.

Chartered by the Virginia general assembly in 1858; elections annually in April; estimated population 1,000.

*Mayor*—D. A. Jackson, Republican.

*Clerk and Treasurer*—George Hayes, Republican.

*Attorney*—A. J. Hughes, Republican.

*Sergeant*—L. E. Rightmeyer, Republican.

*Chief Fire Dep't.*—N. C. Dawson, Republican.

*Sup't of Water Plant*—J. H. L. Pugh, Republican.

*Sup'l. of Electric Plant*—F. M. Knotts, Republican.

*Health Officer*—M. H. Proudfoot, Republican.

#### SAINT ALBANS—KANAWHA CO.

In 1917 the legislature by special act created the municipal corporation of the "City of Saint Albans" and granted a charter thereto, annulling all former charters that had been granted to the town of Saint Albans. Commission form of government; elections annually in April; estimated population 2,100.

*City Manager*—C. J. Pearson, Republican.

*Mayor*—S. J. White, Democrat.

*City Clerk*—L. A. Edwards, Republican.

*Treasurer*—Bank of Saint Albans.

*City Attorney*—D. N. Mohler.

*Police Judge*—G. D. Bryan, Republican.

*Chief of Police*—T. J. Carter.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—D. O. Grogan.

*Health Officer*—Dr. C. P. Shirkey, Republican.

#### SALEM—HARRISON CO.

Chartered originally under chapter forty-seven of the code; by special act of the legislature in 1905; elections annually in April; estimated population 2,400; location of Industrial Home for Girls.

*Mayor*—H. B. Davis, Democrat.

*Clerk and Treasurer*—Wade Peppers, Republican.

*Chief of Police*—James Moore, Republican.

*Sup't. of Water Plant*—W. E. Leonard, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. F. V. Langfitt, Democrat.

#### SCARBRO—FAYETTE CO.

Chartered in 1901 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January, estimated population 3,500.

*Mayor and Health Officer*—Dr. S. W. Price, Democrat.

*City Clerk*—H. J. Smith, Republican.

*City Attorney*—C. W. Dillon, Republican.

*Sergeant and Treasurer*—J. A. Wren, Democrat.

*City Engineer*—P. C. Thomas, Republican.

#### SHEPHERDSTOWN—JEFFERSON CO.

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1762, as "Mecklenburg;" new charter granted by the legislature of West Virginia in 1867; amended in part in 1882; elections annually in March; estimated population 1,600; location of Shepherd College State Normal School.

*Mayor*—J. L. Waldeck, Republican.

*City Clerk*—J. S. Rightstine, Democrat.

*City Attorney*—George M. Beltzhoover, Democrat.

*Treasurer*—C. N. Whiting, Republican.

*Sergeant*—J. F. Waldeck, Republican.

*Chief of Police*—R. Shipley, Democrat.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—Ashton Boswell, Republican.

*Health Officer*—George Banks, Democrat.

#### SHINNSTON—HARRISON CO.

Chartered in 1852 by the general assembly of Virginia. In 1915 the legislature of West Virginia passed a spe-

cial act creating the municipal corporation of "The City of Shinnston" and repealing all former acts relating to the town of Shinnston; elections annually in April; estimated population 2,200.

*Mayor*—John B. Wyatt, Republican.  
*City Clerk*—Blaine Ewing, Republican.  
*City Attorney*—H. M. Martin, Democrat.  
*Chief of Police*—T. B. Smell, Democrat.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. D. L. Coffindaffer, Democrat.

#### SEEBURT—POCAHONTAS CO.

(No report)

#### SISTERSVILLE—TYLER CO.

Chartered originally by the general assembly of Virginia February 3, 1839; charter amended and re-enacted by the legislature of West Virginia in 1866, 1899, 1901 and 1903; elections annually on the fourth Thursday in March; estimated population 3,500, September 1, 1918.

*Mayor*—W. L. Sutton, Republican.  
*Clerk*—L. E. Hess, Democrat.  
*Solicitor*—W. S. Sugden, Republican.  
*Treasurer*—J. O. Garman, Republican.  
*City Engineer*—Harry M. Stansberry, Republican.  
*Chief of Police*—George Lawson, Republican.  
*Chief of Fire Dep't*—C. E. Krug, Republican.  
*Sup't of Water Plant*—C. E. Lindsley, Republican.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. John A. Grier, Democrat.

#### SMITHFIELD—WETZEL CO.

Chartered July 12, 1904, by the circuit court, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 700.

*Mayor*—J. B. Robinson, Democrat.  
*Clerk and Treasurer*—D. B. Ice, Democrat.  
*Chief of Police*—Bruce Robinson, Democrat.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. H. C. Whisler, Republican.

#### SOPHIA—RALEIGH CO.

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code, August

30th, 1912; elections annually in January; estimated population \$300.

*Mayor*—R. G. Dunbar, Republican.  
*Clerk*—B. D. Dailey, Democrat.  
*Attorneys*—Dunn & Alderson, Republicans.  
*Sergeant*—S. J. Bailey, Democrat.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. F. S. McChesney, Democrat.

#### SOUTH BUCHANNON—UPSHUR CO. (No report)

#### SPENCER—ROANE CO.

Formerly "New California;" chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1858; charter amended by special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1867; new charter granted in 1917; elections annually in March; estimated population 1,250. Inside corporation; including suburbs 3,500; county seat of Roane county; location of Spencer State Hospital.

*Mayor*—S. E. Boggess, Democrat.  
*Recorder*—E. M. Sinnett, Democrat.  
*Treasurer*—T. E. Vineyard, Democrat.  
*Chief of Police*—L. E. Wolfe, Democrat.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. H. L. Casto.

#### STAR CITY—MONONGALIA CO.

Chartered in 1907 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually on the first Thursday of January; estimated population 800.

*Mayor*—A. O. Goldstrom, Independent.  
*Clerk*—H. A. Kanfield, Republican.  
*Attorney*—William J. Snee, Republican.  
*Treasurer*—M. E. McClosky, Jr., Democrat.  
*Sergeant*—Clarence Lemaster, Democrat.

#### ST. MARYS—PLEASANTS CO.

Chartered in 1851 by the general assembly of Virginia, the town being then located in Wood county; new charter granted by the legislature of West Virginia in 1901, which was amended in part in 1905; elections annually in April; estimated population 2,000; county seat of Pleasants county.

*Mayor*—R. H. Triplett, Democrat.  
*Recorder*—R. L. Griffin, Republican.  
*Attorney*—Ross Wells, Republican.  
*Sergeant*—E. H. Morgan, Democrat.

*Chief of Police and Sup't. of Water Plant*—Frank Snodgrass, Republican.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—A. B. Core, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—Dr. C. L. Barron, Republican.

**SUMMERSVILLE—NICHOLAS CO.**  
(No report)

**SUTTON—BRAXTON CO.**

Chartered as "Suttonville," Nicholas county in 1826, by the general assembly of Virginia; new charter granted under chapter forty-seven of the code of West Virginia in 1889; elections annually in January estimated population 1,500; county seat of Braxton county.

*Mayor*—J. E. Baughman, Democrat.

*Clerk*—C. M. Byrne, Democrat.

*Treas. and Sergeant*—T. H. Hyer, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. W. H. McCanley, Republican.

**TERRA ALTA—PRESTON COUNTY**

Chartered originally as "Cranberry" under the provisions of the code; charter amended by a decree of the circuit court in 1890; elections annually in January; estimated population, 1,500; altitude 2,557 feet; State Tuberculosis Sanitarium located two miles east of the town.

*Mayor*—A. Staley Shaw, Republican.

*Clerk*—R. E. Fraley, Republican.

*Treasurer*—L. F. Everhart, Republican.

*Chief of Police*—O. C. Myers, Republican.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—C. T. Kelly, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. H. N. Moser, Republican.

**THOMAS—TUCKER COUNTY.**  
(No report)

**THORNWOOD—POCAHONTAS CO.**

Chartered in 1912 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 325.

*Mayor*—J. H. Phelan, Democrat.

*Clerk*—D. O. Wiley, Republican.

*Treasurer*—W. A. Sleek, Republican.

*Sergeant*—William Gibson, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. J. E. Page, Republican.

**THURMOND—FAYETTE CO.**

Chartered January 1, 1900, by the circuit court, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,000.

*Mayor*—George R. Williams, Democrat.

*Clerk and Treasurer*—George R. Bullock, Independent.

*Sergeant*—M. G. Black, Republican.

**TRIADELPHIA—OHIO CO.**  
(No report)

**TROY—GILMER CO.**

Chartered in 1887 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 95.

*Mayor*—E. R. Cooper, Democrat.

*Recorder*—J. D. Engle, Republican.

*Sergeant and Treas.*—I. C. Means, Republican.

*Health Officer*—E. R. Cooper, Democrat.

**TUNNELTON—PRESTON CO.**

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1897; elections annually in January; estimated population \$50.

*Mayor*—S. M. McCabe, Republican.

*Recorder*—J. W. Halbritter, Republican.

*Attorney*—F. E. Parrack, Republican.

*Treasurer*—Wilbert Wiles, Republican.

*Sergeant*—J. F. Boyce, Democrat.

*Health Officer*—G. C. Blake, Democrat.

**UNION—MONROE CO.**  
(No report)

**WARDENSVILLE—HARDY CO.**  
(No report)

**WARWOOD—OHIO COUNTY**  
(No report)

**WAYNE—WAYNE CO..**

Chartered in 1882 under chapter forty-seven of the code; amended in part in 1911; elections annually in January;

estimated population 600; county seat of Wayne county.

*Mayor*—C. E. Romans, Democrat.

*Clerk*—Fisher F. Scaggs, Democrat.  
*Attorney*—J. M. Rigg, Democrat.  
*Sergeant and Treasurer*—J. S. Ross, Democrat.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. J. R. Keesee, Republican.

#### WEBSTER SPRINGS—WEBSTER CO.

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1898; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,500; county seat of Webster county.  
*Mayor*—B. S. Wooddell, Democrat.  
*Clerk*—J. W. White, Republican.  
*Sergeant*—A. L. Gregory, Democrat.  
*Health Officer*—M. T. Hoover, Democrat.

#### WELCH—McDOWELL CO.

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1893; elections annually in January; estimated population 2,500; county seat of McDowell county; location of Welch Hospital No. 1, formerly Miners Hospital No. 1.

*Mayor*—Ben. N. Gay, Republican.  
*Recorder*, L. D. Willmore, Republican.  
*City Attorney*—M. O. Litz, Republican.  
*Sergeant*—B. E. Downs, Republican.  
*City Engineer*—L. A. Osborne, Republican.  
*Chief of Police and of Fire Dep't*—W. C. Mitchell, Republican.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. H. G. Camper.

#### WELLSBURG—BROOKE CO.

Chartered by the Virginia assembly in 1818; charter amended in whole by the legislature of West Virginia in 1887; amended in part in 1895, 1901, 1903, 1907, 1911, 1915 and 1917; elections annually in April; estimated population 6,000; county seat of Brooke county.

*Acting Mayor*—E. A. Sheets, Republican.  
*City Clerk*—Chas. M. Jones, Republican.  
*City Attorney*—C. K. Jacob, Republican.  
*Treasurer*—A. B. Noland, Republican.  
*Chief of Police*—George E. Porter, Republican.  
*City Engineer*—M. E. Boyd, Republican.  
*Chief of Fire Dep't*—E. F. Fenwick, Republican.

*Sup't. of Water Plant*—A. W. Nelson, Republican.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. J. B. Walkinshaw, Democrat.

#### WESTON—LEWIS CO.

Originally chartered in 1847 by a decree of the circuit court under the code of Virginia; new charter granted by the legislature of West Virginia in 1909; amended in 1913; elections biennially on the Tuesday after the third Monday in March; next election in 1920; estimated population, corporation proper, 3,200; including immediate suburbs 8,000; location of Weston State Hospital.

*Mayor*—George H. Kiltson, Republican.  
*City Clerk*—E. G. Smith, Democrat.  
*City Attorney*—E. A. Brannon, Democrat.  
*Treasurer and Chief of Police*—George L. Skinner, Democrat.  
*Sergeant*—David Brown, Republican.  
*Street Commissioner*—S. P. D. Tierney, Democrat.  
*Health Officer*—Dr. G. M. Hamilton, Democrat.  
*Fire Department*—Volunteer.

#### WESTOVER—MONONGALIA CO.

Chartered October 12, 1911, by the circuit court, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January.

*Mayor*—L. L. Jamison, Democrat.  
*Clerk*—Louis C. Snyder, Republican.  
*Sergeant*—E. P. Bowiby, Republican.

#### WEST UNION—DODDRIDGE CO.

Chartered in 1881 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January estimated population 2,000; county seat of Doddridge county.

*Mayor*—J. Ramsay, Republican.  
*City Clerk*—H. C. Stuck, Republican.  
*City Attorney*—J. Ramsay.  
*Treasurer*—S. P. Smith, Democrat.  
*Sergeant*—Thomas Hickman, Democrat.  
*Sup't. of Water Plant*—J. B. McConnell, Republican.  
*Health Officer*—F. M. Davis, Democrat.

#### WHEELING—OHIO CO.

Chartered as "Zanesburg" by the general assembly of Virginia in 1795; Middle Wheeling and South Wheeling incor-

porated in 1827; charter granted to "The City of Wheeling" in 1836. In 1915 the legislature of West Virginia passed a special act amending its acts of 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1913, and all acts passed prior to 1907, and granted a new charter known as the "Greater Wheeling Charter" which was partly amended in 1917. Commission form of government; municipal primary; general municipal elections held biennially on the fourth Thursday of May; next election in 1919; population 43,657, July 1, 1917, as given in the bulletin of the United States Census Bureau; estimated population September 1, 1918, including suburbs, 60,000; county seat of Ohio county; West Liberty State Normal School located at West Liberty.

*City Manager*—G. O. Nagle.

*Mayor*—C. M. Vester.

*Police Judge*—Marsh Watkins.

*City Clerk*—W. H. Smith.

*City Solicitor*—M. J. Cullinan.

*Treasurer*—W. D. Robertson.

*Chief of Police*—Campbell H. Henderson.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—Edward Rose.

*City Health Officer*—Dr. M. B. Williams.

#### WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS—GREENBRIER CO.

Chartered in 1910 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,600.

*Mayor*—J. P. Burdett, Democrat.

*Clerk and Sup't. of Water Plant*—B. F. Dixon, Republican.

*Attorney*—J. S. McWhorter, Democrat.

*Sergeant and Treas.*—J. E. Fowen, Republican.

*Chief Fire Dep't.*—A. M. Hipert, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. G. L. Wyatt, Democrat.

#### WHITMER—RANDOLPH CO.

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1903; elections annually in January; estimated population 500.

*Mayor*—George Nethken, Democrat.

*Clerk and Treasurer*—D. K. Teter, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. T. B. Crittenden, Democrat.

#### WILLIAMSBURG—GREENBRIER CO.

(No report)

#### WILLIAMSON—MINGO CO.

Chartered by special act of the legislature in 1905; charter amended in 1915, and provision made for a commission form of government; elections biennially in June; next election in 1919; estimated population, 6,000; county seat of Mingo county.

*Mayor*—W. O. Porter, Democrat

*City Clerk*—A. L. Hill, Democrat.

*City Attorney*—J. B. Straton, Democrat.

*Treasurer*—First National Bank.

*City Engineer*—D. M. Goode, Republican.

*City Health Officer*—Dr. William Burgess, Republican.

*Chief of Police*—Vacancy.

*Chief of Fire Dep't.*—W. R. Waddell, Democrat.

*Sup't. of Water Plant*—Wheeler Preece, Republican.

*City Collector*—John S. Hall, Democrat.

#### WILLIAMSTOWN—WOOD CO.

Chartered originally by the general assembly of Virginia in 1822 as "Williamsville;" the town operated for a time under two other charters, each of which was finally dropped; new charter granted in 1901 by a decree of the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code of West Virginia; elections annually in January; estimated population 2,000; citizens ticket chosen at last election.

*Mayor*—J. J. Lorentz.

*City Clerk*—G. M. Cornl.

*City Attorney*—C. M. Showalter.

*Sergeant and Treasurer*—S. B. Morgan.

*Chief of Police and Chief of Fire Dep't.*—W. C. Bush.

*Health Officer*—Dr. W. D. Cline.

#### WINFIELD—PUTNAM CO.

(No report)

#### WOMELSDORF—RANDOLPH CO.

Chartered May 8, 1895, by the circuit court; under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in February.

*Mayor*—Dr. P. L. Gray, Republican.

*Clerk*—John Shannon, Democrat.

*Treasurer*—John O'Connor, Republican.



*Sergcant and Chief of Police*—Will Rucker, Republican.

*Health Officer*—Dr. P. L. Gray

#### WOODSDALE—OHIO CO.

Chartered by the circuit court in 1907; under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 1,500.

*Mayor*—R. B. Naylor, Republican.

*Clerk*—J. E. Sweeney, Democrat.

*Solicitor*—John B. Wilson, Democrat.

*Treasurer*—W. G. Brand, Republican.

*Sergcant*—G. W. Humphrey, Republican.

*Chief of Fire Dep't*—J. C. F. Freese, Republican.

#### WORTHINGTON—MARION CO.

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1893; elections annually in January; estimated population 300.

*Mayor*—J. Lane Parrish, Democrat.

*Recorder*—S. K. Jacobs, Republican.

*Treasurer*—A. J. McDaniel, Republican.

*Sergcant*—Q. H. Martin, Republican.

*Chief of Police*—J. M. Clem.

*Health Officer*—Dr. G. L. Howell, Republican.

## TELEGRAPH, TELEPHONE AND EXPRESS SERVICE WITH WEST VIRGINIA MUNICIPALITIES

Note.—"Express" refers to the American Railways Express Company, a consolidation of all other companies and under the control of the Federal Government during the war period. The same applies to telegraph and telephone companies, the two latter, however, retaining their old names.

- ALDERSON Monroe Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
 ALVORD Roane Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express to Spencer.  
 ANAWALT McDowell Co —Western Union; Telephone connection; Express.  
 ANSTED Fayette Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
 ATHENS Mercer Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
 AUBURN Ritchie Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express to Toll Gate.
- BARBOURSVILLE Cabell Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
 BAYARD Grant Co —Western Union; connecting phone; Express.  
 BECKLEY Raleigh Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
 BELINGTON Barbour Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
 BENWOOD Marshall Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
 BERKELEY SPRINGS Morgan Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
 BETHANY Brooke Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express to Wellsburg.  
 BEVERLY Randolph Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
 BLACKSVILLE Monongalia Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
 BLUEFIELD Mercer Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
 BOLIVAR Jefferson Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express to Harpers Ferry.  
 BRAMWELL Mercer Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
 BRANDONVILLE Preston Co —Western Union; Telephone connection; Express to Somerfield, Pa.  
 BRIDGEPORT Harrison Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
 BROOKLYN Wetzel Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
 BRUCETON MILLS Preston Co —Western Union; Telephone connection; Express to Albright.  
 BUCKHANNON Upshur Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
 BUFFALO Putnam Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
 BURNSVILLE Braxton Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.
- CAIRO Ritchie Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
 CAMDEN-ON-GAULEY Webster Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
 CAMERON Marshall Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
 CAPON BRIDGE Hampshire Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express to Winchester.  
 CASS Pocahontas Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
 CASSVILLE Monongalia Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express to Morgantown.  
 CEDAR GROVE Kanawha Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
 CENTERVILLE Tyler Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
 CEREDO Wayne Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
 CHARLES TOWN Jefferson Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
 CHARLESTON Kanawha Co —Western Union and Postal; Bell phone; Express.  
 CHESTER Hancock Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
 CLARKSBURG Harrison Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
 CLAY Clay Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
 CLENDENIN Kanawha Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
 COWEN Webster Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.
- DANVILLE Boone Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
 DAVIS Tucker Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
 DURBIN Pocahontas Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.
- EAST BANK Kanawha Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
 EAST LYNN Wayne Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
 EDGEWOOD Ohio Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express to Wheeling.  
 ELIZABETH Wirt Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
 ELKINS Randolph Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
 ELLENBORO Ritchie Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
 ELM GROVE Ohio Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
 ESKDALE Kanawha Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.

- FAIRMONT** Marlon Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
**FAIRVIEW** Marlon Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express to Barracksville.  
**FALLING SPRINGS** Greenbrier Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone.  
**FARMINGTON** Marlon Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**FAYETTEVILLE** Fayette Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express to Fayette.  
**FLATWOODS** Braxton Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
**FOLLANSBEE** Brooke Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**FRANKFORD** Greenbrier Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**FRIENDLY** Tyler Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
**FULTON** Ohio Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express to Wheeling.  
**GASSAWAY** Braxton Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**GLEN JEAN** Fayette Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**GLENVILLE** Gilmer Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express to Gilmer.  
**GRAFTON** Taylor Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**GRANTSVILLE** Calhoun Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express to Creston.  
  
**HAMBLETON** Tucker Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**HAMLIN**, Lincoln Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**HARDING**, Randolph Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**HARPERS FERRY**, Jefferson Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**HARRISVILLE**, Ritchie Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**HARTFORD**, Mason Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**HEDGESVILLE**, Berkeley Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express to North Mountain.  
**HENDRICKS**, Tucker Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**HILLSBORO**, Pocahontas Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**HILL TOP**, Fayette Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express to Glen Jean.  
**HINTON**, Summers Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**HOLLIDAYS COVE**, Brooke Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**HOTCOAL**, Raleigh Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**HUNDRED**, Wetzel Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**HUNTINGTON**, Cabell Co —Western Union and Postal; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**HURRICANE**, Putnam Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**HUTTONSVILLE**, Randolph Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
  
**JANE LEW**, Lewis Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**JUNIOR**, Barbour Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
  
**KENOVA**, Wayne Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**KERMIT**, Mingo Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**KEYSER**, Mineral Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**KEYSTONE**, McDowell Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**KIMBALL**, McDowell Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**KINGWOOD**, Preston Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
  
**LEON**, Mason Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**LESTER**, Raleigh Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**LEWISBURG**, Greenbrier Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**LITTLETON**, Wetzel Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**LOGAN**, Logan Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**LUMBERPORT**, Harrison Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
  
**MABSCOTT**, Raleigh Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**MADISON**, Boone Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**MANNINGTON**, Marlon Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**MARLINTON**, Pocahontas Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**MARTINSBURG**, Berkeley Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**MASON**, Mason Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
  
**MASONTOWN**, Preston Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**MATEWAN**, Mingo Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**MATOAKA**, Mercer Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
**McMECHEN**, Marshall Co —Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
**MIDDLEBOURNE**, Tyler Co —Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.

- MILL CREEK, Randolph Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
MILTON, Cabell Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
MONONGAH, Marion Co.—Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
MONTGOMERY, Fayette Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
MONTROSE, Randolph Co.—Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
MOOREFIELD, Hardy Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
MORGANTOWN, Monongalia Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
MOUNDSVILLE, Marshall Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
MOUNT HOPE, Fayette Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
MULLENS, Wyoming Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.
- NEWBURG, Preston Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
NEWELL, Hancock Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
NEW CUMBERLAND, Hancock Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
NEW MARTINSVILLE, Wetzel Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
NORTHFORK, McDowell Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.
- OAK HILL, Fayette Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
OAKVALE, Mercer Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.
- PARKERSBURG, Wood Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
PARSONS, Tucker Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
PAW PAW, Morgan Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
PENNSBORO, Ritchie Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
PETERSBURG, Grant Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
PHILLIPI, Barbour Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
PIEDMONT, Mineral Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
PINEVILLE, Wyoming Co.—Western Union; Telephone connection; Express.  
PINE GROVE, Wetzel Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
PLEASANT VALLEY, Marshall Co.—Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
POINT PLEASANT, Mason Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
PRATT, Kanawha Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
PRINCETON, Mercer Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
PULLMAN, Ritchie Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express to Pennington.
- RAINELLE, Greenbrier Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
RANSON, Jefferson Co.—Western Union; Express.  
RAVENSWOOD, Jackson Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
REEDSVILLE, Preston Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
REEDY, Roane Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
RICHWOOD, Nicholas Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
RIDGELEY, Mineral Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
RIPLEY, Jackson Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
RIVESVILLE, Marlon Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
ROMNEY, Hampshire Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
RONCEVERTE, Greenbrier Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
ROSEDALE, Braxton Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
ROWLESBURG, Preston Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.
- SAINT ALBANS, Kanawha Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
SALEM, Harrison Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
SCARBRO, Fayette Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
SHEPHERDSTOWN, Jefferson Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
SHINNSTON, Harrison Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
SISTERSVILLE, Tyler Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
SMITHFIELD, Wetzel Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
SOPHIA, Raleigh Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
SOUTH BUCKHANNON, Upshur Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
SPENCER, Roane Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
STAR CITY, Monongalia Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
ST. MARYS, Pleasants Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
SUMMERSVILLE, Nicholas Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
SUTTON, Braxton Co.—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.

TERRA ALTA Preston Co—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
THOMAS Tucker Co—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
THORNWOOD Pocahontas Co—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
THURMOND Fayette Co—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
TRIADELPHIA Ohio Co—Western Union; Bell phone; Express.  
TROY Gilmer Co—Western Union; Bell phone; Express to Weston or Burnsville.  
TUNNELTON Preston Co—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.

UNION Monroe Co—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express to Ft. Spring.

WARDENSVILLE Hardy Co—Western Union; Telephone connection; Express to Capon Road, Va.  
WARWOOD Ohio Co—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
WAYNE Wayne Co—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
WEBSTER SPRINGS Webster Co—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
WELCH McDowell Co—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
WELLSBURG Brooke Co—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
WESTON Lewis Co—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
WEST UNION Doddridge Co—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
WHEELING Ohio Co—Western Union and Postal; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS Greenbrier Co—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
WHITMER Randolph Co—Western Union; Telephone connection; Express.  
WILLIAMSBURG Greenbrier Co—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express to Spring Creek.  
WILLIAMSON Mingo Co—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
WILLIAMSTOWN Wood Co—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
WINFIELD Putnam Co—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.  
WOMELSDORF Randolph Co—Western Union.  
WOODSDALE Ohio Co—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express to Wheeling.  
WORTHINGTON Marion Co—Western Union; Bell connecting phone; Express.

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## MAGNA CHARTA.

### The Great Charter of English Liberty Granted by King John at Runnymede,

June 15, 1215.

John, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, count of Anjou: to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, earls, barons, justices, foresters, sheriffs, provosts, serving men, and to all his bailiffs and faithful subjects, greeting. Know that we, by the will of God and for the safety of our soul, and of the souls of all our predecessors, and our heirs, to the honor of God and for the exalting of the holy church, and the bettering of our realm: by the counsel of our venerable fathers Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, primate of all England and cardinal of the holy Roman church; of Henry, archbishop of Dublin; of the bishops William of London, Peter of Winchester, Jocelin of Bath and Glastonbury, Hugo of Lincoln, Walter of Worcester, William of Coventry and Benedict of Rochester; of master Pandulf, sub-deacon of the household of the lord pope; of brother Aymeric, master of the knights of the Temple in England; and of the noble men, William Marshall, earl of Pembroke; William, earl of Salisbury; William, earl of Warren; William, earl of Arundel; Alan de Galway, constable of Scotland; Warin, son of Gerold; Peter, son of Herbert; Hubert de Burgh, seneschal of Poitiers Hugo de Neville, Matthew, son of Herbert; Thomas Basset, Alan Basset, Phillip d'Aubignl, Robert de Roppelay, John Marshall, John, son of Hugo, and others of our faithful subjects:

1. First of all have granted to God, and, for us and for our heirs forever, have confirmed, by this our present charter, that the English church shall be free and shall have its rights intact and its liberties unfringed upon. And thus we will that it be observed. As is apparent from the fact that we, spontaneously and of our own free will, before discord broke out between ourselves and our barons, did grant and by our charter confirm—and did cause the lord pope Innocent III to confirm—freedom of elections, which is considered most important and most necessary to the church of England. Which charter both we ourselves shall observe, and we will that it be observed with good faith by our heirs forever. We have also granted to all free men of our realm, on the part of ourselves and our heirs forever, all the subjoined liberties, to have and to hold, to them and to their heirs, from us and from our heirs:

2. If any one of our earls or barons, or of others holding from us in chief through military service, shall die; and if, at the time of his death, his heir be of full age and owe a relief: he shall have his inheritance by paying the old relief;—the heir, namely, or the heirs of an earl, by paying one hundred pounds for the whole barony of an earl; the heir or heirs of a baron, by paying one hundred pounds for the whole barony; the heir or heirs of a knight, by paying one hundred shillings at most for a whole knight's fee; and he who shall owe less shall give less, according to the ancient custom of fees.

3. But if the heir of any of the above persons shall be under age and in wardship,—when he comes of age he shall have his inheritance without relief and without fine.

4. The administrator of the land of such heir who shall be under age shall take none but reasonable issues from the land of the heir, and reasonable customs and services; and this without destruction and waste of men and goods. And if we shall have committed the custody of any such land to the sheriff or to any other man who ought to be responsible to us for the issues of it, and he cause destruction or waste to what is in his charge; we will fine him, and the land, shall be handed over to two lawful and discreet men of that fee who shall answer to us, or to him to whom we shall have referred them, regarding those



issues. And if we shall have given or sold to any one the custody of any such land; and he shall have caused destruction or waste to it, he shall lose that custody, and it shall be given to two lawful and discreet men of that fee, who likewise shall answer to us, as has been explained.

5. The administrator, moreover, so long as he may have the custody of the land, shall keep in order, from the issues of that land the houses, parks, warrens, lakes, mills, and other things pertaining to it. And he shall restore to the heir when he comes to full age, his whole land stocked with plows and wainnages, according as the time of the wainnage requires and the issues of the land will reasonably permit.

6. Heirs may marry without disparagement; so nevertheless, that, before the marriage is contracted, it shall be announced to the relations by blood by the heir himself.

7. A widow, after the death of her husband, shall straightway, and without difficulty, have her marriage portion and her inheritance, nor shall she give any thing in return for her dowry, her marriage portion, or the inheritance which belonged to her, and which she and her husband held on the day of the death of that husband. And she may remain in the house of her husband, after his death, for forty days; within which her dowry shall be paid over to her.

8. No widow shall be forced to marry when she prefers to live without a husband; so, however, that she gives security not to marry without our consent if she hold from us, or the consent of the lord from whom she holds, if she hold from another.

9. Neither we nor our bailiffs shall seize any revenue for any debts, so long as the chattels of the debtor suffice to pay the debt; nor shall the sponsors of that debtor be distrained so long as that chief debtor has enough to pay the debt. But if the chief debtor fail in paying the debt, not having the wherewithal to pay it, the sponsors shall answer for the debt. And, if they shall wish, they may have the lands and revenues of the debtor until satisfaction shall have been given them for the debt previously paid for him; unless the chief debtor shall show that he is quit in that respect towards those same sponsors.

10. If any one shall have taken any sum, great or small, as a loan from the Jews, and shall die before that debt is paid,—that debt shall not bear interest so long as the heir, from whoever he may hold, shall be under age. And if the debt fall into our hands, we shall take nothing save the chattel contained in the deed.

11. And if any one dies owing a debt to the Jews, his wife shall have her dowry, and shall restore nothing of that debt. But if there shall remain children of that dead man, and they shall be under age, the necessaries shall be provided for them according to the nature of the dead man's holdings; and, from the residue, the debt shall be paid, saving the service due to the lords. In like manner shall be done concerning debts that are due to others besides the Jews.

12. No scutage or aid shall be imposed in our realm unless by the common counsel of our realm; except for redeeming our body, and knighting our eldest son, and marrying once of our eldest daughter. And for these purposes there shall only be given a reasonable aid. In like manner shall be done concerning the aids of the city of London.

13. And the city of London shall have all its old liberties and free customs as well by land as by water. Moreover we will and grant that all other cities and burroughs, and towns and ports, shall have all their liberties and free customs.

14. And, in order to have the common counsel of the realm in the matter of assessing an aid otherwise in the aforesaid cases, or of assessing a scutage,—we shall cause, under seal through our letters, the archbishop, bishops, abbots, earls, and greater barons to be summoned for a fixed day—for a term, namely, at least forty days distant,—and for a fixed place. And, moreover, we shall cause to be summoned in general, through our sheriffs and bailiffs, all those who hold of us in chief. And in all those letters of summons, we shall express the cause of the summons. And when a summons has thus been made, the business shall be proceeded with on the day appointed according to the counsel of those present, even though not all shall come who were summoned.

15. We will not allow any one henceforth to take an aid from his freemen save for the redemption of his body, and the knighting of his eldest son, the marrying, once, of his eldest daughter; and, for these purposes, there shall only be given a reasonable aid.

16. No one shall be forced to do more service for a knight's fee, or for another free holding, than is due from it.

17. Common pleas shall not follow our court, but shall be held in a certain fixed place.

18. Assizes of novel disseisin, of mort d'ancestor, and of darrein presentment shall not be held save in their own counties, and in this way: we, or our chief justice, if we shall be absent from the kingdom, shall send two justices through each county four times a year; they, with four knights from each county, chosen by the county, shall hold the aforesaid assizes in the county, and on the day and at the place of the county court.

19. And if on the day of the county court the aforesaid assizes can not be held, a sufficient number of knights and free tenants, from those who were present at the county court on that day, shall remain, so that through them the judgments may be suitably given, according as the matter may have been great or small.

20. A freeman shall only be amerced for his lay tenement except according to the measure of that offence. And for a great offence he shall be amerced according to the magnitude of the offence, saving his contenment; and a merchant, in the same way, saving his merchandise. And a villein, in the same way, if he fall under our mercy, shall be amerced, saving his wainnage. And none of the aforesaid fines shall be imposed save upon oath of upright men from the neighborhood.

21. Earls and barons shall not be amerced save through their peers, and only according to the measure of the offence.

22. No clerk shall be amerced for his lay tenement except according to the manner of the other persons aforesaid; and not according to the amount of his ecclesiastical benefice.

23. Neither a town or a man shall be forced to make bridges over the rivers, with the exception of those who from of old and of right ought to do it.

24. No sheriff, constable, coroners, or other bailiffs of ours shall hold the pleas of our crown.

25. All countries, hundreds wapentakes, and tithings—our demesne manors being excepted—shall continue according to the old farms, without any increase at all.

26. If any one holding from us a lay fee shall die, and our sheriff or bailiff can show our letters patent containing our summons for the debt which the dead man owed to us,—our sheriff or bailiff may be allowed to attach and enroll the chattels of the dead man to the value of that debt, through view of lawful men; in such way, however, that nothing shall be removed thence until the debt is paid which was plainly owed to us. And the residue shall be left to the executors that they may carry out the will of the dead man. And if nothing is owed to us by him, all the chattels shall go to the use prescribed by the deceased, saving their reasonable portions to his wife and children.

27. If any freeman shall have died intestate his chattels shall be distributed through the hands of his near relatives and friends, by view of the church; saving to any one the debts which the dead man owed him.

28. No constable or other bailiff of ours shall take the corn or other chattels of any one except he straightway give money for them, or can be allowed a respite in that regard by the will of the seller.

29. No constable shall force any knight to pay money for castleward if he be willing to perform that ward in person or—be for a reasonable cause not being able to perform it himself—through another proper man. And if we shall have led or sent him on a military expedition, he shall be quit of ward according to the amount of time during which, through us, he shall have been in military service.

30. No sheriff or bailiff of ours, nor any one else, shall take the horses or carts of any freeman for transport, unless by the will of that freeman.

31. Neither we nor our balliffs shall take another's wood for castles or for other private uses, unless by the will of him to whom the wood belongs.

32. We shall not hold the lands of those convicted of felony longer than a year and a day; and then the lands shall be restored to the lords of the fiefs.

33. Henceforth all the weirs in the Thames and Medway, and throughout all England, save on the sea coast, shall be done away with entirely.

34. Henceforth the writ which is called Praeceptum shall not be served on any one for any holding so as to cause a free man to lose his court.

35. There shall be but one measure of wine throughout our whole realm, and one measure of ale and one measure of corn—namely, the London quart:—and one width of dyed and russet and bumberk cloths—namely, two ells below the selvage. And with weights, moreover, it shall be as with measures.

36. Henceforth nothing shall be given or taken for a writ of inquest in a matter concerning life or limb; but it shall be conceded gratis, and shall not be denied.

37. If any one hold of us in fee-farm, or in socage, or in burkage, and hold land of another by military service, we shall not, by reason of that fee-farm, or socage or burkage have the wardship of his heir or of his land which is held in fee from another. Nor shall we have the wardship of that fee-farm or socage, or burkage unless that fee-farm owe military service. We shall not, by reason of some petit serjeanty which someone holds of us through the service of giving us knives or arrows or the like, have the wardship of his heir or of the land which he holds of another by military service.

38. No balliff, on his own simple assertion, shall henceforth put any one to his law, without producing faithful witnesses in evidence.

39. No freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or dis-seized, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any way harmed—nor will we go upon or send upon him, save by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land.

40. To none will we sell, to none deny or delay, right or justice.

41. All merchants may safely and securely go out of England, and come into England, and delay and pass through England, as well by land as by water, for the purpose of buying and selling, free from all evil taxes, subject to the ancient and right customs—save in time of war, and if they are of the land at war against us. And if such be found in our land at the beginning of the war, they shall be held, without harm to their bodies and goods, until it shall be known to us or our chief justice how the merchants of our land are to be treated who shall, at that time, be found in the land at war against us. And if ours shall be safe there, the others shall be safe in our land.

42. Henceforth any person, saving fealty to us, may go out of our realm and return to it, safely and securely by land and by water, except perhaps for a brief period in time of war, for the common good of the realm. But prisoners and outlaws are excepted according to the law of the realm; also people of a land at war against us, and the merchants, with regard to whom shall be done as we have said.

43. If any one hold from any escheat—as from the honour of Wallingford, Nottingham, Beoloin, Lancaster or the other escheats which are in our hands and are baronies—and shall die, his heir shall not give another relief, nor shall he perform for us other service than he would perform for a baron if that barony were in the hand of a baron; and we shall hold it in the same way in which the baron has held it.

44. Persons dwelling without the forest shall not henceforth come before the forest justices, through common summonses, unless they are implended or are the sponsors of some person or persons attached for matters concerning the forest.

45. We will not make men justices, sheriffs, or balliffs, unless they are such as know the law of the realm, and are minded to observe it rightly.

46. All barons who have founded abbeys for which they have charters of the kings of England, or ancient right of tenure, shall have, as they ought to have, their custody when vacant.

47. All forests constituted as such in our time shall straightway be annulled; and the same shall be done for river banks made into places of defence by us in our time.

48. All evil customs concerning forests and warrens, and concerning foresters and warreners, sheriffs and their servants, river banks and their guardians, shall straightway be inquired into in each county, through twelve sworn knights from that county, and shall be eradicated by them, entirely, so that they shall never be renewed, within forty days after the inquest has been made; in such manner that we shall first know about them, or our justice if we be not in England.

49. We shall straightway return all hostages and charters which were delivered to us by Englishmen as a surety for peace or faithful service.

50. We shall entirely remove from their bailiwicks the relatives of Gerard de Athes, so that they shall henceforth have no bailiwick in England: Engelard de Cygnes, Andrew Peter and Gyon de Chanceles, Gyon de Cygnes, Geoffrey de Martin and his brothers; Philip Mark and his brothers and Geoffrey his nephew, and the whole following of them.

51. And straightway after peace is restored we shall remove from the realm all the foreign soldiers, cross-bowmen, servants, hirelings, who may have come with horses and arms to the harm of the realm.

52. If any one shall have been disseized by us, or removed, without a legal sentence of his peers, from his lands, castles, liberties or lawful right, we shall straightway restore them to him. And if a dispute shall arise concerning this matter it shall be settled according to the judgment of the twenty-five barons who are mentioned below as sureties for the peace. But with regard to all those things of which any one was, by king Henry our father or king Richard our brother, disseized or dispossessed without legal judgment of his peers, which we have in our hand or which others hold, and for which we ought to give a guarantee: We shall have respite until the common term for crusaders. Except with regard to those concerning which a plea was moved, or an inquest made by our order, before we took the cross. But when we return from our pilgrimage, or if, by chance, we desist from our pilgrimage, we shall straightway then show full justice regarding them.

53. We shall have the same respite, moreover, and in the same manner, in the matter of showing justice with regard to forests to be annulled and forests to remain, which Henry our father or Richard our brother constituted; and in the matter of wardships of lands which belong to the fee of another—wardships of which kind we have hitherto enjoyed by reason of the fee which some one held from us in military service:—and in the matter of abbeys founded in the fee of another than ourselves—in which the lord of the fee may say that he has jurisdiction. And when we return, or if we desist from our pilgrimage, we shall straightway exhibit full justice to those complaining with regard to these matters.

54. No one shall be taken or imprisoned on account of the appeal of a woman concerning the death of another than her husband.

55. All fines imposed by us unjustly and contrary to the law of the land, and all amerancements made unjustly and contrary to the law of the land, shall be altogether remitted, or it shall be done with regard to them according to the judgment of the twenty-five barons mentioned below as sureties for the peace, or according to the judgment of the majority of them together with the aforesaid Stephen archbishop of Canterbury, if he can be present, and with others whom he may wish to associate with himself for this purpose. And if he cannot be present, the affair shall nevertheless proceed without him; in such way that, if one or more of the said twenty-five barons shall be concerned in a similar complaint, they shall be removed as to this particular decision, and, in their place, for this purpose alone, others shall be substituted who shall be chosen and sworn by the remainder of those twenty-five.

56. If we have disseized or disposed Welshmen of their lands or liberties or other things without legal judgment of their peers in England or in Wales,—they shall straightway be restored to them. And if a dispute shall arise concerning this, then action shall be taken upon it in the March through judgment of their peers—concerning English holdings according to the law of England concerning Welsh holdings according to the law of Wales, concerning the holdings

in the March according to the law of the March. The Welsh shall do likewise with regard to us and our subjects.

57. But with regard to all those things of which any of the Welsh was, by king Henry our father or king Richard our brother, disseized or dispossessed without legal judgment of his peers, which we have in our hand or which others hold, and for which we ought to give a guarantee: we shall have respite until the common term for crusaders. Except with regard to those concerning which a plea was moved, or an inquest made by our order, before we took the cross. But when we return from our pilgrimage, or if, by chance, we desist from our pilgrimage, we shall straightway then show full justice regarding them, according to the law of Wales and the aforesaid districts.

58. We shall straightway return to the son of Llewelin and all the Welsh hostages, and the charters delivered to us as security for the peace.

59. We shall act towards Alexander king of the Scots regarding the restoration of his sisters, and his hostages, and his liberties and his lawful right, as we shall act towards our other barons of England; unless it ought to be otherwise according to the charters which we hold from William, his father, the former king of the Scots. And this shall be done through judgment of his peers in our court.

60. Moreover all the subjects of our realm, clergy as well as laity, shall, as far as pertains to them, observe with regard to their vassals, all these aforesaid customs and liberties which we have decreed shall, as far as pertains to us, be observed in our realm with regard to our own.

61. Inasmuch as, for the sake of God, and for the bettering of our realm, and for the more ready healing of the discord which has arisen between us and our barons, we have made all these aforesaid concessions,—wishing them to enjoy forever the entire and firm stability, we make and grant to them the following security: that the barons, namely, may elect at their pleasure twenty-five barons from the realm who ought, with all their strength, to observe, maintain and cause to be observed, the peace and privileges which we have granted to them and confirmed by this our present charter. In such wise, namely, that if we, or our justice, or our balliffs, or any one of our servants shall have transgressed against any one in any respect, or shall have broken some one of the articles of peace or security, and our transgression shall have been shown to four barons of the aforesaid twenty-five; those four barons shall come to us, or, if we are abroad, to our justice, showing to us our error; and they shall ask us to cause that error to be amended without delay. And if we do not amend that error, or, we being abroad, if our justice do not amend it within a term of forty days from the time when it was shown to us, or, we being abroad, to our justice; the aforesaid four barons shall refer the matter to the remainder of the twenty-five barons, and those twenty-five barons, with the whole land in common, shall distrain and oppress us in every way in their power,—namely, by taking our castles, lands and possessions and in every other way that they can, until amends shall have been made according to their judgment. Saving the persons of ourselves, our queen and our children. And when amends shall have been made they shall be in accord with us as they had been previously. And whoever of the land wishes to do so, shall swear that in carrying out all of the aforesaid measures he will obey the mandates of the aforesaid twenty-five barons, and that, with them, he will oppress us to the extent of his power. And, to anyone who wishes to do so, we publicly and freely give permission to swear; and we will never prevent any one from swearing. Moreover, all those in the land who shall be unwilling themselves and of their own accord to swear to the twenty-five barons as to distraining and oppressing us with them: such ones we shall make to swear by our mandate, as has been said. And if any one of the twenty-five barons shall die, or leave the country, or in any other way be prevented from carrying out the aforesaid measures,—the remainder of the aforesaid twenty-five barons shall choose another in his place, according to their judgment, who shall be sworn in the same way as the others. Moreover, in all things entrusted to those twenty-five barons to be carried out, if those twenty-five shall be present and chance to disagree among themselves with regard to some matter, or if some of them, having been summoned shall be unwilling or unable to be present: that which the majority of those present shall decide or decree shall be considered binding and valid, just as if

all the twenty-five had consented to it. And the aforesaid twenty-five shall swear that they will faithfully observe all the foregoing and will cause them to be observed to the extent of their power. And we shall obtain nothing from any one, either through ourselves or through another, by which any of these concessions and liberties may be revoked or diminished. And if any such thing shall have been obtained, it shall be vain and invalid, and, we shall never make use of it, either through ourselves or through another.

62. And we have fully remitted to all, and pardoned, all the ill-will, anger and rancour which have arisen between us and our subjects, clergy and laity, from the time of the struggle. Moreover we have fully remitted to all, clergy and laity, and—as far as pertains to us—have pardoned fully all the transgressions committed, on the occasion of that same struggle, from Easter to the sixteenth year of our reign, until the re-establishment of peace. In witness of which, moreover, we have caused to be drawn up for them letters patent of lord Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury, lord Henry, archbishop of Dublin, and the aforesaid bishops and master Pandulf, regarding that surety and the aforesaid concessions.

63. Wherefore we will and firmly decree that the English church shall be free and that the subjects of our realm shall have and hold all the aforesaid liberties, rights and concessions, duly and in peace, freely and quietly, fully and entirely, for themselves and their heirs, from us and our heirs in all matters and in all places, forever, as has been said. Moreover it has been sworn, on our part as well as on the part of the barons, that all these above mentioned provisions shall be observed with good faith and without evil intent. The witnesses being the above mentioned and many others. Given through our hands, in the plain called Runnymede between Windsor and Stanes, on the fifteenth day of June, in the seventeenth year of our reign.

### THE MAYFLOWER COMPACT.

#### Adopted and Signed by Forty-one of the Puritan Heads of Families on Board the Mayflower, November 11, 1620.

In the name of God, Amen. We, whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord King James; by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King; Defender of the Faith, etc. Having undertaken for the glory of God, and the advancement of the Christian faith and the honor of our King and country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia; do by these presents, solemnly and mutually, in the presence of God and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation; and furtherance of the end aforesaid; and by virtue hereof, to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, acts, constitutions, offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the Colony; into which we promise all due submission and obedience.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names, Cape Cod, 11th of November, in the year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King James, of England, France and Ireland 18; and of Scotland 54, Anno Domini 1620.

Mr. John Carver,  
Mr. William Bradford,  
Mr. Edward Winslow,  
Mr. William Brewster,  
Isaac Allerton,  
Myles Standish,  
John Alden,  
John Turner,  
Francis Eaton,  
James Chilton,  
John Craxton,  
John Billington,  
Joses Fletcher,  
John Goodman,  
Mr. Samuel Fuller,  
Mr. Christopher Martin,  
Mr. William Mullins,  
Mr. William White,  
Mr. Richard Warren,  
John Howland,

Mr. Stephen Hopkins,  
Digery Priest,  
Thomas Williams,  
Gilbert Winslow,  
Edmund Margesson,  
Peter Brown,  
Richard Brileridge,  
George Soule,  
Edward Tilley,  
John Tilley,  
Francis Cooke,  
Thomas Tinker,  
Thomas Rogers,  
John Ridgdale,  
Edward Fuller,  
Richard Clark,  
Richard Gardiner,  
Mr. John Allerton,  
Thomas English,  
Edward Doten.

Edward Lester.

## DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In Congress July 4, 1776.

The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

(Adopted by the Continental Congress July 2, and authenticated and proclaimed July 4, 1776.)

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitled them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained, and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless these people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states, for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.



He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has effected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation—

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province; establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty, and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands

He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time of attempts, by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity; and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which renounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state

of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

## JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hampshire.—Josiah Bartlett, Wm. Whipple, Matthew Thornton.  
 Massachusetts Bay.—Saml. Adams, John Adams, Robt. Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.  
 Rhode Island, &c.—Step. Hopkins, William Ellery.  
 Connecticut.—Roger Sherman, Sam'l Huntington, Wm. Williams, Oliver Walcott.  
 New York.—Wm. Floyd, Phil Livingston, Frans. Lewis, Lewis Morris.  
 New Jersey.—Richd. Stockton, Jno. Witherspoon, Frans. Hopkinson, John Hart, Abra. Clark.  
 Pennsylvania.—Robt. Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, Geo. Clymer, Jas. Smith, Geo. Taylor, James Wilson, Geo. Ross.  
 Delaware.—Cæsar Rodney, Geo. Read, Tho. M'Kean.  
 Maryland.—Samuel Chase, Wm. Paca, Thos. Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.  
 Virginia.—Geo. Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Th. Jefferson, Benja. Harrison, Thos. Nelson, Jun., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.  
 North Carolina.—Wm. Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.  
 South Carolina.—Edward Rutledge, Thos. Heyward, Jun., Thomas Lynch, Jun., Arthur Middleton.  
 Georgia.—Button Gwinnet, Lyman Hall, Geo. Walton.

## ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.

## And Perpetual Union Between the States.

(Adopted by the Congress of the United States November 15, 1777, and submitted for ratification to the several states. Ratification consummated and proclaimed March 1, 1781.)

## SUMMARY.

## PREAMBLE.

ARTICLE 1. Style of Confederacy.

ART. 2. Each state retains all powers not expressly delegated to congress.

ART. 3. Obligations and purposes of the league of the states.

ART. 4. Freedom of intercourse between the states—surrender of fugitives from justice, records, acts and judicial proceedings of courts to be received with full faith and credit by other states.

ART. 5. Congress—how organized and maintained—each state to have one vote—privileges of delegates.

ART. 6. No state may send embassies or make treaties—persons holding office not to accept presents, emoluments or titles from foreign states—nor shall titles of nobility be granted—no two or more states to make treaties without consent of congress—no state duties to interfere with foreign treaties—restriction upon naval armaments and military forces—militia—arms and munitions—war powers limited and defined.

ART. 7. Military appointments.

ART. 8. Equalization of war charges and expenses for the common defense—based upon the value of land and improvements thereon—taxes to be levied by states.

ART. 9. Powers of congress—declaring peace and war—holding treaties—captures and prizes—letters of marque and reprisal—courts for trial of piracies and felonies on high seas—appeals in cases of captures—differences between states—mode of choosing commissioners or judges—private right of soil claimed under two or more states—coining money—weights and measures—Indian affairs—post routes—army—navy—committee of the state—other committees—civil officers—president—public expenses—borrowing money—bill of credit—land and naval forces—quotas based upon a census—states to raise and equip men at expense of the United States—enumeration of measures requiring the assent of a majority of the states—adjournments of congress—journals—copies of proceedings to be furnished to states if desired.

ART. 10. Powers of the committee of the states.

ART. 11. Canada allowed to join the Union—other colonies to require the assent of nine states.

ART. 12. United States pledged for payment of bills of credit and borrowed moneys.

ART. 13. States bound by decisions of congress—union to be perpetual—changes in Articles to be agreed to by every state—ratification and pledge.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, WE THE UNDERSIGNED, DELEGATES OF THE STATES AFFIXED TO OUR NAMES, SEND GREETING:

Whereas, the delegates of the United States of America in congress assembled, did on the fifteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and in the second year of the Independence of America, agree to certain articles of confederation and perpetual union between the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, in the words following, viz:

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION AND PERPETUAL UNION, BETWEEN THE STATES OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, MASSACHUSETTS BAY, RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS, CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA:—

ARTICLE 1. The style of this confederacy shall be "The United States of America."

ART. 2. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in congress assembled.

ART. 3. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other for their common defense, the security of their Liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade or any other pretense whatever.

ART. 4. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and egress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively; provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state to any other state of which the owner is an inhabitant: provided, also that no imposition, duties or restrictions, shall be laid by any state on the property of the United States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of or charged with treason, felony or other high misdemeanor in any state shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United

States, he shall upon demand of the governor or executive power of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offense.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

ART. 5. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed, in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each state to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead for the remainder of the year.

No state shall be represented in congress by less than two, nor by more than seven, members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States for which he, or another for his benefit, receives any salary, fees or emolument of any kind.

Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the state, and while they act as members of the committee of the states.

In determining questions in the United States in congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of congress, and the members of congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from and attendance on congress, except for treason, felony or breach of the peace.

ART. 6. No state, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any king, prince or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state; nor shall the United States in congress assembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No state shall lay any imposts or duties which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the United States in congress assembled, with any king, prince or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by congress, to the courts of France and Spain

No vessels of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only as shall be deemed necessary by the United States, in congress assembled, for the defense of such state, or its trade, nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any state, in time of peace, except such number only as in the judgment of the United States, in congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defense of such state, but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field-pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage

No state shall engage in any war, without the consent of the United States in congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay till the United States, in congress assembled, can be consulted; nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships, or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States, in congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state, and the subjects thereof, against which war has been so declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States, in congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that

occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States, in congress assembled, shall determine otherwise.

ART. 7. When land forces are raised by any state for the common defense, all officers of or under the rank of colonel shall be appointed by the legislature of each state, respectively, by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

ART. 8. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defense or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to, or surveyed for, any person, as such land and the building and improvements thereon, shall be estimated, according to such mode as the United States in congress assembled shall, from time to time, direct and appoint.

The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the United States in congress assembled.

ART. 9. The United States, in congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article; of sending and receiving ambassadors, entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatsoever; of establishing rules for deciding, in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated; of granting letters of marque and reprisal in times of peace; appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of capture; provided that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States in congress assembled, shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that hereafter may arise, between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following: Whenever the legislature or executive authority or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another shall present a petition, to congress, stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agent, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining of the matter in question; but, if they cannot agree, congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the list of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen, and from that number not less than seven nor more than nine names, as congress shall direct, shall, in the presence of congress, be drawn out by lot, and the person whose names shall be so drawn, or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as a major part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination; and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed without showing reasons which congress shall judge sufficient; or, being present shall refuse to strike, the congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each state, and the secretary of congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed in the manner before prescribed shall be final and conclusive; and if any of the parties shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment which shall in like manner be final and decisive; the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to congress, and lodged among the acts of congress, for the security of the parties concerned;

provided that every commissioner before he sits in judgment, shall take an oath, to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection or hope of reward;" provided, also, that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil, claimed under different grants of two or more states whose jurisdiction, as they may respect such lands, and states which passed such grants, are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall, on the petition of either party to the congress of the United States, be finally determined, as near as may be, in the same manner as before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

The United States in congress assembled, shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states, fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States; regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states; provided, that the legislative right of any state within its own limits, be not infringed or violated; establishing and regulating post offices from one state to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expenses of the said office; appointing all officers of the land forces in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers; appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States; making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States, in congress assembled, shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of congress, to be denominated "A Committee of the States," and to consist of one delegate from each state, and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction; to appoint one of their number to preside; provided that no person be allowed to serve in the office of president more than one year in any term of three years; to ascertain the necessary sums of money to be raised for the service of the United States, and to appropriate and apply the same for defraying the public expenses; to borrow money or emit bills on the credit of the United States, transmitting every half year to the respective states an account of the sums of money so borrowed or emitted; to build and equip a navy; to agree upon the number of land forces, and to make requisitions from each state for its quota, in proportion to the number of white inhabitants in such state, which requisition shall be binding; and thereupon the legislature of each state shall appoint the regimental officers, raise the men, and clothe, arm and equip them, in a soldier-like manner, at the expense of the United States; and the officers and men, so clothed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on, by the United States, in congress assembled, but if the United States, in congress assembled, shall, on consideration of circumstances, judge proper that any state should not raise men, or should raise a smaller number than its quota, and that any other state should raise a greater number of men than the quota thereof, such extra number shall be raised, officered, clothed, armed and equipped in the same manner as the quota of such state, unless the legislature of such state shall judge that such extra number cannot be safely spared out of the same, in which case they shall raise, officer, clothe, arm and equip as many of such extra number as they judge can be safely spared, and the officers and men, so clothed, armed and equipped, shall march to the place appointed, and within the time agreed on, by the United States, in congress assembled.

The United States, in congress assembled, shall never engage in a war, nor grant letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace, nor enter into any treaties or alliances, nor coin money, nor regulate the value thereof, nor ascertain the sums and expenses necessary for the defense and welfare of the United States, or any of them, nor emit bills, nor borrow money on the credit of the United States, nor appropriate money, nor agree upon the number of vessels of war

to be built or purchased, or the number of land or sea forces to be raised, nor appoint a commander-in-chief of the army, or navy, unless nine states assent to the same, nor shall a question on any other point, except for adjourning from day to day, be determined, unless by the votes of a majority of the United States, in congress assembled.

The congress of the United States shall have power to adjourn to any time within the year, and to any place within the United States so that no period of adjournment be for a longer duration than the space of six months, and shall publish the journal of their proceedings monthly except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances or military operations as in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the delegates of each state, on any question, shall be entered on the journal, when it is desired by any delegate; and the delegates of a state or any of them, at his or their request, shall be furnished with a transcript of the said journal, except such parts as are above excepted, to lay before the legislature of the several states.

ART. 10. The committee of the states, or any nine of them, shall be authorized to execute, in the recess of congress, such of the powers of congress as the United States, in congress assembled by the consent of nine states shall, from time to time, think expedient to vest them with; provided that no power be delegated to the said committee, for the exercise of which by the articles of confederation, the voice of nine states, in the congress of the United States assembled, is requisite.

ART. 11. Canada acceding to this confederation and joining in the measures of the United States, shall be admitted into and entitled to all the advantages of this union; but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine states.

ART. 12. All bills of credit emitted, moneys borrowed and debts contracted by or under the authority of congress, before the assembling of the United States in pursuance of the present confederation, shall be deemed and considered as a charge against the United States, for payment and satisfaction whereof the said United States and the public faith are hereby solemnly pledged.

ART. 13. Every state shall abide by the determination of the United States, in congress assembled, on all questions which by this confederation are submitted to them. And the articles of this confederation shall be inviolably observed by every state, and the union shall be perpetual nor shall any alteration at any time hereafter be made in any of them, unless such alteration be agreed to in a congress of the United States, and be afterwards confirmed by the legislature of every state.

And whereas it hath pleased the great Governor of the world to incline the hearts of the legislature we respectfully represent in Congress to approve of, and to authorize us to ratify, the said articles of confederation and perpetual union. Know ye, that we, the undersigned delegates, by virtue of the power and authority to us given for that purpose, do, by these presents, in the name and in behalf of our respective constituents, fully and entirely ratify and confirm each and every of the said articles of confederation and perpetual union, and all and singular the matters and things therein contained. And we do further solemnly plight and engage the faith of our respective constituents that they shall abide by the determinations of the United States, in congress assembled, on all questions which by the said confederation are submitted to them; and that the articles shall be inviolably observed by the states we respectively represent, and that the union shall be perpetual. In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, in congress.

Done at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, on the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1778, and in the third year of the Independence of America.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Hampshire.—Josiah Bartlett, John Wentworth, Jun. (August 8, 1778.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Massachusetts Bay.—John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry, Francis Dana, James Lovell, Samuel Holten.

On the part and behalf of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.—William Ellery, Henry Marchant, John Collins.

On the part and behalf of the State of Connecticut.—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, Oliver Wolcott, Titus Hosmer, Andrew Adams.

On the part and behalf of the State of New York.—Jas. Duane, Fra. Lewis, Wm. Duer, Gouv. Morris.

On the part and behalf of the State of New Jersey.—Jno. Witherspoon, Nahl. Scudder. (November 26, 1778.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania.—Robt. Morris, Daniel Roberdeau, Jona. Bayard Smith, William Clingan, Joseph Reed. (July 22, 1778).

On the part and behalf of the State of Delaware.—Thomas M'Kean (February 12, 1779), John Dickinson (May 5, 1779), Nicholas Van Dyke.

On the part and behalf of the State of Maryland.—John Hanson (March 1, 1781), Daniel Carroll (March 1, 1781.)

On the part and behalf of the State of Virginia.—Richard Henry Lee, John Ban-  
nister, Thomas Adams, Jno. Harvie, Francis Lightfoot Lee.

On the part and behalf of the State of North Carolina.—John Penn (July 21, 1778), Corns. Harnett, Jno. Williams.

On the part and behalf of the State of South Carolina.—Henry Laurens, William Henry Drayton, Jno. Matthews, Rich. Huston, Thomas Heyward, Jun.

On the part and behalf of the State of Georgia.—Jno. Walton (July 24, 1778), Edwd. Telfair, Edwd Langworthy.



**THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.\***

[This Constitution went into operation on the first Wednesday in March, 1789. 5, Wheat., 420 and is identical, as to spelling, punctuation, and capitalization, with the original document on file at Washington.]

**PREAMBLE.**

**WE THE PEOPLE** of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this **CONSTITUTION** for the United States of America.

**ARTICLE I.**

**Legislative Power Vested in Congress.**

**Section. 1.** All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

\*In May, 1785, a committee of Congress made a report recommending an alteration in the Articles of Confederation, but no action was taken on it, and it was left to the State Legislatures to proceed in the matter. In January, 1786, the Legislature of Virginia passed a resolution providing for the appointment of five commissioners, who, or any three of them, should meet such commissioners as might be appointed in other States of the Union, at a time and place to be agreed upon, to take into consideration the trade of the United States; to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony; and to report to the several States such an act, relative to this great object, as, when ratified by them, will enable the United States in Congress effectually to provide for the same. The Virginia commissioners, after some correspondence, fixed the first Monday in September as the time, and the city of Annapolis as the place for the meeting, but only four States were represented, viz: Delaware, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania; the commissioners appointed by Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina and Rhode Island failed to attend. Under the circumstances of so partial a representation, the commissioners present agreed upon a report (drawn by Mr. Hamilton, of New York), expressing their unanimous conviction that it might essentially tend to advance the interests of the Union if the States by which they were respectively delegated would concur, and use their endeavors to procure the concurrence of the other States. In the appointment of commissioners to meet at Philadelphia on the second Monday of May following, to take into consideration the situation of the United States; to devise such further provisions as should appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal government adequate as the exigencies of the Union; and to report such an act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled as, when agreed to by them and afterwards confirmed by the Legislature of every State, would effectively provide for the same.

Congress, on the 21st of February, 1787, adopted a resolution in favor of a convention and the Legislatures of those States which had not already done so (with the exception of Rhode Island), promptly appointed delegates. On the 25th of May, seven States having convened, George Washington, of Virginia, was unanimously elected President, and the consideration of the proposed constitution was commenced. On the 17th of September, 1787, the Constitution as engrossed and agreed upon was signed by all the members present, except Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, and Messrs. Mason and Randolph, of Virginia. The President of the convention transmitted it to Congress, with a resolution stating how the proposed Federal Government should be put in operation, and an explanatory letter. Congress, on the 28th of September, 1787, directed the Constitution so framed, with the resolutions and letter concerning the same, to "be transmitted to the several Legislatures in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, in conformity to the resolves of the convention."

On the 4th of March, 1790, the day which had been fixed for commencing the operations of Government under the new Constitution, it had been ratified by the convention chosen in each State, to consider it, as follows: Delaware, December 7, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787; New Jersey, December 18, 1787; Georgia, January 2, 1788; Connecticut, January 9, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788; Maryland, April 28, 1788; South Carolina, May 23, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788; Virginia, June 20, 1788; and New York, July 20, 1788. The President informed Congress, on the 28th of January, 1790, that North Carolina had ratified the Constitution November 21, 1789; and he informed Congress on the 1st of June, 1790, that Rhode Island had ratified the Constitution May 29, 1790. Vermont, in convention, ratified the Constitution January 10, 1790, and was, by an act of Congress approved February 10, 1791, "received and admitted into this Union as a new and entire member of the United States."

**Composition of the House of Representatives.**

Section. 2. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

**Qualifications of Representatives.**

2. No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

**Apportionment of Representatives and Direct Taxes—Census.**

3. \* [Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

**Filling of Vacancies in Representation.**

4. When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

**Selection of Officers—Power of Impeachment.**

5. The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

**Of the Senate.**

Section. 3. 1. † [The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.]

**Classification of Senators—Filling of Vacancies.**

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; † [and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.]

**Qualifications of Senators.**

3. No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

**Vice President to be President of Senate.**

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

**Selection of Senato Officers—President pro tempore.**

5. The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

**Senato to Try Impeachments.**

6. The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

**Judgment in Cases of Impeachment.**

7. Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and Disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, Judgment and punishment, according to law.

**Control of Congressional Elections.**

Section 4 1. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators.

**Time for Assembling of Congress.**

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

**Each House to be the Judge of the Election and Qualifications of Its Members—Regulations as to Quorum.**

Section 5. 1. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do Business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

**Each House to Determine Its Own Rules.**

2. Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

**Journals and Yeas and Nays.**

3. Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

**Adjournment.**

4. Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for moree than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

**Compensation and Privileges of Members of Congress.**

Section. 6. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

\*The clause included in brackets is amended by the fourteenth amendment, second section.

†The first paragraph of Section 3, of Article I, and that part of the second paragraph of Section 3, of Article I, included in brackets have been superseded by the seventeenth amendment. (Article XVII.)

**Incompatible Officers—Exclusions.**

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

**Revenue Bills to Originate in House.**

Section. 7. 1. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

**Manner of Passing Bills—Veto Power of President.**

2. Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

**Concurrent Orders, Resolutions, &c., to be Passed on by President.**

3. Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

**\*General Powers of Congress—Taxation.**

Section 8. 1. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

**Borrowing of Money.**

2. To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

**Regulation of Commerce.**

3. To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

**Naturalization and Bankruptcy.**

4. To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

**Money, Weights and Measures.**

5. To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the

**Counterfeiting.**

6. To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;  
Standard of Weights and Measures;

**Post Offices.**

7. To establish Post Offices and Post Roads;

**Patents and Copyrights.**

8. To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

**Inferior Courts.**

9. To constitute Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court:

**Piracies, Felonies, &c.**

10. To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

**War—Marque and Reprisal.**

11. To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

**Armies.**

12. To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

**Navy.**

13. To provide and maintain a Navy;

**Land and Naval Forces.**

14. To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

**Calling Out Militia.**

15. To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrection and repel Invasions:

**Organizing, Arming and Disciplining Militia.**

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the State respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

**Exclusive Legislation Over District of Columbia, &c.**

17. To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, Dock Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

**To Enact Laws Necessary to Enforce Constitution.**

18. To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

**Migration or Importation of Certain Persons not to be Prohibited Before 1808.**

Section 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress

\*By Article XVI of the amendments to the Constitution, Congress is given the power to lay and collect taxes on incomes.

prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

**Writ of Habeas Corpus not to be Suspended—Exception.**

2. The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the Public Safety may require it.

**Bills of Attainder and Ex Post Facto Laws Prohibited.**

3. No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

**Capitation and Other Direct Taxes.**

4. No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

**Exports not to be Taxed.**

5. No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

**No Preference to be Given to Ports of any State—Interstate Shipping.**

6. No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

**Money, How Drawn from Treasury—Financial Statements to be Published.**

7. No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

**Titles of Nobility not to be Granted—Acceptance by Government Officers of Favors from Foreign Powers.**

8. No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any Kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

**Limitations of the Powers of the Several States.**

Section 10. 1. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

**State Imposts and Duties.**

2. No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its Inspection Laws; and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

**Further Restrictions on Powers of States.**

3. No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

**ARTICLE II.**

**Of the President—The Executive Power.**

Section. 1. 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

**Appointment and Qualifications of Presidential Electors.**

2. Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

**Original Method of Electing the President and Vice President.**

3. \* [The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; a quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.]

**Congress may Determine Time of Choosing Electors and Day for Casting Their Votes.**

4. The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day, on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

**\*Qualifications for the Office of President.**

5. No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

**Filling Vacancy in Office of President.**

6. In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation, or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

**Compensation of the President.**

7. The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

**Oath to be Taken by the President.**

8. Before he enters on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

\*This clause has been superseded by the twelfth amendment.

\*For qualifications of the Vice President, see Article XII of the Amendments.

**The President to be Commander-in-Chief of Army and Navy and Head of Executive Departments—May Grant Reprieves and Pardons.**

Section. 2. 1. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

**President May, with Concurrence of Senate, Make Treaties, Appoint Ambassadors, &c.—Appointment of Inferior Officers, Authority of Congress Over.**

2. He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls. Judges of the supreme Court. and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

**President May Fill Vacancies in Office During Recess of Senate.**

3. The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

**President to Give Advice to Congress—May Convene or Adjourn it on Certain Occasions—To Receive Ambassadors, &c.—Have Laws Executed and Commission all Officers.**

Section. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the officers of the United States.

**All Civil Officers Removable by Impeachment.**

Section. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

**ARTICLE III.**

● **Judicial Power—How Vested—Term of Office and Compensation of Judges.**

Section. 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

**\*Jurisdiction of Federal Courts.**

Section. 2. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority,—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States:—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

\*This section is abridged by Article XI of the Amendments.



**Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of Supreme Court.**

2. In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases, before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

**Trial of all Crimes, Except Impeachment, to be by Jury.**

3. The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

**Treason Defined—Conviction of.**

Section. 3. 1. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

**Congress to Declare Punishment for Treason—Proviso.**

2. The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

**ARTICLE IV.****Each State to Give Full Faith and Credit to the Public Acts and Records of Other States.**

Section. 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

**Privileges of Citizens.**

Section. 2. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

**Extradition Between the Several States.**

2. A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

**\*Persons Held to Labor or Service in One State, Fleeing to Another, to be Returned.**

3. No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

**New States.**

Section. 3. 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

**Regulations Concerning Territory.**

2. The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

**Republican Form of Government and Protection Guaranteed the Several States.**

Section. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

**ARTICLE V.**

**Ways in Which the Constitution can be Amended.**

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

**ARTICLE VI.**

**Debts Contracted Under the Confederation Secured.**

1. All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

**Constitution, Laws and Treaties of the United States to be Supreme.**

2. This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States, which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

**Who Shall Take Constitutional Oath—No Religious Test as to Official Qualification.**

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the Several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

**ARTICLE VII.**

**Constitution to be Considered Adopted When Ratified by Nine States.**

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth IN WITNESS whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G<sup>o</sup>: WASHINGTON—

Presidt. and deputy from Virginia

Attest

WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON

NICHOLAS GILMAN

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM

RUFUS KING

\*See Thirteenth Amendment.

WM. SAML. JOHNSON

ALEXANDER HAMILTON

WILL LIVINGSTON  
DAVID BREARLEY

B. FRANKLIN  
THOMAS MIFFLIN  
ROBT. MORRIS  
GEO. CLYMER

GEO. READ  
GUNNING BEDFORD, JUN.  
JOHN DICKINSON

JAMES MCHENRY  
DAN OF ST. THOS. JENIFER

JOHN BLAIR

WM. BLOUNT  
RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT

J. RUTLEDGE  
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY

WILLIAM FEW

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN

New York.

New Jersey.

WM. PATTERSON  
JONA: DAYTON

Pennsylvania.

THOS. FITZSIMMONS  
JARED INGERSOLL  
JAMES WILSON  
GOUY MORRIS

Delaware.

RICHARD BASSETT  
JACO: BROOM

Maryland.

DAN'L. CARROLL

Virginia.

JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.

HU WILLIAMSON

South Carolina.

CHARLES PINCKNEY  
PIERCE BUTLER

Georgia.

ABR. BALDWIN.

## AMENDMENTS.

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

## [ARTICLE I.]\*

## Freedom of Religion, of Speech, of the Press, and Right of Petition.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

## [ARTICLE II.]

## Right of People to Bear Arms not to be Infringed.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

## [ARTICLE III.]

## Quartering of Troops.

No Soldier, shall in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

## [ARTICLE IV.]

## Persons and Houses to be Secure from Unreasonable Searches and Seizures.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

## ARTICLE V.]

## Trials for Crime—Just Compensation for Private Property Taken for Public Use.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

## [ARTICLE VI.]

## Civil Rights in Trials for Crimes Enumerated.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with

\*The first ten articles of amendment to the Constitution of the United States (with two others which were not ratified by the requisite number of States) were submitted to the several State Legislatures by a resolution of Congress which passed on the 25th of September, 1789, at the first session of the First Congress, and were ratified by the Legislatures of the following States: New Jersey, November 20, 1789; Maryland, December 19, 1789; North Carolina, December 22, 1789; South Carolina, January 19, 1790; New Hampshire, January 25, 1790; Delaware, January 28, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790; New York, March 27, 1790; Rhode Island, June 15, 1790; Vermont, November 3, 1791; Virginia, December 15, 1791. The acts of the Legislatures of the States ratifying these amendments were transmitted by the Governors to the President, and by him communicated to Congress. The Legislatures of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Georgia do not appear by the record to have ratified them.

the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

[ARTICLE VII.]

Civil Rights in Civil Suits.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

[ARTICLE VIII.]

Excessive Bail Fines and Punishments Prohibited.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

[ARTICLE IX.]

Reserved Rights of People.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

[ARTICLE X.]

Powers not Delegated, Reserved to States and People Respectively.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

[ARTICLE XI.]†

Judicial Power of United States not to Extend to Suits Against a State.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

[ARTICLE XII.]

Present Mode of Electing President and Vice President by Electors.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, § and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person, voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate:—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted:—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list

\*The eleventh amendment to the Constitution of the United States was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States by a resolution of Congress on the 5th of September, 1794, at the first session of the Third Congress; and on the 8th of January, 1798, at the second session of the fifth Congress, it was declared by the President, in a message to the two Houses of Congress, to have been adopted by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, there being at that time sixteen States in the Union.

†See Article III, Sec. 2.

‡The twelfth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, there being then seventeen States, in lieu of the original third paragraph of the first section of the second article, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 12th of December, 1803, at the first of the States in 1804, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated 3, 1887.

§On the second Wednesday in February, by act of Congress, approved February session of the Eighth Congress, and was ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths the 25th of September, 1804.

¶On the second Monday in January by act of Congress, approved February 3, 1887.

of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

[ARTICLE XIII.]\*

Slavery Prohibited.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Congress Given Power to Enforce this Article.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[ARTICLE XIV.]{

Citizenship Defined—Privileges of Citizens.

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

\*The thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, there being then thirty-six States, by a resolution of Congress passed on the 1st of February, 1865, at the second session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was ratified, according to a proclamation of the Secretary of State dated December 18, 1865, by the Legislatures of twenty-seven of the thirty-six States, viz: Illinois, February 1, 1865; Rhode Island, February 2, 1865; Michigan, February 2, 1865; Maryland, February 3, 1865; New York, February 3, 1865; West Virginia, February 3, 1865; Maine, February 7, 1865; Kansas, February 7, 1865; Massachusetts, February 8, 1865; Pennsylvania, February 8, 1865; Virginia, February 9, 1865; Ohio, February 10, 1865; Missouri, February 10, 1865; Indiana, February 16, 1865; Nevada, February 16, 1865; Louisiana, February 17, 1865; Minnesota, February 23, 1865; Wisconsin, March 1, 1865; Vermont, March 9, 1865; Tennessee, April 7, 1865; Arkansas, April 29, 1865; Connecticut, May 5, 1865; New Hampshire, July 1, 1865; South Carolina, November 13, 1865; Alabama, December 2, 1865; North Carolina, December 4, 1865; Georgia, December 9, 1865. The following States not enumerated in the proclamation of the Secretary of State also ratified this amendment: Oregon, December 11, 1865; California, December 20, 1865; Florida, December 28, 1865; New Jersey, January 23, 1866; Iowa, January 24, 1866; Texas, February 18, 1870.

{The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the Legislature of the several States by the Thirty-ninth Congress, on the 16th of June, 1866. On the 21st of July, 1868, Congress adopted and transmitted to the Department of State a concurrent resolution declaring that "the Legislatures of the States of Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina, and Louisiana, being three-fourths and more of the several States of the Union, have ratified the fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, duly proposed by two-thirds of each House of the Thirty-ninth Congress: Therefore, Resolved, That said fourteenth article is hereby declared to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and it shall be duly promulgated as such by the Secretary of State." The Secretary of State accordingly issued a proclamation, dated the 28th of July,

**Apportionment of Representatives.**

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

**Disqualification for Office—Removal of Disability.**

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

**Public Debt not to be Questioned—Payment of Debts and Claims Incurred in Aid of Rebellion Forbidden.**

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

**Congress Given Power to Enforce this Article.**

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

**[ARTICLE XV.]\*****Right of Certain Citizens to Vote Established.**

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

1868, declaring that the proposed fourteenth amendment had been ratified, in the manner hereafter mentioned, by the Legislatures of thirty of the thirty-six States, viz: Connecticut, June 30, 1866; New Hampshire, July 7, 1866; Tennessee, July 19, 1866; New Jersey, September 11, 1866 (and the Legislature of the same State passed a resolution in April, 1868, to withdraw its consent to it); Oregon, September 19, 1866; Vermont, November 9, 1866; Georgia, rejected it November 13, 1866; and ratified it July 21, 1868; North Carolina rejected it December 4, 1866, and ratified it July 4, 1868; South Carolina rejected it December 20, 1866, and ratified it July 9, 1868; New York ratified it January 10, 1867; Ohio ratified it January 11, 1867 (and the Legislature of the same State passed a resolution in January, 1868, to withdraw its consent to it); Illinois ratified it January 15, 1867; West Virginia, January 16, 1867; Kansas, January 18, 1867; Maine, January 19, 1867; Nevada, January 22, 1867; Missouri, January 26, 1867; Indiana, January 29, 1867; Minnesota, February 1, 1867; Rhode Island, February 7, 1867; Wisconsin, February 13, 1867; Pennsylvania, February 13, 1867; Michigan, February 15, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Iowa, April 3, 1868; Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Florida, June 9, 1868; Louisiana, July 9, 1868; and Alabama, July 13, 1868. Georgia, again ratified the amendment February 2, 1870. Texas rejected it November 1, 1866, and ratified it February 18, 1870. Virginia rejected it January 19, 1867, and ratified it October 8, 1869. The amendment was rejected by Kentucky January 10, 1867; by Delaware February 8, 1867; by Maryland March 23, 1867, and was not afterwards ratified by either State.

\*The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Fortieth Congress, on the 27th of February, 1869, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State,

**Congress Given Power to Enforce this Article.**

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

**[ARTICLE XVI.]\*****Taxes on Incomes—Congress Given Power to Lay and Collect.**

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

**[ARTICLE XVII.]†****Election of United States Senators—Filling of Vacancies—Qualifications of Electors.**

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the Legislatures of twenty-nine of the thirty-seven States, viz: Nevada, March 1, 1869; West Virginia, March 3, 1869; North Carolina, March 5, 1869; Louisiana, March 5, 1869; Illinois, March 5, 1869; Michigan, March 5, 1869; Wisconsin, March 9, 1869; Massachusetts, March 12, 1869; Maine, March 12, 1869; South Carolina, March 16, 1869; Pennsylvania, March 26, 1869; Arkansas, March 30, 1869; New York, April 14, 1869. (and the Legislature of the same State passed a resolution January 5, 1870, to withdraw its consent to it): Indiana, May 14, 1869; Connecticut, May 19, 1869; Florida, June 15, 1869; New Hampshire, July 7, 1869; Virginia, October 8, 1869; Vermont, October 21, 1869; Alabama, November 24, 1869; Missouri, January 10, 1870; Mississippi, January 17, 1870; Rhode Island, January 18, 1870; Kansas, January 19, 1870; Ohio rejected it May 4, 1869, and ratified it January 27, 1870; Georgia, February 2, 1870; Iowa, February 3, 1870; Nebraska, February 17, 1870; Texas, February 18, 1870; Minnesota, February 19, 1870. The State of New Jersey rejected the amendment and afterwards ratified it on the 21st of February, 1871, subsequent to the date of the proclamation of the Secretary of State. The States of California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Oregon and Tennessee rejected this amendment.

\*The sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, by the Sixty-first Congress, and was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated February 25, 1913, to have been ratified by the Legislatures of thirty-six States, viz: Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina, Illinois, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Maryland, Georgia, Texas, Ohio, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Montana, Indiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Maine, Tennessee, Arkansas, Wisconsin, New York, South Dakota, Arizona, Minnesota, Louisiana, Delaware and Wyoming.

†The seventeenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the second session of the Sixty-second Congress, and was declared, in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated May 31, 1913, to have been ratified by the Legislatures of thirty-six States, viz: Massachusetts, Arizona, Minnesota, New York, Kansas, Oregon, North Carolina, California, Michigan, Idaho, West Virginia, Nebraska, Iowa, Montana, Texas, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Illinois, North Dakota, Nevada, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Indiana, Missouri, New Mexico, New Jersey, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.



## LAW AS TO PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The presidential succession is fixed by chapter 4 of the acts of the 49th Congress, first session. In case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both the president and vice-president, then the secretary of state shall act as president until the disability of the president or vice-president is removed or a president is elected. If there be no secretary of state, then the secretary of the treasury will act; and the remainder of the order of succession is as follows: The secretary of war, attorney-general, postmaster-general, secretary of the navy and secretary of the interior. The acting president must, upon taking office, convene Congress, if not at the time in session, in extraordinary session, giving twenty days' notice. This act applies only to such cabinet officers as shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the senate, and are eligible under the constitution to the presidency.

## THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

"The Monroe doctrine" was enunciated in the following words in President Monroe's message to Congress December 2, 1823:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. \* \* \* We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Secretary of State Olney in his despatch of July 20, 1895, on the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute, said:

"It (the Monroe doctrine) does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American States. It does not relieve any American State from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them."

President Roosevelt in a speech in 1902 upon the results of the Spanish-American war, said:

"The Monroe doctrine is simply a statement of our very firm belief that the nations now existing on this continent must be left to work out their own destinies among themselves, and that this continent is no longer to be regarded as the colonizing ground of any European power. The one power on the continent that can make the power effective is, of course, ourselves; for in the world as it is, a nation which advances a given doctrine, likely to interfere in any way with other nations, must possess the power to back it up, if it wishes the doctrine to be respected."



**E. T. ENGLAND,**  
**Attorney General.**

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**THE SEPARATION OF WEST VIRGINIA FROM THE MOTHER STATE.**

An Interesting Review by the late John J. Davis, of Harrison County, of a Long Continued Sectional Controversy Between Eastern and Western Virginia.—Separation Talked of Years Before the War.

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**INTRODUCTION BY HON. SEPTIMIUS HALL.**

History shows the trans-Allegheny counties of Virginia, now West Virginia, were the helpless victims of the counties lying east of the Alleghenies—more especially east of the Blue Ridge—in all things down to the formation of West Virginia, and in the debt matter down to the present time. The basic trouble between the people of these two sections of Virginia was the so-called “mixed basis” of representation—a representation based upon both white population and property—which “mixed basis” prevailed to a greater or less extent in the organization of the general assembly of Virginia from the adoption of the constitution of 1776—succeeding the colonial form of government—down to the formation of West Virginia.

The counties of Eastern Virginia were largely slave-holding, while the counties of the west were practically non-slaveholding. Slaves were property in those days. The “mixed basis” gave to the slave-holding counties east of the Blue Ridge absolute control of the general assembly of Virginia. In fact, a minority of the white voters located in the slave-holding counties controlled a majority of the white voters of Virginia. This unequal, unfair and unjust representation enabled the white voters—especially east of the Blue Ridge—to subordinate, as they did in all things, the governmental affairs of Virginia to their own selfish interests and to the detriment of the people of the west.

**Four Districts.**

At one time, in order to hold the balance of power in the slave-holding counties, Virginia—for purposes of representation in the general assembly—was divided into four districts. The house of delegates, for instance, was composed of one hundred and twenty-seven members, twenty-nine of whom were assigned to the counties west of the Allegheny mountains, twenty-four to the Valley counties between the Allegheny mountains and the Blue Ridge, forty to the counties between the Blue Ridge and the head of tidewater, and thirty-four to the tidewater counties. Any future reapportionment, it was provided, should be made in proportion to these districts.

The people west of the Blue Ridge favored the “white basis,” exclusively, as it is now, and the people east of the Blue Ridge favored the mixed or

compound basis. The battle between the people east and west of the Blue Ridge over the basis of representation in the general assembly of Virginia was constant, fierce and intensely bitter from the adoption of the first constitution of 1776 down to the separation.

#### The Debt Created.

It was under these conditions that the Virginia debt was created, the counties in Eastern Virginia appropriating substantially all of the proceeds of the bonds for public improvements within their own borders, while the counties of the west were helpless victims and powerless to prevent such an unjust discrimination. It was the tyranny in governmental affairs, exercised over the trans-Allegheny counties in the manner hereinbefore described, by the counties of Eastern Virginia, that caused an intense feeling amongst the people of the trans-Allegheny counties for separation long prior to the civil war of 1861-5.

The feeling for separation in the trans-Allegheny counties was substantially unanimous and the late civil war furnished the opportunity.

December 31st, 1913, I wrote that distinguished and learned gentleman, the Honorable John J. Davis, of Harrison county—who has since departed this life—for some information along these lines, and his reply so completely and truthfully explained the entire situation that I obtained his consent to, and, at the time, published his letter in one of the leading newspapers of the State. The author subsequently—for private distribution among his friends—re-printed it in pamphlet form.

The document is such a valuable contribution to the history of the former trouble between the people of the trans-Allegheny counties (now West Virginia) and the people of the counties of Eastern Virginia, that West Virginians generally, I think, should have the benefit of the information it contains by having it preserved in the "Blue Book" as an important historical paper.

The reply to my letter was dated at Clarksburg, West Virginia, January 5th, 1914, and excluding the complimentary opening was as follows:

#### LETTER OF JOHN J. DAVIS TO SEPTIMIUS HALL.

"It is a matter of some historical interest to know that until the convention of 1829-30, Virginia never attempted to change or alter the State constitution adopted in 1776, and that prior to the late war, and the division of the State, there were only two attempts to amend that constitution.

It is not necessary to go back to the convention of August 1st, 1774, or to the convention of March 20th, 1775, as these conventions did not frame constitutions, but they directed the affairs of the colony, and had much to do with the future destiny of its people. They, like the convention of 1776, were revolutionary bodies.

#### First Written Constitution of a Free State.

The convention which met in the city of Williamsburg on Monday, May 6th, 1776, framed the first written constitution of a free State in the annals

of the world. Edmund Pendleton was elected or chosen president of that convention. The last meeting ever attempted by the house of burgesses was on the 6th of May, 1776. The record or journal of the proceedings of that body on that date simply recites that

'Several members met, but did neither proceed to business nor adjourn, as a house of burgesses.'

#### First Assembly Under First Constitution.

William Wirt Henry, in his life of Patrick Henry, says:

'On October 7th, 1776, the first assembly under the new constitution met in Williamsburg, consisting of a senate elected by the people, and the members of the late convention as a house of delegates.'

The Convention passed the following ordinances:

'A Declaration of Rights; the constitution or form of government; prescribing the oaths of office; erecting salt works; enabling magistrates and officers to continue the administration of justice, and for settling the general mode of proceedings in criminal cases; arranging counties in districts, for electing senators, and ascertaining their wages; establishing a mode of punishment for the enemies of America in the colony; establishing a mode of making tobacco payments during the discontinuance of the inspection law; providing for the expenses of the delegates to the General Congress; making it a felony to counterfeit continental paper currency; providing for the better defence of the frontiers of the colony; and establishing a Board of Commissioners to superintend and direct the naval affairs of the colony.'

#### Declaration of Rights Adopted.

The Declaration of Rights was adopted on the 12th day of June—twenty-two days in advance of the Declaration of Independence of the United Colonies in Philadelphia. The plan of government for the Colony of Virginia was adopted on the 29th day of June, or five days before the Declaration of Independence of the United Colonies in Philadelphia.

#### Right and Limitation of Suffrage.

Under the constitution of 1776, suffrage was limited to white male citizens, aged twenty-one years, who were possessed of a certain freehold or estate in land. During the interregnum before the adoption of this constitution, the ordinance of the convention of 1775, providing for the election of delegates to the convention of 1776, extended the right of suffrage to free white men, inhabitants of Fincastle and West Augusta, in possession of the requisite quantity of land, and claiming freeholds therein, though they should have obtained no patents or legal titles to their lauds. Thus the right of suffrage stood when the constitution was adopted. In 1723, free negroes, Indians, and mulattoes might vote at elections, but by the acts of that year they were disqualified.

By the acts of 1735, the right of suffrage was confined to freeholders of

a hundred acres of land, unsettled, or twenty-five acres of improved land, and all freeholders in towns, but with a right to vote only in the county where the land or a greater part of it lay. All this, however, is history with which you are familiar and therefore is perhaps not germane to what you wish to know. In none of these several acts, or in the constitution of 1776, is there mention of the basis upon which representation should be apportioned.

#### Time Basis of Representation Was Likely Fixed.

It is possible that in the legislation between 1776, and the amendment of the constitution by the convention of 1829-30, the basis for the apportionment of representation was fixed, for in the constitution as amended by that convention we find an apportionment made for the delegates and senators, and also a provision declaring that:

‘The whole number of members to which this State may at any time be entitled in the house of representatives of the United States, shall be apportioned as nearly as may be among the several counties, cities, boroughs and towns of the state, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.’

I have not had time to look back at the several acts passed after 1776, and prior to 1829, to see if such apportionment applied to the election of delegates and senators to the general assembly of Virginia, but the inequality in the apportionment of representation was one of the grievances complained of by the western part of the State.

#### Basis of Representation a Bone of Contention.

Efforts had been made at various times for a convention to amend the constitution of 1776, but without success. The people west of the Blue Ridge were in favor of a white basis of representation exclusively. The people east of the Blue Ridge favored the mixed or compound basis. The former wanted manhood suffrage, while the latter clung to the requirement then in vogue of freehold suffrage. James Monroe was made president of the convention of 1829, but owing to ill health resigned in December, and Philip P. Barbour, of Orange, was elected president in his stead. “There were giants in those days,” who were members of that convention: James Madison, Philip P. Barbour, John Randolph, Charles Fenton Mercer, James Monroe, Philip Doddridge, Alexander Campbell, Eugenius Wilson, Lewis Summers, Edwin S. Duncan, Adam See, John Laidley, Littleton W. Tazewell and many others, men noted for their ability. When the question of calling a convention to amend the constitution of 1776 was submitted, 21,896 voted for, and 16,640 against a convention.

#### Constitutional Convention of 1829.

This convention organized on the 5th day of October, 1829. On the 24th day of October, the Committee on the Legislative Department of

the Government, reported a series of twelve resolutions, the first being as follows:

*'Resolved, That in the apportionment of representation in the house of delegates, regard should be had to the white population exclusively.'*

Mr. Green, of Culpepper, moved to strike out the word 'exclusively' and insert in lieu thereof the words 'and taxation combined.'

On the 31st, Mr. Scott, of Fauquier, proposed to amend the resolution as amended by Mr. Green, so that it would read as follows:

*'Resolved, That in the apportionment of representation in the house of delegates, regard should be had to the white population and taxation combined, and in the senate to white population exclusively.'*

#### Brief History of a Noted Debate.

Then followed one of the greatest debates on the resolution, as amended, of which there is any record. On the 27th, Judge Abel P. Upshur, of Northampton, opened the debate in favor of the resolution as amended by Mr. Green. Philip Doddridge, of Brooke, followed in opposition to the amendment and favored the original resolution. After the question had been debated three weeks, Mr. Leigh, of Chesterfield, proposed a substitute to the effect that representation in the house of delegates should be apportioned on what was called the Federal number, consisting of the free whites, together with three-fifths of the slaves. This was rejected by a vote of forty-nine to forty-seven, a victory for the advocates of the white basis. Subsequently both the Green and Scott amendments were rejected. The main question was not voted on until the 20th of December. In the meantime, there was a revulsion of sentiment, and the original resolution was rejected by a vote of forty-eight to forty-eight. On the same day the convention, by a vote of fifty-five to forty-one, adopted the following:

#### Compromise Resolution.

*'Resolved, That the representation in the House of Delegates and the Senate shall be apportioned as follows: There shall be thirteen senators west of the Blue Ridge mountains, and nineteen east of those mountains.*

*'There shall be in the House of Delegates one hundred and twenty-seven members, of whom twenty-nine shall be elected from the District West of the Allegheny Mountains; twenty-four from the Valley between the Allegheny and Blue Ridge; forty from the Blue Ridge to the head of tidewater, and thirty-four thence to the country below.'*

This compromise gave to the tidewater section and the 'country below' a majority of the representation in the house of delegates, and an undue proportion of the apportionment if the same had been fixed upon the white basis, as contended for by the Valley and the trans-Allegheny portion of the State.

### Apportionment Unsatisfactory in Valley and West of Mountains.

So unjust and unfair was this apportionment to the Valley and the trans-Allegheny section, that Robert B. Taylor, a member of the convention from the district composed of the counties of Norfolk, Princess Anne, Nansemond and the Borough of Norfolk, whose constituents had instructed him to vote for the compromise, resigned his seat in that body, and in his letter of resignation, placed in the hands of the president of the convention, he took occasion to say, in giving his reasons for resigning, that

'Believing that the measure I am instructed to support is hostile to free institutions; destructive of equality of rights among our citizens; and the introduction of a principle, that a minority, on account of wealth, shall rule the majority of the qualified voters of the State, I should be guilty of moral treason against the liberty of my native land, if I allowed myself to be the instrument by which this mischief is effected.'

### Right of Reversioners and Remaindermen Extended.

The convention of 1829-30, made but few changes in the constitution of 1776, and did not change the right of suffrage accorded to freeholders by the constitution of 1776, but it extended the right of reversioners and remaindermen of freehold estates and leaseholds for a term of not less than five years of an annual value of twenty dollars:

'And every such citizen, (white males twenty-one years old and upwards) who for twelve months next preceding had been a housekeeper and head of a family within the county, city, town, borough or election district where he may offer to vote, and shall have been assessed with a part of the revenue of the Commonwealth within the preceding year and actually paid the same—and no other persons—shall be qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly in the county, city, town, or borough respectively, wherein such land shall lie, or such housekeeper and head of a family shall live.'

It provided also that all votes should be given openly, or *viva voce*, and not by ballot.

### Amended Constitution Ratified.

When this amended constitution was submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, 26,055 votes were cast for it and 15,563 votes were cast against it. The people west of the Blue Ridge were opposed to the constitution, not having secured the white basis of representation and 'manhood suffrage;' and these counties cast 6,110 votes for the constitution and 13,337 against it. Its adoption, instead of allaying only intensified the sectional feeling between eastern Virginia, and the Valley and west of the Alleghenies, which, since 1829, had been growing both in population and wealth, and as they grew in this respect, jealousy of the power held by the eastern section in the government of the State, grew proportionately, and a struggle began.



### Beginning of a Great Struggle.

The east, in protection of its slave interests, held stubbornly to its balance of power, as the west was practically non-slave-holding and largely anti-slavery. Resolutions providing for a re-apportionment of State representation on a white suffrage basis, with a view to giving the west a share in the government in proportion to its population, were defeated each assembly from 1841, by solid eastern majorities. With each defeat the spirit of the people of the western sections—the Valley and the trans-Alleghenies—became more determined, and talk of dismemberment of the State became current. (Similar talk had been indulged in by the section below tide-water when the governor of the State, just after the Nat Turner insurrection, suggested there should be legislation in relation to the removal of the free negroes from the State and recommended that steps be taken looking to the gradual abolition of slavery.)

### Questions at Issue Lead to Memorable Debate.

Conditions on the vexed questions at issue between the east and west remaining thus unchanged, a debate took place in the Franklin Society, of Lexington, in 1847, on this question:

'Should the people of Western Virginia delay any longer in taking steps to bring about a division of the State?'

The debate lasted from January 30th, 1847, to April 24th, 1847. The discussion hinged on the slavery question and John Letcher—according to a biographical sketch of him which appeared sometime ago in one volume of the 'John P. Branch Historical Papers'—made three speeches urging action to bring about dismemberment of the State to remove negro slavery from the western section. Dr. Henry Ruffner, President of Washington College, was also on the same side with Letcher.

### Publication of Ruffner Pamphlet.

Afterwards—in September, 1847—Letcher, with a number of other citizens, wrote to Dr. Ruffner asking him to publish his 'not only able but unanswerable argument in favor of a removal of the negro population from western Virginia,' adding

'We cannot expect that you will be able to furnish us with the speech as it was delivered, nor is it our wish that you confine yourself to the views then expressed. Our desire is to have the whole argument in favor of the proposition presented to the public in a perspicuous and condensed form.'

Dr. Ruffner complied with this request, adding:

'As we are nearly all slaveholders, and none of us approve of the principles and measures of the sect of abolitionists, we think that no one can be offended with us for offering to the people an argument whose sole object is to show that the prosperity of our West Virginia

—if not of east Virginia also—would be promoted by gradually removing the institution of slavery, in a manner consistent with the rights and interests of slaveholders.'

Attached to the request for publication of this address were the names of eleven prominent citizens of Lexington, including that of John Letcher.

You doubtless remember how his participation in procuring the publication of this pamphlet—known as the 'Ruffner Pamphlet'—came home to plague Mr. Letcher when he thereafter became a candidate for the nomination for governor, and how nearly it came to defeating him for the nomination.

#### Another Constitutional Convention Ordered.

In pursuance of an act of the general assembly, passed March 4th, 1850, the people in the State, in the month of April following, voted on the question: 'Shall there be a convention to amend the constitution of this commonwealth?' The election resulted in a large majority in favor of a convention. Delegates to the convention were elected on the fourth Thursday in August, and the convention assembled in the city of Richmond on Monday, October 14th, 1850. The bill passed by the legislature in 1850, providing for a constitutional convention, provided that:

'members were to be apportioned on the so-called Mixed Basis, i. e., one delegate for every 13,151 white inhabitants, and every \$7.000.24 taxes paid into the State Treasury. This gave the east, with all her slave property, seventy-six delegates and the west fifty-nine. The trans-Allegheny made a vigorous fight against the adoption or ratification of the bill, but the Valley went solidly with the East for it.'

(See Ambler's Sectionalism in Virginia, p. 260.)

John Letcher—who was in favor of the 'white basis'—was elected a member of the convention and took his seat therein. East of the Blue Ridge, Henry A. Wise, of Accomac, was the only 'white basis' delegate elected, while west of that line none but 'white basis' men were elected.

#### John Letcher a Champion of Western Virginia.

Mr. Letcher was courageous and outspoken in his advocacy of the cause of Western Virginia, and in favor of the 'white basis.' The convention adjourned on the 4th of November to await the result of the census, and reassembled on the 6th day of January, 1851, when the real work of reform began. On the 28th day of that month the Committee of the Executive Department reported, Mr. Letcher and John S. Carlisle submitting a minority report embodying the stand of the west on the questions involved.

#### Fight Over Basis of Representation.

The basis of representation was the next question brought up, and a great debate began. The committee appointed to determine the proper

basis disagreed by a vote of twelve to twelve. This was regarded as a fight almost for existence on the part of the west. On March 1st, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Letcher made his first great speech. He spoke from and of the west, and his speech was an expression of the thought and feeling of that section. I quote a brief part of it:

'I come here as one of the native-born sons of that great west to demand for my people nothing but what is right; to demand at the hands of this convention those rights which will insure to the people of western Virginia that political equality and political power which is enjoyed by the people of eastern Virginia.'

He said if the doctrine of 'interests' (meaning slave interests) was what guided the east, then 'it is time for the west to separate' from the east. He pointed out the unfairness of the election of delegates to the convention, the west not getting its just share of representatives \* \* \* and further said:

'The fact is that the gentlemen of the east have but one idea in their heads, and that is 'negro-ology.' They can never see beyond it; and to their peculiar notions regarding its perpetuation, everything must conform.'

#### Letcher Charges Eastern Virginia With Inconsistency.

Mr. Letcher became somewhat sarcastic when he referred to the boasted superiority of the east. He presented figures to disprove claims of the east in regard to the protection of slave property under the white basis. In a bitter outburst the east was denounced because of its inconsistency on the subject of slavery, going back to 1816 in support of his argument. He also attacked the stand taken by the east against money for internal improvements in the west, because of the debt it would incur, and said that the State was already in debt \$8,700,000 for improvements in the east, and the east proposed to defer the payment of this amount for thirty or fifty years, *by which time the west would have grown sufficiently to pay off the debt in taxes.*

Following this Mr. Letcher gave expression to these impassioned remarks:

'For what have we met?' He answered, 'To amend the Constitution of the State.' Why so? Because it was objectionable to a majority of the people of the State. If a Constitution cannot be made agreeable to all the people, then it must be made agreeable to a majority of the people and a majority of their interests. And yet the easterners say there shall be no adoption of a Constitution not having in it the mixed basis. Are they thus to stifle popular want? Not a single man in the convention can say that he believes the mixed basis is wanted by a majority of the people of the State. And the power is sought to be retained in the hands of the minority, and a Constitution forced upon the majority against their consent. Do the gentlemen know with whom they are dealing? Do they believe that the western people are slaves—that all sense of their rights has departed from them and that they have not the power, the will, and the determination to resist a tyrannical spirit like this? \* \* \* \* \*

Let me tell the gentlemen that there is danger, if this course is per-

severed in. \* \* \* If they want a division of the State, they are taking every effective means to bring about so sad a result.'

In reply to statements that were made that all party lines were broken in the east on the mixed basis, Letcher said:

'I want to tell the gentlemen that party lines are down also in the west. I am ready to throw down the party flag, and trample it in the dust whenever it shall become necessary for me to degrade the western people in order to give my party the ascendancy in Virginia. If the party can only be maintained at the sacrifice of equality, you must get other hands to do the work; I will not do it for one.'

#### Henry A. Wise Favored White Basis of Representation.

Henry A. Wise, who was also a member of the convention, alone and single handed stood in Tidewater Virginia, as an advocate of the suffrage or white basis of representation. He alone among the members from that section championed the cause of the west. In an address delivered to the people of his district in May, 1850, announcing himself a candidate to represent them in the convention to revise the constitution, after declaring himself in favor of a liberal public school system, his grandson, in his biography of his grandfather says, that continuing his address, Mr. Wise further said:

'I hold that the only true element of representation in the legislature is the will of the people. That property, whether it consists of horses and lands or carriages, or cash, or an ox, or a maid-servant, or a man-servant, or anything that is a man's, having no will, has no right as such to be represented; morally, the owner of it has the right only to have it protected by the constitution and the law; that representation ought to be fairly, and equally, as possible, apportioned among the legal voters of the state—those who are endowed by the Creator with reason, free-will, and conscience, and by the constitution, with political entity, and the franchise of suffrage; that the will of the majority of legal voters, subject only to the constitutional guarantees of protection to minorities of persons and to the property, ought to give the law to the State; that minorities of persons represented, and property unrepresented, are entitled to constitutional guarantees of protection, and the majority in convention is bound to provide them; that they can be easily provided and can be made ample and certain securities against all unequal burdens and oppressions upon a minority, or upon property; that our present representation in the legislature, based, as in part it is, practically on slaves, who have no political voice or entity; on carriages, which are in many instances but extravagant luxuries; and on licenses to sell whiskey, which are human curses, is not only fundamentally aristocratic and anti-republican, but it has proven utterly futile and fallacious in protecting the state from an onerous debt of fifteen millions of dollars for local works of minor importance or values to any, and of no profit to the tidewater region, whilst it degrades our brethren in the western portion of the State by its invidious inequality.'

We of today can scarcely realize the attitude of the people of Virginia on these questions of so much importance to the west as well as to the east, as late as the middle of the last century. With their dislike of in-

novation and their devotion to tradition many of the leading men of the State regarded the views of Mr. Wise as worthy of the French Revolution. The 'Richmond Whig' called him a 'modern Jack Cade.'

#### Easterners Cling to the Mixed Basis.

The great question of representation transcended all others in importance in the convention which assembled in Richmond in August, 1850. Virginia—with a fatuity that now seems inexplicable—clung to the mixed basis and the freehold suffrage. Scott, Stanard, Barbour, and other eastern champions contended that by the adoption of the white or suffrage basis, the west, which paid about one-third of the taxes, would be given the control; that property would fail to receive adequate protection; that a mere numerical majority would rule, instead of a majority in interest; and that the west would impose heavy taxes for the purpose of improvements, and would, furthermore, overtax or abolish slavery, and extend the railroad between Winchester and Baltimore, thus carrying the trade of the valley and mountain region to the latter city.

#### Extracts From Speech of Henry A. Wise.

On the 23rd of April, Wise began his great speech in the convention in favor of the white basis saying:

'Mr. President, for myself, personally, on this subject I have not one word to say. All personal considerations are overshadowed by the Coliseum of the State. What man—what mere man—now living is worthy to be considered—to be weighed in the balance at this moment, when the crisis of our fate has come! and Virginia, Virginia is in the scale? \* \* \* \* \* What are local considerations, what is trans-Allegheny, what is the Valley, what is Piedmont, what is Tidewater, what are these mere sectional conflicts compared with entire immeasurable interests of the State, as a whole State,—a State measured by herself in the past—a State that cannot be measured for the future? Now the question is whether in this moment of general rivalry among States, Virginia shall remain supine and dormant, or whether Virginia shall not reach out her hands to take an empire more magnificent than that of the Cæsars?'

He referred to the speech of Upshur, made twenty years before, in the convention of 1829-30, and pointed out the injustice of the system by which a majority of ninety thousand white voters west of the mountains were denied an equal voice with the east, merely because the east paid an excess of \$132,000 of taxes and on three hundred and forty-eight thousand slaves, and declared that these men west of the mountains were their brother Virginians, and that it was wrong to distrust and humiliate them. In closing his speech he said:

'Give us an united people with one affection, one interest, one feeling and one impulse. If any people upon the face of God's earth ought to be inspired by the recollections and glories of the past, it is Virginia; for she has more than Greece or Rome to inspire her. With the glory of the past to inspire her, what might she not achieve? Give me for the people of Virginia free and universal

education, give me free and equal suffrage, give me free and universal representation for our people, and who can foretell our destiny?’

#### Tidewater People Advocate Division of the State.

Many men in the tidewater section regarded the new constitution—which was adopted by an overwhelming vote of the people—a violation of the rights of the east, and some talked of a division of the State—among whom was Littleton Waller Tazewell—before they would surrender the mixed basis.

A writer in the ‘Southern Literary Messenger,’ describing Wise’s speech, which occupied five days in its delivery, said:

‘The effect of his speech was strikingly evident; and if the true test of an orator is in his power to convince a mixed audience of the truth of his own opinions, and to carry with him their attention and their sympathies, Henry A. Wise is one of the most eloquent men in Virginia \* \* \* \* \* He led the van of the western party, and perhaps contributed more than any other man to the success which that party achieved.’

#### Origin of the Dismemberment Idea.

From whence, then, did West Virginia learn the value to her, of a division of the State? Was it not from her eastern brethren? The war furnished West Virginia the opportunity for accomplishing a division by revolutionary methods.

In 1816 a self-constituted convention assembled at the call of a number of gentlemen west of the Blue Ridge, to consider what steps should be taken to secure the calling of a convention to amend or frame a new constitution. The several counties were requested to send two delegates each to this convention, but only thirty-five were present. James Pindell, from this county, (Harrison) was one of the persons who attended as a delegate. The convention met in Staunton and proceeded to organize and elect its officers with all the formality required if the body had been legally called. The most important question considered by them was, naturally, the question of representation. (A committee was appointed which made a report setting out the injustice and inequality of apportioning representation upon a mixed basis, and, as illustrating the injustice thus done to the western part of the State, the committee in its report showed that the west, with a white population of 212,036, had only four senators, while the east, with a white population of only 162,717 had thirteen senators.) Is it any wonder the people of the west felt aggrieved by such inequality and became more and more restless under such apparent tyranny?

In 1824, Mr. Jefferson published a letter on the subject in the ‘Richmond Enquirer,’ in which he said:

‘The exclusion of a majority of our freemen from the right of representation is merely arbitrary and an assumption of the minority over the majority. \* \* \* \* \* In the representative privilege the equality of political rights is entirely prostrated by our constitu-

tion. Upon principle of right or reason can anyone justify the giving to every citizen of Warwick as much weight in the government as to twenty-two citizens of Loudoun?’

#### The Richest Pearl Thrown Away.

The steady growth of the mountain region further increased the inequality in representation, and at last Virginia—by her unjust discrimination against the west—like ‘the base Judean, threw away the richest pearl in all her tribe.’

#### Augusta and West Augusta.

And now as to Augusta county and the district called West Augusta: Up to 1738, the whole region west of the Blue Ridge constituted a part of Orange county, Virginia. On November 1st, 1738, however, the general assembly of the Colony of Virginia, passed an act establishing the counties of Frederick and Augusta. The new counties were so named in honor of Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of George II, King of Great Britain—father of George III—and his wife, Princess Augusta. The act separated all the territory west of the Blue Ridge and extended in other directions ‘to the limits of Virginia’ from Orange county, and erected it into the two counties named. The line between them was ‘from the head spring of Hedgman’s river to the head spring of the river Potomack.’ The county of Augusta was much the larger of the two counties. It embraced northward the present counties of Rockingham and a part of Page; to the south it extended to the border of Virginia; and to the west and northwest, it extended over the whole territory claimed by Great Britain in those quarters. It included nearly all of West Virginia, the States of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and, as claimed by Virginia, a part of Pennsylvania. (Waddell’s *Annals of Augusta County*, 2nd Edition, page 35.)

By the erection of Botetourt county in 1767 and the legal recognition of West Augusta in 1776, Augusta county was shorn of much the larger part of her original territory. She was left parts of the present counties of Rockbridge, Bath and Allegheny, and all of Rockingham, Highland and Pendleton.

#### Evolution of District of West Augusta.

The district of West Augusta seems to have been evolved, rather than created by law. Its existence was recognized by the legislature during the session which began October 7th, 1776, and erected the district into three counties, viz.: Ohio, Yohogania and Monongalia. When the line was run between Virginia and Pennsylvania, the greater part of Yohogania fell within the territory of Pennsylvania, and the residue of said county was subsequently, by an act of the legislature passed in 1785, added to the county of Ohio, and Yohogania became extinct. (See as to West Augusta, etc., 9 Vol. *Henings Stat.* at large, page 252.)

West Augusta embraced all or nearly all of our State of West Virginia. Augusta county embraced the territory extending, as it did, from the Blue

Ridge, west and northwest to the Mississippi river, and to lakes Michigan and Erie.

#### Conclusion.

What an empire Virginia was, and what magnificent possibilities of wealth she possessed! Had she not been blinded by her devotion to her slave-interests, and had curbed her ambition for power, and dealt justly with her sons living west of the mountains, her sun would still be the most resplendent orb in the midst of the galaxy of States, and her sons and daughters for generations yet to come could boast of the glorious heritage she transmitted to them. The land of Washington, Henry, Jefferson, George Mason, Lee and Jackson—with all her mistakes and shortcomings I love her still, and glory in her past achievements and renown.

'Be to her faults a little blind,  
And to her virtues very kind.'

I have taxed your patience to read this long paper, but I thought by refreshing your memory as to facts I am sure you are familiar with, you might find some grains of wheat in the bushel of chaff that would aid you in your consideration of the debt question.

Yours truly,

JOHN J. DAVIS."





FRANK LIVELY



HENRY A. NOLTE



CHARLES RITCHIE

ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

## FRAMERS OF THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION OF WEST VIRGINIA.\*

List of Members of the Convention that Assembled in Charleston, January 16, 1872.

- First Senatorial—W. E. Pendleton and A. J. Pannell.  
 Second Senatorial District—J. W. Gallagher and A. F. Haymond.  
 Third Senatorial District—Waltman T. Willey and A. H. Thayer.  
 Fourth Senatorial District—Benjamin Wilson and D. D. Johnson.  
 Fifth Senatorial District—Okey Johnson and D. H. Leonard.  
 Sixth Senatorial District—Blackwell Jackson and Samuel Woods.  
 Seventh Senatorial District—Nicholas Fitzhugh and Alonzo Cushing.  
 Eighth Senatorial District—Evermont Ward and Isaiah Bee.  
 Ninth Senatorial District—Samuel Price and William McCreery.  
 Tenth Senatorial District—James D. Armstrong and John T. Peerce.  
 Eleventh Senatorial District—Charles J. Faulkner and William H. Travers.  
 From the County of Barbour—Joseph N. B. Crim.  
 From the County of Berkeley—John B. Hoge and Andrew W. McCleary.  
 From the County of Boone—William D. Pate.  
 From the County of Braxton—Homer A. Holt.  
 From the County of Brooke—Alexander Campbell.  
 From the County of Doddridge—Jeptha F. Randolph.  
 From the County of Fayette—H. M. Dickinson.  
 From the County of Hampshire—Alexander Monroe.  
 From the County of Hancock—John H. Atkinson.  
 From the County of Harrison—John Bassell and Beverly H. Lurty.  
 From the County of Jackson—Thomas R. Park.  
 From the County of Jefferson—Logan Osburn and William A. Morgan.  
 From the County of Kanawha—John A. Warth and Edward B. Knight.  
 From the County of Lewis—Andrew Edmiston.  
 From the County of Logan—M. A. Staton.  
 From the County of Marion—Fountain Smith and U. N. Arnett.  
 From the County of Marshall—Hanson Criswell and James M. Pipes.  
 From the County of Mason—Charles B. Waggener.  
 From the County of Mercer—James Calfee.  
 From the County of Mineral—John A. Robinson.  
 From the County of Monongalia—J. Marshall Hagans and Joseph Snider.  
 From the County of Morgan—Lewis Allen.  
 From the County of Ohio—James S. Wheat, George O. Davenport and William M. Miller.  
 From the County of Pendleton—Charles D. Boggs.  
 From the County of Preston—William G. Brown and Charles Kantner.  
 From the County of Putnam—John J. Thompson.  
 From the County of Ritchie—Jacob P. Strickler.  
 From the County of Roane—Thomas Ferrell.  
 From the County of Tyler—David F. Pugh.  
 From the County of Taylor—Benjamin F. Martin.  
 From the County of Upshur—Daniel D. T. Farnsworth.  
 From the County of Wayne—Charles W. Ferguson.  
 From the County of Wetzel—Septimius Hall.  
 From the County of Wirt—D. A. Roberts.  
 From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Gilmer and Calhoun—Lemuel Stump.  
 From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Clay and Nicholas—B. W. Byrne.  
 From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Cabell and Lincoln—Thomas Thornburg.  
 From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Hardy and Grant—Thomas Maslin.  
 From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Greenbrier, Monroe and Summers—Henry M. Mathews, James M. Byrnside and William Haynes.  
 From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Raleigh, Wyoming and McDowell—William Prince.  
 From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Randolph and Tucker—J. F. Harding.

From the Delegate District composed of the counties of Wood and Pleasants—  
James M. Jackson and W. G. H. Core.

**Officers of the Convention.**

*President*—SAMUEL PRICE, of Greenbrier County.

*Secretary*—G. L. BUTCHER, of Lewis County.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—JACOB V. CUNNINGHAM, of Hardy County.

*Doorkeeper*—G. F. WETZEL.

\*At the time of the publication of this volume there are but five surviving members of the famous Constitutional Convention of 1872: Major J. F. Harding, of Elkins, Randolph county; Capt. James M. Pipes, War Department, Washington, D. C.; Septimius Hall, of New Martinsville, Wetzel county, oldest member in point of service in the Legislature of 1917; Judge David F. Pugh, of Columbus, Ohio; and Thomas R. Park, of Burning Springs, Wirt county.

## VOTE ON THE CONSTITUTION OF 1872.

COUNTIES	For Adoption	For Rejection
Barbour.....	952	952
Berkeley.....	1,249	1,414
Boone.....	498	329
Braxton.....	867	352
Brooke.....	453	455
Cabell.....	1,010	660
Calhoun.....	444	203
Clay.....	216	146
Doddridge.....	493	542
Fayette.....	673	338
Gilmer.....	586	289
Grant.....	245	548
Greenbrier.....	1,384	604
Hampshire.....	994	211
Hancock.....	223	467
Hardy.....	757	234
Harrison.....	1,418	1,765
Jackson.....	950	1,000
Jefferson.....	1,654	894
Kanawha.....	1,834	2,275
Lewis.....	734	1,061
Lincoln.....	704	353
Logan.....	834	140
Marion.....	1,487	1,424
Marshall.....	1,018	1,511
Mason.....	1,252	1,579
Mercer.....	636	247
Mineral.....	571	524
Monongalia.....	895	1,470
Monroe.....	868	300
Morgan.....	332	476
McDowell.....	(No returns)	.....
Nicholas.....	545	321
Ohio.....	2,862	2,489
Pendleton.....	590	370
Pleasants.....	357	365
Pocahontas.....	453	285
Preston.....	804	1,688
Putnam.....	854	565
Raleigh.....	501	345
Randolph.....	689	390
Ritchie.....	(No returns)	.....
Roane.....	717	538
Summers.....	451	262
Taylor.....	831	1,003
Tucker.....	233	129
Tyler.....	464	835
Upshur.....	432	1,027
Wayne.....	1,228	868
Webster.....	343	19
Wetzel.....	907	555
Wirt.....	515	449
Wood.....	1,778	1,823
Wyoming.....	247	224
Totals.....	42,154	37,748

## CONSTITUTION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Ratified In 1872, Together With the Various Amendments That Have Been 1

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## ARTICLE I.

## Relations to the Government of the United States.

1. The State of West Virginia is, and shall remain, one of the United States of America. The Constitution of the United States of America, and the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land.

## Internal Government and Police.

2. The government of the United States is a government of enumerated powers, and all powers not delegated to it, nor inhibited to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people thereof. Among the powers so reserved to the States is the exclusive regulation of their own internal government and police; and it is the high and solemn duty of the several departments of government, created by this Constitution, to guard and protect the people of this State from all encroachments upon the rights so reserved.

## Continuity of Constitutional Operation.

3. The provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, are operative alike in a period of war as in time of peace, and any departure therefrom, or violation thereof, under the plea of necessity, or any other plea, is subversive of good government, and tends to anarchy and despotism.

## Representatives to Congress.

4. For the election of representatives to congress, the State shall be divided into districts, corresponding in number with the representatives to which it may be entitled; which districts shall be formed of contiguous counties, and be compact. Each district shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of population, to be determined according to the rule prescribed in the Constitution of the United States.

ARTICLE II.

The State.

1. The territory of the following counties, formerly parts of the Commonwealth of Virginia shall constitute and form the State of West Virginia, viz.:

The counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Boone, Braxton, Brooke, Cabell, Calhoun, Clay, Doddridge, Fayette, Gilmer, Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Harrison, Jackson, Jefferson, Kanawha, Lewis, Lincoln, Logan, Marion, Marshall, Mason, McDowell, Mercer, Mineral, \*Mingo, Monongalia, Monroe, Morgan, Nicholas, Ohio, Pendleton, Pleasants, Poeahontas, Preston, Putnam, Raleigh, Randolph, Ritchie, Roane, Summers, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Wayne, Webster, Wetzel, Wirt, Wood and Wyoming. The State of West Virginia includes the bed, bank and shores of the Ohio river, and so much of the Big Sandy river as was formerly included in the Commonwealth of Virginia: and all territorial rights and property in, and jurisdiction over the same, heretofore reserved by and vested in the Commonwealth of Virginia, are vested in and shall hereafter be exercised by the State of West Virginia. And such parts of the said beds, banks and shores, as lie opposite, and adjoining the several counties of this State, shall form parts of said several counties, respectively.

\*Mingo county created by an act of 1895.

Powers of Government in Citizens.

2. The powers of government reside in all the citizens of the State, and can be rightfully exercised only in accordance with their will and appointment.

Requisites of Citizenship.

3. All persons residing in this State, born, or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, shall be citizens of this State.

Equal Representation.

4. Every citizen shall be entitled to equal representation in the government, and, in all appointments of representation, equality of numbers of those entitled thereto, shall as far as practicable, be preserved.

Provisions Regarding Property.

5. No distinction shall be made between resident aliens and citizens, as to the acquisition, tenure, disposition or descent of property.

Treason, What Constitutes—Penalty.

6. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. Treason shall be punished, according to the character of the acts committed, by the infliction of one, or more of the penalties, of death, imprisonment or fine, as may be prescribed by law.

"Montani Semper Liberi."—State Seal.

7. The present seal of the State with its motto, "Montani Semper Liberi," shall be the great seal of the State of West Virginia, and shall be kept by the Secretary of State, to be used by him officially, as directed by law.

Writs, Commissions, Official Bonds—Indictments.

8. Writs, grants and commissions, issued under the authority of this State shall run in the name of, and official bonds shall be made payable to the State of West Virginia. Indictments shall conclude, "Against the peace and dignity of the State."

ARTICLE III.

Bill of Rights.

1. All men are, by nature, equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights, of which when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divide their posterity, namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and of pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

#### Magistrates Servants of People.

2. All power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the people. Magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them.

#### Rights Reserved to People.

3. Government is instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation or community. Of all its various forms that is the best, which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of maladministration; and when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community has an indubitable, inalienable, and indefeasible right to reform, alter or abolish it in such a manner as shall be judged most conducive to the public weal.

#### Writ of Habeas Corpus.

4. The privilege of a writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended. No person shall be held to answer for treason, felony or other crime not cognizable by a justice, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. No bill of attainder, *ex-post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of a contract, shall be passed.

#### Excessive Bail not Required.

5. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted. Penalties shall be proportioned to the character and degree of the offense. No person shall be transported out of, or forced to leave the State for any offense committed within the same; nor shall any person, in any criminal case, be compelled to be a witness against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy of life or liberty for the same offense.

#### Unreasonable Search and Seizures Prohibited.

6. The right of citizens to be secure in their houses, persons, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated. No warrant shall issue except upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, or the person or thing to be seized.

#### Freedom of Speech and Press Guaranteed.

7. No law abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, shall be passed; but the Legislature may by suitable penalties, restrain the publication or sale of obscene books, papers or pictures, and provide for the punishment of libel, and defamation of character, and for the recovery in civil actions, by the aggrieved party, of suitable damages for such libel, or defamation.

#### Relating to Civil Suits for Libel.

8. In prosecutions, and civil suits for libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous, is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the verdict shall be for the defendant.

#### Private Property, How Taken.

9. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public use, without just compensation: nor shall the same be taken by any company, incorporated for the purpose of internal improvements, until just compensation shall have been paid or secured to be paid, to the owner; and when private property shall be taken, or damaged, for public use, or for the use of such corporations, the compensation to the owner shall be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by general law: *provided*, that when required by either of the parties, such compensation shall be ascertained by an impartial jury of twelve freeholders.

#### Safeguards for Life, Liberty and Property.

10. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, and the judgment of his peers.

#### Political Tests Condemned.

11. Political tests requiring persons, as a pre-requisite to the enjoyment of their civil and political rights, to purge themselves by their own oaths, of past alleged offenses, are repugnant to the principles of free government, and are cruel and oppressive. No religious or political test oath shall be required as a pre-requisite or qualification to vote, serve as a juror, sue, plead, appeal, or pursue any profession or employment. Nor shall any person be deprived by law, of any right, or privilege, because of any act done prior to the passage of such law.

**Military Subordinate to Civil Power.**

12. Standing armies in time of peace, should be avoided as dangerous to liberty. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power; and no citizen unless engaged in the military service of the State, shall be tried or punished by any military court, for any offense that is cognizable by the civil courts of the State. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in the manner to be prescribed by law.

**Right of Jury Trial.**

13. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy exceeds twenty dollars exclusive of interest and costs, the right of trial by jury, if required by either party, shall be preserved; and in such suit before a justice a jury may consist of six persons. No fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any case than according to the rules of the common law.

(The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of March 7, 1879, Acts 1879, p. 182, and adopted at the next election.)

**Trial of Crimes—Provisions in Interest of Accused.**

14. Trial of crimes, and of misdemeanors, unless herein otherwise provided, shall be by a jury of twelve men, public, without unreasonable delay, and in the county where the alleged offense was committed, unless upon petition of the accused, and for good cause shown, it is removed to some other county. In all such trials, the accused shall be fully and plainly informed of the character and cause of the accusation, and be confronted with the witnesses against him, and shall have the assistance of counsel, and a reasonable time to prepare for his defence; and there shall be awarded to him compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

**Religious Freedom Guaranteed.**

15. No man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place or ministry whatsoever; nor shall any man be enforced, restrained, molested or burthened, in his body or goods, or otherwise suffer, on account of his religious opinions or belief, but all men shall be free to profess, and by argument, to maintain their opinions in matters of religion; and the same shall, in no wise, affect, diminish or enlarge their civil capacities; and the legislature shall not prescribe any religious test whatever, or confer any peculiar privileges or advantages on any sect or denomination, or pass any law requiring or authorizing any religious society, or the people of any district within this State, to levy on themselves, or others, any tax for the erection or repair of any house for public worship, or for the support of any church or ministry, but it shall be left free for every person to select his religious instructor, and to make for his support, such private contract as he shall please.

**Right of Public Assembly Held Inviolable.**

16. The right of the people to assemble in a peaceable manner, to consult for the common good, to instruct their representatives, or to apply for redress of grievances, shall be held inviolable.

**Courts Open to All—Justice Administered Speedily.**

17. The courts of this state shall be open, and every person, for an injury done to him, in his person, property or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law; and justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay.

**Conviction Not to Work Corruption of Blood or Forfeiture.**

18. No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

**Hereditary Emoluments, Etc., Provided Against.**

19. No hereditary emoluments, honors, or privileges shall ever be granted or conferred in this State.

**Preservation of Free Government.**

20. Free government and the blessings of liberty can be preserved to any people only a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.



## ARTICLE IV,

## Elections and Officers.

1. The male citizens of the State shall be entitled to vote at all elections held within the counties in which they respectively reside; but no person who is a minor, or of unsound mind, or a pauper, or who is under conviction of treason, felony, or bribery in an election, or who has not been a resident of the State for one year, and of the county in which he offers to vote, sixty days next preceding such offer, shall be permitted to vote while such disability continues; but no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State by reason of being stationed therein.

## Mode of Voting by Ballot.

2. In all elections by the people, the mode of voting shall be by ballot; but the voter shall be left free to vote by either open, sealed or secret ballot, as he may elect.

## Voter not Subject to Arrest on Civil Process.

3. No voter, during the continuance of an election at which he is entitled to vote, or during the time necessary and convenient for going to and returning from the same, shall be subject to arrest upon civil process, or be compelled to attend any court, or judicial proceeding, as suitor, juror or witness; or to work upon the public roads; or, except in time of war or public danger, to render military service.

## Persons Entitled to Hold Office--Age Requirements.

4. No person, except citizens entitled to vote, shall be elected or appointed to any State, county or municipal office; but the Governor and Judges must have attained the age of thirty, and the Attorney General and Senators the age of twenty-five years, at the beginning of their respective terms of service, and must have been citizens of the State for five years next preceding their election or appointment, or be citizens at the time this Constitution goes into operation.

## Oath or Affirmation to Support the Constitution.

5. Every person elected or appointed to any office, before proceeding to exercise the authority, or discharge the duties thereof, shall make oath or affirmation that he will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State, and that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his said office to the best of his skill and judgment, and no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification, unless herein otherwise provided.

## Provision for Removal of Officials.

6. All officers elected or appointed under this Constitution, may, unless in cases herein otherwise provided for, be removed from office, for official misconduct, incompetence, neglect of duty, or immorality, in such manner as may be prescribed by general laws, and unless so removed they shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices, until their successors are elected, or appointed and qualified.

## General Elections, When Held--Terms of Officials.

7. The general elections of State and county officers, and of members of the legislature, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, until otherwise provided by law. The terms of such officers not elected, or appointed to fill a vacancy, shall, unless herein otherwise provided, begin, on the first day of January; and of the members of the Legislature, on the first day of December next succeeding their election. Elections to fill vacancies shall be for the unexpired term. When vacancies occur prior to any general election, they shall be filled by appointments, in such manner as may be prescribed herein, or by general law, which appointments shall expire at such time after the next general election as the person so elected to fill such vacancy shall be qualified.

(The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 21, 1883, Acts 1883, p. 137, and adopted at the next election.)

## Further Provisions Regarding State's Officers and Agents.

8. The legislature, in cases not provided for in this Constitution, shall prescribe, by general laws, the terms of office, powers, duties and compensation of all public officers and agents, and the manner in which they shall be elected, appointed and removed.

**Impeachment of Officials.**

9. Any officer of the State may be impeached for mal-administration, corruption, incompetency, gross immorality, neglect of duty, or any high crime or misdemeanor. The House of Delegates shall have the sole power of impeachment. The senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected thereto. When sitting as a court of impeachment, the President of the Supreme Court of Appeals, or if from any cause it be improper for him to act, then any other judge of that court, to be designated by it, shall preside; and the Senators shall be on oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit, under the State; but the party convicted shall be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law. The Senate may sit during the recess of the Legislature, for the trial of impeachments.

**Fighting of Duels Prohibited.**

10. Any citizen of this State, who shall, after the adoption of this Constitution, either in, or out of the State, fight a duel with deadly weapons, or send or accept a challenge so to do, or who shall act as a second or knowingly aid, or assist in such duel, shall, ever thereafter, be incapable of holding any office of honor, trust or profit in this State.

**Safeguards for Ballots.**

11. The Legislature shall prescribe the manner of conducting and making returns of elections, and of determining contested elections: and shall pass such laws as may be necessary and proper to prevent intimidation, disorder or violence at the polls, and corruption or fraud in voting, counting the vote, ascertaining and declaring the result, or fraud in any manner, upon the ballot.

**Registration Laws Provided For.**

12. The Legislature shall enact proper laws for the registration of all qualified voters in this State.

(The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 22, 1901, Acts 1901, p. 472, and adopted at the next election.)

**ARTICLE V.**

**Division of Powers.**

1. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments shall be separate and distinct, so that neither shall exercise the powers properly belonging to either of the others; nor shall any person exercise the powers of more than one of them at the same time, except that justices of the peace shall be eligible to the Legislature.

**ARTICLE VI.**

**Legislature.**

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and House of Delegates. The style of their Acts shall be "Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia."

**Composition of Senate and House of Delegates.**

2. The \*Senate shall be composed of twenty-four, and the House of Delegates of sixty-five members subject to be increased according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

**Senators and Delegates—Terms of Office.**

3. Senators shall be elected for the term of four years and Delegates for the term of two years. The Senators first elected, shall divide themselves into two classes, one Senator from every district being assigned to each class; and of these classes, the first to be designated by lot in such manner as the Senate may determine, shall hold their seats for two years; and the second for four years, so that after the first election, one-half of the Senators shall be elected biennially.

**Division of State into Senatorial Districts.**

4. For the election of Senators, the State shall be divided into \*twelve Senatorial Districts, which number shall not be diminished, but may be increased as hereinafter provided. Every district shall elect two Senators, but where the district is composed of more than one county, both shall not be chosen from the same county. The districts shall be compact, formed of contiguous

territory, bounded by county lines, and, as nearly as practicable, equal in population, to be ascertained by the census of the United States. After every such census, the Legislature shall alter the Senatorial Districts, so far as may be necessary to make them conform to the foregoing provision.

(\*There are now fifteen senatorial districts, as provided by Acts 1901. Ch. 101.)

#### Senatorial Districts Designated.

5. Until the Senatoria †Districts shall be altered by the Legislature as herein prescribed, the counties of Hancock, Brooke and Ohio shall constitute the first Senatorial District; Marshall, Wetzel and Marion, the second; Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Gilmer and Calhoun, the third, Tyler, Pleasants, Wood and Wirt, the fourth; Jackson, Mason, Putnam and Roane, the fifth, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Braxton and Webster, the sixth; Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, McDowell and Mercer, the seventh; Monroe, Greenbrier, Summers, Pocahontas; Fayette and Raleigh, the eighth; Lewis, Randolph, Upshur, Barbour, Taylor and Tucker, the ninth; Preston and Monongalia, the tenth; Hampshire, Mineral, Hardy, Grant and Pendleton, the eleventh; Berkeley, Morgan and Jefferson, the twelfth.

(†By the provisions of the reapportionment act of 1901. [Acts 1901, ch. 10], the number of senatorial districts was increased to fifteen, and the counties constituting each district changed.)

#### Provision for Delegate Representation.

6. For the election of Delegates, every county containing a population of not less than three-fifths of the ratio of representation for the House of Delegates, shall, at each apportionment, be attached to some contiguous county or counties, to form a †Delegate District.

(†By the provisions of the Acts of 1901, ch. 10, the House of Delegates consists of eighty-six members, each county having at least one member. After the general election of 1910, the House of Delegates consists of ninety-four members, each county having at least one member. See Ch. 30, p. 270, Acts 1915, Regular Session.)

#### After Census, Delegate Apportionment.

7. After every census the Delegates shall be apportioned as follows: The ratio of representation for the House of Delegates shall be ascertained by dividing the whole population of the State by the number of which the House is to consist and rejecting the fraction of a unit, if any, resulting from such division. Dividing the population of every Delegate District, and of every county not included in a Delegate District, by the ratio thus ascertained, there shall be assigned to each a number of Delegates equal to the quotient obtained by this division, excluding the fractional remainder. The additional Delegates necessary to make up the number of which the House is to consist, shall then be assigned to those Delegate Districts, and counties not included in a Delegate District, which would otherwise have the largest fractions unrepresented, but every Delegate District and county not included in a Delegate District shall be entitled to at least one Delegate.

#### Designation of Delegate Districts.

8. Until a new apportionment shall be declared, the counties of Pleasants and Wood shall form the first Delegate District, and elect three Delegates; Ritchie and Calhoun the second, and elect two Delegates; Barbour, Harrison and Taylor the third, and elect one Delegate; Randolph and Tucker the fourth, and elect one Delegate; Nicholas, Clay and Webster the fifth, and elect one Delegate; McDowell and Wyoming the sixth, and elect one Delegate.

#### Further Apportionment.

9. Until a new apportionment shall be declared the apportionment of Delegates to the counties not included in Delegate Districts, and to Barbour, Harrison and Taylor counties, embraced in such Districts, shall be as follows:

To Barbour, Boone, Braxton, Brooke, Cabell, Doddridge, Fayette, Hampshire, Hancock, Jackson, Lewis, Logan, Greenbrier, Monroe, Mercer, Mineral, Morgan, Grant, Hardy, Lincoln, Pendleton, Putnam, Roane, Gilmer, Taylor, Tyler, Upshur, Wayne, Wetzel, Wirt, Pocahontas, Summers and Raleigh counties, one delegate each.

To Berkeley, Harrison, Jefferson, Marion, Marshall, Mason, Monongalia and Preston counties, two Delegates each.

To Kanawha county, three Delegates.

To Ohio county, four Delegates.

**Arrangement of Senatorial and Delegate Districts.**

10. The arrangement of the Senatorial and Delegate Districts, and apportionment of Delegates, shall hereafter be declared by law, as soon as possible after each succeeding census, taken by authority of the United States. When so declared they shall apply to the first general election for members of the Legislature, to be therefor held, and shall continue in force unchanged, until such Districts shall be altered, and Delegates apportioned, under the succeeding census.

**Additional Territory May be Admitted Into State.**

11. Additional territory may be admitted into, and become part of this State, with the consent of the Legislature and a majority of the qualified voters of the State, voting on the question. And in such case provision shall be made by law for the representation thereof in the Senate and House of Delegates, in conformity with the principles set forth in this Constitution. And the number of members of which each house of the Legislature is to consist, shall thereafter be increased by the representation assigned to such additional territory.

**Senators and Delegates Required to be Residents of Districts.**

12. No person shall be a Senator or Delegate who has not for one year next preceding his election, been a resident within the District or county from which he is elected; and if a Senator or Delegate remove from the District or county for which he was elected, his seat shall be thereby vacated.

**Eligibility to Seat in Legislature.**

13. No person holding a lucrative office under this State, the United States, or any foreign government; no member of Congress; no person who is a salaried officer of any railroad company, or who is sheriff, constable, or clerk of any court of record, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature.

**Bribery Conviction Forfeits Eligibility.**

14. No person who has been, or hereafter shall be convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to a seat in the Legislature. No person who may have collected or been entrusted with public money, whether state, county, township, district, or other municipal organization, shall be eligible to the Legislature, or to any office of honor, trust or profit in this State until he shall have duly accounted for and paid over such money according to law.

**Senators and Delegates Not to Hold Civil Office for Profit.**

15. No Senator or Delegate, during the term for which he shall have been elected, shall be elected or appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which has been created, or the emoluments of which have been increased during such term, except offices to be filled by election by the people. Nor shall any member of the Legislature be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract with the State, or any county thereof authorized by any law passed during the term for which he shall have been elected.

**Oath of Senators and Delegates.**

16. Members of the Legislature, before they enter upon their duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of West Virginia, and faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Delegate) according to the best of my ability;" and they shall also take this further oath, to-wit: "I will not accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company, or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold, as Senator (or Delegate), or any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any act I may do or perform as Senator (or Delegate)." These oaths shall be administered in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, or of a Circuit Court, or by any other person authorized by law to administer an oath; and the Secretary of State shall record and file said oaths subscribed by each member; and no other oath or declaration shall be required as a qualification. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed shall forfeit his seat; and any member who shall be convicted of having violated the oath last above required to be taken, shall forfeit his seat and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit and trust in this State.

**Members of Legislature Privileged From Civil Arrest.**

17. Members of the Legislature shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session, and for ten days before and after the same; and for words spoken in debate, or any report, motion or proposition made in either house, a member shall not be questioned in any other place.

**Time of Assembly of Legislature.**

18. The Legislature shall assemble at the seat of Government, biennially and not oftener, unless convened by the Governor. The first session of the Legislature, after the adoption of this Constitution, shall commence on the third Tuesday of November, 1872, and the regular biennial session of the Legislature shall commence on the second Wednesday of January, 1875, and every two years thereafter, on the same day.

**Convening of Legislature by Governor.**

19. The Governor may convene the Legislature by proclamation whenever, in his opinion, the public safety or welfare shall require it. It shall be his duty to convene it, on application in writing, of three-fifths of the members elected to each house.

**Seat of Government.**

20. The seat of Government shall be at Charleston, until otherwise provided by law.

**Provision for Assembling of Legislature Other Than at the Seat of Government.**

21. The Governor may convene the Legislature at another place, when, in his opinion, it can not safely assemble at the seat of Government, and the Legislature may, when in session, adjourn to some other place, when in its opinion, the public safety or welfare, or the safety of the members, or their health shall require it.

**Length of Legislative Session.**

22. No session of the Legislature, after the first shall continue longer than forty-five days without the concurrence of two thirds of the members elected to each House.

**Concerning Adjournment.**

23. Neither House shall, during the session, adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other. Nor shall either, without such consent, adjourn, to any other place than that in which the Legislature is sitting.

**Rules Governing Legislative Proceedings.**

A majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, shall constitute a quorum. But a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, as each House may provide. Each House shall determine the rules of its proceedings and be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members. The Senate shall choose, from its own body, a President; and the House of Delegates, from its own body, a Speaker. Each House shall appoint its own officers, and remove them at pleasure. The oldest Delegate present shall call the House to order, at the opening of each new House of Delegates, and preside over it until the Speaker thereof shall have been chosen, and have taken his seat. The oldest member of the Senate present at the commencement of each regular session thereof, shall call the Senate to order, and preside over the same until a President of the Senate shall have been chosen and have taken his seat.

**Authority to Punish Members.**

25. Each House may punish its own members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected thereto, expel a member, but not twice for the same offense.

**Provisions for Undisturbed Transaction of Business**

26. Each House shall have power to provide for its own safety, and the undisturbed transactions of its business, and may punish by imprisonment, any person not a member, for disrespectful behavior in its presence; for obstructing any of its proceedings, or of its officers in the discharge of his duties, or for any assault, threat or abuse of a member, for words spoken in debate. But such imprisonment shall not extend beyond the termination of the session, and shall not prevent the punishment of any offense, by the ordinary course of law.

**Accounting for State Monies.**

27. Laws shall be enacted and enforced, by suitable provisions and penalties requiring sheriffs, and all other officers, whether State, county, district or municipal, who shall collect or receive, or whose official duty it is or shall be, to collect, receive, hold or pay out any money belonging to, or which is, or shall be, for the use of the State or of any county, district, or municipal corporation, to make annual account and settlement therefor. Such settlement, when made, shall be subject to exceptions, and take such direction, and have only such force and effect, as may be provided by law; but in all cases, such settlement shall be recorded, and be open to the examination of the people at such convenient place or places as may be appointed by law.

**Origination of Bills.**

28. Bills and resolutions may originate in either House, but may be passed, amended or rejected by the other.

**Requirement for Reading of Bills.**

29. No bill shall become a law until it has been fully and distinctly read, on three different days, in each House, unless in case of urgency, by a vote of four-fifths of the members present, taken by yeas and nays on each bill, this rule be dispensed with; *Provided*, in all cases, that an engrossed bill shall be fully and distinctly read in each House.

**Acts to Embrace but One Object—Time of Effect.**

30. No act hereafter passed shall embrace more than one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. But if any object shall be embraced in an act which is not so expressed, the act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed, and no law shall be revived, or amended, by reference to its title only; but the law revived, or the section amended, shall be inserted at large, in the new act. And no act of the Legislature, except such as may be passed at the first session under this Constitution, shall take effect until the expiration of ninety days after its passage, unless the Legislature shall by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each House, taken by yeas and nays, otherwise direct.

**How Bills May Be Amended.**

31. When a bill or joint resolution passed by one House, shall be amended by the other, the question on agreeing to the bill, or joint resolution, as amended, shall be again voted on, by yeas and nays, in the House by which it was originally passed, and the result entered upon its journals; in all such cases the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members elected to such House shall be necessary.

**"Majority" Defined.**

32. Whenever the words, "a majority of the members elected to either House of the Legislature," or words of like import, are used in this Constitution, they shall be construed to mean a majority of the whole number of members to which each House is, at the time, entitled, under the apportionment of representation, established by the provisions of this Constitution.

**Compensation of Members.**

33. The members of the Legislature shall each receive for their services the sum of four dollars per day and ten cents for each mile traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government by the most direct route. The Speaker of the House of Delegates and the President of the Senate, shall each receive an additional compensation of two dollars per day for each day they shall act as presiding officers. No other allowance or emolument than that by this section provided shall directly or indirectly be made or paid to the members of either House for postage, stationery, newspapers, or any other purpose whatever.

**Distribution of Laws and Journals Provided For—Contracts for Printing.**

34. The Legislature shall provide by law that the fuel, stationery and printing paper, furnished for the use of the State; the copying, printing, binding and distributing the laws and journals; and all other printing ordered by the Legislature, shall be let by contract to the lowest responsible bidder, bidding under a maximum price to be fixed by the Legislature; and no member or officer thereof or officer of the State, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in such contract, but all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor, and in case of his disapproval of any such contract, there shall be a reletting of the same in the manner prescribed by law.

**State Not to be Made Defendant In Any Court.**

35. The State of West Virginia shall never be made defendant in any court of law or equity.

**Lotteries Prohibited.**

36. The Legislature shall have no power to authorize lotteries or gift enterprises for any purpose, and shall pass laws to prohibit the sale of lottery or gift enterprise tickets in this State.

**Term of Office Not to be Extended After Election.**

37. No law shall be passed after the election of any public officer, which shall operate to extend the term of his office.

**Salaries of Officials Cannot be Increased During Official Term.**

38. No extra compensation shall be granted or allowed to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract made; nor shall any Legislature authorize the payment of any claim or part thereof, hereafter created against the State, under any agreement or contract made, without express authority of law; and all such unauthorized agreements shall be null and void. Nor shall the salary of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office, nor shall any such officer, or his or their sureties be released from any debt or liability due the State; *Provided*, The Legislature may make appropriations for expenditures hereafter incurred in suppressing insurrection, or repelling invasion.

**Local Laws Not to be Passed In Enumerated Cases.**

30. The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases; that is to say for:

Granting divorces;

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds;

Locating or changing county seats;

Regulating or changing county or district affairs;

Providing for the sale of church property, or property held for charitable uses;

Regulating the practice in courts of justice;

Incorporating cities, towns or villages, or amending the charter of any city, town or village containing a population of less than two thousand;

Summoning or impaneling grand or petit juries;

The opening or conducting of any election, or designating the place of voting;

The sale and mortgage of real estate belonging to minors, or others under disability;

Chartering, licensing, or establishing ferries or toll bridges;

Remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures;

Changing the laws of descent;

Regulating the rates of interest;

Authorizing deeds to be made for land sold for taxes;

Releasing taxes; releasing title to forfeited lands.

The Legislature shall provide, by general laws, for the foregoing and all other cases for which provision can be made; and in no case shall a special act be passed, where a general law would be proper, and can be made applicable to the case, nor in any other case in which the courts have jurisdiction and are competent to give the relief asked for.

**Limiting Powers of Court or Judge.**

40. The Legislature shall not confer upon any court, or judge, the power of appointment to office, further than the same is heroin provided for.

**Each House to Keep Journal of Proceedings.**

41. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and cause the same to be published from time to time, and all bills and joint resolutions shall be described therein, as well by their title as their number, and the ayes and nays on any question, if called for by one-tenth of those present, shall be entered on the journal.

**Appropriation Bills to be Specific.**

42. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the Legislature, and for salaries for the officers of the Government, shall contain no provision on any other subject.

**Board or Court of Registration of Voters Prohibited.**

43. The Legislature shall never authorize or establish any board or court of registration of voters.

**Election of Legislative County and Municipal Officers.**

44. In all elections to office which may hereafter take place in the Legislature, or in any county, or municipal body, the vote shall be *visa voce*, and be entered on its journals.

**Bribery and Attempt to Bribe—Punishment.**

45. It shall be the duty of the Legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, to provide, by law, for the punishment by imprisonment in the penitentiary, of any person, who shall bribe, or attempt to bribe, any executive or judicial officer of this State, or any member of the Legislature in order to influence him in the performance of any of his official or public duties; and also to provide by law for the punishment by imprisonment in the penitentiary of any of said officers, or any member of the Legislature, who shall demand, or receive, from any corporation, company or person, any money, testimonial, or other valuable thing, for the performance of his official or public duties, or for refusing or failing to perform the same, or for any vote or influence a member of the Legislature may give or withhold as such member, and also to provide by law for compelling any person, so bribing or attempting to bribe, or so demanding or receiving a bribe, fee, reward, or testimonial, to testify against any person or persons, who may have committed any of said offences: *Provided*, That any person so compelled to testify, shall be exempted from trial and punishment for the offence of which he may have been guilty, and concerning which he is compelled to testify; and any person convicted of any of the offences specified in this section shall, as a part of the punishment thereof, be forever disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust, or profit in this State.

**Manufacture and Sale of Liquor Prohibited—Exceptions.**

46. On and after the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of malt, vinous or spirituous liquors, wine, porter, ale, beer or any intoxicating drink, mixture or preparation of like nature, except as hereinafter provided, are hereby prohibited in this State; provided, however, that the manufacture and sale and keeping for sale of such liquors for medicinal, pharmaceutical, mechanical, sacramental and scientific purposes, and the manufacture and sale of denatured alcohol for industrial purposes may be permitted under such regulations as the Legislature may prescribe. The Legislature shall, without delay, enact such laws, with regulations, conditions, securities and penalties as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section.

(This section, prior to its amendment, read as follows: "Laws may be passed regulating or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of this State." The amendment as above set forth was proposed by joint resolution of February 9, 1911, Acts 1911, p. 289, [see also Acts 1911, ch. 15]; and was adopted at the general election of 1912. Chapter 32-A, Hogg's Code of 1913, was enacted pursuant to this section, as amended.)

**Incorporation of Religious Denominations Prohibited.**

47. No charter of incorporation shall be granted to any church or religious denomination. Provision may be made by general laws for securing the title to church property, and for the sale and transfer thereof, so that it shall be held, used, or transferred for the purpose of such church or religious denomination.

**Homestead Exemptions.**

48. Any husband or parent, residing in this State, or the infant children of deceased parents, may hold a homestead of the value of one thousand dollars and personal property to the value of two hundred dollars, exempt from forced sale subject to such regulations as shall be prescribed by law. *Provided*, That such homestead exemption shall in no wise affect debts or liabilities existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution; *and provided further*, That no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes due thereon, or for the payment of purchase money due upon said property, or for debts contracted for the erection of improvements thereon.

**Property of Married Women.**

49. The Legislature shall pass such laws as may be necessary to protect the property of married women from the debts, liabilities and control of their husbands.



**Plan of Proportional Representation.**

50. The Legislature may provide for submitting to a vote of the people at the general election to be held in 1876, or at any general election thereafter, a plan or scheme of proportional representation in the Senate of this State; and if a majority of the votes cast at such election be in favor of the plan submitted to them, the Legislature shall, at its session succeeding such election, rearrange the Senatorial Districts in accordance with the plan so approved by the people.

**ARTICLE VII.**

**Executive Department.**

1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, Secretary of State, State Superintendent of Free Schools, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney-General, who shall be *ex-officio*, Reporter of the Court of Appeals. Their terms of office, respectively, shall be four years, and shall commence on the fourth day of March, next after their election. They shall, except the Attorney-General, reside at the seat of government during their term of office, and keep there the public records, books and papers pertaining to their respective offices and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

**Election.**

2. An election for governor, secretary of state, state superintendent of free schools, auditor, treasurer and attorney general, shall be held at such times and places as may be prescribed by law.

(The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 15, 1901, Acts 1901, p. 459, and adopted at the next election.)

**Certification of Election Returns—Contests.**

3. The returns of every election for the above named officers shall be sealed up and transmitted by the returning officers to the secretary of state, directed to the speaker of the house of delegates, who shall immediately after the organization of the house, and before proceeding to business, open and publish the same, in the presence of a majority of each house of the legislature, which shall for that purpose assemble in the hall of the house of delegates. The person having the highest number of votes for either of said offices, shall be declared duly elected thereto; but if two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes for the same office, the Legislature shall, by joint vote, choose one of such persons for said office. Contested elections for the office of Governor shall be determined by both houses of the Legislature by joint vote, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

(The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 15, 1901, Acts 1901, p. 459, and adopted at the next election.)

**Eligibility.**

4. None of the executive officers mentioned in this article shall hold any other office during the term of his service. The Governor shall not be eligible to said office for the four years next succeeding the term for which he was elected.

(The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 15, 1901, Acts 1901, p. 459, and adopted at the next election.)

**Chief Executive—Powers.**

5. The chief executive power shall be vested in the Governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

**Governor's Message.**

6. The Governor shall at the commencement of each session give to the Legislature information by message of the condition of the State, and shall recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall accompany his message with a statement of all money received and paid out by him, from any funds, subject to his order with vouchers therefor; and at the commencement of each regular session present estimates of the amount of money required by taxation for all purposes.

**Extraordinary Legislative Sessions.**

7. The Governor may, on extraordinary occasions, convene at his own instance, the Legislature; but when so convened it shall enter upon no business except that stated in the proclamation by which it was called together.

**Governor to Nominate Certain Officers.**

8. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate (a majority of all Senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution, or shall be created by law, and whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for; and no such officers shall be appointed or elected by the Legislature.

**Recess Vacancies—How Filled.**

9. In case of a vacancy, during the recess of the Senate, in any office which is not elective, the Governor shall, by appointment, fill such vacancy, until the next meeting of the Senate, when he shall make a nomination for such office, and the person so nominated, when confirmed by the Senate (a majority of all the Senators elected concurring by yeas and nays), shall hold his office during the remainder of the term, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified. No person, after being rejected by the Senate, shall be again nominated for the same office, during the same session unless at the request of the Senate; nor shall such person be appointed to the same office during the recess of the Senate.

**Governor's Power of Removal.**

10. The Governor shall have power to remove any officer whom he may appoint, in case of incompetency, neglect of duty, gross immorality, or malfeasance in office; and he may declare his office vacant and fill the same as herein provided in other cases of vacancy.

**Executive May Remit Fines and Forfeitures.**

11. The Governor shall have power to remit fines and penalties in such cases and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; to commute capital punishment and, except where the prosecution has been carried on by the House of Delegates, to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction; but he shall communicate to the Legislature at each session the particulars of every case of fine or penalty remitted, of punishment commuted and of reprieve or pardon granted, with his reasons therefor.

**Governor Commander-in-Chief of Military Forces.**

12. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military forces of the State (except when they shall be called into the service of the United States), and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

**Official Bond of State Officers.**

13. When any State officer has executed his official bond, the Governor shall, for such causes and in such manner as the Legislature may direct, require of such officer reasonable additional security; and if the security is not given as required his office shall be declared vacant, in such manner as may be provided by law.

**How Bills Become Laws.**

14. Every bill passed by the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated, which House shall enter the objections at large upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, a majority of the members elected to that House, agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall be reconsidered, and if approved by a majority of the members elected to that House it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. But in all such cases the vote of each House shall be determined by yeas and nays to be entered on the journal. Any bill which shall not be returned by the Governor within five days (Sunday excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case, it shall be filed with his objections, in the office of the Secretary of State, within five days after such adjournment, or become a law.

**Respecting Appropriation of Monies.**

15. Every bill passed by the legislature making appropriations of money, embracing distinct items, shall before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he disapproves the bill, or any item or appropriation therein contained, he shall communicate such disapproval with his reasons therefor to the House in which the bill originated; but all items not disapproved shall have the force and effect of law according to the original provisions of the bill. Any item or items so

disapproved shall be void, unless re-passed by a majority of each House according to the rule and limitations prescribed in the preceding section in reference to other bills.

#### Vacancy In Governorship, How Filled.

16. In case of the death, conviction on impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation, or other disability of the Governor, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the President of the Senate, for any of the above named causes, shall become incapable of performing the duties of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House of Delegates; and in all other cases where there is no one to act as Governor one shall be chosen by joint vote of the Legislature. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Governor before the first three years of the term shall have expired, a new election for Governor shall take place to fill the vacancy.

#### Vacancies In Other Executive Departments.

17. If the office of secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, state superintendent of free schools or attorney general, shall become vacant by death, resignation or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill the same by appointment, and the appointee shall hold his office until his successor shall be elected and qualified in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The subordinate officers of the executive department and the officers of all public institutions of the State shall keep an account of all moneys received or disbursed by them, respectively, from all sources, and for every service performed, and make a semi-annual report thereof to the Governor under oath or affirmation; and any officer who shall wilfully make a false report shall be deemed guilty of perjury.

(The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 15, 1901, Acts 1901, p. 459, and adopted at the next election.)

#### Executive Heads to Make Reports.

18. The subordinate officers of the Executive Department and the officers of all the public institutions of the State, shall at least ten days preceding each regular session of the Legislature severally report to the Governor, who shall transmit such report to the Legislature and the Governor, may at any time require information in writing, under oath, from the officers of his department, and all officers and managers of State institutions, upon any subject relating to the condition, management and expenses of the respective offices.

#### Salaries of Officials.

Sec. 19. The officers named in this article shall receive for their services a salary to be established by law; which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms, and they shall not, after the expiration of the terms of those in offices at the adoption of this amendment, receive to their own use any fees, costs, perquisites of office or other compensation, and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law, for any service performed by any officer provided for in this article of the constitution, shall be paid in advance into the State treasury.

(The amendment of this section was proposed by joint resolution of February 13, 1901, Acts 1901, p. 459, and adopted at the next election.)

### ARTICLE VIII.

#### Judicial Department.

1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a supreme court of appeals, in circuit courts and the judges thereof, in such inferior tribunals as are herein authorized and in justices of the peace.

(The amendment of this entire article was proposed by joint resolution of March 6, 1879, Acts 1879, p. 175, and adopted at the next election.)

#### Supreme Court of Appeals.

2. The supreme court of appeals shall consist of \*four judges, any three of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. They shall be elected by the voters of the State and hold their office for the term of twelve years, unless sooner removed in the manner prescribed by this constitution, except that the judges in office when this article takes effect shall remain therein until the expiration of their present term of office.

(\*The supreme court of appeals consists of five judges by the provisions of the "Judicial Amendment" set forth at the end of the Constitution, and Acts 1903, ch. 19, amending and re-enacting section 1 of chapter 113.)

**Scope of Jurisdiction.**

3. It shall have original jurisdiction in cases of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, and prohibition. It shall have appellate jurisdiction in civil cases where the matter in controversy, exclusive of costs of greater value or amount than one hundred dollars; in controversies concerning the title or boundaries of land, the probate of wills, the appointment or qualification of a personal representative, guardian, committee or curator, or concerning a mill, roadway, ferry or landing; or the right of a corporation or county to levy tolls or taxes; and also, in cases of *quo warranto*, *habeas corpus mandamus*, *certiorari* and prohibition, and in cases involving freedom or the constitutionality of a law. It shall have appellate jurisdiction in criminal cases where there has been a conviction for felony or misdemeanor in a circuit court, and where a conviction has been had in any inferior court, and been affirmed in a circuit court, and in cases relating to the public revenue, the right of appeal shall belong to the State as well as the defendant, and such other appellate jurisdiction, in both civil and criminal cases, as may be prescribed by law.

**Binding Authority of Decisions.**

4. No decision rendered by the supreme court of appeals shall be considered as binding authority upon any of the inferior courts of this State, except in the particular case decided, unless such decision is concurred in by at least three judges of said court.

**Reversal or Affirmance of Judgments.**

5. When a judgment or decree is reversed or affirmed by the supreme court of appeals, every point fairly arising upon the record of the case shall be considered and decided; and the reasons therefor shall be concisely stated in writing and preserved with the record of the case, and it shall be the duty of the court to prepare a syllabus of the points adjudicated in such case concurred in by three of the judges thereof, which shall be prefixed to the published report of the case.

**Writ of Error, Supersedeas and Appeal.**

6. A writ of error, supersedeas, or appeal shall be allowed only by the supreme court of appeals, or a judge thereof, upon a petition assigning error in the judgment or proceedings of the inferior court and then only after said court or judge shall have examined and considered the record and assignment of errors, and is satisfied that there is error in the same, or that it presents a point proper for the consideration of the supreme court of appeals.

**Provision for Filling Supreme Court Vacancies.**

7. If from any cause a vacancy shall occur in the supreme court of appeals the Governor shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy at the next general election for the residue of the term, and in the meantime he shall fill such vacancy by appointment until a judge is elected and qualified. But if the unexpired term be less than two years the Governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment for the unexpired term.

**Officers of Supreme Court.**

8. The officers of the supreme court of appeals, except the reporter, shall be appointed by the court, or in vacation by the judges thereof, with the power of removal; their duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

**Terms of Supreme Court.**

9. There shall be at least two terms of the supreme court of appeals held annually at such times and places as may be prescribed by law.

**Circuit Courts.**

10. The state shall be divided into \*thirteen circuits. For the circuit hereinafter called the first, two judges shall be elected, and for each of the other circuits one judge shall be elected by the voters thereof. Each of the judges so elected shall hold his office for the term of eight years unless sooner removed in the manner prescribed in this Constitution. The judges of the circuit courts in office when this article takes effect shall remain therein until the expiration of the term for which they have been elected in the circuits in which they may respectively reside, unless sooner removed as aforesaid. A vacancy in the office of a judge of the circuit court shall be filled in the same manner as is provided for in the case of a vacancy in the office of a judge of the supreme court of appeals. During his continuance in office the judge of a circuit court shall reside in the circuit of which he is judge. The business of the first circuit may be apportioned between the judges.

thereof, and each judge may hold courts in the same county or in different counties within the circuit at the same time or at different times as may be prescribed by law.

(\*Now twenty-three. See Acts 1913, chapters 54, 56 and 57. Hogg's Code of 1913, chapter 112-A.)

#### Terms of Circuit Court.

11. A circuit court shall be held in every county in the State at least three times in each year and provisions may be made by law for holding special terms of said court. A judge of any circuit may hold the courts in another circuit.

#### Circuit Court Jurisdiction.

12. The circuit court shall have the supervision and control of all proceedings before justices and other inferior tribunals, by *mandamus*, *prohibition* and *certiorari*. They shall, except in cases confined exclusively by this constitution to some other tribunal, have original and general jurisdiction of all matters at law where the amount in controversy, exclusive of interest, exceeds fifty dollars; of all cases of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *quo warranto* and prohibition; and of all cases in equity, and of all crimes and misdemeanors. They shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases, civil and criminal, where an appeal, writ of error or *supersedeas* may be allowed to the judgment or proceedings of any inferior tribunal. They shall also have such other jurisdiction, whether supervisory, original, appellate or concurrent, as is or may be prescribed by law.

#### Division of State Into Circuits.

13. Until otherwise provided by law, the State shall be divided into the following circuits: The counties of Brooke, Hancock, Ohio, and Marshall shall constitute the first circuit; the counties of Monongalia, Marion, and Harrison, the second; the counties of Preston, Taylor, Barbour, Tucker and Randolph, the third; the counties of Wetzel, Tyler, Ritchie and Doddridge, the fourth; the counties of Wood, Wirt and Pleasants, the fifth; the counties of Clay, Gilmer, Jackson, Roane and Calhoun, the sixth; the counties of Putnam, Kanawha and Mason, the seventh; the counties of Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln and Logan, the eighth; the counties of McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh, Wyoming and Boone, the ninth; the counties of Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, Fayette and Pocahontas, the tenth; the counties of Upshur, Lewis, Braxton, Nicholas and Webster, the eleventh; the counties of Grant, Hardy, Hampshire, Mineral and Pendleton, the twelfth; the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan, the thirteenth.

(Acts of 1913, chapters 54, 56 and 57, prescribe the number of circuits in the State. See, also, Hogg's Code of 1913, ch. 112-A.)

#### Re-arrangement of State Into Circuits.

14. The Legislature may re-arrange the circuits herein provided for at any session thereof, next preceding any general election of the judges of said circuits, and after the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, may, at any such session, increase or diminish the number thereof.

15. The Legislature shall provide by law for holding regular and special terms of the circuit courts, where from any cause the judge shall fail to attend, or, if in attendance, cannot properly preside.

#### Provision for Special Court Terms.

16. All judges shall be commissioned by the Governor. The \*salary of a judge of the supreme court of appeals shall be two thousand two hundred dollars per annum, and that of a judge of the circuit court shall be one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum; and each shall receive the same mileage as members of the Legislature: *Provided*, that Ohio county may pay an additional sum per annum to the judges of the circuit court thereof; but such allowance shall not be increased or diminished during the term of office of the judges to whom it may have been made. No judge, during his term of office, shall practice the profession of law or hold any other office, appointment or public trust, under this or any other government, and the acceptance thereof shall vacate his judicial office. Nor shall he during his continuance therein, be eligible to any political office.

(\*The salaries of the judges of the supreme court of appeals and of the judges of the circuit courts are fixed by section 288, Hogg's Code of 1913. See also the "Judicial Amendment" set forth at the end of the Constitution.)

#### General Provisions.

17. Judges may be removed from office by a concurrent vote of both houses of the Legislature when from age, disease, mental or bodily infirmity or intemperance, they are incapable of discharging the duties of their office. But two-thirds of all the members elected to each House must con-

cur in such vote, and the cause of removal shall be entered upon the journal of each house. The judge against whom the Legislature may be about to proceed shall receive notice thereof, accompanied with the cause alleged for his removal, at least twenty days before the day on which action is proposed to be taken therein.

#### How Judges May be Removed.

18. The voters of each county shall elect a clerk of the circuit court, whose term of office shall be six years; his duties and compensation and the manner of removing him from office shall be prescribed by law, and when a vacancy shall occur in the office, the circuit court or the judge thereof in vacation shall fill the same by appointment until the next general election. In case in respect to which the clerk shall be so situated as to make it improper for him to act, the said court shall appoint a clerk to act therein. The clerks of said courts in office when this article takes effect, shall remain therein for the term for which they were elected, unless sooner removed in the manner prescribed by law.

#### Courts of Limited Jurisdiction.

19. The Legislature may establish courts of limited jurisdiction within any county, incorporated city, town or village, with the right of appeal to the circuit court, subject to such limitations as may be prescribed by law; and all courts of limited jurisdiction heretofore established in any county, incorporated city, town or village, shall remain as at present constituted until otherwise provided by law. The municipal court of Wheeling shall continue in existence until otherwise provided by law, and said court and the judge thereof, shall exercise the powers and jurisdiction heretofore conferred upon them; and appeals in civil cases from said court shall lie directly in the supreme court of appeals.

#### Regarding Participation in Civil War.

20. No citizen of this State who aided or participated in the late war between the government of the United States and a part of the people thereof, on either side, shall be liable in any proceeding, civil or criminal; nor shall his property be seized or sold under final process issued upon judgments or decrees heretofore rendered, or otherwise, because of any act done in accordance with the usage of civilized warfare in the prosecution of said war. The Legislature shall provide, by general laws, for giving full force and effect to this section.

#### Parts of Common Law Effective.

21. Such parts of the common law, and of the laws of this State as are in force when this article goes into operation, and are not repugnant thereto, shall be and continue the law of the state until altered or repealed by the Legislature. All civil and criminal suits and proceedings pending in the former circuits of the State, shall remain and be proceeded in before the circuit courts of the counties in which they were pending.

#### County Courts.

22. There shall be in each county of the State a county court, composed of three commissioners, and two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of business. It shall hold four regular sessions in each year, and at such times as may be fixed upon and entered of record by the said court. Provisions may be made by law for holding special sessions of said court.

#### Terms of Office of County Commissioner.

23. The commissioners shall be elected by the voters of the county, and hold their office for the term of six years, except at the first meeting of said commissioners they shall designate by lot, or otherwise, in such manner as they may determine, one of their number, who shall hold his office for the term of two years, one for four years and one for six years, so that one shall be elected every two years. But no two of said commissioners shall be elected from the same magisterial district. And if two or more persons residing in the same district shall receive the greater number of votes cast at any election, then only the one of such persons receiving the highest number shall be declared elected, and the person living in another district who shall receive the next highest number of votes shall be declared elected. Said commissioners shall annually elect one of their number as president, and each shall receive two dollars per day for his services, in court, to be paid out of the county treasury.

#### Authority of County Courts—Clerks.

24. The county courts, through their clerks, shall have the custody of all deeds and other papers presented for record in their counties, and the same shall be preserved therein, or otherwise disposed of, as now is or may be prescribed by law. They shall have jurisdiction in all matters of

probate, the appointment and qualification of personal representatives, guardians, committees, curators, and the settlement of their accounts, and in all matters relating to apprentices. They shall also, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, have the superintendence and administration of the internal and police and fiscal affairs of their counties, including the establishment and regulation of roads, ways, bridges, public landings, ferries and mills, with authority to levy and disburse the county levies; *Provided*, That no license for the sale of intoxicating liquors in any incorporated city, town or village, shall be granted without the consent of the municipal authorities thereof, first had and obtained. They shall, in all cases of contest, judge of the election, qualification and returns of their own members, and of all county and district officers, subject to such regulations, by appeal or otherwise, as may be prescribed by law. Such courts may exercise such other powers, and perform such other duties, not of a judicial nature, as may be prescribed by law. And provisions may be made, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, for the probate of wills and for the appointment and qualification of personal representatives, guardians, committees and curators during the recess of the regular sessions of the county court. Such tribunals as have been heretofore established by the Legislature under and by virtue of the thirty-fourth section of the eighth article of the Constitution of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two for police and fiscal purposes, shall, until otherwise provided by law, remain and continue as at present constituted in the counties in which they have been respectively established, and shall be and act as to police and fiscal matters in lieu of the county court created by this article until otherwise provided by law. And, until otherwise provided by law, such clerk as is mentioned in the twenty-sixth section of this article, shall exercise any powers and discharge any duties heretofore conferred on, or required of, any court or tribunal established for judicial purposes under the said article and section of the constitution of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, or the clerk of such court or tribunal respectively, respecting the recording and preservation of deeds and other papers presented for record, matters of probate, the appointment and qualification of personal representatives, guardians, committees, curators and the settlement of their accounts, and in all matters relating to apprentices.

#### Relating to Actions, Suits and Other Proceedings.

25. All actions, suits and proceedings not embraced in the next preceding section, pending in a county court when this article takes effect, together with the records and papers pertaining thereto, as well as all records and papers pertaining to such actions, suits and proceedings, as have already been disposed of by said courts, shall be transmitted to and filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the county to which office all process outstanding at the time this article goes into operation shall be returned; and said clerk shall have the same power and shall perform the same duties in relation to such records, papers and proceedings as were vested in and required of the county court on the day before this article shall take effect. All such actions, suits and proceedings so pending as aforesaid, shall be docketed, proceeded in, tried, heard and determined in all respects by the circuit court, as if such suits and proceedings had originated in said court.

#### Clerk of County Court—Term of Office.

26. The voters of each county shall elect a clerk of the county court, whose term of office shall be six years. His duties and compensation and the manner of his removal shall be prescribed by law. But the clerks of said courts, now in office, shall remain therein for the term for which they have been elected, unless sooner removed therefrom, in the manner prescribed by law.

#### Districting of County.

27. Each county shall be laid off into districts, not less than three nor more than ten in number, and as nearly equal as may be in territory and population. There shall be elected in each district containing a population not exceeding twelve hundred, one justice of the peace, and if the population exceeds that number, two justices shall be elected therein. Every justice shall reside in the district for which he was elected and hold his office for the term, of four years, unless sooner removed in the manner prescribed by law. The districts as they now exist shall remain till changed by the county court.

#### Jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace.

28. The civil jurisdiction of a justice of the peace shall extend to actions of assumpsit, debt, detinue and trover, if the amount claimed, exclusive of interest, does not exceed three hundred dollars. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall extend throughout their county; they shall be conservators of the peace and have such jurisdiction and powers in criminal cases as may be prescribed by law. And justices of the peace shall have authority to take the acknowledgement of deeds and other writings, administer oaths, and take and certify depositions. And the Legislature

may give to justices such additional civil jurisdiction and powers within their respective counties as may be deemed expedient, under such regulations and restrictions as may be prescribed by general law, except that in suits to recover money or damages their jurisdiction and powers shall in no case exceed three hundred dollars. Appeals shall be allowed from judgments of justices of the peace in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

**Reformation of County Court Provided For.**

29. The Legislature shall, upon the application of any county, reform, alter or modify the county court established by this article in such county, and in lieu thereof, with the assent of a majority of the voters of such county voting at an election, create another tribunal for the transaction of the business required to be performed by the county court created by this article; and in such case all the provisions of this article in relation to the county court shall be applicable to the tribunal established in lieu of said court. And when such tribunal has been established it shall continue to act in lieu of the county court until otherwise provided by law.

**Incompatible Offices.**

30. The office of commissioner and justice of the peace shall be deemed incompatible. Vacancies in the office of commissioner, clerk of the county court and justices of the peace shall be filled by the county court of the county until the next general election.

**ARTICLE IX.**

**County Organization.**

1. The voters of each county shall elect a surveyor of lands, a prosecuting attorney, a sheriff, and one and not more than two assessors, who shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years.

**Constables, Coroners and Overseers of the Poor.**

2. There shall also be elected in each district of the county, by the voters thereof, one constable, and if the population of any district shall exceed twelve hundred, an additional constable, whose term of office shall be four years, and whose powers as such shall extend throughout their county. The assessor shall, with the advice and consent of the county court have the power to appoint one or more assistants. Coroners, overseers of the poor and surveyors of roads shall be appointed by the county court. The foregoing officers, except the prosecuting attorneys, shall reside in the county and district for which they shall be respectively elected.

**Sheriffs—Consecutive Terms Prohibited.**

3. The same person shall not be elected sheriff for two consecutive full terms; nor shall any person who acted as his deputy be elected successor to such sheriff, nor shall any sheriff act as deputy of his successor; nor shall he during his term of service, or within one year thereafter, be eligible to any other office. The retiring sheriff shall finish all business remaining in his hands, at the expiration of his term; for which purpose his commission and official bond shall remain in force. The duties of the office of sheriff shall be performed by him in person, or under his superintendence.

**Malfesance and Misfeasance in Office.**

4. The presidents of the county courts, the justices of the peace, sheriffs, prosecuting attorneys, clerks of the circuit and of the county courts, and all other county officers, shall be subject to indictment for malfesance, misfeasance, or neglect of official duty, and upon conviction thereof their offices shall become vacant.

**Commissioning of Officers Not Otherwise Provided For.**

5. The Legislature shall provide for commissioning such of the officers herein mentioned, as it may deem proper, not provided for in this Constitution, and may require any class of them to give bond with security for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

**Compensation—Deputies.**

6. It shall further provide for the compensation, the duties and responsibilities of such officers, and may provide for the appointment of their deputies and assistants by general law.

**Conservators of the Peace.**

7. The president of the county court and every justice and constable shall be a conservator of the peace throughout his county.



**Formation of New Counties.**

8. No new county shall hereafter be formed in this State with an area of less than four hundred square miles; nor with a population of less than six thousand; nor shall any county, from which a new county, or part thereof, shall be taken, be reduced in area below four hundred square miles, nor in population below six thousand. Nor shall a new county be formed without the consent of a majority of the voters residing within the boundaries of the proposed new county, and voting on the question.

**ARTICLE X.**

**Taxation and Finance.**

1. Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the State, and all property, both real and personal, shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law. No one species of property, from which a tax may be collected, shall be taxed higher than any other species of property of equal value; but property used for educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes; all cemeteries and public property may, by law, be exempted from taxation. The Legislature shall have power to tax, by uniform and equal laws, all privileges and franchises of persons and corporations.

**Capitation Tax.**

2. The Legislature shall levy on annual capitation tax of one dollar upon each male inhabitant of the State who has attained the age of twenty-one years, which shall be annually appropriated to the support of free schools. Persons afflicted with bodily infirmity may be exempted from this tax.

**Receipts and Expenditures of Public Monies.**

3. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of an appropriation made by law, and on a warrant issued thereon by the Auditor; nor shall any money or fund be taken for any other purpose than that for which it has been or may be appropriated, or provided. A complete and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys, shall be published annually.

**Limitation of Contraction of State Debt.**

4. No debt shall be contracted by this State, except to meet casual deficits in the revenue, to redeem a previous liability of the State, to suppress insurrection, repel invasion or defend the State in time of war; but the payment of any liability other than that or the ordinary expenses of the State, shall be equally distributed over a period of at least twenty years.

**Power of Taxation.**

5. The power of taxation of the Legislature shall extend to provisions for the payment of the State debt, and interest thereon, the support of free schools, and the payment of the annual estimated expenses of the State; but whenever any deficiency in the revenue shall exist in any year, it shall, at the regular session thereof held next after the deficiency occurs levy a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient with other sources of income to meet such deficiency, as well as the estimated expenses of such year.

**Credit of State Not to be Granted in Certain Cases.**

6. The credit of the State shall not be granted to, or in aid of any county, city, township, corporation or person; nor shall the State ever assume, or become responsible for the debts or liabilities of any county, city, township, corporation or person; nor shall the State ever hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder in any company or association in this State or elsewhere, formed for any purpose whatever.

**Duties of County Authorities in Assessing Taxes.**

7. County authorities shall never assess taxes, in any one year, the aggregate of which shall exceed ninety-five cents per one hundred dollars valuation; except for the support of free schools; payment of indebtedness existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, and for the payment of any indebtedness with the interest thereon, created under the succeeding section, unless such assessment, with all questions involving the increase of such aggregate shall have been submitted to the vote of the people of the county, and have received three-fifths of all the votes cast for and against it.

**Bonded Indebtedness of Counties.**

8. No county city, school district, or municipal corporation, except in cases where such corporations have already authorized their bonds to be issued, shall hereafter be allowed to become indebted, in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; nor without, at the same time, providing for the collection of a direct annual tax, sufficient to pay, annually, the interest on such debt, and the principal thereof, within, and not exceeding thirty-four years; *Provided*, That no debt shall be contracted under this section, unless all questions connected with the same shall have been first submitted to a vote of the people, and have received three-fifths of all the votes cast for and against the same.

**Corporate Taxes to be Uniform.**

9. The Legislature may, by law, authorize the corporate authorities of cities, towns and villages, for corporate purposes, to assess and collect taxes; but such taxes shall be uniform, with respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the authority imposing the same.

**ARTICLE XI.****Corporations.**

1. The Legislature shall provide for the organization of all corporations hereafter to be created, by general laws, uniform as to the class to which they relate, but no corporation shall be created by special law; *Provided*, That nothing in this section contained, shall prevent the Legislature from providing by special laws for the connection, by canal, of the waters of the Chesapeake with the Ohio river by the line of the James river, Greenbrier, New River and Great Kanawha.

**Corporate Liability for Indebtedness.**

2. The stockholders of all corporations and joint stock companies, except banks and banking institutions, created by laws of this State, shall be liable for the indebtedness of such corporations to the amount of their stock subscribed and unpaid, and no more.

**Exclusive Privileges Prohibited.**

3. All existing charters or grants of special or exclusive privileges under which organization shall not have taken place, or which shall not have been in operation within two years from the time this Constitution takes effect, shall thereafter have no validity or effect whatever; *Provided*, That nothing herein shall prevent the execution of any *bona fide* contract heretofore lawfully made in relation to any existing charter or grant in this State.

**Rights of Stockholders.**

4. The Legislature shall provide by law that in all elections for directors or managers of incorporated companies, every stockholder shall have the right to vote in person or by proxy, for the number of shares of stock owned by him, for as many persons as there are directors or managers to be elected, or to cumulate said shares, and give one candidate as many votes as the number of directors multiplied by the number of his shares of stock, shall equal, or to distribute them on the same principle among as many candidates as he shall think fit, and such directors or managers shall not be elected in any other manner.

**Street Railways.**

5. No law shall be passed by the Legislature, granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town or incorporated village, without requiring the consent of the local authorities having the control of the street or highway, proposed to be occupied by such street railroad.

**Banks.**

6. The Legislature may provide, by general banking law, for the creation and organization of banks of issue or circulation, but the stockholders of any bank hereafter authorized by the laws of this State, whether of issue, deposit or discount, shall be personally liable to the creditors thereof over and above the amount of stock held by them respectively to an amount equal to their respective shares so held, for all its liabilities accruing while they are such stockholders.

**Railroads.**

7. Every railroad corporation organized or doing business in this State shall annually by their proper officers, make a report under oath, to the auditor of public accounts of this State, or some officer to be designated by law, setting forth the condition of their affairs, the operations of the year, and such other matters relating to their respective railroads as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this section.

**Rolling Stock Considered Personal Property.**

8. The rolling stock and all other movable property belonging to any railroad company or corporation in this State shall be considered personal property and shall be liable to execution and sale in the same manner as the personal property of individuals; and the Legislature shall pass no law exempting any such property from execution and sale.

**Railroads Public Highways.**

9. Railroads heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways and shall be free to all persons for the transportation of their persons and property thereon, under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law; and the Legislature shall, from time to time, pass laws, applicable to all railroad corporations in the State, establishing reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight, and providing for the correction of abuses, the prevention of unjust discriminations between through and local or way freight and passenger tariffs, and for the protection of the just rights of the public, and shall enforce such laws by adequate penalties.

**Stations to be Established.**

10. The Legislature shall, in the law regulating railway companies, require railroads running through, or within a half mile of a town or village containing three hundred or more inhabitants, to establish stations for the accommodation of trade and travel of said town or village.

**Competing Lines—Legislative Permission.**

11. No railroad corporation shall consolidate its stock, property or franchise with any other railroad owning a parallel or competing line, or obtain the possession or control of such parallel or competing line by lease or other contract, without the permission of the Legislature.

**Right of Eminent Domain.**

12. The exercise of the power and the right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking, by the Legislature, of the property and franchises of incorporated companies already organized, and subjecting them to the public use, the same as of individuals.

**ARTICLE XII.****Education.**

1. The Legislature shall provide, by general law, for a thorough and efficient system of free schools.

**State Superintendent of Free Schools.**

2. The State Superintendent of Free Schools shall have a general supervision of free schools, and perform such other duties in relation thereto as may be prescribed by law. If in the performance of any such duty imposed upon him by the Legislature he shall incur any expenses, he shall be reimbursed therefor; *Provided*, the amount does not exceed five hundred dollars in any one year.

**County Superintendents.**

3. The Legislature may provide for county superintendents and such other officers as may be necessary to carry out the objects of this article and define their duties, powers and compensation.

**Existing, Permanent and Invested School Fund.**

4. The existing permanent and invested school fund, and all money accruing to this State from forfeited, delinquent, waste and unappropriated lands; and from lands heretofore sold for taxes and purchased by the State of Virginia, if hereafter redeemed or sold to others than this State; all grants, devises or bequests that may be made to this State, for the purposes of education or where the purposes of such grants, devises or bequests are not specified; this State's just share of the literary fund of Virginia, whether paid over or otherwise liquidated; and any sums of money

stocks or property which this State shall have the right to claim from the State of Virginia for educational purposes; the proceeds of the estates of persons who may die without leaving a will or heir, and of all escheated lands; the proceeds of any taxes that may be levied on the revenues of any corporations; all moneys that may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and such sums as may from time to time be appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose, shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called the "School Fund," and invested under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, in the interest bearing securities of the United States, or of this State, or if such interest bearing securities cannot be obtained, then said "School Fund" shall be invested in such other solvent, interest bearing securities as shall be approved by the Governor, Superintendent of Free Schools, Auditor and Treasurer, who are hereby constituted the "Board of the School Fund," to manage the same under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and the interest thereof shall be annually applied to the support of free schools throughout the State, and to no other purpose whatever. But any portion of said interest remaining unexpended at the close of a fiscal year shall be added to and remain a part of the capital of the "School Fund," *Provided*, That all taxes which shall be received by the State upon delinquent lands, except the taxes due to the State thereon, shall be refunded to the county or district by or for which the same were levied.

(This section is modified by the "irreducible School Fund Amendment" set forth at the end of the Constitution.)

#### Support of Free Schools.

5. The Legislature shall provide for the support of free schools by appropriating thereto the interest of the invested "School Fund," the net proceeds of all forfeitures and fines accruing to this State under the laws thereof; the State capitation tax, and by general taxation of persons and property or otherwise. It shall also provide for raising in each county or district, by the authority of the people thereof, such a proportion of the amount required for the support of free schools therein, as shall be prescribed by general laws.

#### School Districts.

6. The school districts into which any county is now divided shall continue until changed in pursuance of law.

#### Levies for School Purposes.

7. All levies that may be laid by any county or district for the purpose of free schools shall be reported to the clerk of the county court; and shall, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, be collected by the sheriff or other collector, who shall make annual settlement with the county court; which settlement shall be made a matter of record by the clerk thereof, in a book to be kept for that purpose.

#### Mixed Schools Prohibited.

8. White and colored persons shall not be taught in the same school.

#### Certain Acts Prohibited.

9. No person connected with the free school system of the State, or with any educational institution of any name or grade under State control, shall be interested in the sale, proceeds or profits of any book or other thing used, or to be used therein, under such penalties as may be prescribed by law; *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to apply to any work written, or thing invented, by such person.

#### Creation of Independent Free School Districts.

10. No independent free school district, or organization shall hereafter be created, except with the consent of the school district or districts out of which the same is to be created, expressed by a majority of the voters voting on the question.

#### Appropriations for State Normal Schools.

11. No appropriation shall hereafter be made to any State normal school, or branch thereof, except to those already established and in operation, or now chartered.

#### Legislature to Foster General School Improvements.

12. The Legislature shall foster and encourage moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement; it shall, whenever it may be practicable, make suitable provision for the blind, mute

and insane, and for the organization of such institutions of learning as the best interests of general education in the State may demand.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

##### Land Titles.

1. All private rights and interests in lands in this State derived from or under the laws of the State of Virginia, and from or under the constitution and laws of this State prior to the time this constitution goes into operation, shall remain valid and secure and shall be determined by the laws in force in Virginia, prior to the formation of this State, and by the constitution and law in force in this State prior to the time this constitution goes into effect.

##### Land Entry Prohibited.

2. No entry by warrant on land in this State shall hereafter be made.

##### Forfeited Lands.

3. All title to lands in this State heretofore forfeited, or treated as forfeited, waste and unappropriated, or escheated to the State of Virginia or this State, or purchased by either of said States at sales made for the non-payment of taxes and become irredeemable, or hereafter forfeited, or treated as forfeited, or escheated to this State, or purchased by it and become irredeemable, not redeemed, released or otherwise disposed of, vested and remaining in this State, shall be, and is hereby transferred to, and vested in any person (other than those for whose default the same may have been forfeited or returned delinquent, their heirs or devisees), for so much thereof as such person has, or shall have had actual continuous possession of, under color or claim of title for ten years and who, or those under whom he claims, shall have paid the State taxes thereon for any five years during such possession; or if there be no such person, then to any person (other than those for whose default the same may have been forfeited, or returned delinquent, their heirs or devisees), for so much of said land as such person shall have title or claim to, regularly derived, mediately or immediately from, or under a grant from the Commonwealth of Virginia or this State, not forfeited, which but for the title forfeited would be valid, and who, or those under whom he claims has, or shall have paid all State taxes charged or chargeable thereon for five successive years, after the year 1865, or from the date of the grant, if it shall have issued since that year; or if there be no such person, as aforesaid, then to any person (other than those for whose default the same may have been forfeited, or returned delinquent, their heirs and devisees), for so much of said land as such person shall have had claim to and actual continuous possession of, under color of title for any five successive years after the year 1865, and have paid all State taxes charged or chargeable thereon for said period.

##### Waste and Unappropriated Lands.

4. All lands in this State, waste and unappropriated, or heretofore or hereafter for any cause forfeited, or treated as forfeited, or escheated to the State of Virginia, or this State, or purchased by either and become irredeemable, not redeemed, released, transferred or otherwise disposed of, the title whereof shall remain in this State till such sale as is hereinafter mentioned be made, shall by proceedings in the circuit court of the county in which the lands, or a part thereof, are situated, be sold to the highest bidder.

##### Former Owner's Privileges.

5. The former owner of any such land shall be entitled to receive the excess of the sum for which the land may be sold over the taxes charged and chargeable thereon, or which, if the land had not been forfeited, would have been charged or chargeable thereon, since the formation of this State, with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum, and the costs of the proceedings, if his claim be filed in the circuit court that decrees the sale, within two years thereafter.

##### Land Books—Taxes.

6. It shall be the duty of every owner of land to have it entered on the land books of the county in which it, or part of it, is situated, and to cause himself to be charged with the taxes thereon, and pay the same. When for any five successive years after the year 1860, the owner of any tract of land containing one thousand acres or more, shall not have been charged on such books with State tax on said land, then by operation hereof, the land shall be forfeited and the title thereto vest in the State. But if, for any one or more of such five years, the owner shall have been charged with State tax on any part of the land, such part thereof shall not be forfeited for such cause. And any owner of land so forfeited, or of any interest therein at the time of the forfeiture thereof, who shall then be an infant, married woman, or insane person, may, until the expiration of three years after

the removal of such disability, have the land, or such interest charged on such books, with all State and other taxes that shall be, and but for the forfeiture would be chargeable on the land, or interest therein for the year 1863, and every year thereafter with interest at the rate of ten per centum per annum; and pay all taxes and interest thereon for all such years and thereby redeem the land or interest therein. *Provided*, Such right to redeem shall in no case extend beyond twenty years from the time such land was forfeited.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

##### Amendments.

1. No convention shall be called, having the authority to alter the Constitution of the State, unless it be in pursuance of a law, passed by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature and providing that polls shall be opened throughout the State, on the same day therein specified, which shall not be less than three months after the passage of such law, for the purpose of taking the sense of the voters on the question of calling a convention. And such convention shall not be held unless a majority of the votes cast at such polls be in favor of calling the same; nor shall the members be elected to such convention until, at least, one month after the result of the vote shall be duly ascertained, declared and published. And all acts and ordinances of the said convention shall be submitted to the voters of the State for ratification or rejection, and shall have no validity whatever until they are ratified.

##### How Amendments Are Made.

2. Any amendment to the Constitution of the State may be proposed in either House of the Legislature; and if the same, being read on three several days in each House, be agreed to on its third reading, by two-thirds of the members elected thereto, the proposed amendment, with the yeas and nays thereon, shall be entered on the journals, and it shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide by law, for submitting the same to the voters of the State for ratification or rejection at the next general election thereafter, and cause the same to be published at least three months before such election in some newspaper in every county in which a newspaper is printed. And if a majority of the qualified voters, voting on the question at the polls held pursuant to such law, ratify the proposed amendment, it shall be in force from the time of such ratification, as part of the Constitution of the State. If two or more amendments be submitted at the same time, the vote on the ratification or rejection shall be taken on each separately.

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

##### The Judicial Amendment.

(House Joint Resolution No. 15, Acts 1901, p. 462. Ratified in November, 1902.)

That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of this State:

The Supreme Court of Appeals shall consist of five judges. Those judges in office when this amendment takes effect shall continue in office until their terms shall expire, and the Legislature shall provide for the election of an additional judge of said court at the next general election whose term shall begin on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five, and the Governor shall, as for a vacancy, appoint a judge of said court to hold office until the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and five. The judges of the supreme court of appeals and of the circuit courts shall receive such salaries as shall be fixed by law, for those now in or those hereafter to come into office.

##### The Irreducible School Fund Amendment.

(House Joint Resolution No. 18, Acts 1901, p. 465. Ratified in November, 1902.)

That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the State:

The accumulation of the school fund provided for in section four of article twelve, of the Constitution of this State, shall cease upon the adoption of this amendment, and all money to the credit of said fund over one million of dollars, together with the interest on said fund, shall be used for the support of the free schools of this State. All money and taxes heretofore payable into the treasury under the provision of said section four, to the credit of the school fund, shall be hereafter paid into the treasury to the credit of the general school fund for the support of the free schools of the State.

## THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE.

The words "seal" and "coat-of-arms" in the United States have practically the same meaning. When the design is impressed upon state papers or public documents, it is referred to as a "seal," and when it is used for illustrative purposes or on flags, it is usually called a "coat-of-arms."



Coat-of-Arms, State of West Virginia.

The joint committee on state seal, appointed by the first West Virginia legislature, in 1863, was composed of Peter G. Van Winkle of Wood County, Daniel D. T. Farnsworth of Upshur County, Edwin Maxwell of Harrison County, and Greenbury Slack of Kanawha County. This committee employed Mr. Joseph H. Diss Debar, of Doddridge County, to make drawings in compliance with their suggestions. The design agreed upon was finally adopted in September, 1863.

The report of the committee designated a seal with an obverse and a reverse side, to be used when the coat-of-arms is made in the form of a medallion. As a matter of fact, the seal used for state purposes shows only the obverse side.

The description given by the committee is as follows:

"The disc of the Great Seal is to be two and one-half inches in diameter: the obverse to bear the legend 'The State of West Virginia,' the constitutional designation of our Republic, which with the motto, 'Montani Semper Liberi'—'Mountaineers always free'—is to be inserted in the circumference. In the center a rock with ivy, emblematic of stability and continuance, and on the face of the rock the inscription, 'June 20, 1863,' the date of our foundation, as if graven with a pen of iron in the rock forever. On the right of the rock a farmer clothed in the traditional



THE STATE FLOWER.  
(*Rhododendron maximum*. or Big Laurel.)



hunting garb, peculiar to this region, his right arm resting on the plow handles, and his left supporting a woodman's axe, indicating that while our territory is partly cultivated, it is still in process of being cleared of the original forest. At his right hand a sheaf of wheat and a cornstalk; on the left hand of the rock, a miner, indicated by a pick-axe on his shoulder, with barrels and lumps of mineral at his feet. On his left an anvil, partly seen, on which rests a sledge hammer, typical of the mechanic arts, the whole indicating the principal pursuits and resources of the state. In front of the rock and the hunter, as if just laid down by the latter and ready to be resumed at a moment's notice, two hunters' rifles, crossed and surmounted at the place of contact by the Phrygian cap, or cap of liberty, indicating that our freedom and liberty were won and will be maintained by the force of arms.

The reverse of the Great Seal is to be encircled by a wreath composed of laurel and oak leaves, emblematical of valor and strength, with fruits and cereals, productions of the State. For device, a landscape. In the distance, on the left of the disc, a wooded mountain, and on the right a cultivated slope with the log farmhouse peculiar to this region. On the side of the mountain, a representation of the viaduct on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in Preston county, one of the great engineering triumphs of the age, with a train of cars about to pass over it. Near the center a factory, in front of which a river with boats, on the bank and to the right of it nearer the foreground, a derrick and a shed, appertaining to the production of salt and petroleum. In the foreground a meadow with cattle and sheep feeding and reposing, the whole indicating the leading characteristics, productions and pursuits of the State at this time. Above the mountain, etc., the sun merging from the clouds, indicating that former obstacles to our prosperity are now disappearing. In the rays of the sun the motto 'Libertas et Fidelitate'—Freedom and Loyalty—indicating that our liberty and independence are the result of faithfulness to the Declaration and the National Constitution."

Mr. Diss Debar, the designer of the seal and coat-of-arms, was an educated Frenchman who brought a Swiss Colony to Santa Clara, Doddridge county, West Virginia. He was appointed by Governor Boreman to act as Commissioner of Immigration, and prepared, compiled and published the first "Hand Book of West Virginia." He was a member of the Legislature of 1864, from Doddridge county.

#### THE STATE FLOWER.

On the 23rd day of January, 1903, during the administration of Governor Albert Blakeslee White, the legislature of West Virginia adopted the following joint resolution:

"WHEREAS, Many of our sister states have adopted some floral emblem; and

WHEREAS, Our present chief executive, the governor of the State, and his immediate predecessor, have each recommended the rhododendron, or big laurel, and the pupils of the public schools of the State, under direction of the state superintendent, have voted for this flower; therefore be it Resolved, by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That said rhododendron, or big laurel, be and it is hereby designated as the official State flower, to be used as such at all proper times and places."

#### THE STATE FLAG.

The Legislature of West Virginia, on the 25th day of February, 1907, during the administration of Governor W. M. O. Dawson, by joint resolution, adopted a State flag of the following design and proportions:

"The State flag shall be in length and breadth in proportion the same as the flag of the great American Republic of which West Virginia forms a part; the field thereof shall be of pure white, upon the center of which on the obverse side shall be the great seal or coat-of-arms of the State, beneath which shall appear the legend, 'State of West Virginia,' in a scroll; on the reverse side shall appear a sprig or sprigs of the *rhododendron maximum*, or big laurel, our State flower, having blossoms and leaves; the field of pure white shall be bordered by a band or strip of blue, and this in turn shall be bordered by a strip or fringe of old gold; and said flag shall be regarded and used as the West Virginia State flag on all occasions where a special display of the State's individuality shall become necessary, or be regarded as appropriate."

## ELECTIVE OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

From the Formation of the State, with Date of Service

(Blanks indicate unexpired terms.)

## GOVERNORS

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Arthur Ingram Boreman.....	Wood.....	Republican.....	June 20, 1863	Feb. 26, 1869
Daniel D. T. Farnsworth*.....	Upshur.....	Republican.....	Feb. 27, 1869	March 3, 1869
William Erskine Stevenson.....	Wood.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1871
John Jeremiah Jacob.....	Hampshire.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1877
Henry Mason Mathews.....	Greenbrier.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1881
Jacob Beeson Jackson.....	Wood.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1885
Emanuel Willis Wilson.....	Kanawha.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1885	Feb. 5, 1890
Arcas Brooks Fleming.....	Marion.....	Democrat.....	Feb. 6, 1890	March 3, 1893
William Alex. MacCorkle.....	Kanawha.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1897
George W. Atkinson.....	Ohio.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1901
Albert B. White.....	Wood.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1905
William M. O. Dawson.....	Preston.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1909
William E. Glascock.....	Monongalia.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1913
Henry D. Hatfield.....	McDowell.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1913	March 3, 1917
John Jacob Cornwell.....	Hampshire.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1917	.....

\*As President of the Senate filled the unexpired term of Governor Boreman, who had been elected to the United States Senate.

## AUDITORS OF STATE.

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Samuel Crane.....	Randolph.....	Republican.....	June 20, 1863	March 3, 1865
Joseph McWhorter.....	Roane.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1865	March 3, 1869
Thomas Bogzess.....	Upshur.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1871
Edward A. Bennett.....	Lewis.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1877
Joseph S. Miller.....	Cabell.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1885
Patrick Fee Duffy.....	Webster.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1885	March 3, 1893
Isaac V. Johnson.....	Barbour.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1897
L. M. LaFollette.....	Taylor.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1901
Arnold C. Scherr.....	Mineral.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1909
John S. Darst.....	Jackson.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1909	.....

## TREASURERS OF STATE.

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Campbell Tarr.....	Brooke.....	Republican.....	June 20, 1863	March 3, 1867
Jacob H. Bristol.....	Berkeley.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1867	March 3, 1869
James A. Macaulay.....	Ohio.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1871
John S. Burdett.....	Taylor.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1871	Jan. 30, 1876
Sobieski Brady.....	Ohio.....	Democrat.....	Jan. 31, 1876	March 3, 1877
Thomas J. West.....	Harrison.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1881
Thomas O'Brien.....	Ohio.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1885
Wm. T. Thompson.....	Cabell.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1885	March 3, 1893
John M. Rowan.....	Monroe.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1897
M. A. Kendall.....	Wood.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1901
Peter Silman.....	Kanawha.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1905
Newton Ogden.....	Pleasants.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1909
E. Leslie Long.....	McDowell.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1917
W. S. Johnson.....	Fayette.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1917	.....

## LIST OF ELECTIVE OFFICERS

## ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Aquilla Caldwell.....	Ohio.....	Republican.....	June 20, 1863	Dec. 31, 1864
Ephraim B. Hall.....	Marion.....	Republican.....	Jan. 1, 1865	Dec. 31, 1865
Edwin Maxwell.....	Harrison.....	Republican.....	Jan. 1, 1866	Dec. 31, 1866
Thayer Melvin.....	Hancock.....	Republican.....	Jan. 1, 1867	July 1, 1869
Aquilla Caldwell.....	Ohio.....	Republican.....	July 2, 1869	Dec. 31, 1870
Joseph Sprigg.....	Hampshire.....	Democrat.....	Jan. 1, 1871	Dec. 31, 1872
Henry Mathews.....	Greenbrier.....	Democrat.....	Jan. 1, 1873	March 3, 1877
Robert White.....	Hampshire.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1881
Cornelius C. Watts.....	Kanawha.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1885
Alfred Caldwell.....	Ohio.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1885	March 3, 1893
Thomas S. Riley.....	Ohio.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1897
Edgar P. Rucker.....	McDowell.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1901
Romeo H. Freer.....	Ritchie.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1905
*Clark W. May.....	Lincoln.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1905	April 25, 1908
William G. Conley.....	Preston.....	Republican.....	May 9, 1908	March 3, 1913
Abram A. Lilly.....	Raleigh.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1913	March 3, 1917
E. T. Ensland.....	Logan.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1917	.....

\*Died during term of office.

## STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF FREE SCHOOLS.

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
William R. White.....	Marion.....	Republican.....	June 20, 1863	March 3, 1869
H. A. G. Zeieler.....	Barbour.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1869	Feb. 17, 1870
Alvin D. Williams.....	Taylor.....	Republican.....	Feb. 19, 1870	March 3, 1871
Charles S. Lewis.....	Harrison.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1871	Dec. 31, 1872
William K. Pendleton.....	Brooke.....	Democrat.....	Jan. 1, 1873	March 3, 1873
Benjamin W. Byrne.....	Kanawha.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1873	March 3, 1877
William K. Pendleton.....	Brooke.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1877	March 4, 1881
Bernard L. Butcher.....	Marion.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1885
Benjamin S. Morgan.....	Monongalia.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1885	March 3, 1893
Virgil A. Lewis.....	Mason.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1897
James Russell Trotter.....	Upshur.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1901
Thomas C. Miller.....	Marion.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1901	March 3, 1909
Morris P. Shawkey.....	Kanawha.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1909	.....

## SECRETARIES OF STATE.\*

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Jacob Edgar Boyers.....	Tyler.....	Republican.....	June 20, 1863	March 3, 1865
Granville D. Hall.....	Ohio.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1865	March 3, 1867
John H. Witcher.....	Cabell.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1867	March 3, 1869
James M. Pipes.....	Marshall.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1871
John M. Phelps.....	Mason.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1873
Charles Hedrick.....	Kanawha.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1873	March 3, 1877
Sobieski Brady.....	Ohio.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1881
Randolph Stalnaker.....	Greenbrier.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1885
Henry S. Walker.....	Kanawha.....	Democrat.....	March 4, 1885	April 21, 1890
William A. Ohley.....	Mason.....	Democrat.....	April 22, 1890	March 24, 1893
William E. Chilton.....	Kanawha.....	Democrat.....	March 25, 1893	March 3, 1897
William M. O. Dawson.....	Preston.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1897	March 3, 1905
Charles Wesley Swisher.....	Marion.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1905	March 3, 1909
Stuart F. Reed.....	Harrison.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1909	March 3, 1917
Houston G. Young.....	Harrison.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1917	.....

\*The Secretary of State was an appointive officer up to March 4, 1905, when—by an amendment to the Constitution—he became an elective officer.

## COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE.

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Howard E. Williams.....	Greenbrier.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1913	March 3, 1917
J. H. Stewart.....	Monongalia.....	Republican.....	March 4, 1917	.....

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS OF WEST VIRGINIA

1863-1917

No.	NAME	COUNTY	Service	Born	Appointed or Resigned	Elected	Died
1	Ralph Lazier Berkshire.....	Monongalia.....	1863-66 1869-72	April 8, 1816	*Sept. 10, 1868	1863 1868	Nov. 8, 1902
2	William A. Harrison.....	Harrison.....	1863-68	Aug. 27, 1795	†Sept. 1, 1808	1863	Dec. 31, 1870
3	James H. Brown.....	Kanawha.....	1863-70	Dec. 25, 1818	.....	1863	Oct. 28, 1900
4	Edwin Maxwell.....	Harrison.....	1867-72	July 16, 1825	.....	1866	Feb. 5, 1903
5	Charles P. T. Moore.....	Mason.....	1871-81	Feb. 8, 1831	†June 1, 1881	{ 1870 1872	1904
6	John S. Hoffman.....	Harrison.....	1873-76	June 25, 1821	†June 1, 1876	1872	Nov. 18, 1877
7	James Paul.....	Ohio.....	1873-75	July 6, 1818	.....	1872	May 11, 1875
8	Alpheus F. Haymond.....	Marion.....	1873-82	Dec. 16, 1823	†Jan. 1, 1883	1872 1876	Dec. 16, 1893
9	Matthew Edmiston.....	Lewis.....	1876	Sept. 9, 1814	*June 13, 1876	.....	June 20, 1887
10	Thomas C. Green.....	Jefferson.....	1876-80	Nov. 5, 1820	*Dec. 24, 1875	1876 1880	Dec. 4, 1880
11	Okey Johnson.....	Wood.....	1877-88	Mar 24, 1834	.....	1876	June 16, 1902
12	Jas. French Patton.....	Monron.....	1881-82	Sept. 10, 1843	*June 1, 1881	.....	Mar 30, 1882
13	Adam C. Snyder.....	Greenbrier.....	1882-00	Mar. 26, 1834	{ *June 1, 1882 †Nov. 8, 1800	1882 1884	July 24, 1896
14	Samuel Woods.....	Barbour.....	1883-88	Sept. 19, 1822	*Jan. 1, 1883	1884	Feb. 17, 1897
15	Henry Brannon.....	Lewis.....	1880-12	Nov. 26, 1837	.....	1888 1900	Nov. 24, 1914
16	John W. English.....	Mason.....	1880-00	Jan. 31, 1831	.....	1888	July 18, 1916
17	David B. Lucas.....	Jefferson.....	1880-92	Mar. 16, 1830	*Dec. 11, 1880	1890	July 24, 1900
18	Homer A. Holt.....	Greenbrier.....	1890-96	Apr. 27, 1831	*Nov. 8, 1890	1892	Jan. 7, 1898
19	Marmaduke H. Dent.....	Taylor.....	1893-04	Apr. 18, 1840	.....	1892	Sept. 11, 1909
20	Henry C. McWhorter.....	Kanawha.....	1897-05	Feb. 20, 1836	.....	1896	Apr. 15, 1913
21	George Poffenbarger.....	Mason.....	1901-	Nov. 24, 1861	.....	1900 1912	.....
22	Warren Miller.....	Jackson.....	1903-04	Apr. 2, 1848	*Jan. 17, 1903	.....	.....
23	Frank Cox.....	Monongalia.....	1905-07	June 18, 1862	*Jan. 28, 1907	1904	.....
24	Jos. M. Sanders.....	Mercer.....	1905-07	Aug. 26, 1866	†Oct. 1, 1907	1904	.....
25	William N. Miller.....	Wood.....	1907-	Oct. 18, 1855	*Jan. 20, 1907	{ 1908 1916	.....
26	Ira E. Robinson.....	Taylor.....	1907-16	Sept. 16, 1860	*Oct. 15, 1907 †Oct. 20, 1915	1908	.....
27	L. Judson Williams.....	Greenbrier.....	1900-	Oct. 18, 1856	.....	1908	.....
28	Chas. W. Lynch.....	Harrison.....	1913-	Mar. 11, 1851	.....	1912	.....
29	John W. Mason.....	Marion.....	1915-16	Jan. 13, 1842	*Nov. 1, 1916	.....	Apr. 23, 1917
30	Harold A. Ritz.....	Mercer.....	1917-	July 25, 1873	.....	1916	.....

\*Appointed.  
†Resigned.

LIST OF ELECTIVE OFFICERS

**REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS FROM THE FORMATION OF  
THE STATE.**

**UNITED STATES SENATORS.**

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Peter G. Van Winkle.....	Wood.....	Republican.....	1863	1869
Waitman T. Willey.....	Monongalia.....	Republican.....	1863	1871
Arthur I. Boreman.....	Wood.....	Republican.....	1869	1875
Henry G. Davis.....	Mineral.....	Democrat.....	1871	1883
Allen T. Caperton.....	Mineral.....	Democrat.....	1875	1876
Samuel Price.....	Greenbrier.....	Democrat.....	1876	1877
Frank Hereford.....	Monroe.....	Democrat.....	1877	1881
Johnsen N. Camden.....	Wood.....	Democrat.....	1881	1887
John E. Kenna.....	Kanawha.....	Democrat.....	1883	1893
Charles J. Faulkner.....	Berkeley.....	Democrat.....	1887	1899
Johnson N. Camden.....	Wood.....	Democrat.....	1893	1895
Stephen B. Elkins.....	Randolph.....	Republican.....	1895	1911
Nathan B. Scott.....	Ohio.....	Republican.....	1899	1911
Davis Elkins.....	Randolph.....	Republican.....	1911	1911
Clarence W. Watson.....	Marion.....	Democrat.....	1911	1913
William E. Chilton.....	Kanawha.....	Democrat.....	1911	1917
Nathan Goff.....	Harrison.....	Republican.....	1913	....
Howard Sutherland.....	Randolph.....	Republican.....	1917	....

**MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

**Apportionment Act of 1863.**

By an act of the legislature passed September 10, 1863, the State of West Virginia—for the purposes of congressional representation—was divided into three districts, as follows:

*First District*—Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Tyler, Pleasants, Doddridge, Harrison, Ritchie, Wood, Wirt, Gilmer, Calhoun and Lewis counties.

*Second District*—Taylor, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Tucker, Barbour, Upshur, Webster, Pocahontas, Randolph, Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, Berkeley and Morgan counties.

*Third District*—Kanawha, Jackson, Mason, Putnam, Cabell, Clay, Wayne, Logan, Boone, Braxton, Nicholas, Roane, McDowell, Wyoming, Raleigh, Fayette, Mercer, Monroe and Greenbrier counties.

Under the first apportionment act the State had the following representation in the lower house of congress, the names of the members coming in the numerical order of the districts which they respectively represented, and the same applies to subsequent re-apportionment acts.

**Representation Under the Apportionment Act of 1863.**

**THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.**

(March 4, 1863 to March 3, 1865)

Jacob Beeson Blair, of Wood; Republican.  
William Gay Brown, of Preston; Unionist  
Kellian V. Whaley, of Cabell; Republican.

**THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.**

(March 4, 1865 to March 3, 1867)

Chester D. Hubbard, of Ohio; Republican.  
George R. Latham, of Upshur; Republican.  
Kellian V. Whaley, of Cabell; Republican.

**FORTIETH CONGRESS.**

(March 4, 1867 to March 3, 1869)

Chester D. Hubbard, of Ohio; Republican.  
Bethuel M. Kitchen, of Berkeley; Republican.  
Daniel Polsley, of Mason; Republican.

**FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.**

(March 4, 1869 to March 3, 1871)

Isaac Harden Duvall, of Brooke; Republican.  
James C. McGrew, of Preston; Republican.  
John S. Witcher, of Cabell; Republican.

**FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.**

(March 4, 1871 to March 3, 1873)

John J. Davis, of Harrison; Democrat.  
James C. McGrew, of Preston; Republican.  
Frank Hereford, of Monroe; Democrat.

**FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.**

(March 4, 1873 to March 3, 1875)

John J. Davis, of Harrison; Democrat.  
John M. Hagans, of Monongalia; Republican.  
Frank Hereford, of Monroe; Democrat.

**FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.**

(March 4, 1875 to March 3, 1877)

Charles J. Faulkner, of Berkeley; Democrat.  
Frank Hereford, of Monroe; Democrat.  
Benjamin Wilson, of Harrison; Democrat.

**FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.**

(March 4, 1877 to March 3, 1879)

Benjamin Wilson, of Harrison; Democrat.  
Benjamin F. Martin, of Taylor; Democrat.  
John E. Kenna, of Kanawha; Democrat.

**FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.**

(March 4, 1879 to March 3, 1881)

Benjamin Wilson, of Harrison; Democrat.  
Benjamin F. Martin, of Taylor; Democrat.  
John E. Kenna, of Kanawha; Democrat.

**FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.**

(March 4, 1881 to March 3, 1883)

Benjamin Wilson, of Harrison; Democrat.  
John B. Hoke, of Berkeley; Democrat.  
John E. Kenna, of Kanawha; Democrat.

## Re-apportionment Act of 1882.

On March 14th, 1882, the legislature passed an act dividing the State into four congressional districts, as follows:

*First District*—Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Tyler, Doddridge, Harrison, Gilmer, Lewis and Braxton.

*Second District*—Monongalia, Marion, Preston, Taylor, Barbour, Randolph, Tucker, Pendleton, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Grant, Morgan, Jefferson and Berkeley.

*Third District*—Logan, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh, Boone, Kanawha, Fayette, Clay, Nicholas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, Webster, Pocahontas and Upshur.

*Fourth District*—Pleasants, Wood, Ritchie, Wirt, Calhoun, Jackson, Roane, Mason, Putnam, Cabell, Lincoln and Wayne.

## Representation Under the Re-apportionment Act of 1882.

## FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1883 to March 3, 1885)

Nathan Goff, Jr., of Harrison; Republican.  
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat.  
Charles P. Snyder, of Kanawha; Democrat.  
Eustace Gibson, of Cabell; Democrat.

## FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1885 to March 3, 1887)

Nathan Goff, Jr., of Harrison; Republican.  
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat.  
Charles P. Snyder, of Kanawha; Democrat.  
Eustace Gibson, of Cabell; Democrat.

## FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1887 to March 3, 1889)

Nathan Goff, Jr., of Harrison; Republican.  
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat.  
Charles P. Snyder, of Kanawha; Democrat.  
Charles E. Hogg, of Mason; Democrat.

## FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1889 to March 3, 1891)

George W. Atkinson, of Ohio; Republican.  
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat.  
John D. Alderson, of Nicholas; Republican.  
\*James M. Jackson, of Wood; Democrat.  
Charles B. Smith, of Wood; Republican.  
\*\*John O. Pendleton, of Ohio; Democrat.

## FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1891 to March 3, 1893)

John O. Pendleton, of Ohio; Democrat.  
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat.  
John D. Alderson, of Nicholas; Democrat.  
James Capchart, of Mason; Democrat.

\*Sent<sup>†</sup> contested by Charles Brooks Smith, who was seated shortly after Congress convened.

\*\*Seated contested by George W. Atkinson, who was seated shortly after Congress convened.

## FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1893 to March 3, 1895)

John O. Pendleton, of Ohio; Democrat.  
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat.  
John D. Alderson, of Nicholas; Democrat.  
James Capchart, of Mason; Democrat.

## FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1895 to March 3, 1897)

Blackburn B. Dovener, of Ohio; Republican.  
Alston G. Dayton, of Barbour; Republican.  
James H. Huling, of Kanawha; Republican.  
Warren Miller, of Jackson; Republican.

## FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1897 to March 3, 1899)

Blackburn B. Dovener, of Ohio; Republican.  
Alston G. Dayton, of Barbour; Republican.  
Charles P. Dorr, of Webster; Republican.  
Warren Miller, of Jackson; Republican.

## FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1899 to March 3, 1901)

Blackburn B. Dovener, of Ohio; Republican.  
Alston G. Dayton, of Barbour; Republican.  
David E. Johnson, of Mercer; Democrat.  
Romeo H. Freer, of Ritchie; Republican.

## FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1901 to March 3, 1903)

Blackburn B. Dovener, of Ohio; Republican.  
Alston G. Dayton, of Barbour; Republican.  
Joseph H. Gaines, of Kanawha; Republican.  
James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican.

## Re-apportionment Act of 1901.

The legislature on February 11th, 1901, passed an act re-apportioning the State into five congressional districts, as follows:

*First District*—Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Harrison and Lewis.

*Second District*—Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Barbour, Tucker, Randolph, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson.

*Third District*—Kanawha, Fayette, Summers, Monroe, Greenbrier, Nicholas, Clay, Webster, Pocahontas and Upshur.

*Fourth District*—Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Jackson, Roane, Braxton, Gilmer, Calhoun, Wirt, Ritchie and Doddridge.

*Fifth District*—Mason, Putnam, Cabell, Lincoln, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Mingo, Raleigh, Wyoming, McDowell and Mercer.

## LIST OF ELECTIVE OFFICERS

## Representation Under the Re-apportionment Act of 1901.

## FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1904 to March 3, 1905)

Blackburn B. Dovener, of Ohio; Republican.  
 Alston G. Dayton, of Barbour; Republican.  
 Joseph H. Gaines, of Kanawha; Republican.  
 Harry C. Woodyard, of Roane; Republican.  
 James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican.

## FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1905 to March 3, 1907)

Blackburn B. Dovener, of Ohio; Republican.  
 Thomas B. Davis, of Mineral; Democrat.  
 Joseph H. Gaines, of Kanawha; Republican.  
 Harry C. Woodyard, of Roane; Republican.  
 James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican.

## SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1907 to March 3, 1909)

William P. Hubbard, of Ohio; Republican.  
 George C. Sturgiss, of Monongalia; Republican.  
 Joseph H. Gaines, of Kanawha; Republican.  
 Harry C. Woodyard, of Roane; Republican.  
 James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican.

## SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1909 to March 3, 1911)

William P. Hubbard, of Ohio; Republican.  
 George C. Sturgiss, of Monongalia; Republican.  
 Joseph H. Gaines, of Kanawha; Republican.  
 Harry C. Woodyard, of Roane; Republican.  
 James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican.

## SIXTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1911 to March 3, 1913)

John W. Davis, of Harrison; Democrat.  
 William G. Brown, Jr., of Preston; Democrat.  
 Adam B. Littlepage, of Kanawha; Democrat.  
 John M. Hamilton, of Calhoun; Democrat.  
 James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican.

Owing to the failure of the legislature in 1913 to pass an act re-districting the State for representatives in the congress of the United States, and West Virginia under the congressional re-apportionment act of 1911 being entitled to an additional representative, in 1912 and 1914 a congressman-at-large was voted for and Hon. Howard Sutherland was elected to the position.

## Representation Pending the Re-Districting of the State.

## SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1913 to March 3, 1915)

Mansfield M. Neely, of Marion; Democrat.  
 William G. Brown, Jr., of Preston; Democrat.  
 Samuel B. Avis, of Kanawha; Republican.  
 Hunter H. Moss, Jr., of Wood; Republican.  
 James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican.  
 Howard Sutherland, of Randolph; Republican.

## SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1915 to March 3, 1917)

Mansfield M. Neely, of Marion; Democrat.  
 \*William G. Brown, Jr., of Preston; Democrat.  
 Adam B. Littlepage, of Kanawha; Democrat.  
 \*\*Hunter H. Moss, Jr., of Wood; Republican.  
 Edward Cooper, of Mercer; Republican.  
 Howard Sutherland, of Randolph; Republican.

\*Died March 9, 1916; George M. Bowers elected to fill unexpired term.

\*\*Died July 15, 1916; Harry C. Woodyard elected to fill unexpired term.

## Re-apportionment Act of 1915.

On the 20th day of February, 1915, the legislature passed an act re-districting the State for representatives in the congress of the United States and made an apportionment among the several counties of the State, arranging them in six districts, as follows:

*First District*—Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion and Taylor.

*Second District*—Monongalia, Preston, Barbour, Randolph, Tucker, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson.

*Third District*—Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Calhoun, Gilmer, Lewis, Upshur, Braxton, Clay, Nicholas and Webster.

*Fourth District*—Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Jackson, Roane, Mason, Putnam and Cabell.

*Fifth District*—Wayne, Lincoln, Mingo, Logan, McDowell, Wyoming, Mercer, Summers and Monroe.

*Sixth District*—Kanawha, Boone, Raleigh, Fayette, Greenbrier and Pocahontas.

## Representation Under the Re-apportionment Act of 1915.

## SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

(March 4, 1917 to \_\_\_\_\_)

Mansfield M. Neely, of Marion; Democrat.  
 George M. Bowers, of Berkeley; Republican.  
 Stuart F. Reed, of Harrison; Republican.  
 Harry C. Woodyard, of Roane; Republican.  
 Edward Cooper, of Mercer; Republican.  
 Adam Littlepage, of Kanawha; Democrat.



MAP OF WEST VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

Apportionment of 1915,

With a List of Counties Composing each District and Population as Shown by the Census of 1910.



Congressional Districts.

First District—Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marlon and Taylor. Population 194,726.

Second District—Monongalia, Preston, Barbour, Randolph, Tucker, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson. Population 211,690.

Third District—Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Calhoun, Gllmer, Lewis, Upshur, Braxton, Clay, Nicholas and Webster. Population 197,110.

Fourth District—Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Jackson, Roane, Mason, Putnam and Cabell. Population 202,123.

Fifth District—Wayne, Lincoln, Mingo, Logan, McDowell, Wyoming, Mercer, Summers and Monroe. Population 206,510.

Sixth District—Kanawha, Boone, Raleigh, Fayette, Greenbrier and Pocahontas. Population 208,897.

## LIST OF PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE.

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	When Elected
John M. Phelps.....	Mason.....	Republican.....	1863
William E. Stevenson.....	Wood.....	Republican.....	1864-68
D. D T. Farnsworth.....	Upshur.....	Republican.....	1866-70
Lewis Baker.....	Ohio.....	Democrat.....	1871
Carlos A. Sperry.....	Greenbrier.....	Democrat.....	1872
Daniel D. Johnson.....	Tyler.....	Democrat.....	1872*
Ulysses N. Arnett.....	Marion.....	Democrat.....	1877
Daniel D. Johnson.....	Tyler.....	Democrat.....	1879
Albert E. Summers.....	Kanawha.....	Democrat.....	1881
Thomas J. Farnsworth.....	Upshur.....	Democrat.....	1883
George E. Price.....	Hampshire.....	Democrat.....	1885-87
Robert S. Carr.....	Kanawha.....	Democrat.....	1889
John W. McCreary.....	Raleigh.....	Democrat.....	1891
Rankin Wiley, Jr.....	Mason.....	Democrat.....	1893
William G. Worley.....	Preston.....	Republican.....	1895
Nelson E. Whitaker.....	Ohio.....	Republican.....	1897
Oliver S. Marshall.....	Hancock.....	Republican.....	1899
Anthony Smith.....	Tyler.....	Republican.....	1901
Clarke W. May.....	Lincoln.....	Republican.....	1903
Gustavus A. Northcott.....	Cabell.....	Republican.....	1905
Joseph H. McDermott.....	Monongalia.....	Republican.....	1907
L. J. Forman.....	Grant.....	Republican.....	1909
Dr. H. D. Hatfield.....	McDowell.....	Republican.....	1911
Samuel V. Woods.....	Barbour.....	Democrat.....	1913
E. T. England.....	Logan.....	Republican.....	1915
Wells Goodykoontz.....	Minzo.....	Republican.....	1917

\*A new constitution was adopted in 1872, and a special session of the newly elected legislature was called under it, which explains why two Presidents of the Senate were chosen in that year.

## LIST OF SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE.

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	When Elected
Spicer Patrick.....	Kanawha.....	Republican.....	1863
Leroy Kramer.....	Monongalia.....	Republican.....	1864-65
David S. Pinnell.....	Upshur.....	Republican.....	1866-67
Henry C. McWhorter.....	Kanawha.....	Republican.....	1868
Solomon S. Fleming.....	Harrison.....	Republican.....	1869
William M. Welch.....	Mineral.....	Republican.....	1870
Elbridge G. Cracraft.....	Ohio.....	Democrat.....	1871
Albert E. Summers.....	Kanawha.....	Democrat.....	1872
W. W. Miller.....	Ohio.....	Democrat.....	1872*
Alexander Monroe.....	Hampshire.....	Democrat.....	1875
Eustace Gibson.....	Cabell.....	Democrat.....	1877
Geo. H. Moffett.....	Pocahontas.....	Democrat.....	1879
E. Willis Wilson.....	Kanawha.....	Democrat.....	1881
Joseph J. Woods.....	Ohio.....	Democrat.....	1883
Thomas H. Dennis.....	Greenbrier.....	Democrat.....	1885
John M. Rowan.....	Monroe.....	Democrat.....	1887
Joseph J. Woods.....	Ohio.....	Democrat.....	1889
Louis Bennett.....	Lewis.....	Democrat.....	1891
David W. Shaw.....	Barbour.....	Democrat.....	1893
William Seymour Edwards.....	Kanawha.....	Republican.....	1895
Samuel R. Hance.....	Marshall.....	Republican.....	1897
Owen S. McKinney.....	Marion.....	Democrat.....	1899
William G. Wilson.....	Randolph.....	Republican.....	1901
Frank P. Mouts.....	Wood.....	Republican.....	1903
Fred Paul Grosscup.....	Kanawha.....	Republican.....	1905
James A. Seaman.....	Jackson.....	Republican.....	1907
J. H. Strickling.....	Tyler.....	Republican.....	1909
C. M. Wetzel.....	Jefferson.....	Democrat.....	1911
William T. George.....	Barbour.....	Republican.....	1913
Vernon E. Johnson.....	Morgan.....	Republican.....	1915
Joseph S. Thurmond.....	Greenbrier.....	Democrat.....	1917

\*A new constitution having been adopted in 1872, the first legislature elected under it was called in extraordinary session in November of that year. This explains why two Speakers of the House of Delegates were elected in 1872.

## FORMER LEGISLATURES OF WEST VIRGINIA.

## First Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, June 20, 1863. Adjourned December 11, 1863.

## SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
John H. Atkinson.....	First	Daniel Haymond.....	Fourth
Aaron Bechtol.....	Tenth	Chester D. Hubbard.....	First
John B. Bowen.....	Eighth	Edward S. Mahon.....	Fifth
John J. Brown.....	Third	Edwin Maxwell.....	Fourth
Edward C. Bunker.....	Third	Thomas K. McCann.....	Ninth
James Burley.....	Second	John M. Phelps.....	Ninth
James Carskadon.....	Tenth	Wm. D. Rollyson.....	Sixth
William H. Copley.....	Eighth	Greenbury Slack.....	Seventh
D. D. T. Farnsworth.....	Sixth	Wm. E. Stevenson.....	Fifth
Aaron Hawkins.....	Second	Samuel Young.....	Ninth

## OFFICERS.

John M. Phelps.....	President
Ellery R. Hall.....	Clerk
Edmund Kyle.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
W. M. Dunnington.....	Doorkeeper

## DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
Lewis Ballard.....	Monroe	Leroy Kramer.....	Monongalia
John S. Barnes.....	Marion	Daniel Lamb.....	Oio
James I. Barrick.....	Hampshire	Thomas Little.....	Mercer
Ephraim Bec.....	Doddridge	John B. Lough.....	Monongalia
John Boggs.....	Pendleton	Andrew W. Mann.....	Greenbrier
George C. Bowyer.....	Putnam	James C. McGrew.....	Preston
Lewis Bumgardner.....	Mason	J. M. McWhorter.....	Roane
Thomas Conley.....	Wayne	John Michael.....	Hardy
Wm. L. Crawford.....	Hancock	Spicer Patrick.....	Kanawha
Horatio N. Crooks.....	1st Del. Dist.	Anthony Rader.....	3rd Del. Dist.
H. W. Crothers.....	Brooke	S. I. Robinson.....	Wetzel
L. E. Davidson.....	Taylor	Andrew F. Ross.....	Ohio
S. R. Dawson.....	Ritchie	Lewis Ruffner.....	Kanawha
W. S. Dunbar.....	6th Del. Dist.	George W. Sheets.....	Hampshire
Michael Dunn.....	Marshall	W. W. Shriver.....	Ohio
Solomon S. Fleming.....	Harrison	Felix Sutton.....	Braxton
Alfred Foster.....	Wirt	Daniel Sweeney.....	Tyler
John C. Gillilan.....	Greenbrier	Joseph Peter, Jr.....	Barbour
Nathan Goff, Sr.....	Harrison	Jacob Teter.....	Upshur
Benoni Griffin.....	4th Del. Dist.	Joseph Turner.....	Marshall
Robert Hazar.....	Boone	Peter G. Van Winkle.....	Wood
Perry M. Halo.....	Lewis	Joseph S. Wheat.....	Morkan
James H. Hinchman.....	Logan	William T. Wiant.....	2nd Del. Dist.
Isaac Holman.....	Marion	Edward D. Wright.....	Cabell
David J. Kenney.....	Jackson	William B. Zinn.....	Preston
Cyrus Kittle.....	6th Del. Dist.		

## OFFICERS.

Spicer Patrick.....	Spaker
Granville D. Hall.....	Clerk
Sylvanus W. Hall.....	Assistant Clerk
E. G. W. Morrison.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
William W. Holliday.....	Doorkeeper

FORMER LEGISLATURES

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Second Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, January 19, 1864. Adjourned March 3, 1864.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
John H. Atkinson.....	First	Aaron Hawkins.....	Second
Aaron Bechtol.....	Tenth	Daniel Haymond.....	Fourth
John B. Bowen.....	Eighth	Chester D. Hubbard.....	First
John J. Brown.....	Third	Edward S. Mabon.....	Fifth
Edward C. Bunker.....	Third	Edwin Maxwell.....	Fourth
James Burley.....	Second	John M. Phelps.....	Seventh
James Carskadon.....	Tenth	Wm. D. Rollyson.....	Sixth
William H. Copley.....	Eighth	Greenbury Slack.....	Seventh
William S. Dunbar.....	Ninth	Wm. E. Stevenson.....	Fifth
Dan. D. T. Farnsworth.....	Sixth	Samuel Young.....	Ninth

OFFICERS.

Wm. E. Stevenson.....	President
Ellery R. Hall.....	Clerk
Alpheus D. Hagens.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
Thomas L. Boggess.....	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
William Alexander.....	Marshall	Isaac Holman.....	Marion
James I. Barrick.....	Hampshire	David J. Keeney.....	Jackson
John Bozes.....	Pendleton	William B. King.....	Princeton
Lewis Buncardner.....	Mason	Leroy Kramer.....	Monongalia
Charles W. Burke.....	3th Del. Dist.	Daniel Lamb.....	Ohio
William Cassidy.....	Fayette	Thomas H. Logan.....	Ohio
Jesse H. Cather.....	Taylor	John B. Lough.....	Monongalia
Samuel A. Childers.....	Cabell	A. J. McDonald.....	2nd Del. Di st.
Mitchell Cook.....	6th Del. Dist.	James C. McGrew.....	Princeton
Thomas Copley.....	Wayne	Dudley S. Monague.....	Putnam
William L. Crawford.....	Hancock	Enos W. Newton.....	Kanawha
Horatio N. Crooks.....	1st Del. Dist.	Aaron D. Peterson.....	Lewis
David Cunningham.....	Marion	Anthony Rader.....	3rd Del. Dist.
Samuel R. Dawson.....	Ritchie	Samuel I. Robinson.....	Wetzel
Joseph H. Diss Debar.....	Doddridge	Andrew F. Ross.....	Ohio
Abijah Dolly.....	Hardy	Lewis Rufner.....	Kanawha
Michael Dunn.....	Marshall	Charles F. Scott.....	Brooke
Solomon S. Fleming.....	Harrison	George W. Sheets.....	Hampshire
Alfred Foster.....	Wirt	Abram D. Soper.....	Tyler
Nathan Goff, Sr.....	Harrison	Henry Stump.....	Roane
Benoni Griffin.....	4th Del. Dist.	Felix Sutton.....	Braxton
Robert Hagar.....	Boone	Alva Tector.....	Upshur
James H. Hinchman.....	Logan	Joseph S. West.....	Morgan
Henson L. Hoff.....	Barbour	James W. Williamson.....	Wood

OFFICERS.

Leroy Kramer.....	Speaker
Granville D. Hall.....	Clerk
William P. Hubbard.....	Assistant Clerk
S. G. W. Morrison.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
William W. Holliday.....	Doorkeeper

Third Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, January 17, 1865. Adjourned March 3, 1865.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
John H. Atkinson.....	First	Daniel Haymond.....	Fourth
Aaron Bechtol.....	Tenth	Bethuel M. Kitchen.....	Tenth
John B. Bowen.....	Eighth	Edward S. Mabon.....	Fifth
John J. Brown.....	Third	Edwin Maxwell.....	Fourth
James Burley.....	Second	Daniel Peck.....	First
Wm. F. Chambers.....	Ninth	John M. Phelps.....	Seventh
James M. Corley.....	Sixth	William Price.....	Third
William S. Dunbar.....	Ninth	Greenbury Slack.....	Seventh
Dan. D. T. Farnsworth.....	Sixth	Wm. E. Stevenson.....	Fifth
Aaron Hawkins.....	Second	Edward D. Wright.....	Eighth

## FORMER LEGISLATURES

## OFFICERS.

Wm. E. Stevenson.....	President
Ellery R. Hall.....	Clerk
Alpheus D. Hagans.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
Thos. L. Bogges.....	Doorkeeper

## DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
Thomas P. Adams.....	Hampshire	George Koonco.....	Jefferson
William Alexander.....	Marshall	Leroy Kramer.....	Monongalia
John S. Barnes.....	Marion	Edmund Kyle.....	Wetzel
John Boggs.....	Pendleton	Daniel Lamb.....	Ohio
Greenbury D. Vonar.....	Ohio	Thomas Little.....	Mercer
William S. Cassady.....	Fayette	John B. Lough.....	Monongalia
Nicholas Casto.....	Jackson	William Mairs.....	Kanawha
Jesse H. Cather.....	Taylor	John Michael.....	Hardy
Joseph A. Chapline.....	Jefferson	Joshua S. Morris.....	Putnam
George K. Cox.....	2nd Del. Dist.	James C. McGrew.....	Preston
Horatio N. Crooks.....	1st Del. Dist.	Henry C. McWhorter.....	Roane
Owcn D. Downey.....	Hampshire	Abel B. Parks.....	Doddridge
Lewis Dyche.....	Morgan	Spicer Patrick.....	Kanawha
James H. Ferguson.....	Cabell	Aaron D. Peterson.....	Lewis
Solomon S. Fleming.....	Harrison	Jesse F. Phares.....	5th Del. Dist.
Jacob T. Galloway.....	Tyler	David S. Pinnell.....	Upshur
Baptiste Gilmore.....	Mason	Eli Riddle.....	Ritchie
Nathan Goff, Sr.....	Harrison	Charles F. Scott.....	Brooke
Theodore N. Gorrell.....	Ohio	Abel Segur.....	Wayne
Adam Gregory.....	4th Del. Dist.	Buckner J. Smith.....	Hancock
Benjamin Hager.....	Boone	William Smith.....	Berkeley
Joseph W. Hale.....	Wirt	Benj. L. Stephenson.....	3rd Del. Dist.
James H. Hinchman.....	Logan	Thomas H. Trainer.....	Marshall
Isaac Holman.....	Marion	Rathbone Van Winkle.....	1st Del. Dist.
Hsrvey F. Hyer.....	Braxton	Meredith Wells.....	6th Del. Dist.
John Kellar.....	Barbour	William Wilen.....	Berkeley
William H. King.....	Preston		

## OFFICERS.

Leroy Kramer.....	Speaker
Granville D. Hall.....	Clerk
William P. Hubbard.....	Assistant Clerk
S. G. W. Morrison.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
Joseph S. Wheat.....	Doorkeeper

## Fourth Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, January 16, 1866. Adjourned March 1, 1866.

## SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
James Burley.....	Second	Bethuel M. Kitchon.....	Tenth
John S. Burdett.....	Third	Edward S. Mahon.....	Fifth
William F. Chambers.....	Ninth	Edwin Maxwell.....	Fourth
Joseph A. Chapline.....	Tenth	Emmet J. O'Brien.....	Sixth
James M. Corley.....	Sixth	Daniel Peck.....	First
D. H. K. Dix.....	Seventh	William Price.....	Third
Isaac H. Duvall.....	First	Greenbury Slack.....	Seventh
Robert Hagar.....	Eighth	William E. Stevenson.....	Fifth
Aaron Hawkins.....	Second	Edward D. Wright.....	Eighth
Daniel Haymond.....	Fourth	Vacancy.....	Ninth

## OFFICERS.

William E. Stevenson.....	President
Ellery R. Hall.....	Clerk
Alpheus D. Hagans.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
Richard G. Mahon.....	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
John C. Ballard.....	Monroe	George Hooker.....	Brooke
Ephraim Bee.....	Doddridge	Jacob Hornbrook.....	Ohio
Jacob C. Beeson.....	Marion	Daniel D. Johnson.....	Tyler
Joseph Bell.....	Ohio	John Kellar.....	Barbour
John Bennett.....	2nd Del. Dist.	George Koopce.....	Jefferson
Jacob H. Bristol.....	Taylor	Edmund Kyle.....	Wetzel
Alfred W. Brown.....	Monongalia	Thomas Little.....	Mercer
Richard P. Camden.....	Lewis	Marquis L. Lockhart.....	Wirt
John S. P. Carroll.....	Wayne	William Mairs.....	Kanawha
James S. Cassidy.....	Fayette	Rufus Maxwell.....	5th Del. Dist.
Henry S. Coombs.....	Monongalia	Joseph E. McCoy.....	Roane
Mitchell Cook.....	6th Del. Dist.	Charles H. McCurdy.....	Jefferson
Samuel Cooper.....	Hampshire	Abraham R. McQuilkin.....	Berkeley
David Cunningham.....	Marion	Henry C. McWhorter.....	Kanawha
William B. Curtis.....	Ohio	David S. Pinnell.....	Upshur
Peter Darnel.....	Mason	Anthony Rader.....	3rd Del. Dist.
Henry G. Davis.....	Hampshire	Eli Riddle.....	Ritchie
Abijah Dolly.....	Hardy	Buckner J. Smith.....	Hancock
Lewis Dyche.....	Morgan	William Smith.....	Berkeley
Solomon S. Fleming.....	Harrison	Samuel S. Spencer.....	1st Del. Dist.
James F. Given.....	Braxton	Samuel B. Stidger.....	Marshall
Nathan Goff, Sr.....	Harrison	Thomas H. Trainer.....	Marshall
Harrison Hagans.....	Preston	James W. Williamson.....	1st Del. Dist.
James H. Higgins.....	Jackson	John S. Witcher.....	Cabell
Ulysses Hinchman.....	Logan	William Workman.....	Boone
Abram Hinkle.....	Pendleton	William B. Zinn.....	Preston

OFFICERS.

David S. Pinnell.....	Speaker
William P. Hubbard.....	Clerk
Andrew Johnson.....	Assistant Clerk
S. G. W. Morrison.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
Joseph S. Wheat.....	Doorkeeper

NOTES.

1. At the beginning of this session Henry Mason Mathews, of Greenbrier county, appeared as a senator-elect from the Ninth Sennatorial District, but he refused to take the required oath and on February 15th his seat was declared vacant.
2. John S. P. Carroll successfully contested the seat of William W. Brumfield, of Wayne county, and qualified January 24th, 1866.
3. On January 31st, 1866, Thomas Little, of Mercer county, presented a petition claiming a seat as a delegate from that county, and to this he was admitted on the 5th of the ensuing February.

Fifth Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, January 15, 1867. Adjourned February 28, 1867.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
John S. Burdett.....	Third	Edward S. Mahon.....	Fifth
James Burley.....	Second	Reuben Martin.....	Second
James Caskadon.....	Tenth	Emmet J. O'Brien.....	Sixth
Joseph A. Chapline.....	Eleventh	William E. Stevenson.....	Fifth
D. H. K. Dix.....	Seventh	Greenbury Slack.....	Seventh
Abijah Dolly.....	Tenth	Charles A. Thatcher.....	Ninth
Isaac H. Duvall.....	First	Alstorphius Werninger.....	Fourth
Dan. D. T. Farnsworth.....	Sixth	Andrew Wilson.....	First
Robert Hazar.....	Eighth	Edward D. Wright.....	Eighth
Daniel Haymond.....	Fourth	Samuel Young.....	Ninth
Joseph T. Hoke.....	Eleventh	William B. Zinn.....	Third

OFFICERS.

William E. Stevenson.....	President
Ellery R. Hall.....	Clerk
Edwin W. S. Moore.....	Assistant Clerk
Alpheus D. Hagans.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
R. G. Mahon.....	Doorkeeper

## DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
S. T. Armstrong	Marshall	N. N. Hoffman	Monongalia
Rhodes D. Ballard	Logan	John Johnson	Jackson
Ephraim Bee	Doddridge	John Keller	Barbour
Jacob C. Beeson	Marion	John Kincaid	Fayette
Jacob M. Biesel	Ohio	George Koonce	Jefferson
David Billmyer	Jefferson	Daniel Lamb	Ohio
Thomas Bozress	Roane	John G. Lane	Wetzel
William I. Boreman	Tyler	J. A. J. Lichtburn	Lewis
John Bowyer	Futnani	Thomas Little	Mercer
Alpheus W. Brown	Monongalia	Marquis L. Lockhart	Wirt
John W. Brown	Ohio	Andrew W. Mann	Greenbrier
Charles W. Burke	5th Del. Dist.	Thomas F. Marsmann	Marshall
Joseph F. Caldwell	Greenbrier	Jacob McCarty	4th Del. Dist.
John J. S. P. Carroll	Wayno	Abraham R. McQuilkin	Berkeley
Samuel Cooper	Hampshire	Henry C. McWhorter	Kanawha
John W. Cracraft	Kanawha	Fields F. Neel	Monroe
David Cunningham	Marion	John D. Payne	6th Del. Dist.
Reuben Davison	Taylor	David S. Pinnell	Del. Dist.
James H. Ferguson	Cabell	Edward Smith	Brooke
Solomon S. Fleming	Harrison	William Smith	Berkeley
Joseph H. Gibson	Preston	William H. Snider	2nd Del. Dist.
Nathan Goff, Jr.	Harrison	Samuel S. Spencer	1st Del. Dist.
James Grose	3rd Del. Dist.	Gustavus F. Taylor	Braxton
George Harman	7th Del. Dist.	Charles A. Vaughan	Mason
Thomas M. Harris	Ritchie	Wright Welton	Mineral
Francis Heermans	Preston	Joseph S. Wheat	6th Del. Dist.
James H. Hibbets	Hancock	James A. Williamson	1st Del. Dist.
Jonathan Hiser	Pendleton	William Workman	Boone

## OFFICERS.

David S. Pinnell	Speaker
William P. Hubbard	Clerk
Andrew Johnson	Assistant Clerk
S. G. W. Morrison	Sergeant-at-Arms

Charles A. Thatcher was elected at a special election held the fourth Thursday in May, 1866, in the Ninth District, to fill a vacancy therein caused by Henry Mason Mathews' refusal to subscribe to the prescribed oath.

## Sixth Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, January 21, 1868. Adjourned March 5, 1868.

## SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
Lewis Applegate	First	Alex. R. Humphreys	Ninth
William I. Boreman	Fourth	Reuben Martin	Second
James Burley	Second	William Price	Third
James Carskadon	Tenth	Greenbury Slack	Seventh
Joseph A. Chapline	Eleventh	William E. Stevenson	Fifth
D. H. K. Dix	Seventh	Alstorpius Werninger	Fourth
John Dawson	Tenth	Andrew Wilson	First
Willis J. Drummond	Sixth	William Workman	Eighth
Dan. D. T. Farnsworth	Sixth	Edward D. Wright	Eighth
Alfred Foster	Fifth	Samuel Young	Ninth
Joseph T. Hoke	Eleventh	William B. Zinn	Third

## OFFICERS.

William E. Stevenson	President
Ellery R. Hall	Clerk
Edwin W. S. Moore	Assistant Clerk
Alpheus D. Hagans	Sergeant-at-Arms
R. G. Mahon	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
William Adamson.....	Pendleton	Alexander Huffman.....	2nd Del. Dist.
Joseph W. Allison.....	Hancock	Alexander M. Jacob.....	Ohio
S. T. Armstrong.....	Marshall	Noah James.....	Doddridge
Henry Bender.....	Braxton	John Largent.....	Hampshire
David Billmyer.....	Jefferson	Edward S. Mahon.....	Jackson
Jacob B. Blair.....	1st Del. Dist.	Andrew W. Mann.....	Greenbrier
Thomas Borgess.....	Roane	George W. Martin.....	Monongalia
James V. Boughner.....	Monongalia	James T. McClaskey.....	Monongalia
Edmund H. Chambers.....	Jefferson	Henry C. McWhorter.....	Kanawha
Owen G. Chase.....	Putnam	William W. Miller.....	Ohio
John L. Cole.....	Kanawha	John W. Morgan.....	Wetzel
William B. Crane.....	Preston	Cyrus Newlin.....	Moore
Reuben Davison.....	Taylor	Joseph W. Parker.....	Ohio
James W. Dunnington.....	5th Del. Dist.	David S. Pinnell.....	Upshur
George Evans.....	Mercer	Henry W. Pope.....	7th Del. Dist.
Benjamin Fleming.....	Marion	William M. Powell.....	Tyler
Solomon S. Fleming.....	Harrison	William C. Richmond.....	6th Del. Dist.
James H. Ferguson.....	Cabell	Eli Riddle.....	Ritchie
John Ferguson.....	Marshall	John Rufus Smith.....	Morgan
Nathan Goff, Jr.....	Harrison	Jackson Spaulding.....	Wayne
Samuel Gold.....	Berkeley	William S. Steere.....	1st Del. Dist.
Adam Gregory.....	4th Del. Dist.	William C. Stewart.....	Wirt
Robert Hagar.....	Boone	Levi J. Tabler.....	Berkeley
Matthew K. Harrow.....	Fayette	William H. Tomlinson.....	Mason
Francis Fleermans.....	Preston	William Waggy.....	3rd Del. Dist.
James Hervey.....	Brooke	William M. Welch.....	Mineral
Ulysses Hinchman.....	Logan	Asa W. Woodford.....	Lewis
Fenelon Howes.....	Barbour		

OFFICERS.

Henry C. McWhorter.....	Speaker
William P. Hubbard.....	Clerk
Andrew Johnson.....	Assistant Clerk
S. G. W. Morrison.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
John Q. Bellville.....	Doorkeeper

Seventh Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, January 19, 1869. Adjourned March 4, 1869.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
Lewis Applegate.....	First	Alfred Foster.....	Fifth
William I. Boreman.....	Fourth	Joseph T. Hoke.....	Eleventh
James Burley.....	Second	Alex. R. Humphreys.....	Ninth
Joseph A. Chapline.....	Eleventh	George K. Leonard.....	Fifth
Jesse H. Cather.....	Third	William Price.....	Third
D. H. K. Dix.....	Seventh	John M. Phelps.....	Seventh
John Dawson.....	Tenth	Z. D. Ramsdell.....	Eighth
Willis J. Drummond.....	Sixth	Alstorpius Werninger.....	Fourth
Henry G. Davis.....	Tenth	Andrew Wilson.....	First
Ephraim Doolittle.....	Second	William Workman.....	Eighth
Dan D. T. Farnsworth.....	Sixth	Samuel Young.....	Ninth

OFFICERS.

Dan D. T. Farnsworth.....	President
Edwin W. S. Moore.....	Clerk
H. M. Cage.....	Assistant Clerk
Alpheus D. Hagan.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
Robert Hagar.....	Doorkeeper



## DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
James Carpenter.....	Monroe	John Kincaid.....	Tayette
John J. S. P. Carroll.....	Wayne	Daniel Lamb.....	Ohio
Benjamin F. Charlton.....	Marion	Edward S. Mabon.....	Jackson
Andrew S. Core.....	Ritchie	Thomas W. Manion.....	Wetzel
Elias Cunningham.....	Braxton	Andrew W. Mann.....	Greenbrier & Monroe
Reuben Davison.....	Taylor	Lewis A. Martin.....	Kanawha
Henry H. Dils.....	1st Del. Dist.	James T. McClaskey.....	Monongalia
John W. Duffey.....	7th Del. Dist.	Jacob J. Miller.....	Jefferson
George Edwards.....	Marshall	David S. Pinnell.....	Upshur
Solomon S. Fleming.....	Harrison	William M. Powell.....	Tyler
William H. H. Flock.....	Pendleton	Thomas G. Putnam.....	3rd Del. Dist.
William M. French.....	Mercer	John Reynolds.....	Marshall
Alpheus Garrison.....	Monongalia	Barney J. Rollins.....	Mason
Joseph H. Gibson.....	Preston	Owen G. Scofield.....	Wirt
Samuel Gibson.....	4th Del. Dist.	Charles W. Smith.....	Kanawha
Samuel Gold.....	Berkeley	John F. Smith.....	Jefferson
Benjamin F. Harrison.....	Jefferson	John Rufus Smith.....	Morgan
Matthew W. Harrison.....	Lewis	William H. Snider.....	2nd Del. Dist.
John McGraw.....	6th Del. Dist.	Jesse F. Suodgrass.....	Doddridge
Sidney Haymond.....	Harrison	Louis C. Steifel.....	Ohio
Francis Heermans.....	Preston	Levi J. Tabler.....	Berkeley
James Hervey.....	Brook	Richard Thomas.....	Marion
Fenelon Howes.....	Barbour	Calvin Tyson.....	Roane
John A. Hutton.....	5th Del. Dist.	John T. Vance.....	Mingo
Alexander M. Jacob.....	Ohio	Isaac P. Williams.....	Boone
John J. Jacob.....	Hampshire	E. Willis Wilson.....	Jefferson
John S. Keever.....	1st Del. Dist.	William O. Wright.....	5th Del. Dist.

## OFFICERS.

Solomon S. Fleming.....	Speaker
William P. Hubbard.....	Clerk
James M. Ewing, Jr.....	} Assistant Clerks
Edwin Frey.....	
S. T. Armstrong.....	
J. W. Dunnington.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
John Q. Belleville.....	Doorkeeper

Jacob J. Miller and John F. Smith, of Jefferson county successfully contested the seats of Benjamin F. Harrison and E. Willis Wilson, and were seated, the former on the 20th of January, and the latter on the 1st of February ensuing.

## Eighth Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, January 18, 1870. Adjourned March 4, 1870

## SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
Lewis Applegate.....	First	George Harman.....	Tenth
William I. Boreman.....	Fourth	Alex. R. Humphreys.....	Ninth
John R. Brown.....	Second	George Koonce.....	Eleventh
James Cather.....	Fifth	George K. Leonard.....	Fifth
Jesse H. Cather.....	Third	Spicer Patrick.....	Seventh
Mitchell Cook.....	Eighth	John M. Phelps.....	Seventh
William B. Crane.....	Third	Z. D. Ramsdel.....	Eighth
Henry G. Davis.....	Tenth	Alstorpius Werninger.....	Fourth
Spencer Dayton.....	Sixth	Andrew Wilson.....	First
Ephraim Doolittle.....	Second	Samuel Young.....	Ninth
Samuel Gold.....	Eleventh		

## OFFICERS.

D. D. T. Farnsworth.....	President
Edwin W. S. Moore.....	Clerk
Henry M. Cago.....	Assistant Clerk
William H. Collett.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
John H. Charnock.....	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
John R. M. Agnew.....	1st Del. Dist.	Hiram R. Howard.....	Mason
Asbury C. Baker.....	Preston	William R. Howe.....	Marshall
Benjamin F. Ballard.....	Monroe	James M. Jackson.....	1st Del. Dist.
Rhodes D. Ballard.....	Logan	Martin Judy.....	7th Del. Dist.
Nathan C. Barlow.....	4th Del. Dist.	Daniel Lamb.....	Ohio
George M. Beltzhoover.....	Jefferson	John W. Lamon.....	Berkeley
Jerome T. Bowyer.....	Putnam	George Lynch.....	2nd Del. Dist.
Henry Brannon.....	Lewis	Rufus Maxwell.....	5th Del. Dist.
Goble G. Burgess.....	Wayne	Alpheus McCoy.....	Braxton
G. T. Carpenter.....	Greenbrier & Monroe	Francis W. Meadows.....	Boone
R. A. Chambers.....	Greenbrier & Monroe	Jacob J. Miller.....	Jefferson
John Collins.....	Preston	Floyd Neely.....	Doddridge
Elbridge G. Cracraft.....	Ohio	Francis H. Pierpont.....	Marion
John J. Davis.....	Harrison	Alfred H. Pannell.....	Hampshire
Reuben Davison.....	Taylor	William Price.....	Monongalia
Daniel Donehoo.....	Hancock	Thomas G. Putnam.....	3rd Del. Dist.
George Evans.....	Mercer	Noah Rexroad.....	Ritchie
John Faris.....	Ohio	Jacob Ropp.....	Berkeley
Thomas G. Farnsworth.....	Upshur	James Scott.....	6th Del. Dist.
Charles B. Fisher.....	Wirt	Benjamin H. Smith.....	Kanawha
Richard A. Flanagan.....	Fayette	George C. Sturgiss.....	Monongalia
William H. H. Flick.....	Pendleton	Albert E. Summers.....	Kanawha
William Gandee.....	Roane	Joseph Teter.....	Barbour
Nathan Goff, Sr.....	Harrison	E. C. Thomas.....	Marshall
James Guthrie.....	Wetzel	William M. Welch.....	Mineral
Ferdinand R. Hassler.....	Jackson	Selman Wells.....	Tyler
James Hervey.....	Brooke	Joseph S. Wheat.....	Morgan
Robert M. Hill.....	Marion	John S. Wilkinson.....	8th Del. Dist.

OFFICERS.

William M. Welch.....	Speaker
William P. Hubbard.....	Clerk
James M. Ewing Jr.....	} Assistant Clerks
Edwin Frey.....	
Edmund Shaw.....	
William I. Mathews.....	
D. L. Davis.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
John Q. Belleville.....	Doorkeeper

\*Resigned, and W. L. Mathews appointed in his place.

Ninth Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 17, 1871. Adjourned March 2, 1871.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
Wm. A. Alexander.....	Seventh	Samuel Gold.....	Eleventh
Lewis Applegate.....	First	George Harmon.....	Tenth
Lewis Baker.....	First	Alex. R. Humphreys.....	Ninth
William I. Boreman.....	Fourth	William B. Ice.....	Second
John R. Brown.....	Second	Oley Johnson.....	Fifth
William C. Carper.....	Sixth	Thomas B. Kline.....	Eighth
James Cather.....	Fifth	George Koonee.....	Eleventh
Mitchell Cook.....	Eighth	Spicer Patrick.....	Seventh
William B. Crane.....	Third	William Price.....	Third
Henry G. Davis.....	Tenth	Charles F. Scott.....	Fourth
Spencer Dayton.....	Sixth	James Scott.....	Ninth

OFFICERS.

Lewis Baker.....	President
Edwin W. S. Moore.....	Clerk
A. W. Knotts.....	Assistant Clerk
N. S. Clark.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
Ballard Cook.....	Doorkeeper

FORMER LEGISLATURES

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
Benj. F. Ballard.....	Greenbrier & Monroe	Bryon Love.....	Barbour
Robert G. Barr.....	Ohio	Wm. Lynch.....	2nd Del. Dist.
Charles M. Bishop.....	Preston	Lewis A. Martin.....	Kanawha
John Boggs.....	Pendleton	John McGraw.....	6th Del. Dist.
Henry Brannon.....	Lewis	Benjamin McGinnis.....	Ritchie
Hamilton P. Brown.....	Greenbrier & Monroe	James L. Melcan.....	Putnam
Lemuel Chenoweth.....	4th Del. Dist.	Wm. R. McDonald.....	Marshal
A. B. Clark.....	Upshur	Francis W. Meadows.....	Boone
Elbridge G. Craeraft.....	Ohio	James Morrow, Jr.*.....	Marion
Reuben Davisson.....	Taylor	Moses C. Nadenbousch.....	Berkeley
Daniel Donchoo.....	Hancock	James L. Nelson.....	Greenbrier & Monroe
John Faris.....	Ohio	Lewis S. Newman.....	Marshall
James H. Ferguson.....	8th Del. Dist.	Alpheus Pritchard.....	Marion
Richard A. Flanagan.....	Fayette	Wm. D. Rollyson.....	Braxton
John Garrett.....	Logan	William Shannon.....	Wayne
Isaac H. Griffin.....	5th Del. Dist.	Samuel Sheppard.....	Wirt
Ferdinand R. Hassler.....	Jackson	David Simmons.....	Roane
Francis W. Heiskell.....	Hampshire	A. W. Smith.....	7th Del. Dist.
James Hervey.....	Brooke	Anthony Smith.....	Tyler
Charles Horner.....	Wetzel	John A. Stehley.....	Berkeley
John H. Hovernale.....	Morgan	Benj. L. Stephenson.....	3rd Del. Dist.
James M. Jackson.....	1st Del. Dist.	C. E. Stubbs.....	Jefferson
John P. Jones.....	Preston	George C. Sturgiss.....	Monongalia
Wesley C. Kceever.....	Wood	Sylvester Upton.....	Mercer
John W. Keys.....	Mineral	William H. Webster.....	Mason
Valentine Langfit.....	Doddridge	Thomas J. West.....	Jefferson
Charles S. Lewis.....	Harrison	E. Willis Wilson.....	Jefferson
John B. Lough.....	Monongalia	Benjamin F. Wyatt.....	Kanawha

OFFICERS.

Elbridge G. Craeraft.....	Speaker
William T. Burdett.....	Clerk
H. R. Howard.....	Assistant Clerks
A. G. Tibbits.....	
C. B. Webb.....	
John W. Horner.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
O. P. H. Washburne.....	Doorkeeper

\*At the election held in Marion county for members of the House for this session, James Morrow, Jr., and Joseph B. Noy received the same number of votes--each 1,123. January 17th the House by a vote of 38 yeas and 13 nays gave the seat to Morrow.

Tenth Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 16, 1872. Adjourned February 29, 1872.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
Wm. A. Alexander.....	Seventh	George H. Morrison.....	Sixth
M. B. Armstrong.....	Fifth	Andrew J. Pannell*.....	First
Lewis Baker.....	First	Robert Patterson.....	Fourth
George A. Blakemore.....	Tenth	William Price.....	Third
William C. Carper.....	Sixth	Preston Pew.....	Fifth
Jesse H. Cather.....	Third	Charles F. Scott.....	Fourth
John A. Cunningham.....	First	James Scott.....	Ninth
Samuel Gold.....	Eleventh	Robert B. Sherrard.....	Tenth
M. R. Hereford.....	Seventh	Carlos A. Sperry.....	Ninth
William B. Lee.....	Second	Joel E. Stollings.....	Eighth
Thomas B. Kline.....	Eighth	E. Willis Wilson.....	Eleventh
John W. Morgan.....	Second		

OFFICERS.

Carlos A. Sperry.....	President
Joseph S. Miller.....	Clerk
A. W. Knotts.....	Assistant Clerk
N. S. Clark.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
Augustus Ball.....	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
Robert G. Barr	Ohio	Albert F. McCown	Massot
William C. Barclay	Brooke	John J. McComas	Lincoln
William G. Bennett	Calhoun & Gilmer	Thomas E. McKennan	Ohio
George W. Bier	Marshall	James H. Miller	Fayette
Charles M. Bishop	Preston	John Monroe	Hamshire
Wm. L. Bridges	Mercer	Elijah Morgan	Wetzel
John A. Campbell	Hancock	Moses C. Nadenbousch	Berkeley
A. Nelson Campbell	Monroe	James M. Nash	Putnam
S. M. Cornwell	Barbour	John C. Parker	Tyler
G. F. Cross	Jefferson	Alex. M. Poundstone	Gilmer
John Dawson	Morgan	Wm. G. Bennett	Upshur
Trucman Elliott	Harrison	Alpheus Prichard	Marion
Isaac L. Enoch	Wirt	Felix Prunty	Ritchie
William Fisher	Grant & Hardy	Anthony Rader	Nicholas
A. Brooks Fleming	Marion	E. H. Rader	Jackson
John W. Grantham	Jefferson	James Robison	Ohio
Henry Harrison	McDowell	William D. Rollyson	Braxton
Henry T. Hughes	Roane	James Ruekman	Pleasants
John A. Hutton	Randolph	James H. Siblebottom	Boone
John P. Jones	Preston	John W. Stout	Wood
Gordon L. Jordan	Summers	George C. Sturgiss	Monongalia
Absalom Knotts*	Calhoun & Ritchie	Albert E. Summers	Kanawha
Valentine Langfitt	Doddridge	John M. Thayer	Taylor
Albert A. Lewis	Lewis	James Taylor	Calhoun & Ritchie
John D. Lewis	Kanawha	Thomas J. West	Harrison
John M. Lighter	Pocahontas	Wm. E. Wilkinson	Wayne
John B. Lough	Monongalia	George W. Williams	Greenbrier
James L. Mauzy	Pendleton	Henry S. White	Marshall
Thomas E. McCool	Mineral	H. S. White	Logan

OFFICERS.

Albert E. Summers	Speaker
J. Bernard Peyton	Clerk
George Cozad	Assistant Clerks
Edward L. Wood	
E. G. Alburtis	
John W. Horner	Sergeant-at-Arms
L. H. Campbell	Doorkeeper

\*Andrew J. Pannell to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of M. F. Hullihen.

Eleventh Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, November 19, 1872. Adjourned April 7, 1873.  
(Re-assembled, September 20, 1873. Adjourned December 22, 1873.)

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
Jonathan M. Bennett	Ninth	Daniel D. Johnson	Fourth
Charles M. Bishop	Tenth	Alexander M. Jacob	First
George A. Blakemore	Eleventh	J. T. McClaskey	Tenth
Charles T. Caldwell	Fourth	Isaac E. McDonald	Seventh
Gideon D. Camden	Third	Bushrod W. Priece	Second
John A. Cunningham*	First	Charles F. Scott	Third
Hudson M. Dickinson	Eighth	Winston Shelton	Sixth
Presley C. Eastham	Fifth	Robert B. Sherrard	Eleventh
John W. Grantham	Twelfth	Albert E. Summers	Sixth
R. C. Guston	Twelfth	Elliott Vawter	Eighth
J. L. Hall	Ninth	George J. Walker	Fifth
Septimius Hall	Second	William E. Wilkinson	Seventh

OFFICERS.

Daniel D. Johnson	President
Joseph S. Miller	Clerk
William T. Burdette	Assistant Clerk
N. S. Clark	Sergeant-at-Arms
John D. Alderson	Doorkeeper

FORMER LEGISLATURES

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
A. O. Baker.....	Marshall	William W. Miller.....	Ohio
A. J. Barrett.....	Lincoln	Samuel McMillan.....	Doddridge
Thomas A. Bradford.....	3rd Del. Dist.	James H. Miller.....	Fayette
Isaac J. Ellison.....	Mercer	Robert Monroc.....	Wirt
William G. Brown.....	Preston	George H. Morrison.....	Braxton
Lewis Bumgardner.....	Mason	Andrew J. Pannell†.....	Ohio
R. Hume Butcher.....	Jefferson	William H. Potter.....	Morgan
John A. Campbell.....	Hancock	William Price.....	Monongalia
B. P. Clendenin.....	Boone	William Prince.....	Raleigh
Leroy Coffran.....	Taylor	John M. Reynolds.....	Mason
George Crow.....	Jackson	James Robinson.....	Ohio
George O. Davenport.....	Ohio	Thomas E. Rogers.....	Kanawha
M. W. Davis.....	Harrison	James Ruckman.....	1st Del. Dist.
George Deaver, Jr.....	Hampshire	J. W. Shirley.....	Jefferson
Thomas G. Farnsworth.....	Upshur	Booker Short.....	8th Del. Dist.
Joseph M. Ferguson.....	Wayne	Anthony Smith.....	Tyler
William Fisher.....	Hardy	William H. Snider.....	Gilmer
Eli Fleming.....	Berkeley	Joseph Snyder.....	Monongalia
Jesse Flowers.....	Marion	Thomas S. Spates.....	Harrison
B. H. Foley.....	1st. Del. Dist.	T. M. Stone.....	Wetzel
George R. C. Floyd.....	Logan	John W. Stout.....	1st Del. Dist.
M. Gwinn.....	Summers	John Taylor.....	4th Del. Dist.
John Hinchman.....	Monroe	James Taylor.....	2nd Del. Dist.
John Hindman.....	Brooke	John M. Thayer.....	Taylor
Madison Hively.....	Roane	John J. Thompson.....	Putnam
William H. Hudson.....	Kanawha	M. C. Totten.....	Mineral
Jacob F. Johnson.....	Pendleton	Marshall Triplett.....	5th Del. Dist.
Charles Kantner.....	Preston	B. C. Vinson.....	8th Del. Dist.
Absalom Knotts††.....	2nd Del. Dist.	Edward F. Vossler.....	7th Del. Dist.
A. W. Knotts.....	Marion	Henry S. White.....	Marshall
William S. Laidley.....	Kanawha	James Withrow.....	Greenbrier
George W. Legg.....	Berkeley	William J. Woodell.....	Pocahontas
Albert A. Lewis.....	Lewis		

†The seat of Andrew J. Pannell of Ohio county, was successfully contested by John A. Cunningham, who qualified December 11, 1872.

††Absalom Knotts, of the Second Delegate District, successfully contested the seat of A. S. Price, and qualified November 26, 1872.

‡Isaac J. Ellison, of Mercer county, took his seat in the Adjourned Session October 20, 1873, as the successor of William L. Bridges, resigned.

Patrick B. Duffy died February 21, 1873, and Gibson L. Butcher was appointed in his place.

OFFICERS.

W. W. Miller.....	Speaker
J. Bernard Peyton.....	Clerk
Joseph Ruffner.....	Assistant Clerks
E. G. Alburtis.....	
E. L. Wood.....	
J. M. Scroggin.....	
John W. Horner.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
B. H. Campbell.....	Doorkeeper

Twelfth Legislature.

(Convened in Charleston, January 13, 1875. Adjourned February 26, 1875.  
(Re-assembled in Wheeling, November 10, 1875. Adjourned December 23, ensuing.)

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
U. N. Arnett.....	Second	Moses S. Grantham.....	Twelfth
Jonathan M. Bennett.....	Ninth	R. C. Guston.....	Twelfth
Ralph L. Berkshiro.....	Tenth	David Goff.....	Ninth
Charles M. Bishop.....	Tenth	Daniel D. Johnson.....	Fourth
Wm. T. Burdett.....	Sixth	George Loomis.....	Fourth
Alfred Caldwell*.....	First	Isaac E. McDonald.....	Seventh
Gideon D. Camden.....	Third	Ira J. McGinnis.....	Seventh
William C. Clayton.....	Eleventh	Andrew J. Pannell*.....	First
John Cunningham.....	First	Bushrod W. Price.....	Second
Robert F. Dennis.....	Eighth	Charles F. Scott.....	Third
Hudson M. Dickinson.....	Eighth	Winston Shelton.....	Sixth
Presley C. Eastham.....	Fifth	Robert B. Sherrard.....	Eleventh
Thomas Ferrell.....	Fifth		

OFFICERS.

Daniel D. Johnson.....	President
Joseph S. Miller.....	Clerk
E. A. Cunningham.....	Assistant Clerk
J. D. Alderson.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
F. D. Roach.....	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
Hezekiah Agee.....	Kanawha	J. W. Morgan.....	Ohio
Daniel W. Babb.....	Grant	John Powell.....	Boone
George A. Blakemore.....	Pendleton	Alpheus Prichard.....	Marion
John A. Campbell.....	Hancock	David F. Pugh.....	Tyler
W. D. Carline.....	Harrison	William M. Reynolds.....	Mercer
Sylvester Chapman.....	Kanawha	George W. Reynolds.....	Taylor
W. V. Chidester.....	Lewis	Linn Rogers.....	Brooke
Strother M. Cornwell.....	Barbour	Christopher Roles.....	Raleigh
Marshall Depue.....	Roane	Edmund Sehon.....	Mason
Dyer D. Dix.....	5th Del. Dist.	George W. Shinn.....	Jackson
Charles P. Dyche.....	Morgan	Booker Short.....	6th Del. Dist.
Isaac L. Enoch.....	Wirt	Robert Simpson.....	Ohio
Thomas J. Farnsworth.....	Upshur	Adam Small.....	Berkeley
James Ferguson, Sr.....	Wayne	Joseph Snyder.....	Monongalia
A. Brooks Fleming.....	Marion	Samuel S. Spencer.....	1st Del. Dist.
J. H. Gettinger.....	Berkeley	Daniel S. Squires.....	Braxton
J. H. Good.....	Ohio	C. J. Stone.....	Logan
Moses S. Hall.....	2nd Del. Dist.	Chapman J. Stuart.....	Doddridge
Samuel A. Houston.....	Moores	Isaac S. Tanner.....	Jefferson
Daniel Huffman.....	2nd Del. Dist.	James Taylor.....	2nd Del. Dist.
John A. Hutchinson.....	1st Del. Dist.	John W. Thornburg.....	Cabell
William T. Ice.....	3rd Del. Dist.	Alfred Turner.....	Marshall
Jacob B. Jackson.....	1st Del. Dist.	Sylvester Upton.....	Summers
L. S. Jordan.....	Ohio	John W. Vaughn.....	Lincoln
Mahlon S. Kirtley.....	Putnam	James W. Warden.....	Hardy
Jacob H. Long.....	4th Del. Dist.	William M. Welch.....	Mineral
John B. Lough.....	Monongalia	Thomas J. West.....	Harrison
James M. Mason.....	Jefferson	Henry S. White.....	Marshall
John A. McCulloch.....	Mason	George W. Williams.....	Greenbrier
Robert McEldowney.....	Wetzel	James H. Wilson.....	Preston
Samuel A. Miller.....	Kanawha	William J. Wooddell.....	4th Del. Dist.
Alexander Monroe.....	Hampshire	Peter Zinn.....	Preston
James Montgomery.....	Fayette		

OFFICERS.

Alexander Monroe.....	Speaker
J. Bernard Peyton.....	Clerk
J. W. Woffindin.....	} Assistant Clerks
J. M. Scroggin.....	
B. S. Thompson.....	
Noyes Rand.....	
W. L. Moffet.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
William M. Patton.....	Doorkeeper

\*Alfred Caldwell was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Andrew J. Pannell, who died before his term expired.

Thirteenth Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, January 10, 1877. Adjourned March 2, 1877.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
U. N. Arnett.....	Second	Moses S. Grantham.....	Twelfth
W. W. Adams.....	Eighth	Daniel D. Johnson.....	Fourth
Felix J. Baxter.....	Sixth	John P. Jones.....	Tenth
Ralph L. Berkshire.....	Tenth	Mahlon S. Kirtley.....	Fifth
William T. Burdett.....	Sixth	George Loomis.....	Fourth
C. T. Butler.....	Twelfth	Levi M. Lowe.....	Second
Alfred Caldwell*.....	First	Ira J. McGinnis.....	Seventh
William C. Clayton.....	Eleventh	Charles W. Newton.....	Ninth
Robert F. Dennis.....	Eighth	David Pugh.....	Eleventh
Wayne Ferguson.....	Seventh	Charles F. Scott.....	Third
Thomas Ferrrell.....	Fifth	William H. Tarr.....	First
David Goff.....	Ninth	Eli Marsh Turner.....	Third

OFFICERS.

Ulysses N. Arnett.....	President
E. A. Cunningham.....	Clerk
William Martin.....	Assistant Clerk
J. D. Alderson.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
Thomas H. Percival.....	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
Albert Allen.....	Boone	Elihu Hutton.....	4th Del. Dist.
William E. Arnold.....	Lewis	George W. Imboden.....	Fayette
Charles M. Babb.....	Grant	John C. Johnson.....	3rd Del. Dist.
James W. Ball.....	Roane	Rufus Knotts.....	2nd Del. Dist.
R. G. Barr.....	Ohio	John H. Kunst.....	Taylor
Jabez Beard.....	Mason	Lewis Largent.....	Morgan
Alfred Beckley, Sr.....	Raleigh	Robert Lowe.....	Marion
Kyle Bright.....	Greenbrier	Williams Maxwell.....	Doddridge
Robert H. Brovse.....	1st Del. Dist.	James T. McClaskey.....	Monongalia
A. G. Calvert.....	Wetzel	G. S. McFadden.....	Marshall
William N. Chancellor.....	1st Del. Dist.	A. B. Modisett.....	Barbour
John J. Chipley.....	Hardy	W. E. Parriott.....	Marshall
G. F. Cross.....	Jefferson	J. E. Pennybacker.....	Pendleton
F. W. Cunningham.....	Harrison	Joseph W. Morgan.....	Ohio
William B. Davidson.....	Mercer	William A. Quarrier.....	Kanawha
James Duncan.....	Harrison	John D. Ring.....	Preston
Albert G. Eastham.....	Mason	John H. Riley.....	Jackson
William Elliott.....	Preston	John A. Robinson.....	Mineral
Thomas J. Farnsworth.....	Upshur	Barley Rose.....	6th Del. Dist.
E. Boyd Faulkner.....	Berkeley	John M. Rowan.....	Monroe
James H. Ferguson.....	Kanawha	Harvey Samples.....	5th Del. Dist.
Benjamin F. Fisher.....	Braxton	M. H. Shirts.....	Wirt
Eustace Gibson.....	Cabell	George W. Siple.....	Pocahontas
B. P. Gooch.....	Summers	Robert Simpson.....	Ohio
John B. Gray.....	Monongalia	J. B. Sommerville.....	Brooke
Moses S. Hall.....	2nd Del. Dist.	Hurston Spurlock.....	Wayne
O. W. O. Hardman.....	Tyler	Lyman Stedman.....	Hancock
Perexrine Hays.....	Gilmer	James Stewart.....	Putnam
William L. Hearne.....	Ohio	William Stratton.....	Logan
High C. Henderson.....	1st Del. Dist.	Charles E. Wells.....	Marion
Asa Hiett.....	Hampshire	John S. Wilkinson.....	Lincoln
James Law. Hooff.....	Jefferson	E. Willis Wilson.....	Kanawha
E. L. Hoffman.....	Berkeley		

OFFICERS.

Eustace Gibson.....	Spencer
J. Bernard Peyton.....	Clerk
Noyes Rand.....	} Assistant Clerks
J. M. Scroggin.....	
B. Speed Thompson.....	
E. L. Bill.....	
Napoleon B. French.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
Joseph A. Watson.....	Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms
S. H. Campbell.....	Doorkeeper

Fourteenth Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, January 8, 1870. Adjourned March 10, 1870.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
W. W. Adams.....	Eighth	John P. Jones.....	Tenth
Felix J. Baxter.....	Sixth	Mahlon S. Kirtley.....	Fifth
Robert S. Brown.....	Fifth	Levi M. Lowe.....	Second
C. T. Butler.....	Twelfth	C. W. Newlon.....	Ninth
Robert F. Dennis.....	Eighth	Lewis T. Newman.....	Second
William Ewin.....	Ninth	David Pugh.....	Eleventh
E. Boyd Faulkner.....	Twelfth	John W. Stout.....	Fourth
Wayne Ferguson.....	Seventh	Albert E. Summers.....	Sixth
David McGregor.....	Third	William H. Tarr.....	First
William C. McGrew.....	Tenth	Eli M. Turner.....	Third
Daniel C. Johnson.....	Fourth	Charles Williams.....	Eleventh
David E. Johnson.....	Seventh	Joseph J. Woods.....	First

OFFICERS.

Daniel D. Johnson.....	President
E. A. Cunningham.....	Clerk
H. C. Entler.....	Assistant Clerk
John D. Alderson.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
George S. Chilton.....	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
George J. Arnold.....	Lewis	W. H. T. Lewis.....	Jefferson
James S. Barr.....	2nd Del. Dist.	Thomas H. Logan.....	Ohio
Joseph V. Bell.....	Mineral	William McCreery.....	Raleigh
Thomas L. Bell.....	Lincoln	Paze R. McCrum.....	Preston
D. F. Billmyer.....	Berkeley	R. I. McNeer.....	Monroe
Thomas A. Bradford.....	Barbour	John McGraw.....	6th Del. Dist.
Benjamin H. Butcher.....	1st Del. Dist.	J. S. Melvin.....	Jefferson
A. G. Calvert.....	Wetzel	George H. Moffett.....	Pocahontas
Samuel H. Campbell.....	Wood	Alexander Monroe.....	Hampshire
Carroll Clarke.....	Mercer	John C. Montgomery.....	Kanawha
Samuel Carter.....	Fayette	John Nixon.....	Marshall
Joseph J. Chipley.....	Hardy	Washington Unger.....	Morgan
L. E. Davidson.....	Taylor	J. E. Peanybacker.....	Pendleton
James Alex Ewing.....	Marshall	Ira C. Post.....	Harrison
Benjamin Fisher.....	Ohio	A. M. Poundstone.....	Upshur
Albert C. Fulkerson.....	Wayne	Joseph H. Quinn.....	Hancock
James H. Furbee.....	Marion	George W. Reynolds.....	3rd Del. Dist.
Joseph C. Gist.....	Brooke	John Richter.....	Marion
B. P. Gooch.....	Summers	A. A. Rock.....	Kanawha
William R. Gunn.....	Mason	C. P. Ross.....	1st Del. Dist.
James R. Hare.....	Monongalia	Lafayette F. Roush.....	Mason
Thomas H. Harvey.....	Cabell	Henry A. Rynier.....	Tyler
Samuel P. Hawver.....	Greenbrier	Arnold C. Schurr.....	Grant
Martin Hill.....	Kanawha	Jonathan Sheppard.....	Wirt
J. Marshall Hagens.....	Monongalia	Winston Shelton.....	5th Del. Dist.
John H. Holt.....	Preston	William H. Snider.....	Gilmer
Hugh Mearns.....	1st Del. Dist.	Chapman J. Stuart.....	Doddridge
Elihu Hutton.....	4th Del. Dist.	E. J. Taylor.....	2nd Del. Dist.
Ellis S. Hyer.....	Braxton	Hugh Toney.....	Loran
John J. Jacob.....	Ohio	A. L. Vandal.....	Reane
John C. Johnson.....	Harrison	William A. Parsons.....	Jackson
William Kirtley.....	Putnam	Andrew Wilson.....	Ohio
Bethuel M. Kitchen.....	Berkeley		

OFFICERS.

George H. Moffett.....	Speaker
J. Bernard Peyton.....	Clerk
Nathaniel S. Clark.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
James P. Nealis.....	Doorkeeper

Fifteenth Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, January 12, 1881. Adjourned March 15, 1881.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
Andrew R. Barbee.....	Fifth	Franklin Maxwell.....	Third
Robert S. Brown.....	Fifth	Lewis S. Newman.....	Second
Samuel Davis.....	Twelfth	D. A. Roberts.....	Fourth
W. M. O. Dawson.....	Tenth	Harvey Samples.....	Sixth
Robert F. Dennis.....	Eighth	Jerome Shelton.....	Seventh
John R. Doneboe.....	First	Fontaine Smith.....	Second
William Ewin.....	Ninth	Joel E. Stallings.....	Seventh
Thomas J. Farnsworth.....	Ninth	John W. Stout.....	Fourth
E. Boyd Faulkner.....	Twelfth	Albert E. Summers.....	Sixth
David E. Johnston.....	Seventh	Joseph Van Matre.....	Eleventh
David McGregor.....	Third	Joseph J. Woods.....	First
William C. McGrew.....	Tenth	Charles Williams.....	Eleventh
William McNeal.....	Eighth		

OFFICERS.

Albert E. Summers.....	President
D. D. Johnson.....	Clerk
Alfred Rheinstrom.....	Assistant Clerk
John D. Alderson.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
David O. Kelley.....	Doorkeeper



## DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
Charles M. Babb.....	Grant	George Lynch.....	2nd Del. Dist.
Frank Beckwith.....	Jefferson	George W. McCord.....	Brooke
Isiah Bec.....	Mercer	Page R. McCrum.....	Preston
Joseph V. Bell.....	Mineral	Charles McDoddrill.....	5th Del. Dist.
B. F. Brady.....	Berkeley	Frank P. McNeill.....	Ohio
Henry L. Cox.....	Monongalia	William Maxwell.....	Doddridge
C. J. P. Cresap.....	4th Del. Dist.	James Meadows.....	Boone
J. B. Crumrine.....	2nd Del. Dist.	George H. Moffett.....	Pocahontas
Moses H. Davis.....	Harrison	Alexander Monroe.....	Hampshire
Reuben Davisson.....	Taylor	James Morrow, Jr.....	Marion
Joshua Day.....	Pendleton	U. N. Orr.....	Preston
Marshall Depue.....	Roane	David Poe.....	Upshur
Andrew Edmiston.....	Lewis	William Prince.....	Raleigh
James H. Ferguson.....	Kanawha	William A. Quarrier.....	Kanawha
George Ferrel.....	Berkeley	John H. Riley.....	Jackson
Benjamin F. Fisher.....	Braxton	George Rowley.....	Mason
William Fisher.....	Hardy	Chas. W. Seabright.....	Ohio
John B. Floyd.....	Logan	John T. Siler.....	Morgan
Albert C. Faulkerson.....	Wayne	Isaac J. Little.....	Fayette
John W. Grantham.....	Jefferson	P. Sharp.....	1st Del. Dist.
Geo. W. Hackworth.....	Cabell	Lewis Sheppard.....	Wirt
J. L. Hall.....	3rd Del. Dist.	Josiah Sinclair.....	Marshall
Septimius Hall.....	Wetzel	D. L. Steere.....	1st Del. Dist.
John W. Hobbs.....	Hancock	John M. Sydenstricker.....	Greenbrier
Joseph W. Holt.....	Lincoln	John K. Thompson.....	Putnam
William P. Hubbard.....	Ohio	George W. Tippett.....	Mason
Benjamin F. Irons.....	Monroe	James S. Watson.....	Monongalia
Levi Johnson.....	Gilmer	W. D. Wayt.....	Marshall
Samuel A. Kepner.....	Ohio	Charles E. Wells.....	Marion
David H. Leonard.....	1st Del. Dist.	E. Willis Wilson.....	Kanawha
N. M. Loury.....	Summers	Lewis Wilson.....	Barbour
Beverly H. Lurty.....	Harrison	Selman Wells.....	Tyler
Floyd Lusk.....	6th Del. Dist.		

## OFFICERS.

E. Willis Wilson.....	Speaker
J. Bernard Peyton.....	Clerk
Harrison Cain.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
James P. Nealis.....	Doorkeeper

It is to be regretted that the resident counties of the members of the Senate cannot be determined from the Journal of that body for this session.

David E. Johnson, who had been a member of the Senate in 1879, tendered his resignation July 20, 1880, to take effect August 10 ensuing, and Jerome Shelton was elected at a special election to fill the vacancy.

## Sixteenth Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling, January 10, 1883. Adjourned February 23, 1883.

## SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
Andrew R. Barbee.....	Fifth	William McGrew.....	Eleventh
Goble Burgess.....	Sixth	Frank Maxwell.....	Third
Benjamin Byrne.....	Ninth	Jacob S. Melvin.....	Thirteenth
M. W. Colburn.....	Tenth	George E. Price.....	Twelfth
Samuel Davison.....	Thirteenth	D. A. Roberts.....	Fourth
W. M. O. Dawson.....	Eleventh	Harvey Samples.....	Ninth
John R. Doneboe.....	First	Nathan B. Scott.....	First
Thomas J. Farnsworth.....	Tenth	Anthony Smith.....	Fourth
John B. Floyd.....	Seventh	Fontain Smith.....	Second
Robert T. Harvey.....	Sixth	Joel E. Stallings.....	Seventh
George W. Hays.....	Third	John G. Tobban.....	Eighth
D. M. Hostutler.....	Second	Joseph Van Matre.....	Twelfth
William L. McNeil.....	Eighth	William Woodyard.....	Fifth

## OFFICERS.

Thomas J. Farnsworth.....	President
John D. Alderson.....	Clerk
J. M. Hamilton.....	Assistant Clerk
Charles H. Vandiver.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
David O. Kelley.....	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
James H. Adair.....	Monroe	James T. McMechen.....	Wood
Albert Allen.....	Boone	George W. McCord.....	1st Del. Dist.
Virgil S. Armstrong.....	Jackson	William H. McClung.....	Greenbrier
Isaiah Bee.....	Mercer	P. H. McCulloch.....	Cabell
James A. Boggs.....	Braxton	David McQueen.....	Nicholas
Edwin D. J. Bond.....	Wood	William Maxwell.....	Doddridge
Chas. L. Brown.....	Jackson	A. A. Miller.....	Summers
James F. Brown.....	Kanawha	J. J. Morgan.....	Upshur
James H. Brown.....	Kanawha	John Nixon.....	Marshall
J. Hamilton Burt.....	Ohio	Uriah N. Orr.....	Preston
L. D. Chambers.....	Logan	A. B. Parsons.....	5th Del. Dist.
John M. Collins.....	Kanawha	William P. Payne.....	3rd Del. Dist.
W. A. Cooper.....	Wood	J. Edward Pennybacker.....	Pendleton
John W. Corder.....	Barbour	David Powell.....	Taylor
Henry L. Cox.....	Monongalia	William M. Powell.....	Tyler
John H. Cunningham.....	Braxton	John W. Rides.....	Jefferson
C. W. Dailcy.....	Mineral	John D. Riggs.....	Preston
Thomas E. Davis.....	Ritchie	John L. Ruhl.....	Harrison
Blackburn B. Dovener.....	Ohio	William C. Riffe.....	Raleigh
John M. Eckard.....	Mason	Jacob Salisbury.....	6th Del. Dist.
George F. Evans.....	Berkeley	J. Orville Sayre.....	Mason
Isaac Fouke.....	Jefferson	M. H. Shirtz.....	Wirt
John F. Garing.....	Greenbrier	W. S. Simonton.....	Marshall
Henry B. Gilkeson.....	Hampshire	Samuel T. Stapeton.....	Wood
Oliver Gorrell.....	Pleasants	Louis F. Steifel.....	Ohio
Septimius Hall.....	Wetzel	Melville Stump.....	Gilmer
Thomas Harrison.....	Wayne	Taylor R. Stump.....	Calhoun
George Harmon.....	2nd Del. Dist.	Jessie F. Sturm.....	Marion
Marion L. Henshaw.....	Berkeley	Lewis J. Timmis.....	Futman
J. J. Hetzel.....	Morgan	A. B. Wells.....	6th Del. Dist.
Joseph W. Holt.....	Lincoln	William K. Wilson.....	Lewis
L. D. Isbell.....	Fayette	Joseph J. Woods.....	Ohio
John C. Jones.....	Marion	Henry A. Yeager.....	4th Del. Dist.
Charles W. Lynch.....	Harrison		

OFFICERS.

Joseph J. Woods.....	Speaker
J. Bernard Peyton.....	Clerk
George P. Sargeant.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
James P. Nealis.....	Doorkeeper

It is to be regretted that the resident counties of the members of the Senate cannot be determined from the Journal of that body for this session.

James A. Boggs, of Braxton, was elected December 21, 1852, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John H. Cunningham, who died on the preceding 5th of November.

John T. McMechen was elected on the 4th day of January, 1853, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. A. Cooper, of Wood county.

Seventeenth Legislature.

Convened in Wheeling January 14, 1855. Adjourned February 27, 1855.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
Stark W. Arnold.....	Tenth	John W. McCreery.....	Seventh
E. D. J. Bond.....	Fourth	William C. McGrew.....	Eleventh
Charles L. Brown.....	Fifth	Jacob S. Melvin.....	Thirteenth
Goble G. Burgess.....	Sixth	J. W. Morrison, Jr.....	Ninth
Benjamin W. Bryne.....	Ninth	Presley W. Morris.....	Third
M. W. Coburn.....	Tenth	Bushrod W. Price.....	Second
Jacob Cochran.....	Second	George E. Price.....	Twelfth
W. M. O. Dawson.....	Eleventh	Algernon R. Unger.....	Thirteenth
Samuel L. Flournoy.....	Twelfth	Nathan B. Scott.....	First
John B. Floyd.....	Seventh	J. B. Sommerville.....	First
Marion Guinn.....	Eighth	Anthony Smith.....	Fourth
George Warren Hayes.....	Third	Rufus Switzer.....	Sixth
Daniel M. Hostutler.....	Second	William Woodyard.....	Fifth
John G. Lobban.....	Eighth		

OFFICERS.

George E. Price.....	President
John D. Alderson.....	Clerk
John M. Hamilton.....	Assistant Clerk
S. A. Hays.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
David O. Kelley.....	Doorkeeper

FORMER LEGISLATURES

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
George Alderson.....	Monroe	W. C. McConaughy.....	Wirt
Robert Alexander.....	Wood	Charles McGill.....	Putnam
Frank Arnold.....	Marshall	Robert R. Marshall.....	Gilmer
A. C. Davidson.....	Mercer	James T. McMechen.....	Wood
George T. Davison.....	Lewis	Henry C. McWhorter.....	Kanawha
W. J. Davies.....	Fayette	Aaron Morgan.....	Wetzel
J. S. W. Dean.....	Upshur	W. G. Miller.....	Ritchie
Thomas H. Dennis.....	Greenbrier	William Myles.....	Ohio
Charles P. Dorr.....	4th Del. Dist.	E. J. Owings.....	1st Del. Dist.
Wilbur F. Dyer.....	2nd Del. Dist.	Benjamin H. Oxley.....	Lincoln
H. C. Callison.....	Nicholas	Eli L. Parker.....	Marion
L. B. Chambers.....	3rd Del. Dist.	Andrew Parks.....	6th Del. Dist.
R. P. Chew.....	Jefferson	John E. Price.....	Monongalia
John G. Crockett.....	Summers	Ira G. Post.....	Harrison
George Edwards.....	Marshall	David Powell.....	Taylor
C. W. Ferguson.....	Wayne	John J. Poynter.....	Peasants
M. S. Ferrell.....	Logan	Charles H. Richardson.....	Calhoun
Benjamin F. Fisher.....	Braxton	Jesse Roach.....	6th Del. Dist.
J. B. Fleming.....	Kanawha	Edward Robertson.....	Ohio
Thomas Fertney.....	Preston	A. A. Rock.....	Kanawha
Henry B. Gilkeson.....	Hampshire	Jesse F. Randolph.....	Jackson
John F. Gilmore.....	Mineral	S. C. Rusmisch.....	Barbour
William W. Givens.....	Tyler	J. Orville Sayre.....	Mason
W. H. Glover.....	Preston	James H. Smith.....	Berkeley
A. Green Beard.....	Mason	T. B. Snodgrass.....	Berkeley
Alpheus F. Haymond.....	Marion	Harmon Snyder.....	5th Del. Dist.
Jacob Hinkle.....	Pendleton	Samuel T. Stapleton.....	Wood
Silas J. Hovermale.....	Morgan	E. G. Taylor.....	Dearbridge
John J. Jacob, Jr.....	Ohio	Aden Thompson.....	Raleigh
John B. Laidley.....	Cabell	Robert White.....	Ohio
Daniel B. Lucas.....	Jefferson	William Workman.....	Boone
William H. McClung.....	Greenbrier		

OFFICERS.

Thomas H. Dennis.....	Speaker
J. Bernard Peyton.....	Clerk
Thornton Heushaw.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
A. W. Werninger.....	Doorkeeper

\*Jacob Cochran was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. D. M. Hostutler, for whom memoria exercises were held in the Senate, January 19, 1885.

Eighteenth Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 12, 1887. Adjourned February 25, 1887.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
Stark W. Arnold.....	Tenth	Prcsley W. Morris.....	Third
Charles L. Brown.....	Fifth	J. W. Morrison, Jr.....	Ninth
E. D. J. Bond.....	Fourth	Benjamin H. Oxley.....	Seventh
E. M. McCallister.....	Sixth	Mexico Van Pelt.....	Eighth
Robert S. Carr.....	Ninth	Bushrod W. Price.....	Second
W. M. O. Dawson.....	Eleventh	George E. Price.....	Twelfth
Samuel L. Flournoy.....	Twelfth	Nathan B. Scott.....	First
J. H. Furbee.....	Second	J. B. Sommerville.....	First
J. Howard Gettinger.....	Thirteenth	Joseph Snyder.....	Eleventh
Marion Gwinn.....	Eighth	John D. Sweeney.....	Fourth
John W. McCroory.....	Seventh	Rufus Switzer.....	Sixth
Edwin Maxwell.....	Third	Algernon R. Unger.....	Thirteenth
A. C. Miner.....	Tenth	William Woodyard.....	Fifth

OFFICERS.

George E. Price.....	President
John D. Alderson.....	Clerk
J. H. Marcum.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
Thomas J. Grass.....	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
George M. Bowers.....	Berkeley	Lewis Largent.....	Morgan
J. E. Brown.....	Jackson	Daniel B. Lucas.....	Jefferson
Peyton Byrne.....	Braxton	William Middleton.....	Mineral
B. S. Chambers.....	Lincoln	William H. McClung.....	Greenrier
W. N. Chancellor.....	Wood	J. T. McCombs.....	Marshall
R. P. Chew.....	Jefferson	J. M. McKinney.....	Ritchie
J. J. Chipley.....	2nd Del. Dist.	Henry C. McWhorter.....	Kanawha
P. B. Cochran.....	6th Del. Dist.	L. H. Oakes.....	Kanawha
W. H. H. Cook.....	3rd Del. Dist.	John E. Peck.....	Nicholas
George B. Crow.....	Jackson	A. L. Pugh.....	Hampshire
George I. Davison.....	Lewis	Henry C. Ragland.....	Loan
J. W. Dupue.....	Wirt	W. M. Reynolds.....	Mercer
Isaac H. Duvall.....	1st Del. Dist.	G. H. Ropp.....	Berkeley
A. D. Garden.....	Ohio	Andrew Rosebury.....	Cabell
Frederick Gaudes.....	6th Del. Dist.	John M. Rowan.....	Monroe
C. J. Gleason.....	Ohio	David W. Shaw.....	Barbour
John Marshall Hagans.....	McDonogh	Josiah Sinclair.....	Marshall
L. D. Hagar.....	Boone	J. S. Spencer.....	Mason
John M. Hamilton.....	Calhoun	Jesse F. Sturm.....	Marion
J. F. Harding.....	5th Del. Dist.	John M. Sydenstricker.....	Greenrier
Henry Haymond.....	Harrison	E. G. Taylor.....	Doddridge
James L. Hensley.....	Mason	W. H. Toler.....	Kanawha
J. J. Hiner.....	Pendleton	N. E. Whittaker.....	Ohio
M. G. Holmes.....	Harrison	R. L. Woodward.....	Wood
A. A. Kellar.....	Wood	Joseph J. Woods.....	Ohio
J. S. Kincaid.....	Fayette	Henry Yeager.....	4th Del. Dist.
George W. Kinsey.....	Marion		

OFFICERS.

John M. Rowan.....	Speaker
J. Bernard Peyton.....	Clerk
William E. P. Byrne.....	Assistant Clerk
Charles P. Dorr.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
Michael B. Devine.....	Doorkeeper

Nineteenth Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 9, 1889. Adjourned February 22, 1889.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
John W. Arbuckle.....	Eighth	J. W. Morrison, Jr.....	Ninth
Alex R. Campbell.....	Fifth	Presley W. Morris.....	Third
Robert S. Carr.....	Ninth	Benjamin H. Oxley.....	Seventh
Thomas E. Davis.....	Tenth	George E. Price.....	Twelfth
Samuel L. Flournoy.....	Twelfth	B. J. Pritchard.....	Sixth
James H. Furbee.....	Second	Nathan B. Scott.....	First
A. C. Minear.....	Tenth	B. J. Smith.....	First
J. Howard Gettinger.....	Thirteenth	Joseph Snyder.....	Eleventh
Charles H. Knott.....	Thirteenth	John D. Sweeney.....	Fourth
Milton R. Lowther.....	Fourth	William Woodyard.....	Fifth
E. M. McCallister.....	Sixth	Mexico Van Pelt.....	Eighth
John W. McCreery.....	Seventh	William G. Worley.....	Eleventh
Edwin Maxwell.....	Third	J. W. Yeater.....	Second

OFFICERS.

Robert S. Carr.....	President
George J. Walker.....	Clerk
Steele R. Hawkins.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
James A. Madison.....	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
Henry A. Altizer	Calhoun	R. G. Meador	Mercer
A. E. Archer	Jackson	Lindsay Merrill	Wirt
A. E. Aultz	Kanawha	J. M. Meyer	Wood
William Bandy	3rd Del. Dist.	Gwinn Minter	Harrison
George A. Blakemore	Pendleton	A. C. Moore	Harrison
M. S. Bryte	Preston	Aaron Morgan	Wetzel
George W. Buxton	Berkeley	Robert Napier	Wayne
B. L. Casto	Jackson	Uriah N. Orr	Preston
R. P. Chew	Jefferson	J. W. Parrish	Kanawha
John Corcoran	Ohio	John E. Peck	Nicholas
Thomas Lansing Davies	Mason	C. A. Prichard	Marion
Charles P. Dorr	4th Del. Dist.	A. L. Pugh	Hampshire
Isaac H. Duvall	1st Del. Dist.	Jesse Roach	6th Del. Dist.
Jacob C. Edleman	Boone	Edgar W. St. Clair	Monongalia
Azel Ford	Raleigh	Henry J. Samuels	Cabell
A. D. Garden	Ohio	John P. Shanklin	Monroe
B. D. Gibson	Jefferson	David W. Shaw	Barbour
J. C. Gluck	Ritchie	A. B. Shelton	Lincoln
George Goad	Braxton	Silas Smith	Tyler
Robert J. Hammett	Pleasants	Joseph Sprigg	2nd Del. Dist.
Samuel R. Haanan	Marshall	John V. Stearns	Mason
Charles Hill	Fayette	L. F. Stifel	Ohio
D. M. Harr	Marion	L. F. Stone	Wood
William H. Jack	Gilmer	J. W. Stuck	Doddridge
John W. Johnson	Summers	J. M. Sydenstricker	Greenbrier
W. E. Justice	Logan	Benjamin J. Taylor	6th Del. Dist.
W. L. Kee	5th Del. Dist.	A. H. Thayer	Taylor
J. W. Kirk	Putnam	Wellington Vrooman	Wood
Joseph T. Kitchen	Berkeley	G. F. Weber	Morgan
William E. Lively	Lewis	J. P. Williams	Mineral
J. T. McCombs	Marshall	Joseph J. Woods	Ohio
William H. McClung	Greenbrier	Stillman Young	Upshur
Daniel Mayer	Kanawha		

OFFICERS.

Joseph J. Woods	Speaker
John M. Hamilton	Clerk
W. Brown Gibbs	Sergeant-at-Arms
A. W. Knotts	Doorkeeper

At the session of 1889, the Senate balloted for twelve days before it elected a President, Hon. Robert S. Carr, of Kanawha county, being then chosen on the 126th ballot.

Twentieth Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 14, 1891. Adjourned March 14, 1891.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
John W. Arbuckle	Eighth	William Morris**	Fourth
Alex R. Campbell	Fifth	J. W. Morrison	Ninth
Solomon Cunningham	Twelfth	Newton Ogden**	Fourth
Thomas E. Davis	Tenth	Alexander Parks	Thirteenth
D. A. Dorsey	Second	B. J. Prichard	Sixth
David W. Gall	Tenth	John A. Sheppard	Seventh
Alpheus Garrison	Eleventh	John W. St. Clair	Eighth
Henry B. Gilkeson*	Twelfth	Frank W. Stewart†	First
Orlando Hardman	Third	Cornelius C. Watts	Ninth
Charles H. Knott	Thirteenth	Nelson E. Whittaker	First
Milton H. Lowther	Fourth	Rankin Wiley, Jr.	Fifth
John W. McCreary	Seventh	William G. Worley	Eleventh
James H. Marcum	Sixth	J. W. Yeater	Second
Presley W. Morris	Thru		

OFFICERS.

John W. McCreary	President
Holly G. Armstrong	Clerk
M. E. Tracy	Sergeant-at-Arms
Willis Dent	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
William M. Arnold	Gilmer	John F. Laird	Wood
John P. Austin	Mason	J. H. Lambert	Wayne
Louis Bennett	Levis	Robert Lamon	Berkeley
J. M. Boggs	6th Del. Dist.	Van Linville	Boone
Thomas C. Brown	Nicholas	Salmon W. Lockhart	Wirt
M. S. Bryte	Preston	Charles W. Lynch	Harrison
C. L. Campbell	2nd Del. Dist.	W. W. Miller	Marshall
Joseph E. Carle	Wood	Warren Miller	Jackson
J. M. Carney	Jackson	I. B. Moore	4th Del. Dist.
James F. Clark	Greenbrier	Henry B. Morgan	Marion
C. F. Cook	3rd Del. Dist.	Aaron Morgan	Wetzel
John Corcoran	Ohio	Isaac C. Prince	Raleigh
W. G. H. Core	Pleasants	C. A. Prichard	Marion
A. S. Dandridge	Jefferson	A. P. Push	1st Del. Dist.
F. B. Dyer	Kanawha	George F. Randall	Harrison
H. D. Erwin	Greenbrier	Edgar W. St. Clair	Monongalia
James H. Ferguson	Kanawha	Henry J. Samuels	Cabell
John E. Finley	5th Del. Dist.	J. A. Sarver	6th Del. Dist.
Tomoe H. Freer	Ritchie	David W. Shaw	Bartowr
A. D. Garden	Ohio	H. M. Shumate	Mercer
B. D. Gibson	Jefferson	Evi Sias	Lincoln
George Good	Braxton	Robert Simpson	Ohio
Samuel H. Gramm	Taylor	Anthony Smith	Tyler
H. J. Greer	Mason	L. F. Stone	Wood
Samuel R. Hanea	Marshall	Albert H. Stump	Calhoun
Henry A. Hartley	Preston	William W. Thomas	Putnam
Walter A. Holley	Doddridge	W. R. Thompson	Summers
George A. Hott	Hampshire	William M. Welch	Mineral
S. J. Hovermale	Morgan	C. A. Wever	Berkeley
Albert S. Johnson	Monroe	H. S. White	Logan
Lester Keller	Fayette	Robert White	Ohio
J. E. Kendall	Kanawha	Stillman Young	Upshur
William C. Kiser	Pendleton		

OFFICERS.

Louis Bennett	Speaker
J. Bernard Peyton	Clerk
W. Brown Gibbs	Sergeant-at-Arms
Thomas L. Fenmster	Doorkeeper

\*Henry B. Gilkeson, of Hampshire county, was elected at the general election in 1890, as the successor of Samue L. Flournoy, who had resigned

\*\*William Morris, of Taylor county, in the Fourth District, contested the seat of Newton Ogdin, of Pleasants county, and was seated February 13, 1891.

†Frank W. Stewart, of Hancock county, in the First District, took his seat in the Senate, he having been elected at a special election held January 3, 1891, for the unexpired term of B. J. Smith, who had died in vacation.

Twenty-first Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 11, 1893. Adjourned February 24, 1893.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
Solomon Cunningham	Twelfth	James H. Marcum	Sixth
D. A. Dorsey	Second	William Morris	Fourth
Robert Earl	Thirteenth	Alexander Parks	Thirteenth
George W. Farr	Third	John E. Peck	Ninth
John B. Finley	Twelfth	John W. St. Clair	Eighth
James H. Furbee	Second	Charles H. Scott	Tenth
David W. Gall	Tenth	John A. Sheppard	Seventh
Alpheus Garrison	Eleventh	James H. Stewart	Sixth
Orlando Hardman	Third	William H. Tarr	First
Sylvester Hardman	Fifth	Cornelius C. Watts	Ninth
William Haynes	Eighth	Rankin Wiley, Jr.	Fifth
H. C. Henderson	Fourth	Nelson E. Whitaker	First
William M. Mahood	Seventh	William G. Worley	Eleventh

OFFICERS.

Rankin Wiley, Jr.	President
William E. R. Byrne	Clerk
J. W. Bumgardner	Sergeant-at-Arms
W. S. Burton	Doorkeeper

## DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
James A. Allen	Boone	I. W. Imhoff	Ohio
James M. Anderson	Monongalia	Albert S. Johnston	Monroe
Samuel W. Atkinson	1st Del. Dist.	J. C. Kimes	Wood
John P. Austin	Mason	J. R. Koontz	Fayette
F. P. Bowman	Marshall	Charles J. Lavelle	Wetzel
John H. Brock	Marion	William F. Lively	4th Del. Dist.
C. W. Brockunier	Ohio	E. M. McAllister	Cabell
J. B. Brosius	7th Del. Dist.	William McClung	Greenbrier
M. W. Burgess	2nd Del. Dist.	F. L. McGee	Nicholas
L. D. Chambers	Loran	J. M. McKinney	Ritchie
A. B. Clark	Unshur	Edwin Maxwell	Harrison
James F. Clark	Greenbrier	J. P. Moorman	Potahontas
B. P. Conrad	4th Del. Dist.	M. J. O'Kane	Ohio
Albert W. Cook	8th Del. Dist.	Isaac Prince	Raleigh
A. S. Dandridge, Jr.	7th Del. Dist.	Stephen G. Pyle	Tyler
George H. Daniels	5th Del. Dist.	W. W. Riley	Kanawha
Alvin Davis	Cabell	H. Clay Shaw	Mineral
T. P. Davies	Fayette	David W. Shaw	Barbour
William Seymour Edwards	Kanawha	Richard Shelton	3rd Del. Dist.
John B. Floyd	Kanawha	Ballard P. Shumate	Summers
George B. Games	Marshall	H. M. Shumate	Mercer
M. W. Gamble	6th Del. Dist.	Aristotle Smith	Calhoun
George Good	3rd Del. Dist.	Clarence L. Smith	Marion
Samuel H. Gramm	Taylor	S. G. Smith	Ohio
H. J. Griner	Mason	George W. Staats	Jackson
H. B. Griffith	Lincoln	Samuel T. Stapleton	Wood
Robert G. Hammett	Pleasants	F. S. Tabler	Berkeley
Lloyd Hansford	5th Del. Dist.	William W. Thomas	Putnam
Peter Harner	Pendleton	R. L. Thompson	Jackson
H. A. Hartley	Preston	H. C. Trout	Wirt
C. Hartmeyer	Preston	S. W. Walker	7th Del. Dist.
French N. Hayes	Gilmer	Henry Wickenshofer	Harrison
N. B. Hoff	Roane	H. J. Wills	Kanawha
Walter Holle	Doddridge	J. B. Wilson	Ohio
George A. Hott	Hampshire	P. H. Wilson	Wayne
James Hunter	Wood	W. T. Workman	Wayne

## OFFICERS.

David W. Shaw	Speaker
J. Bernard Peyton	Clerk
C. F. Lynch	Sergeant-at-Arms
E. M. Vickers	Doorkeeper

\*M. J. Kane, of Ohio county, successfully contested the seat of S. G. Smith, and qualified January 16, 1893.

## Twenty-Second Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 9, 1895. Adjourned February 22, 1895.

## SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
Brice W. Catlett	Thirteenth	James A. Hughes	Sixth
William H. H. Cook	Seventh	P. S. Hyde	Twelfth
Thomas P. Davies	Eighth	Henry C. Lockney	Fourth
Robert Earle	Thirteenth	William M. Mahood	Seventh
George W. Farr	Third	George W. Patton	Ninth
John B. Finley	Twelfth	John H. Peck	Ninth
James H. Furbee	Second	Stuart F. Reed	Third
Samuel H. Gramm	Eleventh	C. H. Scott	Tenth
Sylvester Hardman	Fifth	James H. Stewart	Sixth
William Haynes	Eighth	William H. Tarr	First
H. C. Henderson	Fourth	Nelson E. Whitaker	First
James M. Hensley	Fifth	William G. Worley	Eleventh
John A. Hoge	Second	U. G. Young	Tenth

## OFFICERS.

William G. Worley	President
John T. Harris	Clerk
Cyrus Willey	Sergeant-at-Arms
Hiram Campbell	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
H. B. Adkins.....	Wayno	Peter F. Jones.....	Kanawha
J. M. Anderson.....	Monongalia	J. R. Kemper.....	Doddridge
William Ankrom.....	2nd Del. Dist.	Marcellus J. Kester.....	Monroe
F. B. Blue.....	Taylor	J. W. Kidd.....	3rd Del. Dist.
William H. Boggs.....	Pendleton	John C. Kimes.....	Wood
Joseph C. Brady.....	Ohio	O. B. Kiser.....	Jackson
J. H. Bromfield.....	Marion	S. B. Lawson.....	Logan
George F. Bumgardner.....	Fayette	A. W. McDonald.....	7th Del. Dist.
Alex R. Campbell.....	Ohio	John M. McKimmie.....	Wetzel
A. B. Clark.....	Upshur	Charles McKnight.....	Pleasants
Cyrus A. Crislip.....	Roano	John McNabb.....	Fayette
J. H. Collins.....	Putnam	Lewis A. Martin.....	Kanawha
A. W. Cook.....	8th Del. Dist.	G. W. Mase.....	Calbous
M. J. Cook.....	Summers	J. P. Moorman.....	Pocahontas
Richard M. Corbett.....	Wood	P. W. Morris.....	Ritchie
William B. Corder.....	Barbour	A. Pearson.....	Wirt
A. S. Dandridge.....	Jefferson	Joseph A. Pierson.....	3rd Del. Dist.
Jacob S. Davis.....	Cabell	T. C. Pipes.....	Marshall
Andrew Edmiston.....	4th Del. Dist.	J. D. Porter.....	Lincoln
William S. Edwards.....	Kanawha	Evan P. Pugh.....	Hampshire
George F. Evans.....	Berkeley	L. B. Purdy.....	Marshall
R. D. Erwin.....	Greenbrier	Isaac C. Prince*.....	Raleigh
Robert F. Fleming.....	Jackson	Stephen G. Pyle.....	Tyler
Azel Ford*.....	Raleigh	Frances M. Reynolds.....	Mineral
William H. Glover.....	Preston	John D. Rinehart.....	6th Del. Dist.
H. J. Greer.....	Mason	Frank H. Smith.....	1st Del. Dist.
J. D. Groves.....	Nicholas	S. G. Smith.....	Ohio
Lloyd Hansford.....	5th Del. Dist.	J. G. Wayne.....	Wayne
J. F. Harding.....	5th Del. Dist.	Abraham Stamm.....	Ohio
Harvey W. Harmer.....	Harrison	Samuel T. Stapleton.....	Wood
Thomas Hawkins.....	Cabell	Charles L. Stucky.....	7th Del. Dist.
J. W. Hees.....	Harrison	J. T. Sturm.....	Marion
Byrd Hill.....	Mason	W. H. H. Toler.....	Kanawha
George Hill.....	Boone	James A. White.....	Mercer
J. M. Hoover.....	4th Del. Dist.	James W. White.....	Preston
T. B. Jarrett.....	Greenbrier	T. F. Whitney.....	Gilmer

OFFICERS.

William Seymour Edwards.....	Speaker
William M. O. Dawson.....	Clerk
M. B. Morris.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
William Edmonds.....	Doorkeeper

\*The seat of Isaac C. Prince, of Raleigh county, was successfully contested by Azel Ford, who qualified January 14, 1895.

Twenty-third Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 13, 1897. Adjourned February 26, 1897.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
Bernard C. Baker.....	Twelfth	P. S. Hyde.....	Twelfth
Brice W. Catlett.....	Thirteenth	James M. Hensley.....	Fifth
George C. Cole.....	Tenth	John A. Hoge.....	Second
W. H. H. Cook.....	Seventh	Henry C. Lockney.....	Fourth
Thomas P. Davies.....	Eighth	N. C. McNeil.....	Eighth
Commodore D. Dotson.....	Fourth	Oliver S. Marshall.....	First
Richard E. Fast.....	Eleventh	S. W. Matthews.....	Second
George W. Farr.....	Third	George W. Patton.....	Ninth
Alonso Garrett.....	Sixth	E. G. Pierson.....	Ninth
Harry C. Getzmann*.....	Thirteenth	Stuart F. Reed.....	Third
Samuel H. Gramm.....	Eleventh	Nelson E. Whitaker.....	First
A. G. Hughes.....	Fifth	Carlos V. White.....	Seventh
James A. Hughes.....	Sixth	U. G. Young.....	Tenth

OFFICERS.

Nelson E. Whitaker.....	President
John T. Harris.....	Clerk
J. N. Devore.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
C. C. Hamrick.....	Doorkeeper



DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
H. B. Adkins	Wayne	J. T. Hume	Summers
William M. Arnold	Gilmer	John H. Hunt	Kanawha
H. F. Behrens	Ohio	Charles Hunter	Wood
Edward A. Bennett	Cabell	Romanus Hunter	7th Del. Dist.
W. H. Blon	Ohio	J. Garland Hurst	Jefferson
John A. Bock	Marion	William W. Jackson	Mason
Humphrey F. Brobard	Taylor	Peter F. Jones	Kanawha
T. P. R. Brown	5th Del. Dist.	George Kelsall	Pleasants
W. H. Bunner	Marion	Alfred E. Kenney	Calhoun
W. Childers	Cabell	M. J. Kester	Monroe
H. M. Cline	8th Del. Dist.	O. B. Kiser	Jackson
Henry Colerider	Upsbur	George W. Laidley	Monongalia
J. H. Collins	Putnam	John W. Leach	Marshall
Grant Cromeans	Lincoln	John McCoy	Pendleton
George W. Crook	4th Del. Dist.	William H. McClung	Greenbrier
W. H. C. Curtis	Ohio	M. J. McNeil	Pocahontas
E. W. Cutlip	3rd Del. Dist.	W. L. Mansfield	Wayne
John S. Darst	Jackson	A. T. Morriston	Wood
A. W. Davis	Harrison	T. J. Owens	Wirt
C. M. Doddrell	4th Del. Dist.	J. C. Pack	Mercer
F. D. Ferrell	Logan	A. R. Parsons	Roane
T. M. Garvin	Ohio	Christopher Payne	Fayette
James W. Gawthrop	Barbour	B. W. Power	Hampshire
W. H. Glover	Preston	John L. Ryan	Fayette
John D. Groves	Nicholas	J. E. Shirk	3rd Del. Dist.
Charles F. Hahn	Mineral	James B. Small	Berkeley
C. L. Hall	6th Del. Dist.	C. P. Stover	Raleigh
S. R. Hanen	Marshall	S. T. Stapleton	Wood
Lloyd Hansford	5th Del. Dist.	L. M. Stephens	Wetzel
Benjamin F. Harlow	Greenbrier	E. G. Taylor	Doddridge
J. Henshaw	7th Del. Dist.	W. H. H. Toler	Kanawha
Henry C. Hervey	1st Del. Dist.	George H. Umstead	2nd Del. Dist.
J. W. Hesa	Harrison	F. Marion Vickers	Boone
Byrd Hill	Mason	James W. White	Preston
A. L. Hughes	Tyler	C. L. Zinn	Ritchie
Robert E. Hughes	Kanawha		

OFFICERS.

Samuel R. Hanen	Speaker
E. E. Hood	Clerk
Cyrus A. Crislip	Sergeant-at-Arms
Joseph M. Allen	Doorkeeper

\*Harry C. Getzendanner, of Jefferson county, took his seat January 21, 1897, having successfully contested that of G. W. Shafer.

Twenty-fourth Legislature,

Convened in Charleston, January 11, 1899. Adjourned February 25, 1899.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
Walter L. Ashby	Ninth	Robert F. Kidd	Fourth
Bernard J. Baker	Twelfth	Thomas F. Lanham	Eleventh
Starks L. Baker	Tenth	N. C. McNeil	Eighth
James B. Beavers	Seventh	James H. Marcum	Sixth
Robert C. Burkhardt	Thirteenth	Oliver S. Marshall	First
George C. Cole	Tenth	S. V. Mathews	Second
John J. Corawell	Twelfth	Charles W. Oacnton	Eighth
Commodore D. Dotson	Fourth	E. G. Pierson	Ninth
George W. Farr	Third	Anthony Smith	Third
Richard E. Fast	Eleventh	Jesse F. Sturm	Second
Alonzo Garrett	Sixth	Nelson E. Whitaker	First
Harry C. Getzendanner*	Thirteenth	Carlos V. White	Seventh
A. G. Hughes	Fifth	Harry C. Woodyard	Fifth

OFFICERS.

Oliver S. Marshall	President
John T. Harris	Clerk
Charles W. Swisher	Sergeant-at-Arms
C. C. Hayes	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
H. F. Asbury	Putnam	J. D. Logan**	Monroe
R. B. Ash	Marion	John H. Long	3rd Del. Dist.
J. Nelson Baker	Preston	M. P. Malcolm	Kanawha
Isaiah Bee	Mercer	W. L. Mansfield	Wayne
H. F. Behrens	Ohio	L. A. Martin	Kanawha
Edward A. Bennett	Cabell	Albert Meade	Logan
Stuart H. Bowman	Barbour	Homer G. Merrill	Wood
W. F. Brown	1st Del. Dist.	C. F. Millender	Wayne
H. L. Carter	Boone	I. B. Moore	Pocahontas
B. W. Connelly	Ohio	C. F. Morris	Kanawha
Geo. W. Crook	4th Del. Dist.	R. W. Morrow	7th Del. Dist.
J. A. Cunningham	5th Del. Dist.	John McCoy	Pendleton
H. S. Cushman	Berkeley	Ralph McCoy	Ohio
W. B. Cutright	Upshur	Harry W. McClure	Ohio
J. S. Darst	Jackson	Geo. C. McIntosh	Fayette
John W. Davis	Harrison	Owen S. McKinney	Marion
Thomas B. Davis	Mineral	John Nixon	Marshall
W. R. D. Deatt	Taylor	Robert E. O'Brien	Wirt
Jake Fisher	3rd Del. Dist.	J. A. Oldfield	8th Del. Dist.
R. A. Correll	Pleasants	E. F. Raymond	Greenbrier
E. M. Grant	Monongalia	Benjamin J. Redmond	Mason
C. L. Hall	6th Del. Dist.	W. R. Rine	2nd Del. Dist.
J. J. Haptonstall	Fayette	Julius Scherr	Preston
F. H. Harmonson	7th Del. Dist.	B. P. Shumate	Summers
H. F. Harnish	Wood	Geo. E. Smoot	Lincoln
French N. Hays	Gilmer	N. A. Snuffer	Raleigh
Byrd Hill	Mason	Wilbur Spencer	Roane
A. L. Hughes	Tyler	L. M. Stephens	Wetzel
John H. Hunt	Kanawha	Wm. B. Stump	Hampshire
Charles Hunter	Wood	W. T. Talbott	4th Del. Dist.
J. Garland Hurst	Jefferson	J. B. Taylor	Cabell
T. H. Jarrett	Greenbrier	Howard Wagoner	5th Del. Dist.
W. H. Kelbaugh	Jackson	R. L. Walker	Nicholas
J. R. Kemper	Doddridge	Z. W. Wyatt	Harrison
J. P. Knight	Calhoun	C. L. Zinn	Ritchie
Frank Legge	Marshall		

OFFICERS.

Owen S. McKinney	Speaker
William E. R. Byrne	Clerk
E. H. Morton	Sergeant-at-Arms
Shirley H. Mitchell	Doorkeeper

\*At the beginning of the session of 1899, protests were made against Harry C. Getzendanner and E. G. Pierson participating in the deliberations and proceedings of the Senate, they having served in the United States Army, in the Spanish-American war; the former as Captain of Company M, 2d Regiment West Virginia Infantry; and the latter as Second Lieutenant of Company H, Second Regiment West Virginia Infantry—both being lucrative offices under the United States Government—but the Senate, on January 24, 1899, decided that they should retain their seats.

†William R. B. Dent, of Taylor county, took his seat in the House, February 14, 1899, he having successfully contested the seat of Humphrey F. Brohard.

\*\*In the session of 1899, J. D. Logan, of Monroe county, successfully contested the seat of Charles M. Via, and by decision of the House qualified January 16, 1899.

Twenty-fifth Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 9, 1901. Adjourned February 22, 1901.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
Walter L. Ashby	Ninth	Andrew J. Horan	Ninth
Starke L. Baker	Tenth	Robert F. Kidd	Fourth
James F. Beavers	Seventh	Thomas F. Latham	Eleventh
Robert C. Burkhart	Thirteenth	James H. Marcum	Sixth
Hiram Campbell	Fourth	Clarke W. May	Seventh
William Campbell	Thirteenth	Alex McVeigh Miller	Eighth
Andrew Clark	Second	Charles W. Osenton	Eighth
W. B. Corder	Tenth	Richard C. Price	Twelfth
John J. Cornwell	Twelfth	Anthony Smith	Third
Thomas E. Davis	Eleventh	Jesse F. Sturm	Second
Samuel George	First	Nelson E. Whitaker	First
Harvey W. Harmer	Third	Harry C. Woodyard	Fifth
Byrd Hill	Fifth	John Y. York	Sixth

## OFFICERS.

Anthony Smith.....	President
John T. Harris.....	Clerk
Frank Tyree.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
David S. Pettigrew.....	Doorkeeper

## DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
John D. Alderson.....	Nicholas	P. B. Lowry.....	Tyler
John G. Aten.....	Mason	L. M. Luzader.....	Ritchie
J. Nelson Baker.....	Preston	Lewis A. Martin.....	Kanawha
Ira S. Bartlett.....	Roano	C. F. Millender.....	Wayne
R. F. Brammer.....	Cabell	Claude J. Mitchell.....	Futnam
W. W. Brannon.....	4th Del. Dist.	Aaron Morgan.....	Wetzel
J. F. Briant.....	Summers	L. J. Murphy.....	Pleasants
H. Lon Carter.....	Boone	L. M. McClintic.....	Pocahontas
L. D. Chambers.....	Logan	Joseph R. McClure.....	Lincoln
J. C. Christopher.....	5th Del. Dist.	John McCoy.....	Pendleton
J. S. Cochran.....	3rd Del. Dist.	Abram McCulloch.....	Ohio
E. C. Colcord.....	Kanawha	Geo. C. McIntosh.....	Fayette
H. T. Cushman.....	7th Del. Dist.	Perry Nicely.....	Wood
John S. Darst.....	Jackson	J. W. Owens.....	Wood
Thos. P. Davies.....	Fayette	A. N. Pritchard.....	Marion
Jake Fisher.....	3rd Del. Dist.	Francis M. Reynolds.....	Mineral
R. M. Fisher.....	7th Del. Dist.	J. S. Roberts.....	2nd Del. Dist.
C. W. Good.....	Jackson	Julius Scherr.....	Preston
E. M. Grant.....	Monongalia	Josiah H. Sinclair.....	Marshall
E. W. Grover.....	Cabell	S. G. Smith.....	Ohio
C. L. Hall.....	Hardy	R. R. Smith.....	8th Del. Dist.
Virgil T. Handley.....	Taylor	Samuel T. Stapleton.....	Wood
Samuel D. Hanna.....	Mason	Henry Steck.....	Shenandoah
Benjamin F. Harlow.....	Greenbrier	William B. Stump.....	Hampshire
W. H. Harris.....	Marshall	Charles W. Swisher.....	Marion
French N. Hays.....	Gilmer	W. G. Talbott.....	Upshur
James Hearn.....	Mercer	Charles M. Via.....	Monroe
W. T. Henshaw.....	Berkeley	Lloyd Waaburn.....	Harrison
Henry C. Hervey.....	1st Del. Dist.	C. M. Wetzel.....	Jefferson
Malcolm Jackson.....	Kanawha	Lewis C. Williams.....	4th Del. Dist.
T. H. Jarrrett.....	Greenbrier	D. M. Willis.....	Harrison
Shelton Johnson.....	Kanawha	William G. Wilson.....	5th Del. Dist.
Alfred E. Kenney.....	Calhoun	W. L. Wilson.....	Wayne
G. A. Laughlin.....	Ohio	E. R. Woodyard.....	Wirt
T. A. Law.....	Barbour	L. H. Zinn.....	Doddridge
A. A. Lilly.....	Raleigh		

## OFFICERS.

William G. Wilson.....	Speaker
Harry Shaw.....	Clerk
W. H. Ramsay.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
J. A. Ripley.....	Doorkeeper

\*R. W. Morrow, elected November 6, 1900, as a member of the House from Jefferson county, died before the beginning of the session, and at a special election held January 5, 1901, C. M. Wetzel was elected to fill the vacancy caused thereby.

## Twenty-sixth Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 14, 1903. Adjourned February 27, 1903.  
Extraordinary Session—Convened July 26, 1904. Adjourned August 12, 1904.

## SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
Starke L. Baker.....	Thirteenth	Harvey W. Harmer.....	Twelfth
Thomas A. Brown.....	Third	Byrd Hill.....	Fourth
Charles T. Caldwell.....	Third	B. O. Holland.....	Eighth
Hiram Campbell.....	Tenth	Andrew J. Horan.....	Ninth
William Campbell.....	Fifteenth	Robert F. Kidd.....	Tenth
Charles E. Carrigan.....	Second	William H. McGinnis.....	Seventh
Andrew Clark.....	Second	M. F. Matheny.....	Seventh
E. C. Colcord.....	Eighth	Clarke W. May.....	Fifth
George C. Cole.....	Twelfth	Alex McVeigh Miller.....	Ninth
W. H. H. Cook.....	Sixth	G. A. Northcott.....	Fifth
W. B. Corder.....	Thirteenth	Richard C. Price.....	Fourteenth
John J. Cornwell.....	Fifteenth	Ira E. Robinson.....	Eleventh
J. S. Darst.....	Fourth	Jacob Snyder.....	First
L. J. Forman.....	Fourteenth	Charles W. Swisher.....	Eleventh
Samuel George.....	First	John Y. York.....	Sixth

\*Died while in office; J. F. Cree elected to fill unexpired term.

OFFICERS.

Clarke W. May.....	President
John T. Harris.....	Clerk
Lewis Largent.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
David S. Pettigrew.....	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
George Alderson, Jr.....	Monroe	John C. Hutzler.....	Berkeley
James H. Allen.....	Boone	Shelton Johnson.....	Kanawha
John G. Aten.....	Mason	F. M. Keller.....	Wetzel
C. M. Babb.....	Grant	C. C. Kelley.....	Roane
William G. Barshall.....	Putnam	Alfred E. Kenney.....	Calhoun
Stuart H. Bowman.....	Barbour	Mark C. Kyle.....	Clay
C. G. Buchanan.....	Brooke	Jasper S. Kyle.....	Harrison
C. M. Buok.....	Cabell	Dr. W. P. Lowe.....	Greenbrier
G. A. Burdett.....	Wirt	Ralph McCoy.....	Ohio
J. W. Bee.....	Doddridge	Joseph R. McClure.....	Lincoln
J. W. Blizzard.....	Fayette	Dr. James E. McDonald.....	Logan
William G. Caldwell.....	Ohio	Benjamin McGinnis.....	Ritchie
E. B. Cardin.....	Braxton	I. B. McPherson.....	Wood
Roy V. Chidester.....	Lewis	J. O. McNeely.....	Marion
Henry Colerider.....	Upabur	W. H. Martin.....	Fayette
John W. Cook.....	Wyoming	Edwin Maxwell.....	Harrison
W. S. Cope.....	McDowell	Philip M. Merritt.....	Cabell
D. P. Crockett.....	Mercer	Frank P. Moats.....	Wood
S. C. Cross.....	Morgan	Daniel Moody.....	Ohio
A. M. Cunningham.....	Tucker	Dr. J. P. Mooman.....	Pocahontas
J. W. Davis.....	Preston	M. M. Morrison.....	Wayne
T. C. Davis.....	Pleasants	E. H. Morton.....	Webster
Isaac A. Dix.....	Nicholas	John E. Newell.....	Hancock
A. F. Dulancy.....	Wetzel	T. E. Parriott.....	Marshall
C. N. Edginton.....	Kanawha	Thomas Reed.....	Mercer
J. M. Ellis.....	Fayette	Francis M. Reynolds.....	Mineral
W. B. Freeland.....	Preston	C. E. Rudeaill.....	Kanawha
H. R. Furbee.....	Marion	J. G. Schilling.....	Roane
Dr. J. F. Gardner.....	Hampshire	Henry W. Schrebe.....	Ohio
John S. Garce.....	Braxton	Morris P. Shawkey.....	Kanawha
E. C. Goff.....	Ritchie	H. L. Van Sicker.....	Greenbrier
R. L. Gregory.....	Tyler	Chas. L. Simpson.....	Cabell
Lew Greyholds.....	Randolph	Jacob Sites.....	Berkeley
Harvey Hagerman.....	McDowell	Lewis C. Snyder.....	Monoegalia
Virgil T. Handley.....	Taylor	Amos O. Stanley.....	Marion
Samuel D. Hanna.....	Mason	W. S. Steele.....	Raleigh
D. B. Hardwick.....	Wayne	M. G. Trumbo.....	Pendleton
W. H. Harris.....	Marshall	Altha Warman.....	Monoegalia
F. P. Hatfield.....	Wood	M. M. Warren.....	Summers
A. W. Hawk.....	Jackson	George C. Weimer.....	Kanawha
French N. Hays.....	Gilmer	C. M. Wetzel.....	Jefferson
T. P. Hill.....	Tyler	George R. C. Wiles.....	Mingo
Robert E. Hoebes.....	Jackson	J. Ward Wood.....	Hardy

OFFICERS.

Frank P. Moats.....	Speaker
Harry Shaw.....	Clerk
H. H. Worden.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
J. M. Maynard.....	Doorkeeper

\*Died during session, February 5, 1903.

Twenty-seventh Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 11, 1905. Adjourned March 1, 1906.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
Starks L. Baker.....	Thirteenth	T. P. Hill.....	Second
W. A. Ballard.....	Seventh	William Simpson Johnson.....	Ninth
Joseph A. Browning.....	Eighth	Robert F. Kidd.....	Tenth
Charles T. Caldwell.....	Third	Joseph H. McDermott.....	Eleventh
William Campbell.....	Fifteenth	W. H. McGinnis.....	Seventh
Charles F. Carrigan.....	Second	E. W. McKown.....	Fourth
E. C. Colcord.....	Eighth	Oliver T. Marshall.....	First
George C. Cole.....	Twelfth	Alex McVeigh Miller.....	Ninth
W. H. H. Cook.....	Sixth	Samuel B. Montgomery.....	Fourteenth
John J. Cornwell.....	Fifteenth	Gustavus A. Northcott.....	Fifth
J. S. Daret.....	Fourth	Jacob Snyder.....	First
Jake Fisher.....	Tenth	Charles W. Swisher.....	Eleventh
L. J. Forman.....	Fourteenth	W. D. Talbott.....	Thirteenth
Samuel Hatfield.....	Third	Arthur K. Thorn.....	Twelfth
Ira Clay Hicks.....	Fifth	William W. Whyte.....	Sixth

## OFFICERS.

Gustavus A. Northcott.....	President
John T. Harris.....	Clerk
Thomas J. O'Brien.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
J. M. Dorsey.....	Doorkeeper

## DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
R. H. Adair.....	Wood	Thomas F. Lanham.....	Taylor
George Alderson, Jr.....	Monroe	John R. Laughry.....	Tucker
Zimri Ammons.....	Monongalia	Charles McCamie.....	Marshall
E. S. Baker.....	Mercer	William H. McClung.....	Greenbrier
E. B. Carlin.....	Braxton	Bruce McDonald.....	Logan
B. E. Carney.....	Kanawha	John S. McDonald.....	Kanawha
R. M. Cavendish.....	Braxton	L. E. McWhorter.....	Kanawha
Lew F. Chapman.....	Cabell	Daniel Maxwell.....	Ohio
J. S. Coker.....	Webster	Haymond Maxwell.....	Harrison
Thomas A. Cook.....	Wyoming	M. L. Maysilles.....	Morgan
C. P. Craig.....	Pleasants	A. J. Mitchell.....	Wirt
Samuel V. Crum.....	Wayne	Daniel D. Moody.....	Ohio
Joseph W. Davis.....	Preston	Aaron Morgan.....	Wetzel
E. P. Dye.....	Wood	Job Musgrave.....	Ritchie
J. C. Edelman.....	Boone	Joseph R. Naylor.....	Ohio
F. H. Evans.....	Mingo	Dr. T. D. Nutter.....	Clay
Thos. W. Fleming.....	Marion	Byron L. Osburn.....	Wayne
James B. Fox.....	Marion	J. W. Owens.....	Wood
William B. Freeland.....	Preston	L. W. Parks.....	Tyler
F. M. Gallaher.....	Summers	Lamar C. Powell.....	Marion
M. H. Griffith.....	Raleigh	John A. Preston.....	Greenbrier
Fred Paul Grosscup.....	Kanawha	J. W. Price.....	Pocahontas
Harvey Hagerman.....	McDowell	H. H. Raley.....	Fayette
O. B. Harper.....	Mason	W. H. Rardin.....	Fayette
French N. Hays.....	Gilmer	Robert A. Reger.....	Upshur
Robert Hazlett.....	Ohio	E. M. Riddle.....	Roane
James Hearn.....	Mercer	John D. Rinchart.....	Grant
W. G. Hensley.....	Cabell	Joseph Santrock.....	Putnam
T. C. Herndon.....	McDowell	C. B. Scott.....	Brooke
Alfred C. Holmes.....	Doddridge	James A. Seaman.....	Jackson
W. D. Huff.....	Nicholas	Josiah Sinclair.....	Marshall
Warwick Hutton.....	Randolph	D. B. Smith.....	Cabell
John C. Hutzler.....	Berkeley	W. Russ Smith.....	Tyler
George D. Ingram.....	Hancock	Clarence M. Stone.....	Wetzel
M. C. Jarrett.....	Harrison	J. T. Waldo.....	Calhoun
W. R. Jewell.....	Lewis	George Walker.....	Kanawha
Z. T. Kalbaugh.....	Mineral	Altha Warman.....	Monongalia
Alonzo C. Kelley.....	Mason	W. W. Westphal.....	Berkeley
C. C. Kelley.....	Roane	Robert T. Wetzel.....	Jackson
V. W. Kittle.....	Barbour	C. M. Wetzel.....	Jefferson
G. L. Kizer.....	Pendleton	G. E. W. Wood.....	Fayette
G. K. Kump.....	Hampshire	J. Ward Wood.....	Hardy
Jefferson Lucas.....	Lincoln	C. L. Zinn.....	Ritchie

## OFFICERS.

Fred Paul Grosscup.....	Speaker
Harry Shaw.....	Clerk
H. N. Worden.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
William Edmonds.....	Doorkeeper

## Twenty-eighth Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 9, 1907. Adjourned March 5, 1907.  
Extraordinary Session—Convened January 28, 1908. Adjourned March 3, 1908.

## SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
O. A. Ashburn.....	Twelfth	R. F. Kidd.....	Tenth
E. S. Baker.....	Seventh	Joseph H. McDermott.....	Eleventh
B. F. Bailey.....	Eleventh	E. W. McKown.....	Fourth
W. A. Ballard.....	Seventh	F. C. Leftwich.....	Eighth
F. O. Blue.....	Thirteenth	Adam B. Littlepage.....	Eighth
William Campbell.....	Fifteenth	Oliver S. Marshall.....	First
William A. Carroll.....	Fifth	Alex McVeigh Miller.....	Ninth
G. W. Cossin.....	Fourth	Samuel B. Montgomery.....	Fourteenth
Jake Fisher.....	Tenth	J. D. Porter.....	Fifth
L. J. Forman.....	Fourteenth	William Post.....	Thirteenth
Thomas Gartlan.....	Third	J. W. Santee.....	Second
Samuel Hatfield.....	Third	Gray Silver.....	Fifteenth
Robert Hazlett.....	First	William Thompson Talbott.....	Thirteenth
Ira Clay Hicks.....	Fifth	Arthur K. Thon.....	Twelfth
T. P. Hill.....	Second	H. S. White.....	Sixth
W. S. Johnson.....	Ninth	W. W. Whyte.....	Sixth

OFFICERS.

Joseph H. McDermott.....	President
John T. Harris.....	Clerk
Louis E. Schrader.....	Chief Assistant Clerk
Will E. Long.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
C. V. Gough.....	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

NAME,	COUNT	NAME.	COUNT
R. E. Allen.....	Morgan	W. P. Lowe.....	Greenbrier
Zimri C. Ammons.....	Monongalia	William McCoy.....	Pendleton
Elbert R. Ballard.....	Monroe	A. Bliss McCrum.....	Preston
Davis L. Barlow.....	Pocahontas	Bruce McDonald.....	Logan
Rev. Elisha Bias.....	Lincoln	William C. McGrew.....	Monongalia
Robert L. Bland.....	Lewis	Dr. R. D. Mackin.....	Taylor
Thomas C. Boyles.....	Barbour	Jesse A. Mason.....	Marion
Lewis Buchwald.....	Ohio	L. C. Massey.....	Kanawha
R. F. Brammer.....	Cabell	Daniel Maxwell.....	Ohio
J. T. Carskadon.....	Mineral	C. A. Middelburg.....	Fayette
John T. Cooper.....	Wood	Dr. A. J. Mitchell.....	Wirt
C. P. Craig.....	Pleasants	J. J. Morton.....	Clay
John M. Curry.....	Upshur	Joseph R. Naylor.....	Ohio
T. M. Dean.....	Braxton	John Nugent.....	Kanawha
Marion Dent.....	Fayette	Byron Osborne.....	Wayne
G. H. Devol.....	Wood	T. J. Parsons.....	Marshall
J. R. Dillard.....	Mercer	John A. Preston.....	Greenbrier
Emory Duffield.....	Jackson	Marcus L. Riblett.....	Harrison
Michael K. Duty.....	Ritchie	M. T. Roach.....	Kanawha
J. M. Ellis.....	Fayette	George Rynack, Jr.....	Berkeley
R. T. Embleton.....	Mason	Joseph Santrock.....	Putnam
F. H. Evans.....	Mingo	James A. Seaman.....	Jackson
W. A. Flesher.....	Ritchie	L. C. Shaffer.....	Preston
F. M. Gallaher.....	Summers	A. R. Shepherd.....	Kanawha
B. M. Hager.....	Boone	E. E. Shumway.....	Wood
Septimius Hall.....	Wetzel	Josiah Sinclair.....	Marshall
George B. Harmon.....	Grant	Ben A. Smith.....	Roane
O. E. Harper.....	Mason	D. B. Smith.....	Cabell
C. F. Harris.....	Wayne	A. R. Stallings.....	Tucker
Charles M. Hart.....	Harrison	S. Wise Stalnaker.....	Braxton
R. E. Harr.....	Marion	Fred M. Staunton.....	Kanawha
French N. Hays.....	Gilmer	J. Floyd Strader.....	Randolph
Julian G. Hearne.....	Ohio	J. H. Strickling.....	Tyler
F. L. Hersey.....	Cabell	C. M. Stone.....	Wetzel
Walter Holle.....	Doddridge	J. A. Strother.....	McDowell
J. F. Holroyd.....	Mercer	Dr. S. S. Sutphin.....	Raleigh
B. N. Hughes.....	Roane	Jordon Taylor.....	McDowell
George D. Ingram.....	Hancock	C. M. Wetzel.....	Jefferson
C. K. Jacobs.....	Brooke	S. D. Wells.....	Tyler
J. M. Jacobs.....	Marion	L. C. Williams.....	Nicholas
J. I. Justice.....	Wyoming	J. W. Waddell.....	Webster
Alfred E. Kenney.....	Calhoun	J. Ward Wood.....	Hardy
J. S. Kuydendall.....	Hampshire	T. W. Wood.....	Berkeley

OFFICERS.

James A. Seaman.....	Speaker
C. L. Topping.....	Clerk
H. N. Worden.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
William Edmonds.....	Doorkeeper

\*William A. Carroll, of Lincoln county, in the Fifth District, was elected at a special election, January 26, 1907, as the successor of J. D. Porter, deceased.

†F. C. Leftwich, of the Eighth District, was elected as the successor of Joseph A. Browning, deceased.

‡William Dameron Talbot, of Upshur county, in the Thirteenth District, died at Charleston, February 21, 1907; and the vacancy was filled by William Post, of the same county, elected at a special election held January 11, 1908.

## FORMER LEGISLATURES

## Twenty-ninth Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 13, 1909. Adjourned February 26, 1909.

## SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
O. A. Ashburn.....	Twelfth	Robert Hazlett.....	First
B. F. Bailey.....	Eloventh	W. S. Johnson.....	Ninth
E. S. Baker.....	Seventh	R. F. Kidd.....	Tenth
F. O. Blue.....	Thirteenth	Adam B. Littlepage.....	Eighth
W. A. Carroll.....	Fifth	A. C. McIntire.....	Fifteenth
Charles G. Coffman.....	Twelfth	W. S. Meredith.....	Eloventh
G. W. Cosin.....	Fourth	Alex McVoigh Miller.....	Ninth
C. P. Craig.....	Third	J. W. Santoe.....	Second
E. T. England.....	Eighth	J. O. Shinn.....	Fourth
Jake Fisher.....	Tenth	Gray Silver.....	Fifteenth
J. W. Flynn.....	Fourteenth	D. B. Smith.....	Fifth
L. J. Forman.....	Fourteenth	Joe L. Smith.....	Seventh
Thomas Gartlan.....	Third	Howard Sutherland.....	Thirteenth
W. C. Grimes.....	Second	H. S. White.....	Sixth
H. D. Hatfield.....	Sixth	Henry Zilkken.....	First

## OFFICERS.

L. J. Forman.....	President
John T. Harris.....	Clerk
Homer Gray.....	Chief Assistant Clerk
John T. Simms.....	Bergeant-at-Arms
C. V. Gough.....	Doorkeeper

## DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
T. J. Ashbury.....	Wayne	A. C. Kelley.....	Mason
Chas. Avis.....	Logan	C. C. Kelley.....	Roane
L. F. Ball.....	Wayne	E. R. Kingsaley.....	Wood
Ucal Bates.....	Doddridge	William Kirk.....	Wood
A. W. Bell.....	Clay	C. F. Lee.....	Wirt
C. W. Bente.....	Ohio	H. B. Lee.....	Putnam
George H. Brackland.....	Fayette	R. C. Lilly.....	Mercer
R. F. Brammer.....	Cabell	Lee P. Luak.....	Wyoming
W. L. Brosius.....	Braxton	A. Bliss McCrum.....	Preston
Louis Buchwald.....	Ohio	H. W. McDowell.....	Marshall
A. B. Campbell.....	Tyler	M. F. Matheny.....	Raleigh
E. C. Colcord.....	Kanawha	M. V. Millan.....	Marion
John Cornell.....	Calhoun	E. F. Moore.....	Marshall
D. E. Cuppett.....	Tucker	P. H. Murphy.....	Braxton
Dr. W. F. Dailey.....	Preston	John Nugent.....	Kanawha
G. W. Daniels.....	Berkeley	George M. Parsons.....	Mason
Thomas H. Dennis.....	Greenbrier	H. C. Paxton.....	Jackson
G. H. Devol.....	Wood	M. F. Poling.....	Hardy
Emory Duffield.....	Jackson	M. L. Riblett.....	Harrison
James M. Ellis.....	Fayette	Ralph R. Robinson.....	Cabell
Dr. G. T. Epling.....	McDowell	Sherman Robinson.....	Ritchie
W. A. Fleisher.....	Ritchie	H. M. Ruppenthal.....	Morgan
A. G. Fickeisen.....	Ohio	M. W. Ryan.....	Fayette
Joseph H. Finley.....	Hancock	C. M. Seibert.....	Berkeley
J. D. Germer.....	Summers	Joseph Simpkins.....	Mingo
H. B. Gilkerson.....	Hampshire	Edward D. Smoot.....	Greenbrier
Dr. Martin V. Godbey.....	Boone	Jack Smith.....	Calhoun
C. W. Good.....	Kanawha	W. Y. Smith.....	Roane
E. C. Goodno.....	Pleasants	J. H. Strickling.....	Tyler
Ira P. Hager.....	Lincoln	James A. Strother.....	McDowell
Septimius Hall.....	Wetzel	Samuel Y. Symms.....	Monroe
Samuel C. Harless.....	Kanawha	W. T. Talbott.....	Webster
Charles M. Hart.....	Harrison	W. V. Teegarden.....	Wetzel
W. P. Hawley.....	Mercer	John A. Thayer.....	Kanawha
F. N. Hays.....	Gilmer	W. H. Veach.....	Marion
J. G. Hearne.....	Ohio	Chas. H. Vossler.....	Grant
D. F. Henry.....	Brooke	Hugh Warder.....	Taylor
Philip Hinkle.....	Nicholas	H. Roy Waugh.....	Upshur
George C. Hinzman.....	Lewis	James W. Weir.....	Randolph
W. B. Ice.....	Marion	Simon L. Wildman.....	Monongalia
W. T. Ice Jr.....	Barbour	A. D. Williams.....	Pocahontas
John P. Kearlott.....	Jefferson	Ellis A. Yost.....	Monongalia
John D. Keister.....	Pendleton		

## OFFICERS.

J. H. Strickling.....	Speaker
C. L. Topping.....	Clerk
Dr. S. S. Sutphin.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
John M. Buckley.....	Doorkeeper

## Thirtieth Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 11, 1911. Adjourned February 24, 1911.  
Extra Session—Convened May 16, 1911. Adjourned May 30, 1911.

## SENATORS:

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
George W. Bland.....	Twelfth	W. S. Meredith.....	Eleventh
Charles G. Coffman.....	Twelfth	W. G. Peterkin.....	Third
G. P. Craig.....	Third	A. Hood Phillips.....	Eleventh
E. T. Eggleand.....	Eighth	John A. Preston.....	Ninth
Jako Fisher.....	Tenth	R. A. Selmons.....	Fifth
J. W. Flynn.....	Fourteenth	J. O. Shinn.....	Fourth
D. E. French.....	Seventh	Gray Silver.....	Fifteenth
W. C. Grimes.....	Second	G. B. Slemaker.....	Second
H. D. Hatfield.....	Sixth	B. A. Smith.....	Fourth
Julian G. Hearne.....	First	D. B. Smith.....	Fifth
O. A. Hood.....	Fourteenth	Joe L. Smith.....	Seventh
W. S. Johnson.....	Ninth	Howard Sutherland.....	Thirteenth
R. P. Kidd.....	Tenth	M. Z. White.....	Sixth
William A. MacCorlde.....	Eighth	Samuel V. Woods.....	Thirteenth
A. C. McIntire.....	Fifteenth	Henry Zilliken.....	First

## OFFICERS.

H. D. Hatfield.....	President
John T. Harris.....	Clerk
Homer Gray.....	Chief Assistant
James R. Mehen.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
W. C. Thurman.....	Doorkeeper

## DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
F. N. Alderson.....	Nicholas	W. R. McIntyre.....	Tyler
C. A. Barlow.....	Marshall	John A. McLaughlin.....	Pocahontas
A. M. Belcher.....	Kanawha	W. W. Marcum.....	Wayne
E. A. Brannon.....	Lewis	C. W. Marsh.....	Gilmer
P. C. Buffington.....	Cabell	A. A. Meredith.....	Tyler
C. W. Campbell.....	Cabell	Warren Miller.....	Jackson
P. N. Carr.....	Kanawha	B. F. Morris.....	Futson
J. E. Carle.....	Wood	Everett F. Moore.....	Marshall
Peter Carroll.....	Kanawha	Richmond Morton.....	Fayette
R. J. Clifford.....	Tucker	John Nuttall.....	Fayette
S. L. Cobun.....	Preston	W. W. Ogden.....	Roane
David H. Courtney.....	Monongalia	H. F. Ours.....	Upshur
Henry D. Currie.....	Kanawha	W. T. Owens.....	Wirt
John T. Davis.....	Randolph	Thomas L. Padden.....	Ohio
John Dice.....	Greenbrier	A. A. Parsons.....	Mason
C. S. P. Edwards.....	Mason	Robert L. Pemberton.....	Pleasants
G. T. Epling.....	McDowell	A. P. Pence.....	Summers
E. S. Felton.....	Preston	B. W. Pendleton.....	Mercer
H. B. Gilkeson.....	Hampshire	John Porter.....	Hancock
M. D. Goode.....	Lincoln	A. J. Pugh.....	Clay
Wells Goodykoonts.....	Mingo	James W. Robinson.....	Harrison
B. M. Hager.....	Boone	H. W. Sanders.....	Wyoming
Septimius Hall.....	Wetzel	C. M. Seibert.....	Berkeley
G. Warren Hays.....	Calhoun	C. L. Shaver.....	Marion
D. F. Henry.....	Brooke	L. J. Shock.....	Braxton
Harry Hubbard.....	Ohio	H. C. Skaggs.....	Fayette
N. C. Hubbard.....	Ohio	E. D. Smoot.....	Greenbrier
R. M. Hudnall.....	Kanawha	J. W. Sprow.....	Berkeley
H. W. Huey.....	Jackson	F. M. Steele.....	Mercer
W. B. Ice.....	Marion	James A. Strother.....	McDowell
W. T. Ice Jr.....	Barbour	Clarence Symms.....	Mourne
L. H. Jeffers.....	Wood	F. N. Terrell.....	Wayne
V. E. Johnson.....	Morgan	E. L. Thomas.....	Marion
J. K. Jolly.....	Wood	J. F. Throckmorton.....	Wetzel
S. J. Kane.....	Cabell	George S. Van Meter.....	Grant
John D. Keister.....	Pendleton	R. E. Vickers.....	Logan
Joese D. Kennedy.....	Harrison	Joseph L. Walton.....	Doddridge
Thomas P. Kenny.....	Taylor	H. D. Wells.....	Roane
F. H. Kidd.....	Braxton	C. M. Wetzel.....	Jefferson
J. C. Lacy.....	Ritchie	C. G. Whitman.....	Ohio
Newton Law.....	Ritchie	Simon L. Wildman.....	Monongalia
James C. Liller.....	Mineral	G. W. Williams.....	Raleigh
G. W. McCauley.....	Hardy	W. S. Wysoog.....	Webster



## OFFICERS.

C. M. Wetzel.....	Speaker
M. M. Neeley.....	Clerk
Will A. Strickler.....	Chief Assistant
E. L. Wood.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
James H. Lemon.....	Doorkeeper

## Thirty-first Legislature.

Extraordinary Session—Convened in Charleston, January 2, 1913. Adjourned January 7, 1913.  
Regular Session—Convened in Charleston, January 8, 1913. Adjourned February 21, 1913.

## SENATORS:

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT...
George W. Bland.....	Twelfth	A. Blyss McCrum.....	Fourteenth
K. A. Blessing.....	Fourth	A. E. McCuskey.....	Second
C. C. Coalter.....	Seventh	Oliver S. Marshall.....	First
E. T. England.....	Eighth	A. Hood Philips.....	Eleventh
Fred L. Fox.....	Tenth	John A. Preston.....	Ninth
D. E. French.....	Seventh	W. G. Peterkin.....	Third
Joseph Gray.....	Third	R. A. Salmons.....	Fifth
John L. Hatfield.....	Eleventh	Gray Silver.....	Fifteenth
Julian G. Hearne.....	First	G. B. Stenaker.....	Second
O. A. Hood.....	Fourteenth	B. A. Smith.....	Fourth
N. G. Keim.....	Thirteenth	R. Dennis Steed.....	Fifth
Robert F. Kidd.....	Tenth	James A. Strother.....	Sixth
G. K. Kump.....	Fifteenth	Samuel V. Woods.....	Thirteenth
William A. MacCorklo.....	Eighth	George E. White.....	Twelfth
James McClung.....	Ninth	M. Z. White.....	Sixth

## OFFICERS.

Samuel V. Woods.....	President
John T. Harris.....	Clerk
Homer Gray.....	Chief Assistant
James R. Mehen.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
James M. Dorsey.....	Doorkeeper

## DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
J. W. Alderson.....	Summers	W. B. Lingamfelter.....	Berkeley
James Allen.....	Boone	G. W. McCauley.....	Hardy
John P. Arbenz.....	Ohio	Henry McGraw.....	Fayette
Sylvester Arnett.....	Monongalia	Eli J. Mason.....	Fayette
H. F. Asbury.....	Putnam	R. P. Monroe.....	Hampshire
John Bannister.....	Kanawha	M. T. Morrison.....	Braxton
Jesse A. Bloch.....	Ohio	E. Orval Murray.....	Marion
Thomas W. Brohard.....	Taylor	C. P. Nash.....	Monroo
T. P. Bumgarner.....	Mason	John Nuttall.....	Fayette
H. M. Calhoun.....	Pendleton	Roy E. Parrish.....	Harrison
S. V. Carper.....	Roane	J. C. Parsons.....	Clay
S. L. Coburn.....	Preston	Tim Penwell.....	Wood
W. H. H. Cook.....	Wyoming	John Porter.....	Hancock
Cloyd M. Crane.....	Preston	John L. Rhea.....	Braxton
C. A. Crislip.....	Roane	S. U. G. Rhoades.....	Mingo
J. E. Crouse.....	Raleigh	Sherman Robinson.....	Ritchie
John C. Dice.....	Greenbrier	G. G. Reynolds.....	Kanawha
C. W. Dowling.....	Wood	H. V. Sanns.....	Cabell
G. G. Duff.....	Nicholas	A. E. Scherr.....	Kanawha
Rath Duff.....	Jackson	C. M. Seibert.....	Berkeley
M. K. Duty.....	Ritchie	J. S. Shaffer.....	Cabell
John R. Elson.....	Brooke	C. L. Shaver.....	Marion
Fred F. Farris.....	Ohio	H. T. Shears.....	Wirt
F. F. Farnsworth.....	Upshur	R. L. Shrewsbury.....	Logan
Arthur B. Flesher.....	Pleasants	John M. Smith.....	Tyler
William T. George.....	Barbour	T. J. Smith.....	Doddridge
M. D. Goode.....	Lincoln	Charles A. Sutton.....	Harrison
F. M. Glenn.....	Tucker	Arlen G. Swiger.....	Tyler
Arthur H. Gray.....	Marshall	E. D. Talbott.....	Randolph
Septimius Hall.....	Wetzel	F. W. Terrill.....	Wayne
C. E. Harman.....	McDowell	C. W. Thompson.....	Wayne
Charles H. Hartley.....	Jackson	A. C. Vandino.....	Kanawha
F. N. Hays.....	Gilmer	George S. Van Meter.....	Grant
Robert E. Hays.....	Calhoun	J. T. Warder.....	Lewis
William P. Hawley.....	Mercer	H. Clay Warth.....	Cabell
Davie Hill.....	Mason	W. W. Weiglo.....	Wood
E. M. Hinerman.....	Marshall	Harry A. Weiss.....	Ohio
W. B. Honaker.....	Mercer	W. W. Wertz.....	Kanawha
A. E. Huddleston.....	Greenbrier	C. M. Wetzel.....	Jefferson
William B. Ice, Jr.....	Marion	George W. Wilson.....	Pocahontas
Vernon E. Johnson.....	Morgan	George Wolfo.....	McDowell
C. F. Joliffe.....	Wetzel	W. S. Wysong.....	Webster
J. C. Liller.....	Mineral	Ellis A. Yost.....	Monongalia

OFFICERS.

William T. George.....	Speaker
John Guy Prichard.....	Clerk
Edgar R. Statts.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
W. U. Fletcher.....	Doorkeeper

Thirty-second Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 13, 1915. Adjourned February 26, 1915.  
 Extraordinary Session—Convened February 27, 1915. Adjourned March 13, 1915.  
 Second Extra Session—Convened May 18, 1915. Adjourned May 24, 1915.  
 Third Extra Session—Convened November 20, 1916. Adjourned November 28, 1916.

SENATORS.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	NAME.	DISTRICT.
Frank Beckwith.....	Fifteenth	G. K. Kump.....	Fifteenth
S. O. Billings.....	Fourteenth	Scott C. Lowe.....	Eleventh
R. A. Blessing.....	Second	W. P. McAboy.....	Fifth
W. H. Carter.....	Second	James McClung.....	Ninth
C. C. Coalter.....	Seventh	A. Bliss McCrum.....	Fourteenth
E. T. England.....	Eighth	A. E. McCuskey.....	Second
Fred L. Fox.....	Tenth	Oliver S. Marshall.....	First
Dr. Martin V. Godbey.....	Eighth	Warren Miller.....	Fourth
Wells Goodykooontz.....	Sixth	Esbridge H. Morton.....	Tenth
Joseph Gray.....	Third	Roy E. Parrish.....	Twelfth
Robert L. Gregory.....	Third	Ben L. Rosenbloom.....	First
John L. Hatfield.....	Eleventh	R. Dennis Steed.....	Fifth
W. P. Hawley.....	Seventh	James A. Strother.....	Sixth
Gory Hogg.....	Ninth	Richard E. Talbott.....	Thirteenth
N. G. Keim.....	Thirteenth	George E. White.....	Twelfth

OFFICERS.

E. T. England.....	President
John T. Harris.....	Clerk
Homer Gray.....	Chief Assistant
Will E. Long.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
Jack Smith.....	Doorkeeper

DELEGATES.

NAME.	COUNTY.	NAME.	COUNTY.
Ira Akins.....	Marion	Philip T. Lilly.....	Mercer
J. W. Alderson.....	Summers	Frank H. Markey.....	Wood
John J. Allen.....	Ohio	C. W. Marsh.....	Gilmer
W. R. Bailes.....	Clay	R. P. Monroe.....	Hampshire
Fred F. Bailey.....	Lewis	S. N. Moore.....	Mineral
John T. Ballard.....	Monroe	James R. Moreland.....	Monongalia
Garfield Barlow.....	Kanawha	A. J. Mullens.....	Wyoming
Charles Beard.....	Berkeley	E. Orval Murray.....	Marion
John I. Bender.....	Braxton	G. W. McCauley.....	Hardy
J. Leslie Blackwood.....	Cabell	J. Riley McColium.....	Pleasants
Robert Bland.....	Logan	Henry McGraw.....	Fayette
Jesse A. Bloch.....	Ohio	John M. McKimmie.....	Wetzel
M. T. Board.....	Roane	William T. Otto.....	Ohio
James C. Boone.....	Braxton	S. L. Parsons.....	Mason
Martin Brown.....	Marshall	Carleton C. Pierce.....	Preston
Frank T. Burnham.....	Fayette	W. W. Pilehard.....	Brooke
Milton W. Burr.....	Jefferson	J. Ness Porter.....	Hancock
David C. Clarke.....	Monongalia	B. J. Prichard.....	Wayne
S. S. Cline.....	Berkeley	C. G. Reynolds.....	Kanawha
Jesse Courts.....	Lincoln	J. H. Rinchart.....	Harrison
W. D. Curry.....	Mason	L. G. Sansom.....	Wayne
John A. Darry.....	Wirt	A. E. Scherr.....	Kanawha
Flavius B. Davison.....	Harrison	J. S. Shafer.....	Cabell
S. C. Dotson.....	Nicholas	C. L. Shaver.....	Marion
M. F. Duty.....	Ritchie	W. J. Sigmond.....	Kanawha
L. F. Everhart.....	Upshur	Charles A. Sinesel.....	Taylor
Lawson Garrison.....	Boone	Ira E. Smith.....	Doddridge
W. Henry Glover.....	Preston	James A. Smith.....	Wood
Septimius Hall.....	Wetzel	H. W. Smith.....	Tyler
C. E. Harman.....	McDowell	Arlen G. Swiger.....	Tyler
George B. Harman.....	Grant	V. E. Sullivan.....	Raleigh
A. M. Hersman.....	Roane	W. E. Talbott.....	Ritchie
G. A. Hiner.....	Pendleton	W. T. Talbott.....	Webster
E. M. Hinerman.....	Marshall	W. W. Thomas.....	Putnam
W. B. Honaker.....	Mercer	George B. Thompson.....	Tucker
A. E. Huddleston.....	Greenbrier	J. S. Thurmond.....	Greenbrier
W. W. Hughes.....	McDowell	Howard Waldo.....	Calhoun
Ireland James.....	Mingo	James W. Weir.....	Randolph
Vernon E. Johnson.....	Morgan	Harry A. Weiss.....	Ohio
W. H. Kelbaugh.....	Jackson	W. W. Werts.....	Kanawha
George M. Kittle.....	Barbour	J. L. Wolfe.....	Jackson
Carney M. Layne.....	Cabell	B. M. Yeager.....	Pocahontas
C. W. Lemon.....	Fayette	J. B. Yeager.....	Wood

## OFFICERS.

Vernon E. Johnson.....	Speaker
John Guy Prichard.....	Clerk
George W. Otto.....	Sergeant-at-Arms
A. W. Davis.....	Doorkeeper

## Thirty-third Legislature.

Convened in Charleston, January 10, 1917. Adjourned February 23, 1917.  
 Extraordinary Session—Convened February 24, 1917. Adjourned March 3, 1917.  
 Second Extraordinary Session—Convened May 14, 1917. Adjourned May 26, 1917.

## OFFICERS

Wells Goodykoonts.....	President.
John T. Harris.....	Clerk.
Homer Gray.....	Chief Assistant.
Louis E. Schrader.....	Official Reporter.
Le Roy Clemans.....	Supervisor of Printing.
O. A. Petty.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.
Jack Smith.....	Doorkeeper.

## SENATORS

NAME	DISTRICT	NAME	DISTRICT
Goben C. Arnold.....	Thirteenth	W. P. Hawley.....	Seventh
Frank Beckwith.....	Fifteenth	Dr. Gory Hogg.....	Ninth
Samuel O. Billings.....	Fourteenth	Elmer Hough.....	First
Walter F. Burgess.....	Second	Garnett K. Kump.....	Fifteenth
William H. Carter.....	Second	Scott C. Lowe.....	Eleventh
Carl C. Coulter.....	Seventh	John W. Luther.....	Sixth
Sanford L. Cobun.....	Fourteenth	W. P. McAboy.....	Fifth
Raymond Dodson.....	Fourth	Warrel Miller.....	Fourth
Michael K. Duty.....	Third	A. K. Montgomery, Jr.....	Eighth
Fred Lee Fox.....	Tenth	Eakridge H. Morton.....	Tenth
Julius E. Frasier.....	Fifth	†Roy Earl Parrish.....	Twelfth
Dr. Martin V. Godbey.....	Eighth	Dr. Charles A. Sinsel.....	Eleven
Wells Goodykoonts.....	Sixth	R. E. Talbott.....	Thirteenth
†Robert L. Gregory.....	Third	Benjamin L. Rosebloom.....	First
Wallace B. Gribble.....	Twelfth	Henry G. Vencill.....	Ninth

## OFFICERS

Joseph S. Thurmond.....	Speaker.
Robert L. Hamilton.....	Clerk.
William A. Strickler.....	Chief Assistant.
John E. Kenna.....	Sergeant-at-Arms.
J. W. Kidd.....	Doorkeeper.

## DELEGATES

NAME	COUNTY	NAME	COUNTY
Ira A. Akins.....	Marion	Septimius Hall.....	Wetzel
J. Friend Alley.....	Wetzel	Paul Hardman.....	Clay
Eugene H. Arnold.....	Randolph	E. Howard Harper.....	McDowell
James Bassel.....	Lewis	S. R. Harrison, Jr.....	Harrison
Arthur J. Baxter.....	Cabell	Frank C. Haymond.....	Marion
Robert Bland.....	Logan	Charles L. Heaberlin.....	Raleigh
Fred J. Bouchelle.....	Kanawha	L. T. Harvey.....	Braxton
A. B. C. Bray.....	Greenbrier	Harry P. Henshaw.....	Berkeley
J. Sidney Burdett.....	Taylor	Alexander M. Heraman.....	Roane
Milton W. Burr.....	Jefferson	Frank R. Hickman.....	Tyler
G. W. Byrnes.....	Marshall	John B. Hilleary.....	Upshur
Charles Cabell.....	Lincoln	Granville A. Hiner.....	Pendleton
William W. Curder.....	Hampshire	William B. Honaker.....	Mercer
Kenna Casto.....	Jackson	Everett Hughes.....	Jackson
J. D. Chipley.....	Hardy	Carl H. Hunter.....	Marshall
William K. Clay.....	Cabell	William B. John.....	Monongalia
John L. Connor.....	Cabell	Louis A. Johnson.....	Harrison
E. E. Cottrill.....	Gilmer	Luther R. Jones.....	Boone
W. D. Curry.....	Mason	Luther V. Koontz.....	Kanawha
J. W. Davis.....	Fayette	Kenna Lester.....	Calhoun
Payton Albert Dixon.....	Grant	Thomas J. Mahan.....	Brooke
J. E. Emsley.....	Ohio	Charles J. Massau.....	Fayette
R. B. Ferguson.....	Mercer	John Moore.....	Harrison
William K. Ferguson.....	Wayne	Samuel N. Moore.....	Mincral
Arch K. Fleming.....	Doddridge	Andrew J. Mullens.....	Wyoming
William E. Glover.....	Preston	Eli O. Murray.....	Marion
William C. Graves.....	Nicholas	†Perry C. McBe.....	Monongalia
Harvey Hagerman.....	McDowell	Angus W. McDonald.....	Kanawha

† Deceased.

NAME	COUNTY	NAME	COUNTY
William T. Otto.....	Ohio	John D. Sweetney.....	Wood
John N. Parks.....	Berkeley	J. Buell Swope.....	McDowell
John Patrick.....	Kanawha	Clarence Symms.....	Monroe
Oscar F. Payne.....	Kanawha	Waterman T. Talbott.....	Webster
Clyde Poling.....	Barbour	James Alfred Taylor.....	Fayette
Jacob Nessly Porter.....	Hancock	Columbus W. Taylor.....	Putnam
Andrew W. Price.....	Kanawha	Frank W. Terrill.....	Wayne
W. D. Price.....	Wood	Joseph S. Thurmond.....	Greenbrier
Lee Rader.....	Braxton	Benjamin R. Teyman.....	Ritchie
W. C. W. Renshaw.....	Cabell	Robert F. Waldron.....	McDowell
A. A. Riddleberger.....	Summers	*James W. Weir.....	Randolph
George T. Sarver.....	Roane	Harry A. Weiss.....	Ohio
Henry O. Skaggs.....	Fayette	S. F. Wells.....	Wirt
Leroy Shaw.....	Preston	P. Foster Wells.....	Wood
Gilbert D. Smith.....	Pleasants	Harry R. Werner.....	Tucker
William H. Somers.....	Morgan	N. Price Whitaker.....	Ohio
Joseph B. Straton.....	Mingo	Pat M. Wilson.....	Mason
George W. Sturm.....	Harrison	A. F. Wyson.....	Mercer
Victor E. Sullivan.....	Raleigh	B. M. Yeager.....	Pocahontas

\*Resigned May 14, 1918, having been appointed Private Secretary to Governor John J. Cornwell.

## **PART III**

### **LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.**

**Present Members of Congress from West Virginia.**

**The State Legislature.**

**Recent Legislative History.**

**Roster of the Senate.**

**Standing Committees of the Senate.**

**Roster of the House of Delegates.**

**Standing Committees of the House of Delegates.**

**Subject Index of Enactments, Sessions of 1917.**

**Comparative Statement of Appropriations.**

**Joint Rules of the two Houses.**

**Rules of the Senate.**

**Rules of the House of Delegates.**

### **BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES:**

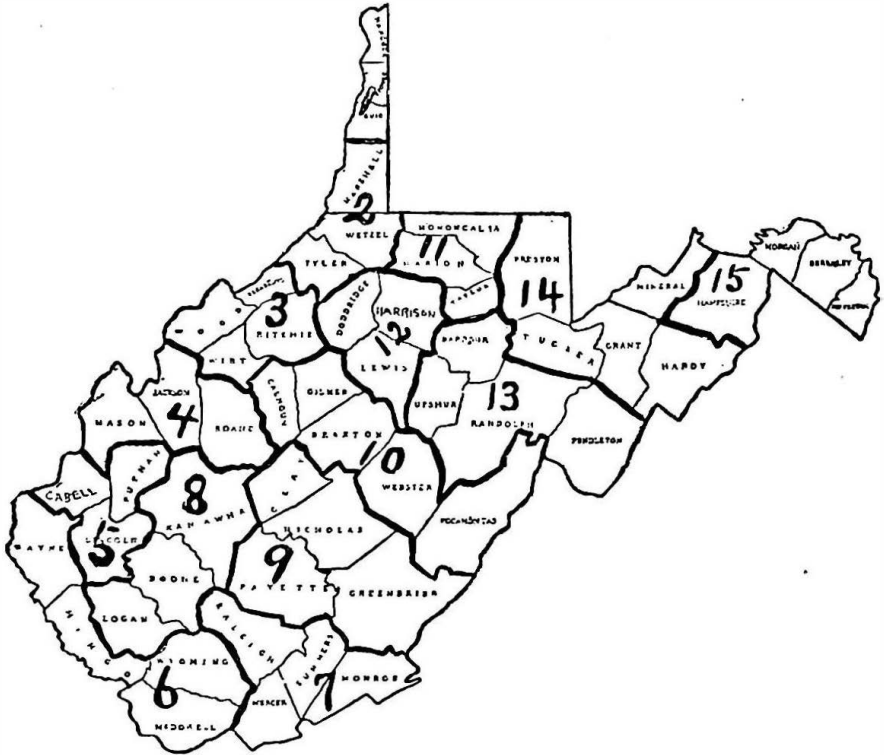
**West Virginia Members of Congress.**

**State Senators.**

**House of Delegates.**



MAP OF WEST VIRGINIA SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.



Senatorial Districts.

First—Hancock, Brooke and Ohio.  
 Second—Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel.  
 Third—Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt and Wood.  
 Fourth—Jackson, Mason and Roane.  
 Fifth—Cabell, Lincoln and Putnam.  
 Sixth—McDowell, Mingo, Wayne and Wyoming.  
 Seventh—Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh and Summers.  
 Eighth—Boone, Kanawha and Logan.  
 Ninth—Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas.

Tenth—Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas and Webster.  
 Eleventh—Marion, Monongalia and Taylor.  
 Twelfth—Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis.  
 Thirteenth—Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph and Upshur.  
 Fourteenth—Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston and Tucker.  
 Fifteenth—Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan.

# LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

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## MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

### United States Senators.

Nathan Goff, Republican; Clarksburg, Harrison County; term expires March 4, 1919.

Howard Sutherland, Republican; Elkins, Randolph County; term expires March 4, 1923.

### Representatives.

*First District*—Mansfield M. Neeley, Democrat; Fairmont, Marion County.

*Second District*—George M. Bowers, Republican; Martinsburg, Berkeley County.

*Third District*—Stuart F. Reed, Republican; Clarksburg, Harrison County.

*Fourth District*—Harry C. Woodyard, Republican; Spencer, Roane County.

*Fifth District*—Edward Cooper, Republican; Bramwell, Mercer County.

*Sixth District*—Adam Littlepage, Democrat; Charleston, Kanawha County.

Terms expire March 4, 1919.

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## THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Under the constitution of West Virginia the legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Delegates. The term of a member of the Senate is four years and of a member of the House of Delegates two years, their terms commencing the first day of December succeeding their election on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Under the constitution of West Virginia the legislative power is vested in a Senate and House of Delegates.

The State is divided into fifteen senatorial districts—as shown by the map facing this page—and the Senate is composed of thirty members, or two from each district, one-half of whom are elected at each biennial election for a term of four years.

The House of Delegates is composed of ninety-four members, who are elected biennially. Each county has its representative. There are no delegate districts. Under the act of the Legislature passed on the 15th day of February, 1915, the following re-apportionment of members of the House was made:

To the counties of Barbour, Boone, Brooke, Calhoun, Clay, Doddridge, Gilmer, Grant, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Jefferson, Lewis, Lincoln,



Logan, Mineral, Mingo, Monroe, Morgan, Nicholas, Pendleton, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Putnam, Ritchie, Summers, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Webster, Wirt and Wyoming, one delegate each.

To the counties of Berkeley, Braxton, Greenbrier, Jackson, Marshall, Mason, Monongalia, Preston, Raleigh, Randolph, Roane, Wayne and Wetzel, two delegates each.

To the counties of Marion, Mercer and Wood, three delegates each.

To the counties of Cabell, Fayette, Harrison, McDowell and Ohio, four delegates each.

To the county of Kanawha, six delegates.

The Legislature convenes in regular session in the State capitol at Charleston on the second Wednesday in January in the odd numbered years. This is a constitutional provision. No regular session shall continue longer than forty-five days without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to each House. The Governor, however, may, by proclamation, convene the Legislature in extraordinary session "whenever, in his opinion, the public safety or welfare shall require it"; and it is his duty, under the constitution, "to convene it on application in writing of two-thirds of the members elected to each House."

Members of the Legislature receive a compensation of four dollars per day during the session, (Sundays included) with mileage at the rate of ten cents per mile.

At the opening of each regular session the Senate proceeds to the election of a President, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper; the House of Delegates to the election of a Speaker, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper.

The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Delegates each receives two dollars per day in addition to his allowance as a member. The Clerks of the two houses receive ten dollars per day each, with an extension of time, by resolution, to enable them to complete the work of the session by the proper arranging, labeling and filing of all papers, indexing the corrected journals and getting out the advance and regular editions of the acts. The Sergeants-at-Arms of the two houses receive five dollars per day; the Doorkeepers four dollars. Assistant clerks—authorized by a law that is usually supplemented by resolutions—are appointed by the Clerks of each house, and receive six dollars per day. Under similar authorization committee clerks are appointed by the presiding officers of each house and receive four dollars per day; mail and banking and journal pages three dollars, floor pages two dollars, and cloak room keepers three dollars. The appointment of other employees can only be authorized by resolutions designating the employment and the amount of compensation to be paid.

## RECENT LEGISLATIVE HISTORY.

The Legislature of West Virginia convened in its thirty-third regular session, at the capitol, in the city of Charleston, on the second Wednesday in January, 1917,—that being the tenth day of the month—and adjourned *sine die* on Friday, February twenty-third, having been in session the constitutional limit of forty-five days.

The general appropriation bill having failed to pass, Governor Henry D. Hatfield immediately issued his proclamation convening the body in extraordinary session on Saturday, February twenty-fourth, to act upon the following subjects of legislative business:

*First.* To make appropriations of public moneys to pay compensation of the members, officers, clerks and other employees of the legislature for this extra session.

*Second.* To make appropriations of public moneys to pay general charges upon the treasury.

*Third.* To give any further consideration to the subject of the Virginia debt that your honorable body cares to give.

*Fourth.* To give any further consideration to the subject of road legislation and the raising of revenue for road purposes that your honorable body cares to give.

The Legislature remained in extraordinary session until Saturday, March third, when it again adjourned *sine die*, having only definitely acted upon the first item mentioned in the Governor's proclamation.

On the twenty-seventh day of April, 1917, Governor John J. Cornwell issued his proclamation convening the Legislature in extraordinary session on the fourteenth day of May, to consider and act upon the following subjects of legislative business:

*First:* To make appropriations of public money to pay the compensation of the members, officers, clerks and other employees of the legislature, for this extra session.

*Second:* To pass a general appropriation bill, making appropriations of public moneys to pay the general charges upon the public treasury.

*Third:* To amend section 4 of chapter 1 of the code of West Virginia as amended by chapter 22 of the acts of the legislature of one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and to pass such additional legislation as may be deemed necessary to authorize and empower the federal government to acquire by gift, purchase or condemnation, the title to sufficient real estate upon which to construct an armor plate plant, projectile plant, or other works, and to exercise jurisdiction over such land when acquired.

*Fourth:* To enact any proper measure or measures which, in the judgment of the legislature, may be necessary to enable the state to render proper or necessary aid or assistance to the federal government in prosecuting the war in which it is engaged.

*Fifth:* To make necessary special appropriations of public moneys to defray any extraordinary expenses that may be incurred in rendering assistance to the federal government in the prosecution of the war or in the protection of the citizens of the state, or their property.

*Sixth:* To legalize the appointment of the state council of defense and to clothe it with power and authority to carry

on the work for which it was created, under the direction of and in co-operation with the council of national defense.

*Seventh:* To enlarge the powers of any state officers to meet any emergency arising out of the war or the conditions resulting from it.

*Eighth:* To take any action regarding the Virginia debt suit that may, in the judgment of the legislature, seem necessary or that developments in the meantime shall seem to warrant.

*Ninth:* To consider and submit to the people at the next general election a constitutional amendment providing for a state budget.

Pursuant to the proclamation, the Legislature met on the fourteenth day of May. Having accepted the position of Private Secretary to Governor Cornwell, Hon. James W. Weir, one of the representatives from Randolph county, tendered his resignation as a member of the House of Delegates, which resignation was accepted, leaving Randolph county represented by one delegate, Hon. E. H. Arnold.

The second extraordinary session continued its deliberations until Saturday, May twenty-sixth, when—after having considered and acted upon the several subjects mentioned in the Governor's proclamation—the Legislature adjourned, *sine die*. Since that adjournment three of its members have passed out of life.

Robert Livingstone Gregory, one of the representatives in the Senate from the Third District, died in the city of Parkersburg on the 2nd day of February, 1918. He was chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and in that position labored faithfully and effectively. On the floor he was always active, and did much to secure the passage of timely legislation, and especially of acts involving war activities.

Perry C. McBee, one of the members of the House of Delegates from Monongalia county, died at his home in the city of Morgantown on the 5th day of May, 1918, after a lingering illness. He was a valued member of the House, and being a professional teacher, was especially interested in educational legislation.

Roy Earl Parrish, one of the members of the Senate from the Eleventh District, surrendered his life, "somewhere in France," on the 22nd day of July, 1918, in the great fight that is going on for the salvation of human liberty. He was the youngest member of the Senate; a man of great promise, admired for his integrity and ability, and honored and beloved by his associates. At the time he was killed, he was a Second Lieutenant, connected with the American Expeditionary Forces. It will be remembered by his colleagues that he was granted a leave of absence from the second extraordinary session, having entered the officers' military training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. Subsequently he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of United States Military Reserves and stationed for several months at Camp Sherman, near Chillicothe, Ohio. In January, 1918, the command to which he belonged was ordered to join the American Expeditionary Forces. Sailing from New York he went "overseas" and to his death.

At the time the Hand Book goes to press, one member of the Senate

and six members of the House of Delegates are in the military service of the United States.

Dr. M. V. Godbey, one of the members of the Senate from the Eighth District is a Captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, and is with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

The following members of the House are in the service:

Louis A. Johnson, of Harrison county, is a Captain, serving "somewhere in France."

John N. Parks, of Berkeley county, is also a Captain, assigned as an instructor at Camp Meade.

Eugene H. Arnold, of Randolph county, is a Military Field Clerk, located at Newport News.

Frank C. Haymond, of Marion county, is a Sergeant Major "somewhere in France."

Luther R. Jones, of Boone county, is on duty "somewhere in France," and James Sidney Burdett, of Taylor county, is also serving in the United States army.

## ROSTER OF LEGISLATURE 1917-18

## OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

## Officers.

- President*—Wells Goodykoontz, Republican; Williamson.  
*Clerk*—John T. Harris, Republican; Parkersburg.  
*Chief Assistant*—Homer Gray, Republican; Wheeling.  
*Official Reporter*—Louis E. Schrader; Republican; Wheeling.  
*Supervisor of Printing*—Le Roy Clemans, Republican; Charleston.  
*Sergeant-at-Arms*—O. A. Petty, Republican; Charleston.  
*Doorkeeper*—Jack Smith, Republican; Huntington.

## Members.

*First District*—Hancock, Brooke and Ohio counties. Ben L. Rosenbloom, Republican; Wheeling, Ohio County. Elmer Hough, Republican; Wellsburg, Brooke County.

*Second District*—Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel counties. W. H. Carter, Republican; Middlebourne, Tyler County. Walter F. Burgess, Republican; Reader, Wetzel County.

*Third District*—Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt and Wood Counties. \*Robert L. Gregory, Republican; Parkersburg, Wood County. M. K. Duty, Republican; Peensboro, Ritchie County.

*Fourth District*—Jackson, Mason and Roane counties. Warren Miller, Republican; Ripley, Jackson County. Raymond Dodson, Republican; Spencer, Roane County.

*Fifth District*—Cabell, Lincoln and Putnam counties. W. P. McAboy, Republican; Huntington, Cabell County. J. E. Frazier Democrat; Buffalo, Putnam County.

*Sixth District*—McDowell, Mingo Wayne and Wyoming Counties. Wells Goodykoontz, Republican; Williamson, Mingo County. John W. Luther, Republican, Welch, McDowell County.

*Seventh District*—Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh and Summers Counties. W. P. Hawley, Republican; Bluefield, Mercer County. C. C. Coalter, Republican; Hinton, Summers County.

*Eighth District*—Boone, Kanawha and Logan Counties. Dr. Martin V. Godbey, Republican; Charleston, Kanawha County. A. R. Montgomery, Jr., Democrat, Clothier, Logan County.

*Ninth District*—Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas counties. Dr. Gory Hogg, Democrat; Harvey, Fayette County. H. G. Vencill, Democrat; Dixie, Nicholas County.

*Tenth District*—Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas and Webster counties. Eskridge H. Morton, Democrat; Webster Springs, Webster County. Fred L. Fox, Democrat; Sutton, Braxton County.

*Eleventh District*—Marion, Monongalia and Taylor counties. Scott C. Lowe, Democrat; Fairmont, Marion County. Dr. Charles A. Sinsel, Republican; Grafton, Taylor County.

*Twelfth District*—Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis counties. \*Roy E.

\*Now deceased.



WELLS GOODYKOONTZ,  
President of the Senate.

Parrish, Republican; Clarksburg, Harrison County. Wallace B. Gribble, Republican; West Union, Doddridge County.

*Thirteenth District*—Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph and Upshur counties. Richard E. Talbott, Democrat; Philippi, Barbour County. Gohen C. Arnold, Republican; Buckhannon, Upshur County.

*Fourteenth District*—Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston and Tucker counties. S. O. Billings, Republican; Parsons, Tucker County. S. L. Cobun, Republican; Mason Town, Preston County.

*Fifteenth District*—Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan counties. Frank Beckwith, Democrat; Charles Town, Jefferson County. G. K. Kump, Democrat; Romney, Hampshire County.

Recapitulation.

Republicans .....	20
Democrats .....	10
	—
Total .....	30

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On Privileges and Elections.

Messrs. Luther (*Chairman*), Burgess, Coalter, Gregory, Hough, McAboy, Frazier, Montgomery and Talbott.

On the Judiciary.

Messrs. Gregory (*Chairman*), Carter, Arnold, Duty, Miller, Parrish, Rosenbloom, Beckwith, Kump, Fox and Morton.

On Finance.

Messrs. Hawley (*Chairman*), McAboy, Cobun, Godbey, Luther, Gribble, Rosenbloom, Hogg, Lowe, Montgomery and Talbott.

On Education.

Messrs. Duty (*Chairman*), Parrish, Burgess, Carter, Hough, Sinsel, Beckwith, Morton and Talbott.

On Counties and Municipal Corporations.

Messrs. Rosenbloom (*Chairman*), Coalter, Arnold, Carter, Gribble, McAboy, Fox, Frazier and Lowe.

On Roads and Navigation.

Messrs. Burgess (*Chairman*), Hough, Billings, Duty, Gregory, Arnold, Lowe, Morton and Vencill

On Banks and Corporations.

Messrs. Cobun (*Chairman*), McAboy, Burgess, Dodson, Gregory, Hawley, Beckwith, Montgomery and Talbott.

On Public Buildings and Humane Institutions.

Messrs. Dodson (*Chairman*), Billings, Burgess, Cobun, Luther, Sinsel, Frazier, Kump and Vencill.

On Penitentiary.

Messrs. Carter (*Chairman*), Sinsel, Gribble, Hawley, Hough, Luther, Beckwith, Hogg and Lowe.

On Railroads.

Messrs. Coalter (*Chairman*), Godbey, Carter, Billings, Parrish, Sinsel, Frazier, Kump and Montgomery.

On Militia.

Messrs. Dodson (*Chairman*), Billings, Gribble, Hough, Miller, Parrish, Fox, Lowe and Vencill.

On Federal Relations.

Messrs. Luther (*Chairman*), Billings, Cobun, Dodson, Duty, Miller, Beckwith, Hogg and Kump.

On Insurance.

Messrs. Parrish (*Chairman*), Coalter, Godbey, Gribble, McAboy, Rosenbloom, Beckwith, Fox and Morton.

On Immigrating and Agriculture.

Messrs. Gribble (*Chairman*), Gregory, Dodson, Cobun, Luther, Miller, Frazier, Kump and Vencill.

On Mines and Mining.

Messrs. Hough (*Chairman*), Godbey, Coalter, Cobun, Billings, Luther, Hogg, Montgomery and Vencill.

On Medicine and Sanitation.

Messrs. Sinsel (*Chairman*), Godbey, Gregory, Billings, Gribble, Hawley, Frazier, Hogg and Kump.

On Labor.

Messrs. Cartor (*Chairman*), Rosenbloom, Arnold, Billings, Duty, Gregory, Dodson, Beckwith and Talbott.

On Claims and Grievances.

Messrs. Billings (*Chairman*), Arnold, Burgess, Duty, Hawley, Rosenbloom, Fox, Montgomery and Morton.

On Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.

Messrs. Hough (*Chairman*), Carter, Dodson, Duty, McAboy, Miller, Kump, Lowe and Morton.

On Public Printing.

Messrs. Billings (*Chairman*), Godbey, Hawley, Luther, Miller, McAboy, Fox, Kump and Morton.

On Rules.

Messrs. Goodykoontz (*Chairman*), Godbey, Duty, McAboy and Fox.

On Public Library.

Messrs. McAboy (*Chairman*), Gregory, Hawley, Hough, Parrish, Rosenbloom, Montgomery, Talbott and Vencill.

To Examine the Clerk's Office.

Messrs. Godbey (*Chairman*), Gribble, Luther, Miller, Rosenbloom, Sinsel, Beckwith, Hogg and Lowe.

On Prohibition and Temperance.

Messrs. McAboy (*Chairman*), Arnold and Burgess.

On Forestry and Conservation.

Messrs. Godbey (*Chairman*), Billings, Arnold, Coalter, Cobun, Duty, Hogg, Frazier and Morton.

On the Virginia Debt.

Messrs. Miller (*Chairman*), Godbey, Hawley, Dodson, McAboy, Gregory, Parrish, Fox, Lowe Hogg and Morton.

Joint Committee on Passed Bills on Part of the Senate.

Messrs. Arnold (*Chairman*), Carter, Parrish, Montgomery and Vencill.





JOSEPH S. THURMOND,  
Speaker of House of Delegates.

## OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

## Officers.

*Speaker*—Joseph S. Thurmond, Democrat; Alderson.  
*Clerk*—Robert L. Hamilton, Democrat; Grantsville.  
*Chief Assistant*—Will A. Strickler, Ellenboro.  
*Sergeant-at-Arms*—John E. Kenna, Democrat; Charleston.  
*Doorkeeper*—J. W. Kidd, Democrat; Burnsville.

## Members.

*Barbour*—Clyde Poling, Republican; Berryburg.  
*Berkeley*—Harry P. Henshaw, Democrat; Inwood. John N. Parks, Democrat; Martinsburg.  
*Boone*—Luther R. Jones, Republican; Bald Knob.  
*Braxton*—Lee Rader, Democrat; Sutton. L. T. Harvey, Democrat; Frametown.  
*Brooke*—T. J. Mahan, Republican; Follansbee.  
*Cabell*—W. C. W. Renshaw, Democrat; Huntington. John L. Conner, Democrat; Huntington. A. J. Baxter, Democrat; Huntington. W. N. Clay, Democrat; Barboursville.  
*Calhoun*—Kenna Lester, Democrat; Pink.  
*Clay*—Paul Hardman, Democrat; Hallburg.  
*Doddrige*—A. K. Fleming, Republican; Center Point.  
*Fayette*—J. Alfred Taylor, Democrat; Fayetteville. Charles J. Massau, Democrat; Montgomery. George H. Skaggs, Democrat; Marvel. J. Wilbur Davis, Democrat; Macdonald.  
*Gilmer*—E. E. Cottrill, Democrat; Sand Fork.  
*Grant*—P. A. Dixon, Republican; Bayard.  
*Greenbrier*—A. B. C. Bray, Democrat; Ronceverte. Joseph S. Thurmond, Democrat; Alderson.  
*Hampshire*—W. W. Carder, Democrat; Green Springs.  
*Hancock*—J. Ness Porter, Republican; Newell.  
*Hardy*—J. D. Chipley, Democrat; Moorefield.  
*Harrison*—S. R. Harrison, Jr., Republican; Clarksburg. John Moore, Republican; Bridgeport. George W. Sturm, Republican; West Milford. Louis A. Johnson, Democrat; Clarksburg.  
*Jackson*—Kenna Casto, Republican; Belgrove. Everett Hughes, Republican; Sandyville.  
*Jefferson*—Milton Burr, Democrat; Bardane.  
*Kanawha*—L. V. Koontz, Democrat; Clendenin. F. J. Bouchelle, Democrat; Charleston. Angus W. McDonald, Democrat; Charleston. John Patrick, Democrat; Charleston. O. F. Payne, Democrat; Charleston. A. W. Price, Democrat; Sissonville.  
*Lewis*—James Bassel, Democrat; Weston.  
*Lincoln*—Charles Cabell, Democrat; MacCorkle.  
*Logan*—Robert Bland, Democrat; Logan.  
*Marion*—Ira A. Akins, Democrat; Fairmont. Frank C. Haymond, Democrat; Fairmont. E. O. Murray, Democrat; Mannington.  
*Marshall*—C. H. Hunter, Republican; Moundsville. George W. Byrnea, Republican; Moundsville.

*Mason*—Pat M. Wilson, Democrat; Beech Hill. W. D. Curry, Republican; Point Pleasant.

*McCrer*—R. B. Ferguson, Republican; Bluefield. W. B. Honaker, Republican; Matoaka. A. F. Wysong, Republican; Princeton.

*Mineral*—S. N. Moore, Republican; Keyser.

*Mingo*—Joseph B. Straton, Democrat; Williamson.

*Monongalia*—William S. John, Republican; Morgantown. \*Perry C. McBee, Republican; Morgantown.

*Monroe*—Clarence Symms, Democrat; Peterstown.

*Morgan*—W. H. Somers, Republican; Berkeley Springs.

*McDowell*—Harvey Hagerman, Republican; Welch. E. Howard Harper, Republican; Keystone. J. Buell Swope, Republican; Welch. Floyd Waldron, Republican; Welch.

*Nicholas*—W. G. Graves, Democrat; Summersville.

*Ohio*—J. E. Emsley, Republican; West Liberty. W. T. Otto, Republican; Wheeling. Harry A. Weiss, Republican; Wheeling. N. Price Whitaker, Republican; Wheeling.

*Pendleton*—G. A. Hiner, Democrat; Franklin.

*Pleasants*—Gilbert D. Smith, Democrat; St. Marys.

*Pocahontas*—B. M. Yeager, Democrat; Marlinton.

*Preston*—W. H. Glover, Republican; Terra Alta. Leroy Shaw, Republican; Kingwood.

*Putnam*—C. W. Taylor, Republican; Hurricane.

*Raleigh*—C. L. Heaberlin, Republican; Beckley. V. E. Sullivan, Republican; Raleigh.

*Randolph*—E. H. Arnold, Democrat; Elkins. †James W. Weir, Democrat; Elkins.

*Ritchie*—B. R. Twynam, Republican; Cairo.

*Roane*—A. M. Hersman, Republican; Spencer. G. T. Sarver, Republican; Ernest.

*Summers*—A. A. Riddleberger, Democrat; Hinton.

*Taylor*—J. Sidney Burdett, Republican; Grafton.

*Tucker*—Dr. Harry R. Werner, Republican; Thomas.

*Tyler*—Frank R. Hickman, Republican; Middlebourne.

*Upshur*—John B. Hillcary, Republican; Buckhannon.

*Wayne*—W. K. Ferguson, Democrat; Fort Gay. F. W. Terrill, Democrat; Wayne.

*Webster*—W. T. Talbott, Democrat; Webster Springs.

*Wetzel*—Septimius Hall, Democrat; New Martinsville. J. Friend Alley, Democrat; Pine Grove.

*Wirt*—S. F. Wells, Democrat; Elizabeth.

*Wood*—W. D. Price, Democrat; Parkersburg. P. F. Wells, Democrat; Belleville. John D. Sweeney, Democrat; Williamstown.

*Wyoming*—A. J. Mullens, Republican; Mullens.

\*Now deceased.

†Resigned at opening of Second Extraordinary Session, May 14, 1917, having accepted the position of Private Secretary to Governor Cornwell.

Recapitulation.

Democrats .....	52
Republicans .....	42
Total .....	94

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

On Elections and Privileges.

Messrs. Straton (*Chairman*), Bouchelle, Johnson, Renshaw, Smith, Haymond, Talbott, Clay, Hall, Taylor (of Putnam), John, Harrison, Burdett, Porter and Hersman.

On the Judiciary.

Messrs. Johnson (*Chairman*), Bland, Haymond, Talbott, Straton, Arnold, Renshaw, McDonald, Bouchelle, Smith, Hall, John, Burdett, Harrison and Glover.

On Federal Relations.

Messrs. Arnold (*Chairman*), Bassel, Henshaw, Terrill, Wells (of Wirt), Massau, Wells (of Wood), Cabell, Rader, Patrick, Dixon, Byrnes, Hagerman, Moore (of Harrison) and Otto.

On Taxation and Finance

Messrs. Renshaw (*Chairman*), Bray, Parks, Burr, Murray, Weir, Cottrill, Wells (of Wirt), Terrill, Hall, Shaw, Porter, Whitaker, Heaberlin and Wysong.

On Military Affairs

Messrs. Bassel (*Chairman*), Price (of Kanawha), Arnold, Skages, Rader, Massau, Riddleberger, Clay, Hardman, Twyman, Hilleary, Curry, Harrison, Sarver and Taylor (of Fayette).

On Prohibition and Temperance.

Messrs. Harvey (*Chairman*), Talbott, Price (of Wood), Parks, Ferguson (of Wayne), Alley, Bassel, Payne, Conner, Poling, Fleming, Dixon, Hickman, Mahan and Sullivan.

On Education.

Messrs. Sweeney (*Chairman*), Lester, Ferguson (of Wayne), Arnold, Henshaw, Alley, Hiner, Price (of Kanawha), Cottrill, Harvey, Fleming, McBee, Ferguson (of Mercer), Poling and Houaker.

On Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations.

Messrs. Bouchelle (*Chairman*), Straton, Ferguson (of Wayne), Sweeney, Symms, Alley, Lester, Henshaw, Chipley, Riddleberger, Sullivan, Otto, Ferguson (of Mercer), Fleming and Twyman.

On Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies.

Messrs. Haymond (*Chairman*), Koontz, Bray, Alley, Graves, Price (of Wood), Davis, Hiner, Henshaw, Smith, Hunter, Glover, Hickman, Werner and Hughes.

On Medicine and Sanitation.

Messrs. Werner (*Chairman*), Riddleberger, Taylor (of Fayette), Chipley, Conner, Massau, Henshaw, Price (of Kanawha), Weir, Baxter, Akins, Wysong, Otto, Sturm and Fleming.

On Game and Fish.

Messrs. Wilson (*Chairman*), Yeager, Arnold, Carder, Cabell, Cottrill, Harvey, Johnson, Lester, McDonald, Byrnes, Burdett, McBee, Curry and Wysong.

On Insurance.

Messrs. Patrick (*Chairman*), Hall, Straton, Clay, Davis, Lester, Sweeney, Symms, Wells (of Wirt), Yeager, Heaberlin, Taylor (of Putnam), Twyman, Moore (of Mineral) and Porter.

**On State Boundaries.**

Messrs. Riddleberger (*Chairman*), Patrick, Rader, Ferguson (of Wayne), Burr, Cabell, Skaggs, Emsley, Sturm, Sarver, Swope, Waldron, Mullins, Harper and Chipley.

**On Railroads.**

Messrs. McDonald (*Chairman*), Weir, Riddleberger, Koontz, Conner, Yeager, Akins, Bland, Cabell, Bray, Terrill, Whitaker, John, Hunter and Somers.

**On Labor.**

Messrs. Massau (*Chairman*), Bland, Parks, Carder, Harvey, Patrick, Symms, Renshaw, Yeager, Cottrill, Curry, Porter, Moore (of Harrison), Somers and Weiss.

**On Rules.**

Messrs. Thurmond (*Speaker*), Hall, Talbott, Koontz, Haymond and Honaker.

**On Roads and Internal Navigation.**

Messrs. Parks (*Chairman*), Burr, Rader, Payne, Lester, Baxter, Wilson, Symms, Price (of Wood), Cottrill, Byrnes, Glover, Emsley, Fleming and Harrison.

**On Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.**

Messrs. Talbott (*Chairman*), Straton, Hall, McDonald, Bland, Haymond, Johnson, Baxter, Bray, Murray, Burdett, Mullins, Swope, Hagerman and Harper.

**On Claims and Grievances.**

Messrs. Chipley (*Chairman*), Akins, Conner, Price (of Wood), Terrill, Carder, Sweeney, Skaggs, Graves, Price (of Kanawha), Ferguson (of Mercer), Swope, Hughes, Emsley and Harper.

**On Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.**

Messrs. Akins (*Chairman*), Clay, Bussel, Davis, Carder, Cottrill, Wells (of Wirt), Ferguson (of Wayne), Wells (of Wood), Henshaw, Honaker, Hughes, Moore (of Harrison), Mahan and Jones.

**On Printing and Contingent Expenses.**

Messrs. Taylor (of Fayette) (*Chairman*), Hardman, Johnson, Payne, Hiner, Sweeney, Weir, Smith, Cabell, Graves, Hilleary, Shaw, Hersman, Sturm and Sullivan.

**On the Executive Offices and Library.**

Messrs. Koontz (*Chairman*), Bassel, Patrick, Hall, Akins, Parks, Clay, Rader, Hardman, Symms, Waldron, Mullins, Casto, Taylor (of Putnam) and Weiss.

**On Forestry and Conservation.**

Messrs. Baxter (*Chairman*), Riddleberger, Bouchello, Bray, Burr, Murray, Skaggs, Talbott, Johnson, Graves, Wysong, Shaw, Heaberlin, Whitaker and Byrnes.

**On Arts, Science and General Improvements.**

Messrs. Henshaw (*Chairman*), Harvey, Graves, Hardman, Payne, Haymond, Conner, Massau, Taylor (of Fayette), Hiner, Waldron, Sarver, Moore (of Mineral), Jones and Otto.

**On the Penitentiary.**

Messrs. Price (of Wood) (*Chairman*), Davis, Koontz, Smith, Weir, Harvey, Wilson, Yeager, Arnold, Terrill, Hunter, Casto, Weiss, Moore (of Mineral) and Werner.

**On Mines and Mining.**

Messrs. Bland (*Chairman*), Haymond, McDonald, Wilson, Skaggs, Murray, Straton, Baxter, Renshaw, Davis, Sullivan, Curry, Honaker, Werner and Hunter.

**On Immigration and Agriculture.**

Messrs. Burr (*Chairman*), Murray, Henshaw, Chipley, Wilson, Alley, Carder, Wells (of Wood), Hiner, Hardman, Somers, Moore (of Harrison), Mahan, Hersman and Shaw.

**Joint Committee on Passed and Enrolled Bills.**

Messrs. Weir (*Chairman*), Wells (of Wirt) and John on the part of the House.

Messrs. Arnold (*Chairman*), Carter, Parrish, Montgomery and Vencill on the part of the Senate  
On the Virginia Debt.

Messrs. Hall (*Chairman*), Bouchelle, Bland, Haymond, Yeager, Bray, Riddleberger, Hickman,  
Glover, Fleming and Hunter.

### SUBJECT INDEX OF LAWS ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1917.

#### Regular and Extraordinary Sessions.

NOTE—"S. B." stands for Senate Bill and "H. B." for House Bill. The name of the Senator, Delegate of Committee introducing the bill is also given.

#### ABANDONMENT

S. B. 65. *SINSEL.*

An act in relation to desertion or non-support of wife and children; providing punishment therefor and authorizing extradition of violators of the act.

#### ABSENT VOTERS

S. B. 10. *CORUN.*

An act to permit voters in military service to vote. (Second Extra Session.)

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

S. B. 61. *BECKWITH.*

An act to amend the act relating to forms of releases and acknowledgments.

#### AFFIDAVITS

S. B. 60. *BECKWITH.*

An act amending the act relating to authority to take affidavits or administer oaths.

#### ALDERSON SCHOOL DISTRICT

H. B. 333. *BRAY.*

An act amending the act in relation to the independent school district of Alderson.

#### ANIMALS

H. B. 324. *HINER.*

An act to prohibit animals running at large.

#### APPLES

H. B. 231. *PARRS.*

An act creating a standard of grades for packing apples.

#### APPROPRIATIONS

S. B. 108. *HAWLEY.*

An act providing that appropriations, except for buildings and lands, payable out of the general revenue, shall expire at the end of the fiscal year for which they are made.

#### APPROPRIATIONS—GENERAL

H. B. 31. *RENSBAW.*

An act providing for general charges on the treasury. (Second Extra Session.)

#### APPROPRIATION—INAUGURATION

H. B. 205. *COMMITTEE ON TAXATION AND FINANCE.*

An act appropriating money to pay the expenses incident to the inauguration of Governor Cornwell.

## APPROPRIATIONS—LEGISLATIVE

- H. B. 153. RENSRAW.  
An act appropriating money to cover the contingent expenses of the Legislature, regular session.
- H. B. 434. COMMITTEE ON TAXATION AND FINANCE.  
An act appropriating money to pay the per diem of the members of the Legislature and for salaries of officers and attaches.
- H. B. 28. RENSRAW.  
An act providing for the contingent expenses of the Legislature. (Second Extra Session.)
- H. B. 35. RENSRAW.  
An act providing for per diem and mileage of members of the Legislature. (Second Extra Session.)

## APPROPRIATIONS—SALARIES

- H. B. 412. COMMITTEE ON TAXATION AND FINANCE.  
An act making appropriations to pay the salaries of State officers.

## AUDITING BOARD

- S. B. 134. COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.  
An act creating a State auditing board of traveling expenses.

## BANKS

- H. B. 204. BURDETTE.  
An act amending the act relating to the examination of banks, and making a false or fraudulent report a felony.

## BANKS—MISAPPLICATION OF FUNDS

- H. B. 57. BURDETTE.  
An act amending the act relating to the penalty for embezzlement, deceit or false statement.
- S. B. 96. ROSENBLUM.  
An act amending the act relating to savings banks.

## BECKLEY HIGH SCHOOL

- H. B. 432. HEABERLYN.  
An act to authorize the board of education of Town district to contract for the construction of a high school building at Beckley.

## BEES

- H. B. 61. HINER.  
An act providing for the control and eradication of communicable diseases of honey bees.

## BONDS

- S. B. 102. GREGORY.  
An act requiring that all bonds—authorized by a vote of the people—be submitted to the attorney general for his approval or disapproval of the validity thereof.

## BOUNDARIES—HARDY COUNTY

- H. B. 135. CHIPLEY.  
An act providing for the surveying and marking of the state line between Hardy county, West Virginia, and Frederick, Shenandoah and Rockingham counties, Virginia.

## BRIDGEPORT SCHOOL DISTRICT

- H. B. 232. MOORE (of Harrison.)  
An act amending the act relating to the independent school district of Bridgeport.

## BRIDGES

- H. B. 52. MOORE. (of Mineral.)  
An act authorizing county courts to build interstate bridges.

## BUCKET SHOPS

- H. B. 87. WYSONG.  
An act providing for a license tax on stock brokers on real estate agents and prohibiting the carrying on of bucket shops.

## CABELL COUNTY COMMON PLEAS COURT

- H. B. 47. RENSLOW.  
An act changing the name of the "criminal court" to the "court of common pleas" and giving said court jurisdiction in certain civil matters.

## CABELL COUNTY—ROADS

- H. B. 291. CLAY.  
An act authorizing the county court of Cabell county to lay a special levy for road from Barboursville to the Lincoln county line.

## CHANCERY CAUSES

- S. B. 223. FOX.  
An act providing for the taking of evidence in chancery causes and for hearing motions in vacation.

## CHARLESTON SCHOOL DISTRICT

- S. B. 158. GODNET.  
An act amending the act relating to Charleston independent school district.

## CHARTERS, MUNICIPAL—AMENDED

- S. B. 202. PARRISH.—Clarksburg.  
H. B. 390. ARNOLD.—Elkins.  
S. B. 272. LOWE.—Martinsburg.  
S. B. 186. KEMP.—Martinsburg.  
H. B. 90. JOHN.—Morgantown.  
S. B. 131. GREGORY.—Parkersburg.  
H. B. 130. WYSONG.—Princeton.  
S. B. 59. MONTGOMERY.—St. Albans.  
S. B. 246. DODSON.—Spencer.  
S. B. 9. BOUGH.—Wellsburg.  
S. B. 30. ROSENTHLOOM.—Wheeling.

## CHILDREN—CRIPPLED

- H. B. 210. POLINO.  
An act providing for the treatment of deformed, crippled and defective children in State hospitals.

## CHIROPODY

- S. B. 24. ROSENTHLOOM.  
An act regulating the licensing and practicing of chiropody.

## CIRCUIT COURTS

- S. B. 233. FOX.  
An act fixing the time for holding courts in the counties of Ritchie, Pleasants and Gilmer; third judicial circuit.  
S. B. 117. GREGORY.  
An act fixing the time for holding courts in the counties of Wood and Wirt; fourth judicial circuit.



- S. B. 226. **COALTER.**  
An act authorizing the judge of the ninth judicial circuit to appoint an official reporter.
- H. B. 321. **MASSAU.**  
An act fixing the time for holding court in the county of Fayette; eleventh judicial circuit.
- H. B. 212. **AKINS.**  
An act empowering the judge of the fourteenth judicial circuit to employ a competent stenographer and a page.
- H. B. 388. **HENSHAW.**  
An act authorizing the payment to the circuit judge of Berkeley, Morgan and Jefferson counties, of the eighteenth judicial circuit, and the circuit judge of the county of Monongalia, of the twenty-third judicial circuit such additional sum of money as may be just and proper, not to exceed \$1,700 per year.
- H. B. 16. **ARNOLD.**  
An act fixing the time for holding courts in the counties of Barbour and Randolph; nineteenth judicial circuit.
- S. B. 121. **MILLER.**  
An act fixing the time for holding courts in the counties of Greenbrier and Pocahontas; twentieth judicial circuit.
- H. B. 295. **JOHNSON.**  
An act fixing the time for holding courts in the counties of Braxton and Nicholas; twenty-first judicial circuit.
- S. B. 279. **GREGORY.**  
An act fixing the time for holding courts in the counties of Mingo and Wyoming; twenty-second judicial circuit.

#### CLARKSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT

- S. B. 295. **PARRISH.**  
An act to amend the act relating to the independent school district of Clarksburg.

#### CODE OF WEST VIRGINIA

- H. B. 315. **JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.**  
An act declaring the Barnes' West Virginia Code of 1916 competent evidence in law.

#### COLORED TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM

- S. B. 15. **GREGORY.**  
An act establishing the State Colored Tuberculosis Sanitarium, for treatment of people of the negro race afflicted with consumption.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—BUDGET

- S. B. 26. **KUMP.**  
An act providing for the submission of the budget amendment and adding section fifty-one to article six of the constitution. (Second Extra Session.)

#### COUNCILS OF DEFENSE

- H. B. 1. **JOHNSON.**  
An act creating executive and advisory State councils of defense. (Second Extra Session.)

#### COUNTY OFFICERS—SALARIES

- H. B. 316. **JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.**  
An act to amend the law relating to the salaries of county officers as to compensation for feeding prisoners.

#### COURT HOUSE

- S. B. 145. **MONTGOMERY.**  
An act to authorize the laying of additional levies for the completion of a new court house or to make permanent repairs of an old one.

## DOGS

## H. B. 6. HAYMOND.

An act for the protection of sheep by prohibiting dogs from running at large. (Second Extra Session.)

## DRAINAGE

## H. B. 269. BRAY.

An act providing for the drainage of lands and the organization of drainage districts.

## ELECTIONS—DOUBLE BOARDS

## S. B. 14. GREGORY.

An act creating double election boards for the purpose of facilitating the prompt reporting of election returns, etc.

## ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS

## H. B. 279. JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

An act authorizing the administration of estates of persons presumed in law to be dead.

## FAIRMONT—BONDS

## S. B. 293. JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

An act validating certain bonds for municipal improvements.

## FARM LOAN BONDS

## S. B. 3. GREGORY.

An act making farm loan bonds a lawful investment for certain funds. (Second Extra Session.)

## FAYETTE CRIMINAL COURT

## H. B. 35. TAYLOR (of Fayette).

An act abolishing the said court after December 31, 1918, and transferring its business to the circuit court.

## FEE SPLITTING

## S. B. 79. SINSEL.

An act prohibiting the splitting or division of fees by physicians and surgeons, with other persons.

## FERTILIZERS

## S. B. 49. CARTER.

An act amending the act providing for the analysis of commercial fertilizers.

## FICTITIOUS NAMES

## S. B. 82. LUTHER.

An act regulating the carrying on of business under an assumed or fictitious name.

## FOOD

## S. B. 22. CARTER.

An act punishing speculation in food, fuel or other necessities. (Second Extra Session.)

## HARRISON COUNTY LAW LIBRARY

## S. B. 181. PARRISH.

An act authorizing the Harrison county court to establish a law library.

## HOTELS—LICENSE

## S. B. 21. GREGORY.

An act reducing the license on hotels and restaurants to one per cent. of the yearly rental value of the premises.

## HUNTINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT

## H. B. 327. RENSBAW.

An act to amend the act relating to the examination of teachers in the independent school district of Huntington.

## INDEXES

## H. B. 350. JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

An act providing for the indexing of county and circuit court record books and specifying fees therefor.

## INSURANCE—AUTOMOBILES

## H. B. 183. PATRICK.

An act permitting fire insurance companies to insure automobiles.

## INSURANCE—DEPOSITS

## S. B. 22. GREGORY.

An act to amend the act providing for a deposit with the insurance commissioner of securities to protect the holders of annuity contracts.

## INTEREST

## S. B. 95. COBURN.

An act amending the act fixing the rate of interest for the loan or forbearance of money, or other thing.

## ITINERANT VENDORS

## S. B. 1. GREGORY.

An act regulating sales by itinerant vendors. (Second Extra Session.)

## JAILS

## S. B. 161. COBURN.

An act authorizing counties to pay for use of municipal jails.

## JUDGES—SALARIES

## S. B. 33. LOWE.

An act authorizing the payment of additional compensation to circuit judges in counties of more than 38,000 population.

## JURY COMMISSIONERS

## S. B. 216. MILLER.

An act amending the act relating to jury commissioners, and making a commissioner ineligible to succeed himself.

## JUVENILE COURT

## S. B. 195. SINSEL.

An act to amend the act of one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, relating to the care of dependent, neglected or delinquent children and defining the jurisdiction of juvenile courts.

## KANAWHA COUNTY COMMON PLEAS COURT

## H. B. 28. BOUCHELLE.

An act giving the court original jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit court.

## KEYSER PREPARATORY SCHOOL

## S. B. 76. COBURN.

An act establishing departments for vocational training at the Keyser branch of the university, and in other schools.

## LEWIS COUNTY—ROADS

H. B. 350. BASSEL.

An act authorizing the county court of Lewis county to lay a special levy for the improvement of the four turnpikes leading out of the town of Weston.

## MARKETS—BUREAU OF

H. B. 53. SOMERS.

An act creating a bureau of markets in the State department of agriculture.

## MARTINSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT

H. B. 379. PARKER.

An act enlarging the boundaries of the independent school district of Martinsburg.

## MECHANICS LIENS

H. B. 5. MCDONALD.

An act amending the act relating to lien for purchase money and lien of mechanics, laborers and others.

## MEDICINE—PRACTICE OF

S. B. 93. SKIBEL.

An act requiring not less than one year of college credits as preliminary to an examination for medical licensure

## MERCER COUNTY—ROADS

H. B. 332. HOFAKER.

An act authorizing the county court of Mercer county to lay a special levy for roads.

## MINE INSPECTION

H. B. 202. SOMERS.

An act providing for an inspector of sand and clay mines, quarries and cement works, under the direction of the department of mines.

## MINE RESCUE CAR

S. B. 57. HOUGH.

An act providing for the purchase and equipment of a mine rescue car, for use of the department of mines.

## MINING PARTNERSHIP

H. B. 10. SMITH.

An act authorizing members of a mining partnership to compel delinquent members to pay, without dissolution of the partnership.

## MOUNTAIN COVE DISTRICT

H. B. 410. MASSEAU.

An act authorizing a special debt levy in Mountain Cove district, Fayette county, for the purpose of paying outstanding drafts or judgments dated or rendered prior to the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, against the road fund in said district.

## MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

S. B. 234. GARDNER.

An act providing for the selling or renting of any municipal public utility.

## MUNICIPALITIES—OFFICERS—SALARIES

H. B. 126. TALBOTT.

An act providing that no municipal officers of towns without special charters, except the mayor, recorder, assessor and superintendent of roads, streets and alleys, shall be paid by the municipality.

## MUNICIPALITIES—SUPPLIES

## S. B. 140. GRIBBLE.

An act providing that no councilman, or county commissioner, or other officer, shall be interested in the furnishing of supplies to any town or city.

## NIGHT SCHOOLS

## S. B. 289. FRAZER.

An act permitting boards of education to establish night schools, where practicable, for the education of all persons, including foreign-speaking people residing in the State, but excepting children and youth who are required by law to attend day schools.

## NURSERY INSPECTION

## H. B. 146. SOMERS.

An act for the prevention of the introduction of the San Jose scale and to provide for nursery inspection.

## NURSES

## H. B. 351. WERNER.

An act to amend the act relating to the examination and registration of nurses.

## PARKERSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT

## H. B. 118. SWEENEY.

An act to amend the act relating to the independent school district of Parkersburg.

## PENSIONS—FIREMEN

## S. B. 52. ROSENBLUM.

An act to provide for a firemen's pension fund.

## PENSIONS—MOTHERS'

## S. B. 53. ROSENBLUM.

An act providing for mothers' pensions.

## POLICE DEPUTIES

## H. B. 34. BOUCHELLE.

An act providing for the appointment by sheriffs of special police deputies. (Second Extra Session.)

## PROHIBITION

## S. B. 116. PROHIBITION AND TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE.

An act amending the prohibition law relating to places where liquors are stored or sold, and declaring it unlawful for any person to bring into the State, during any period of thirty days, more than one quart of liquor for his personal use.

## PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS—ASSISTANTS

## S. B. 124. PARRISH.

An act amending the act relating to assistant prosecuting attorneys.

## RAILROADS—TRANSPORTATION OF SICK

## H. B. 62. WEIR.

An act requiring railroad companies to provide suitable space for the transportation of the sick and injured.

## REPORTS—WEST VIRGINIA

## S. B. 48. CARTER.

An act providing for the printing and binding of the West Virginia Reports.

## REWARDS—COUNTY COURTS MAY OFFER

## S. B. 199. GOODEKOONTZ.

An act relating to rewards for the arrest of criminals and providing for the employment of persons to make arrests.

## REWARDS—GOVERNOR MAY OFFER

## S. B. 198. GOODEKOONTZ.

An act to amend the act relating to rewards for the apprehension of criminals.

## RICHLAND DISTRICT, OHIO COUNTY

## S. B. 275. ROSENBLUM.

An act authorizing the laying of additional levies for the completion of a new public school house in said district.

## RITCHIE DISTRICT, OHIO COUNTY

## H. B. 222. OTTO.

An act authorizing the district to lay a special debt levy, through its board of education, for the purpose of paying any judgments rendered or debts legally contracted prior to the first day of January nineteen hundred and seventeen.

## • ROADS

## H. B. 297. JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

An act authorizing county courts to change the method of improving public roads, after having received authority therefor from the voters of the county or district affected, in an election held for that purpose.

## ROAD COMMISSION—STATE

## S. B. 234. ROSENBLUM.

An act creating a State Road Commission and providing for the codifying of the road laws.

## SPENCER SCHOOL DISTRICT

## S. B. 86. DODSON.

An act to amend the act relating to the independent school district of Spencer.

## STALLIONS AND JACKS

## H. B. 77. HARRISON.

An act regulating the public service of stallions and jacks.

## STREET RAILWAYS

## S. B. 40. DUTT.

An act giving street railway companies the right to furnish electricity and gas for light, power and fuel.

## SURVEYORS

## H. B. 259. YEAGER.

An act amending the act relating to the fees of surveyors.

## TAXES

## H. B. 4. ARNOLD.

An act providing for a special State levy of not to exceed two cents on the one hundred dollars' valuation and levying an excise tax on incomes of corporations, to be levied only during the continuance of the existing war. (Second Extra Session.)

## TAXES—DELINQUENT

## S. B. 286. GREGORY.

An act to amend the act relating to the sale of real estate for delinquent taxes, and the redemption thereof.

## TAXES—EXEMPTION FROM

## S. B. 192. FINANCE COMMITTEE.

An act extending exemption from taxation to property held by trustees for education, religion, charities and cemeteries.

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTES

## H. B. 217. POLING.

An act providing that six weeks' attendance at a standard school may be substituted for attendance at teachers' institutes and also providing for credit for reading circle work, etc.

## TRIADELPHIA AND RICHLAND DISTRICTS

## S. B. 148. ROSENBLUM.

An act providing that the interest on the high school bonds of Triadelphia and Richland ~~districts~~, of Ohio county, be refunded to the high school bond fund.

## UNITED STATES—ACQUISITION OF LANDS

## H. B. 2. McDONALD.

An act authorizing the United States to acquire lands within this State. (Second Extra Session.)

## UNITED STATES SENATORS

## S. B. 190. GRIBBLE.

An act providing for the election of United States senators by the people.

## UNIVERSITY CADETS

## S. B. 44. PARRISH.

An act to provide for the admission of male students to the University as cadets.

## VAGRANCY

## S. B. 7. DUTT.

An act to prevent idleness and vagrancy. (Second Extra Session.)

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

## H. B. 21. SWEENEY.

An act accepting the provisions of congress in regard to national aid for vocational education. (Second Extra Session.)

## WAGES—SEMI-MONTHLY PAY DAY

## S. B. 62. McABOR.

An act providing for semi-monthly pay days for railroads.

## WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS

## H. B. 37. PATNE.

An act adopting uniform warehouses receipts.

## WEST VIRGINIA CHILDREN'S HOME

## H. B. 216. AKINS.

An act putting the West Virginia Children's Home at Elkins, under the control of the State board of control

## WEST VIRGINIA TRADES SCHOOL

## H. B. 357. MASSAU.

An act changing the Montgomery preparatory branch of the University to a trades school.

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**WHEELING—STREET IMPROVEMENTS****S. B. 222. ROSENBLUM.**

An act providing for the appropriation of \$125,000 by the Ohio county court, for the improvement of certain streets in the city of Wheeling.

**WHEELING—CUMBERLAND ROAD****S. B. 221. ROSENBLUM.**

An act establishing the route of the Cumberland road through Wheeling.

**WILLIAMS SCHOOL DISTRICT****H. B. 119. SWEENEY.**

An act creating the independent school district of Williams in the county of Wood.

**WOOD COUNTY—PROSECUTING ATTORNEY****H. B. 132. WELLS (of Wood.)**

An act fixing the salary of the prosecuting attorney of Wood county.



## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

Statement showing the appropriations made by the Legislature of West Virginia for the fiscal years 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917, with a comparison of the appropriations made for the year 1918, as compiled by the Clerk of the Senate Finance Committee and the Clerk of the House Committee on Taxation and Finance, for the sessions of the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Governor's Office.....	\$ 32,150	\$ 32,150	\$ 32,150	\$ 32,450	\$ 32,150
Governor's Mansion and Grounds....	3,950	3,950	3,450	3,450	6,950
Capitol Building and Grounds.....	10,000	10,000	12,500	12,500	15,000
Labor Fund—Capitol and Annex.....	17,200	17,200	17,300	17,300	16,320
Secretary of State's Office.....	16,100	20,800	14,600	14,600	16,000
Department of Schools*.....	225,652	189,232	274,150	274,150	222,350
Auditor's Office.....	34,100	34,100	34,600	34,600	38,200
State Treasurer's Office.....	6,000	6,000	6,500	6,500	9,450
Attorney General's Office.....	16,200	16,200	15,550	15,550	18,600
Department of Agriculture.....	33,700	33,700	28,700	28,700	64,000
State Board of Control.....	20,500	20,500	29,500	24,500	24,110
Printing, Binding and Stationery.....	46,500	46,500	72,000	50,000	**130,000
Department of Mining.....	40,700	40,700	51,800	51,800	52,520
Bureau of Labor.....	3,800	3,800	13,600	13,600	14,300
Commissioners of Pharmacy.....	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
State Tax Commissioner's Office.....	32,000	41,000	59,000	57,000	77,000
Commissioner of Banking.....	10,300	10,300	11,200	11,200	11,000
State Librarian.....	6,020	6,020	5,500	5,500	4,500
Department of Archives and History.....	16,000	16,000	9,300	0,300	9,100
Forestry, Game and Fish.....	15,300	15,300	13,800	13,800	14,300
Department of Health.....	15,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	31,200
Geological and Economic Survey.....	44,600	43,600	22,500	22,500	26,000
State Road Commission (Bureau)....	4,180	5,124	8,300	8,300	†
Insurance on Public Buildings.....	7,500	22,500			45,000
Berkeley Springs Board.....	400	400	5,500	5,500	500
Rumseyan Society.....	2,500	2,500			500
Florence Crittenton Home.....	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
Criminal Charges.....	75,000	75,000	75,000	75,000	60,000
Extradition of Criminals.....	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Support of Lunatics in Jail.....	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
Fugitives from Justice.....			3,000	3,000	3,000
Pt. Pleasant Monument.....	2,000	2,000	2,500	2,500	1,000
West Virginia University.....	224,000	233,000	355,000	360,000	394,000
Agricultural Experiment Station.....	19,000	21,000	20,000	20,000	55,000
Montgomery Preparatory Branch of the West Virginia University.....	13,950	14,450	13,000	13,000	18,000
Keyser Preparatory Branch of the West Virginia University.....	32,500	33,000	20,000	20,000	30,500
Marshall College.....	70,000	70,000	78,000	80,000	72,500
Fairmont State Normal.....	63,000	63,000	75,500	76,500	55,000
Shepherd College State Normal.....	30,500	30,500	19,500	19,500	27,500
West Liberty State Normal.....	15,500	15,500	48,500	55,500	24,500
Glenville State Normal.....	37,000	37,000	22,500	23,000	27,000
Concord State Normal.....	54,500	54,500	20,000	20,000	31,000
West Virginia Collegiate Institute....	51,000	51,000	40,500	42,000	51,850
Bluefield Colored Institute.....	13,000	13,000	14,000	14,000	20,000
Storer College.....	6,700	0,700	2,700	2,700	2,700
Huntington State Hospital.....	02,500	02,500	100,000	100,000	92,500
Spencer State Hospital.....	87,500	87,500	100,000	100,000	95,000
Weston State Hospital.....	192,500	102,500	180,000	180,000	100,000
Welch Hospital No. 1.....	50,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	45,000
McKendree Hospital No. 2.....	18,500	18,500	10,500	19,500	26,000
Fairmont Hospital No. 3.....	10,000	10,000	19,500	19,500	21,500
State Tuberculosis Sanitarium.....	43,700	43,700	60,000	60,000	76,000
State Colored Tuberculosis Sanitarium.....					††15,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

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	1924	1915	1916	1917	1918
West Virginia School for Deaf and Blind.....	60,000	60,000	75,000	75,000	77,500
Kings' Daughter's Hospital.....	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
City Hospital (Martinsburg).....	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Barnett Hospital.....					1,250
Ohio Valley General Hospital.....					10,000
The Wheeling Hospital.....					10,000
St. Joseph Hospital (Parkersburg).....					5,000
West Virginia Industrial School for Boys.....	60,000	58,000	55,000	55,000	61,000
West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls.....	20,700	24,000	52,000	47,000	28,000
West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home.....	15,000	15,000	15,500	15,500	17,500
West Virginia Children's Home.....	20,500	20,500	19,200	19,200	20,000
Supreme Court of Appeals.....	22,600	22,600	17,900	17,900	26,400
Circuit Court Judges.....	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Commissioner of Immigration.....					11,500
Bureau of Markets.....					3,700
Legislative Hand Book and Manual and Official Register.....					38,000
For State Aid to Anti-Tuberculosis League.....	3,700	3,700			
Peace Jubilee at Vicksburg to pay expenses of Ex-union and Ex-confederate Soldiers.....					7,500
Salaries of State Officers.....	191,500	191,500	231,375	205,800	206,300
Mine Car (session 1917).....					30,000
Virginia Debt Commission.....	10,000		25,000	25,000	
The Militia.....	66,420	66,420	65,000	65,000	xx
Total.....	\$ 2,368,472	\$ 2,353,996	\$ 2,680,025	\$ 2,646,200	\$ 2,850,600

\*\$390.00 for installing Burroughs System of Bookkeeping.

\*\*\$50,000.00 of this amount is for deficit.

†Commissioners of Roads expenses to be paid out of fees collected for automobile licenses.

††New Sanitarium for colored people.

‡New item of appropriation.

‡‡By Senate Concurrent Resolution.

x\$25,675 included for deficit of Judges of the Circuit Courts.

xxMilitia to be paid through the State Council of Defense—a deficit of \$26,000 is included in the miscellaneous appropriation for 1917.

Per diem and mileage of the members of the House and Senate and the officers of both houses including legislative contingent expenses for the Regular, Extraordinary and the Second Extraordinary Sessions of 1916.....	\$120,340.40
Same as above, Extra Session 1916.....	12,233.40
Same as above, Regular, Extraordinary and Extra Sessions of 1917.....	93,260.90

## JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Adopted January 31, 1917.

**Messages Between the Houses.**

1. When a message is sent by one house to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the house to which it is sent by the Doorkeeper thereof, if it be in session, and then be respectfully communicated to the presiding officer by the person by whom it may be sent. But the Clerk of one house may communicate a message to the Clerk of the other after adjournment, and any message so sent shall be received by the house to which it is sent whenever it may be in session.

**Joint Committee on Passed Bills, Otherwise Known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.**

2. After a bill has been passed by both houses, the type from which it was originally printed shall be corrected as to any typographical errors that may not theretofore have been corrected and to meet any amendments that may have been made by either house since the last printing of the bill, and after the type has been so corrected twenty copies of the bill shall be printed on eight by ten heavy bond paper for the use of the Joint Committee on Passed Bills, otherwise known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, one of which copies, when properly authenticated, shall become the Enrolled Bill. The Joint Committee on Passed Bills, otherwise known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, shall consist of five members of the Senate and five members of the House of Delegates, to be appointed by the presiding officer of each house, whose duty it shall be to compare carefully all bills and joint resolutions passed by both houses, with the enrollment thereof, and to correct any errors or omissions they may discover and to make report to their respective houses each day of the correctly enrolled bills or joint resolutions. They shall be authenticated by the signature of the chairman of the House Committee and the chairman of the Senate Committee, composing such Joint Committee on Passed Bills, otherwise known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, but in the absence of such chairman another member of the committee may act in his stead, and they shall require all bills and joint resolutions before such authentication to be free from interlineation or erasures and destroy any previous enrollment containing any interlineations or erasure. After enrolled bills and joint resolutions are authenticated as aforesaid, they shall be signed by the Speaker of the House and by the President of the Senate.

**Bills and Joint Resolutions.**

3. It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

4. After a bill shall have thus been signed in each house, it shall be presented by the said committee to the Governor, for his approbation (it being first endorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which house the same originated, which endorsement shall be signed by the clerk of the house in which the same did originate), and shall be entered on the Journal of each house. The same committee shall report the day of presentation to the Governor; which time shall also be carefully entered on the Journal of each house.

5. Where a bill or joint resolution, which shall have passed in one house, is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the house in which the same shall have passed.

6. After each house shall have adhered to their disagreement the bill or resolution respecting which they have disagreed shall be lost.

7. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Delegates shall have power to regulate the use of the halls and stairway of the Capitol building for selling refreshments and like purposes, when the Legislature is in session.—(Joint Resolution No. 8, Acts 1881.)

**Action of Governor on Bills.**

(Adopted January 31, 1873.)

8. Every bill disapproved by the Governor shall be returned by him to the house in which it originated with his objections thereto unless the Legislature shall by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State within five days after said adjournment.

9. Every bill approved by the Governor shall, within five days after it is presented to him, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and the fact of said approval communicated by the

Governor to the house in which said bill originated. *Provided*, That bills heretofore approved by the Governor shall be disposed of as aforesaid within five days after the passage of the resolution

10. Every bill which shall be neither approved nor disapproved by the Governor, shall immediately after the expiration of five days from the time it is presented to him, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall forthwith engross thereon a certificate to the following effect: "I certify that the foregoing act, having been presented to the Governor for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of the Legislature in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the State, has become a law without his approval," and shall date and sign the same

11. Upon each bill returned to either house of the Legislature with the objections of the Governor, the Clerks of the Senate and House of Delegates shall engross the action of their respective houses on the reconsideration and passage of said bill, and sign the same.

#### Manner of Printing the Journal and Bills.

(Adopted January 18, 1837.)

12. In printing the daily Journals of the proceedings of each house there shall be printed at the top of each page, except the first, the date of the Journal, and on the last page of each day's Journal shall be printed the calendar for the next day.

13. At the top of the first page of each bill, preceding the title and number thereof, there shall be printed the name of the person by whom or the committee by which it was introduced, the date when introduced; and at the top of each page, except the first, shall be printed the number of the bill.

#### Counting Vote for State Officers.

(Adopted January 11, 1877.)

14. As soon as the Senate is informed that the House of Delegates is ready to proceed, as provided by section three of article seven of the Constitution, to open and publish the returns of the election for State officers, the Senate, preceded by their president and other officers shall repair in a body to the hall of the House of Delegates. Upon their arrival the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Delegates, shall announce the presence of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall then address the Speaker of the House, stating that a majority of the Senate have assembled in the hall of the House of Delegates to be present at the opening and publishing of the returns of the election for State officers, held on the—day of—. The Speaker of the House of Delegates shall invite the President of the Senate to a seat upon his right, and the other members of the Senate and officers thereof to take seats assigned them, and after announcing that a majority of the House of Delegates is present, shall then open and publish the returns of said election, proceeding by counties in alphabetical order, the Clerks of the two houses each taking down the returns as announced by the Speaker, to be entered upon the Journal of the House; and when completed and estimated, the Speaker shall announce the votes received by each person voted for, for each of said offices, and those receiving the largest number of votes shall be by him declared duly elected; and the Senate shall then return to its hall; and if any two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes for the same office, the two houses shall immediately proceed to choose one of such persons for said office.

#### RULES OF THE SENATE.

(Adopted January 11, 1917.)

1. The President having taken the chair, and a quorum being present the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that may have been made in the entries.

2. The President may call a member to the chair, who shall exercise its functions for the time; but no member by virtue of such appointment shall preside for a longer period than three days.

3. The presiding officer of the Senate shall have the regulation of such parts of the Capitol and of its passages as are, or may be set apart for the use of the Senate, its officers and committees.

4. No person except members of the House of Delegates, their Clerks, the heads of the executive departments, the Governor's private secretary, ex-members of the Legislature, Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and Circuit Court Judges shall be admitted within the Senate Chamber.

**Duties of the Clerk.**

5. The Journal of the Senate shall be daily drawn up by the Clerk and after being examined by the President shall be read the succeeding day. It shall be printed under the supervision of the Clerk and delivered to the members without delay. After the printed journal has been approved and fully marked for corrections the type from which it was printed shall be changed in accordance therewith, and from the type so corrected shall be printed the number of copies required by law for the regular bound volumes of the Journal. In addition thereto ten copies shall be printed on 6x9 heavy weight bond paper, with blank lines at the end of each day's proceedings for the signature of the President and the Clerk, and these shall be the official journals of the Senate. They shall be bound in flexible bindings and bear the imprint on the back, "Official Journal of the Senate of West Virginia," with designation of regular or extra session and the year. After being signed by the proper officers two of these copies shall be retained in the office of the Clerk and one copy shall be lodged in the office of the Governor, one with the Secretary of State, one with the Department of Archives and History and one with the Clerk of the House of Delegates.

6. The Clerk of the Senate shall not suffer any records or papers to be taken from the table, or out of his custody, by any person except a chairman of a committee; but he may deliver any bill or paper, directed to be printed, to the printer of the Senate, or to any member of the Senate on taking his receipt for the same.

7. The Clerks of the Senate and House of Delegates may interchange messages at such times between the hours of adjournment and that of meeting on the following day, so that said message may be read immediately after the usual orders of the day.

**Powers of the Senate Over Its Members.**

8. A majority of the Senators shall be necessary to proceed to business; two members may adjourn, and three may order a call of the Senate, send for absentees, and make any order for their censure or discharge. On a call of the Senate, the doors shall not be closed against any member until his name shall have been twice called.

9. In case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any and all absent members as the majority of such members shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the Senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and, in that case, the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply, as well to the first convention of the Senate at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour has arrived to which the Senate stood adjourned.

10. No Senator shall be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms, on any question of complaint of breach of privilege, until the matter is examined by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and reported to the Senate, unless by order of the President of the Senate.

11. The Senate may punish its own members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected thereto, expel a member, but not twice for the same offense.—(Const., art. 6, sec. 25.)

12. The Senate may punish by imprisonment, any person not a member, for disrespectful behavior in its presence; for obstructing any of its officers in the discharge of their duties; or for any assault, threat or abuse of any member for words spoken in debate; but such imprisonment shall not extend beyond the termination of the session.—(Const., art. 6, sec. 26)

**Privileges of Members.**

13. Every member, when speaking, shall stand in his own place, and address the President and when he has finished take his seat.

14. Every member within the Bar, when a question is put, shall vote unless he is immediately and particularly interested therein, or the Senate excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting must be made before the Senate divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced, and it shall be decided without debate, except that the member making the motion may briefly state the reason why, in his opinion, it ought to be adopted.

15. If a member be called to order, for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the Senate for words spoken in debate, if any member has spoken, or other business has intervened after the words spoken and before exceptions to them have been taken.

16. No member of the Senate, or other person except the Clerk and his assistants, shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called or counted.

17. No member shall speak more than twice upon the same subject, without leave of the Senate; nor more than once until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.

18. While the President is reporting or putting a question none shall entertain private discourse, read, stand up, walk into, out of, or across the Senate Chamber.

19. No question shall be debated until it has been propounded by the chair, and then the mover shall have the right to explain his views, in preference to any other member.

20. While the President is putting the question, any member who has not spoken before to the matter may speak to the question before the negative is put.

21. During any debate, any Senator, though he has spoken to the matter, may arise and speak to the orders of the Senate, if they be transgressed, in case the President do not; but if the President stands up at any time, he is first to be heard.

22. If any member of the Senate absent himself from the service thereof without leave, except in case of his sickness or other unavoidable cause which may prevent his attendance, the Senate may by order or resolution, direct his absence to be entered on the Journal, and that no per diem be allowed for the period of such absence without leave.

23. No member of the Senate shall absent himself from its service without leave first obtained. When an application for leave of absence is made for a Senator, the Senate shall determine and enter upon its Journal whether such absence shall include a suspension of per diem during such absence.

24. At the commencement of each session the following standing committees shall be appointed, to consist of not less than five nor more than nine members, except the committees on the Judiciary, on Finance, on Forestry and Conservation, and on the Virginia Debt shall each consist of eleven members.

- I. On Privileges and Elections.
- II. On the Judiciary.
- III. On Finance.
- IV. On Education.
- V. On Counties and Municipal Corporations.
- VI. On Road and Navigation.
- VII. On Banks and Corporations.
- VIII. On Public Buildings and Humane Institutions.
- IX. On Penitentiary.
- X. On Railroads.
- XI. On Militia.
- XII. On Federal Relations.
- XIII. On Insurance.
- XIV. On Immigration and Agriculture.
- XV. On Mines and Mining.
- XVI. On Medicine and Sanitation.
- XVII. On Labor.
- XVIII. On Claims and Grievances.
- XIX. On Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands.
- XX. On Public Printing.
- XXI. On Rules (The President of the Senate to be ex-officio Chairman.)
- XXII. On Public Library.
- XXIII. To Examine Clerk's office (to consist of three members.)
- XXIV. On Temperance.
- XXV. On Forestry and Conservation.
- XXVI. On the Virginia Debt.
- XXVII. On Redistricting.

And there shall also be appointed on the part of the Senate five members of the Joint Committee on Passed Bills, otherwise known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.

25. All standing committees shall be appointed by the President of the Senate, unless otherwise directed, and the chairman of each committee shall be designated by the President of the Senate. The chairman of each standing committee of the Senate shall cause to be kept, in a well bound book to be kept for the purpose, a record of every meeting of such committee, wherein shall be entered:

- (a) The time and place of each committee meeting, and every hearing had before the committee.
- (b) The attendance of members of the committee at each meeting thereof.
- (c) The name of any person appearing before the committee, and the interest represented by him.

Any member of such standing committee may cause a notation to be made upon the record aforesaid of the reason for his absence at any former meeting of the committee; and in the absence of any such explanatory note, the presumption shall be that his absence was without reasonable excuse.

All meetings of the committees, other than executive sessions, shall be open to the public.

On the adjournment of each session of the Legislature, the chairmen of the respective committees shall deliver to the Clerk of the Senate the record book herein provided for, and it shall be the duty of such clerk to preserve the same among the archives of his office.

26. Select committees shall consist of not less than three nor more than five members unless the Senate direct otherwise.

27. The Committee on Privileges and Elections shall report in all cases of privileges and contested elections, the principles and reasons on which their resolutions are founded.

28. The Committee on Privileges and Elections shall examine the oaths taken by each member, and the evidence of their election, and report to the Senate.

29. The Committee to Examine the Clerk's Office shall see that all papers belonging thereto are properly filed, labeled and put away in the presses, and the books belonging to the office are chronologically arranged, and shall make report thereof to the Senate at each session.

#### Committee of the Whole.

30. When the Senate shall resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole, the President shall leave the chair and appoint a chairman to preside in the Committee.

31. The Committee of the Whole shall consider and report on such subjects as may be committed to it by the Senate. The rules of the Senate shall be observed in the Committee of the Whole, so far as they are applicable, except the rule limiting the time of speaking, concerning the previous question, and taking the yeas and nays. The proceedings in the Committee of the Whole shall not be recorded on the Journal of the Senate, except so far as reported to the Senate by the chairman of the committee.

#### Order of Business.

32. The first two hours of each daily session of the Senate, after the sixth order of business, to-wit: the consideration of unfinished business of the preceding day and resolutions lying over from the previous day, shall be called the "morning hour," and shall be devoted to the consideration of the business then on the calendar, unless the Senate, by a two-thirds vote of all the members present suspend this rule.

I. To read the Journal.

II. To dispose of Communications from the House of Delegates and the Executive.

III. To receive reports from Standing Committees.

IV. To receive reports of Select Committees.

V. To receive bills, resolutions, motions and petitions.

VI. To act upon unfinished business of the preceding day, and resolutions lying over from the previous day, and no resolution shall lose its place on the calendar by not being acted upon the day following that on which it was offered.

VII. Senate and House Bills on third reading.

VIII. Senate and House Bills on second reading.

IX. Senate and House Bills on first reading.

33. All bills originating in the Senate shall be read on three several days, unless in case of urgency, by a vote of four-fifths of the members present, taken by yeas and nays, on each bill, this rule be dispensed with.—(Const., art. 6, sec. 29.)

34. In the title of all bills to amend chapters or sections of the Code, or acts passed since the Code was adopted, the several committees to whom they are referred, or by whom they originated, shall insert the subject matter of the chapter.

35. All engrossed bills shall be fully and distinctly read when put upon their passage.—(Const., art. 6, sec. 29.)

36. All bills or business originating in the Senate, shall be considered in the order in which they are introduced and all bills and resolutions received from the House of Delegates shall be considered in the order in which they are received, unless in either case the Senate otherwise direct.

37. All joint resolutions and all other resolutions, except those requiring a committee to inquire and report, shall lie on the table one day at least, after they are introduced.

38. Bills making appropriations for the pay of members and officers of the Legislature, and for salaries, for officers of the government, shall contain no provision on any other subject.—(Const., art. 6, sec. 42.)

39. Bills may be introduced on leave being granted; but no bills excepting appropriation bills, and bills of an emergency nature, shall be considered after the fortieth day of the session.

40. All bills reported from the House of Delegates shall be referred to the appropriate committee on the first reading. All bills introduced on leave shall be read by their title and referred to the appropriate committee without printing, and shall be treated in committee as resolutions of inquiry, and if the committee report a bill different from the one introduced such bill shall be received and treated by the Senate as the original bill, and shall be read a first time and printed, unless in any of the aforesaid cases the Senate shall direct otherwise.

41. Before reading each bill, the Clerk shall state whether it is the first, second or third reading of the bill.

42. On the demand of any two members when a bill is being read for amendment, it shall be read section by section, and when the amendments which may be moved shall be disposed of, the question, unless the Senate otherwise order, shall be taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read the third time. If a bill should be ordered to its engrossment and third reading and amendments thereto have been made, the type from which the bill was originally printed shall be changed to conform to the amendments. The bill shall then be reprinted, and shall be the engrossed bill. If no amendments are made the bill as originally printed may be ordered to its third reading and shall become the engrossed bill. All Senate bills so ordered shall be jacketed, endorsed with their number, title, by whom introduced, and if the bill is finally passed, the date of its passage and the signature of the Clerk. If a bill should be passed by the House and returned to the Senate without amendments, or if amended, and the amendment or amendments should be agreed to, it shall then be turned over to the Joint Committee on Passed Bills, otherwise known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills. In the case of a House bill on second reading, if the same be amended by the Senate and passed as amended, the amendment or amendments shall be noted in full in typewriting on slips of paper, and attached to the bill at the proper place by the Clerk before the bill is returned to the House, and all the amendments shall appear in the Senate Journal.

43. When a bill or resolution of the House of Delegates is passed or rejected by the Senate, the fact of its passage or rejection, with the bill or resolution, shall be communicated to the House of Delegates.

**Petitions.**

44. No petition of a private nature, having been once rejected, shall be acted on a second time, unless it be supported by new evidence, nor shall any such petition, after a third rejection, be again acted on.

45. No petition shall be received claiming a sum of money or praying the settlement of unliquidated accounts, unless it be accompanied with a certificate of disallowance from the Executive or Auditor, containing the reason why it was rejected. But this order shall extend to no person applying for a pension.

46. When any petition, or bill founded on one, is rejected, such petition shall not be withdrawn, but the petitioner or member presenting the petition, or any member from the county or corporation in which the petitioner resides, may, with leave, withdraw any document filed therewith, and a list of all documents so withdrawn shall be preserved by the Clerk. All petitions not finally acted on may, with the accompanying documents, be in like manner withdrawn after the expiration of the session at which they were presented.

47. No petition shall be read in the Senate unless particularly required by some member, but every member presenting one shall announce the name of the petitioner and the nature of the application, and that, in his opinion, no similar application had been previously made by the same petitioner. He shall also endorse on the back of his petition his own name, as a pledge that it is drawn in respectful language, whereupon it shall be delivered to the Clerk, by whom it shall be laid before the proper committee.

**Messages.**

48. Messages may be introduced in any stage of business except when a question is being put by the presiding officer, while the yeas and nays are being called by the Clerk, or while the ballots are being counted.

**Motions.**

49. When a bill or joint resolution is put upon its passage, the President shall propound the question, "Shall the bill (or joint resolution as the case may be), pass?" On the passage of every bill or joint resolution the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and be entered on the Journal. When the bill is on a second reading, and the question is upon striking out, the President shall propound the question: "Shall these words be stricken out?"



50. When the question is pending, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, for the previous question, to lie on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to adjourn the question to a different day, to commit or amend, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are herein arranged.

51. On the first reading of the bill, no motion shall be in order except a motion to reject the bill, and if the committee shall have reported adversely to the bill, the President, immediately after its first reading, shall propound the question: "Shall the bill be rejected?" When the Senate refuses to reject the bill the question shall be: "Shall the bill be ordered to its second reading?" This question shall be duly put by the chair and acted upon by the Senate.

52. The question, being once determined, must stand as the judgment of the Senate, and cannot during the session be drawn again into debate unless reconsidered, and it shall be in order for any member voting with the prevailing side to move a reconsideration of the same within two succeeding business days.

53. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee, and a standing committee, the question in reference to the standing committee shall be first put.

#### Division of the Question.

54. If the question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided: but on motion to strike out and insert, it shall not be in order to move for a division of the question but the rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition, shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition; nor prevent a subsequent motion to simply strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

55. In filling up blanks, the largest sum and the longest time shall be first put.

#### Previous Question.

56. There shall be a motion for the previous question, which being ordered by a majority of members present, if a quorum, shall have the effect to cut off all debate and bring the Senate to direct vote upon the immediate question or questions on which it has been asked and ordered. The previous question may be asked and ordered upon a single motion, a series of motions or may be made to embrace all authorized motions and amendments and include the bill to its engrossment and third reading and then, on renewal and second of said motion, to its passage or rejection. It shall be in order pending a motion for or after the previous question shall have been ordered on its passage, for the President to entertain and submit a motion to commit with or without instructions to a standing or select committee; and a motion to lay upon the table shall be in order on the second and third reading of a bill.

A call of the Senate shall not be in order after the previous question is in order, unless it shall appear upon an actual count by the President that a quorum is not present.

All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether an appeal or otherwise, without debate.

#### Yeas and Nays.

57. When the yeas and nays are ordered, or a call of the Senate is directed, the names of the members shall be called in alphabetical order.

58. The yeas and nays on any question shall at the desire of one-tenth of the members present, be entered on the Journal, and any member may enter any protest on the Journal upon the determination of any question. After the yeas and nays shall have been taken, and before they are counted or entered on the Journal, the Clerk shall read over the names of those who voted in the affirmative and those who voted in the negative, at which time any member shall have the right to correct any mistake committed in enrolling his name.

59. When a bill or joint resolution passed by the Senate shall be amended by the House of Delegates, the question on agreeing to the bill or joint resolution, as amended, shall be again voted on by yeas and nays in the Senate, and the result entered upon its Journal; in all such cases the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members elected to the Senate shall be necessary.—(Const., art. 7, sec. 31.)

60. In all elections of officers which may take place in the Senate the vote shall be *visa voce*, and be entered upon the Journal.—(Const., art. 6, sec. 44.)

#### Executive Session.

61. When nominations shall be made in writing by the Governor to the Senate, a future day shall be assigned, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise, for taking them into consideration.

62. When acting on the nominations of the Governor, the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Clerk, his assistants, the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper, and all such officers shall be sworn to secrecy.

63. All confidential communications made by the Governor to the Senate, and all proceedings thereon, shall be by the members thereof kept secret until the Senate shall, by the unanimous affirmative vote of the members present, remove the injunction of secrecy.

64. All information and remarks touching the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the Governor to office, shall be kept secret. The Legislative proceedings and the executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept and recorded in separate books.

**Constitutional Amendment.**

65. When an amendment to be proposed to the Constitution is under consideration, the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to the Senate shall not be requisite to decide any question for amendments, or extending to the merits, being short of the final question.

**Adjournment.**

66. When the Senate adjourns each day, it shall stand adjourned to 10 o'clock, a. m., the next day, unless the Senate otherwise direct.

67. When the Senate adjourns each day, every member shall keep his seat until the President leaves the chair.

**Parliamentary Practice.**

68. The Rules of Parliamentary Practice comprised in "A Manual of General Parliamentary Law, with Suggestions for General Rules," by Thos. B. Reed, shall govern the Senate in all cases not provided for by the rules of the Senate or in the Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Delegates. In any case not governed by the said Manual of said rules, the Senate shall be governed by the practice in the Congress of the United States.

69. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; and no rule shall be suspended except by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate present.

**RULES OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.**

(Adopted January 15., 1917.)

**Absence from the House.**

1. No member shall absent himself from the service of the House unless he have leave, or be sick and unable to attend; but any member who conscientiously believes that the seventh day of the week ought to be observed as a Sabbath shall be excused from attending upon the House on that day.

**Adjournment.**

(a) Motion to adjourn, and to fix time to which the House shall adjourn always in order.—*Rule 65.*

(b) Motion to adjourn put without debate.—*Rule 66.*

**Amendment of Rules.**

(a) One day's notice required.—*Rule 66.*

**Amendments**

2. No motion on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

3. A motion to amend a pending amendment may be received, but until it is disposed of, no other motion to amend will be in order. But, pending such amendment, a motion to amend in the nature of a substitute, and a motion to amend that substitute, may be received, but shall not be voted upon until the original matter is perfected.

4. If a substitute for a bill or resolution be offered, a motion to amend the original bill or resolution shall have precedence.

5. If a motion be made to strike out part of a bill or resolution, a motion to amend the part proposed to be stricken out shall have precedence.

6. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time proposed shall be first put, and the question shall be put on names in the order they were nominated.

7. No amendment by way of rider shall be received to any bill after engrossment.

8. After commitment of a bill, and report thereof to the House, it may be amended; but the amendments (if any) reported by the committee, shall be disposed of before any other amendment is considered, unless it be an amendment to an amendment.

9. When a House bill or House joint resolution shall be amended by the Senate, the question on agreeing to the bill or resolution as amended shall be again voted on by yeas and nays, and the result entered on the Journal, and in such a case the affirmative vote of a majority of the members elected to the House shall be necessary.—(Const., art. 7, sec. 31.)

(a) When bill recommitted and amended, question shall again be put on the engrossment of the bill.—*Rule 13.*

(b) Reading of bill for amendment on second reading.—*Rule 19.*

(c) If a motion to strike out certain words be lost, it shall not preclude a motion to strike out part of the same words or a motion to amend, or strike out and insert.—*Rule 45.*

Note—Laying on the table a motion to amend the Journal, does not carry the Journal with it.

#### Appeals.

Debate upon, limited.—*Rule 83.*

#### Ayes and Nays.

May be demanded by one-tenth of members.—*Rule 55.*

#### Ballot.

No ballot permitted.—*Rule 45.*

#### Bills.

10. Bills shall be introduced on the part of a committee, or on motion for leave being granted.

11. All bills introduced by motion for leave shall be referred to the appropriate committee without printing and all such bills shall be treated in committee as resolutions of inquiry, and if the committee report a bill different from the one so introduced, such bill shall be received and treated by the House as the original bill.

12. Before any bill is read by the Clerk, he shall state to the House whether it is on its first, second or third reading.

13. A bill may be recommitted at any time before its passage. Should such recommitment take place after its engrossment, and an amendment be reported and agreed to by the House, the question shall be again put on the engrossment of the bill.

14. No bill shall become a law until it has been fully and distinctly read on three different days, unless in case of urgency, by a vote of four-fifths of the members present, taken by yeas and nays on each bill, this rule be dispensed with. Upon any bill there may be a motion to dispense with the constitutional rule, in order that the bill may be read twice or three times on the same day, and upon the first or second reading of any bill, there may be a motion to dispense with the constitutional rule, in order that the bill, may, upon such reading, be read by its title. *Provided*, in all cases, that there be three readings of each bill, and that an engrossed bill shall be fully and distinctly read.—(Const., art. 6, sec. 29.)

15. On the passage of a bill by the House, a motion may be made that it take effect from its passage; and if said motion be adopted by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the House, taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall communicate that fact to the Senate along with the bill.—(Const., art. 6, sec. 30.)

(a) No amendments by way of rider.—*Rule 7.*

(b) Amendments after commitment.—*Rules 8.*

#### Bills—First Reading.

16. The first reading of a bill shall be for information; and if opposition be made to it, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no opposition be made, or if the question to reject be lost, it shall be regarded as ordered to its second reading, unless the House otherwise specially direct. All bills reported from the Senate shall be referred to the appropriate committee on the first reading.

17. On the first reading of a bill, it may at any stage of the reading be rejected on motion. If the committee to which the bill was referred shall have reported adversely to the bill, the Speaker shall, immediately after the same is reported by its title, propound the question, "Shall the bill be rejected?"

**Bills—Second Reading.**

18. No bill shall be put upon its second reading until the same shall have been printed and delivered to the members of the House at least one day previous to such reading, unless in cases of emergency.

**Bills—Third Reading.**

On passage of every bill the vote shall be by yeas and nays.—*Rule 25.*

**Blanks.**

In filling, questions to be put first on largest sum and longest time.—*Rule 6.*

19. On the second reading of a bill, on the demand of any two members, it shall be read section by section or amendment, and when the amendments as may be moved are disposed of, the question, unless the House otherwise orders, shall be, if a House bill, "Shall the bill be engrossed and ordered to the third reading?" If a House bill should be ordered to its engrossment and third reading and amendments have been made thereto, the type from which the bill was originally printed shall be changed to conform with the amendments. The bill shall then be re-printed and shall be the engrossed bill, and shall be designated as such. If no amendments are made the bill as originally printed may be ordered to its third reading and shall become the engrossed bill, and shall be designated as such. All House bills ordered to their engrossment and third reading shall be jacketed and endorsed with their number, title, by whom introduced, and if the bill is finally passed, the date of its passage and the signature of the Clerk. If a bill should be passed by the Senate and returned to the House without amendment, or if amended and the amendment or amendments be agreed to, it shall be turned over to the Joint Committee on Passed Bills otherwise known as the Committee on Enrolled Bills. In the case of a Senate bill on second reading, if the same be amended by the House and passed as amended, the amendment or amendments shall be noted in full on slips of paper in typewriting and attached to the bill at the proper place by the Clerk before the bill is returned to the Senate, and all the amendments shall also appear in the House Journal.

**Clerk.**

20. It shall be the Clerk's duty to read to the House all papers ordered to be read; to call the roll and note and report the absentees, when a call of the House is ordered; to call the roll and note the answers of members, when a question is taken by yeas and nays; to assist, under the direction of the Speaker, in taking the count when any vote of the House is taken, to notify committees of their appointment, and the business referred to them; to superintend the execution of all printing ordered by the House, and to report to the Speaker, to be submitted to the House, every failure of the printer to execute the same properly and promptly.

21. The Clerk shall have the custody of all records and papers of the House, and shall not allow them to be taken from the table or out of his possession without the leave of the House, unless to be delivered to committees to whom they may have been referred. He shall endorse on bills and papers brief notes of proceedings had thereon by the House and preserve the same in convenient files for reference.

**Committee of the Whole.**

22. When the House shall resolve to go into the Committee of the Whole, the Speaker shall leave his chair and appoint a Chairman to preside in the Committee.

23. The Committee of the Whole shall consider and report on such subjects as may be committed to it by the House. The rules of the House shall be observed by the Committee of the Whole, so far as they are applicable, except the rules limiting the times of speaking, concerning the previous question, and taking the yeas and nays. The proceedings in Committee of the Whole shall not be recorded on the Journal of the House except so far as reported to the House by the chairman of the Committee.

**Committees.**

24. The following standing committees, to be appointed at the commencement of each session shall consist of not less than five nor more than fifteen members, namely:

- On Elections and Privileges.
- On the Judiciary.
- On Federal Relations.
- On Taxation and Finance.
- On Military Affairs.
- On Prohibition and Temperance.

On Education.  
 On Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations.  
 On Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies.  
 On Road and Internal Navigation.  
 On Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.  
 On Claims and Grievances.  
 On Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.  
 On Printing and Contingent Expenses.  
 On the Executive Offices and Library.  
 On Forestry and Conservation.  
 On Arts, Science and General Improvements.  
 On the Penitentiary.  
 On Mines and Mining.  
 On Immigration and Agriculture.  
 On State Boundaries.  
 On Rail roads.  
 On Labor.  
 On Medicine and Sanitation.  
 On Game and Fish.  
 On Insurance.  
 On Rules.

25. The Committee on Elections and Privileges shall examine and report upon all the certificates, and other evidences referred to them, touching the right of persons claiming to have been elected members of this House, or to any office for the State at large; and also upon other petitions and matters touching elections and returns, or relating to the privileges of members and officers of the House, or witnesses attending the House or any committee thereof, as shall be referred to them.

26. The Committee on Taxation and Finance shall, as soon as possible, after the commencement of the regular session, report the general tax and appropriation bills with an estimate of the probable revenue and expenditures of the two years, and of the public debt. They shall from time to time report such measures for equalizing and reducing taxation, supplying revenue and facilitating the collection thereof, reducing the public expenditure, and providing for the principal and interest of the public debt as may seem to them expedient; and they shall further examine into and report upon all such matters and propositions relating to taxation and finance as shall be referred to them by the House.

All motions directing payment of money to be referred to Committee on Taxation and Finance.—  
*Rule 68.*

27. All claims against the State, which may be presented to the House, shall be referred to the Committee on Claims and Grievances, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

28. The Committee on Executive Offices and Library shall examine the several public offices and library, and report whether their books and accounts are properly kept; whether the public money has been disbursed according to law; and diligence used in the collection of revenue; and whether the money received is properly accounted for. They shall report from time to time such measures as may seem to them necessary to add to the economy of the executive officers and the accountability of their officers.

29. Every committee, by a majority of their number, may elect a chairman, but if no such election be made, the first named member of the committee, if it be appointed by the Speaker, shall act as chairman.

30. Every committee shall meet at such time as they may appoint, or on the call of the chairman or any two of its members.

31. The several standing committees shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise. All committees shall submit their reports to the House in writing.

32. No committee shall sit without special leave while the House is in session.

33. Special committees shall consist of five members, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

34. A majority of a committee shall be a quorum thereof.

35. The Speaker shall name the members who are to serve upon committees, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

#### Debats.

36. No question shall be debated until it has been propounded by the Speaker, and then the mover shall have the right to explain his view in preference to any other member.

37. When a member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the House he shall first rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and shall confine himself to the question under debate and avoid all personality and indecorous or disrespectful language.

38. When a member arises and addresses the Chair, the Speaker shall recognize him by name but no member in debate shall designate another by name.

39. When two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker, shall name the person to speak; but in all cases the member who shall first rise and address the Chair shall speak first.

40. No one shall disturb or interrupt a member who is speaking, without his permission, except to call to order, if he be transgressing the rules.

41. No member shall speak more than twice to the same question without leave of the House.

42. When the Speaker is putting the question, any member who has not spoken before to the matter, may speak to the question before the negative is put.

**Division of House.**

43. When the question is put and the Speaker shall have doubt as to the result of the vote, or a division be called for, the House shall divide, and those in the affirmative of the question shall rise from their seats and remain standing until they are counted, and afterwards those in the negative. The count may be made by the Speaker, or if he so directs, by the Clerk, or two members, one from each side, to be named for that purpose by the Speaker. When the result is ascertained the Speaker shall rise and state the decision of the House.

Any member may call for division.—*Rule 37.*

**Division of Question.**

44. Any member may call for a division of any question pending, before the vote thereon is taken, if it comprehend propositions in substance so distinct that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition will remain for the decision of the House, but the member calling for the division of a question shall state in what manner he proposes it shall be divided.

45. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed divisible, and though a motion to strike out be lost, it shall not preclude a motion to strike out part of the same words or a motion to amend or to strike out and insert.

**Doorkeeper**

46. The doorkeeper shall attend the House while in session, and under the direction of the Speaker execute the orders of the House respecting the admission and the exclusion of persons from the hall. He shall, when required by the Speaker, aid in the enforcement of order.

**Election of Officers.**

47. The House, at the commencement of each session, shall elect its Speaker, Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper.

48. In the election of officers by the House, the vote shall be given *viva voce*, and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to elect. If, upon any vote there be no election, the person having the lowest number of votes shall be dropped, and any votes thereafter given to such person shall not be taken in to the count to affect the result in any way. But if two or more have the lowest and equal number of votes they may be voted for again. No question before the House, or in committee of the whole, shall be voted on by ballot.

**Floor.**

Who entitled to privilege of.—*Rule 72.*

**Indefinite Postponement.**

49. When a question is postponed indefinitely, the same shall not be acted on again during the session.

50. The Janitor, under the direction of the Speaker, shall have care of the hall and committee rooms of the House, and keep the same, at all times, in a neat and proper condition.

**Journal.**

51. The Clerk of the House, under the direction of the Speaker, shall keep a full and correct Journal of the proceedings; and it shall be the duty of the Speaker to examine the Journal daily before it is read and cause all errors and omissions therein to be corrected.

52. When the Journal has been read to the end that any mistake made in the entry may be corrected, if no objection be made, it shall stand approved, but if objection be made the first question of the House shall be to dispose of the same, and when such objections are disposed of and the Journal corrected, as the House may order, it shall stand as approved. After the printed Journal has been approved and fully marked for correction, the type from which it was printed shall be changed in accordance therewith. From the type so corrected shall be printed the number of copies

required by law for the regular bound volumes of the Journal. In addition thereto six copies shall be printed on 6x9 heavy weight bond paper, with blank lines at the end of each day's proceedings for the signatures of the Speaker and Clerk, and these shall be the official journals of the House. They shall be bound in flexible binding, and bear the imprint on the back, "Official Journal of the House of Delegates of West Virginia," with designation of regular or special session, as the case may be, and the year. After being signed by the proper officers, two of these copies shall be retained in the office of the Clerk, and one copy shall be lodged in the office of the Governor, one with the Secretary of State, one with the Department of Archives and History, and one with the Clerk of the Senate.

53. It shall be the duty of the Clerk to furnish a copy of each day's proceedings of the Journal to the printer, to be printed and distributed without delay.

54. Every written motion made to the House shall be inserted in the Journal with the name of the member making it, unless it be withdrawn on the same day it is submitted.

#### Lie on the Table.

- (a) Motion to lie on table not debatable.—*Rule 66.*
- (b) When a resolution is presented containing no reference of subject matter to committee, it shall lie on the table for one day.—*Rule 67.*
- (c) When motion to take from table in order.—*Rule 76.*

#### Manual and Rules.

55. The rules of the parliamentary practice, comprised in Jefferson's Manual, shall govern the House in all cases not provided for by the rules of the House or joint rules of the Senate and House of Delegates.

56. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor, and no rule shall be suspended except by a vote of at least two-thirds of the members present, unless the same is favorably reported by the Committee on Rules when either may be done by a majority vote of the members present.

#### Meeting of the House.

57. The House, unless it shall be otherwise directed by special order, shall meet every day, except Sunday, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

58. There shall be appointed by the Speaker an official Chaplain of the House whose duty it shall be to be present at the convening of each day's session for the purpose of opening the House with prayer. His compensation shall be fixed by the Committee on Taxation and Finance.

#### Messages.

59. The Speaker shall take the chair and call the House to order precisely at the hour of meeting, and, if a quorum be present, cause the Journal of the preceding day to be read.

60. When a message from the Executive or Senate is announced, other business shall be suspended until it is received, unless the House be at the time actually engaged in taking a vote on some question, in which case it shall be received as soon as the result of the vote is announced. When received, it shall lie on the table to be disposed of in its turn, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

#### Motions and Resolutions.

61. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, but to adjourn, to lie on the table for the previous question, to postpone to a specific day, to commit, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely, which motions shall severally have precedence in the order in which they are here arranged.

62. When a motion is made it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, shall be handed to the Chair, and read aloud by the Clerk, and shall then be deemed to be in possession of the House; it may be withdrawn by the mover before any order of the House respecting the same has been made.

63. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desires it.

64. When a motion is made to commit any subject to a special committee, a motion to commit the same to the Committee of the Whole, or a standing committee, shall have precedence.

65. A motion to adjourn, and a motion to fix the time to which the House shall adjourn, shall always be in order if the mover be entitled to the floor.

66. The motion to adjourn and to lie on the table shall be put without debate.

67. When a resolution is presented containing no reference of the subject thereof to a committee, it shall lie on the table for one day, to come up under the eighth order of business, unless a majority of the House order otherwise.

68. Every motion or resolution directing the appropriation or payment of money shall, unless otherwise ordered by the House, be referred without debate, to the Committee on Taxation and Finance.

Oaths.

69. The Speaker or Clerk shall have authority to administer any oaths required by the business of the House.

Objection.

Resolution not of inquiry shall lie over one day.—*Rule 67.*

Order and Decorum.

70. While the Speaker is putting any question, or ascertaining the result, no one shall walk out of or across the House, nor when a member is speaking pass between him and the Chair.

71. If a member speaking or otherwise transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order in which case, the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed, if any member object, without leave of the House, and if the case require it, shall be liable to the censure of the House.

72. No member or other person shall visit or remain by the Clerk's table while the yeas and nays are being called; and no person, except members, ex-members and officers of the Legislature, State officers, members and ex-members of the Judiciary, shall be admitted upon the floor of the House, except by permission of the Speaker.

73. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table. And no member shall be held to answer, or be subjected to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken, or other business has intervened after the words were spoken and before the exception to them was taken.

Speaker to preserve order.—*Rule 67.*

Order of Business.

74. The order of business for each day shall be:

- I. To read, correct and approve the Journal.
- II. To receive and consider reports of standing committees.
- III. To receive and consider reports of select committees.
- IV. To receive and consider messages from the Executive.
- V. To receive messages from the Senate, and consider amendments, proposed by the Senate to bills passed by the House.
- VI. To receive resolutions and petitions.
- VII. Bills introduced on motion for leave and referred to appropriate committees.
- VIII. To act on unfinished business of preceding day, and resolutions lying over from the previous day, but no resolution shall lose its place on the calendar by not being acted on the day following that on which it was offered.
- IX. House and Senate Bills on third reading.
- X. House and Senate Bills on second reading.
- XI. House and Senate Bills on first reading.
- XII. The order of the day, unless a subject was made the order of the day for a particular hour, in which case it may be called for by any member when the hour arrives.
- XIII. Miscellaneous business.

75. All questions relating to priority of business shall be decided without debate.

76. A bill or resolution laid on the table may be taken up by a vote of the House at any time after the seventh order of business is disposed of.

Petitions.

77. The member who presents a petition or memorial or offers a resolution on which a vote of the House is taken, shall be named on the Journal.

Previous Question.

78. If the previous question be demanded by not less than seven members, the Speaker shall, without debate, put the question, "Shall the main question be now put?" If this question be decided in the affirmative, all further debate shall cease and the vote be at once taken on the proposi-



tion pending before the House. When the House refuses to order the main question, the consideration of the subject shall be resumed as if the previous question had not been demanded.

79. The previous question shall not be admitted in the Committee of the Whole.

#### Printing Documents.

80. Documents printed by order of the House shall be printed in pages of the same size as those of the Journal; and a copy of every such document, bound up with the Journal, shall be furnished by the printer to each member of the House at the close of the session, or as soon as possible thereafter; and twenty additional copies, bound as aforesaid, shall be delivered to the Clerk of the House, to be distributed as the House may order.

Printing of bills, before second reading.—*Rule 18.*

#### ● Reconsideration.

81. A question being once determined must stand as the judgment of the House and cannot again be drawn into debate during the same session, unless reconsidered. But it shall be in order for any member of the majority, on the same or succeeding day, to move for a reconsideration thereof and such a motion, if seconded, shall take precedence of all other questions except a motion to adjourn, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the House; and if the House decides to reconsider any member may thereafter call the subject up for consideration.

82. When a majority of members present vote in the affirmative on any question, but the question be lost because it is one in which the concurrence of a greater number than a majority of a quorum is necessary to an affirmative decision, any member may move for a reconsideration.

#### Resolutions.

See "Motions and Resolutions."

#### Rules.

See "Manual and Rules," and *Rules 55 and 56.*

#### Sergeant-at-Arms.

83. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall give bond, with surety, in the penalty of two thousand dollars, payable to the State of West Virginia, and conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office; such bond to be approved by the Speaker and filed with the Clerk of the House for safe keeping.

84. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to attend the House while in session; to aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the Speaker; to execute the commands of the House, from time to time, together with all such process issued under its authority as may be directed to him by the Speaker.

85. The Sergeant-at-Arms, under the direction of the Speaker, shall superintend the distribution by the pages of all documents and papers to be distributed to the members.

86. It shall also be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to keep the accounts for pay and mileage of members, officers and attaches, to prepare and sign warrants or requisitions for the same, and if required by any member, who shall endorse his warrant or requisition for that purpose, to draw the money thereon and pay over the same to the member entitled thereto.

#### Speaker.

87. It shall be the duty of the Speaker to preserve order and decorum while the House is in session; to enforce the rules and orders of the House; to prescribe the order in which business shall come up for consideration, subject to the rules and orders of the House; to announce the question of business before the House when properly requested by any members; to receive all messages and other communications; to put to vote all questions which are properly moved; to announce the result of all votes and to authenticate when necessary the acts and proceedings of the House.

88. The Speaker shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House. He may speak to questions of order in preference to other members, and may make the concluding speech on any appeal from his decision, notwithstanding he may have before spoken on the question but no other member shall speak more than once on such appeal without leave of the House.

89. When properly requested by a member, he shall inform the House upon any point of order or practice pertinent to the business before it.

90. If any question be put upon a bill or resolution, the Speaker shall state the same, without argument.

91. If there be any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby or gallery, the Speaker or chairman of the Committee of the Whole may order the same to be cleared.

92. The Speaker, subject to the orders of the House, may assign convenient seats within the bar to stenographers and reporters wishing to take down the proceedings.

93. The Speaker may name any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but no one by virtue of such appointment, shall act as Speaker for more than three days.

94. If the Speaker be absent at the time appointed for the meeting of the House, it shall be called to order by the Clerk, and a Speaker *pro tem*, appointed by the House.

94-a. The Speaker shall, as soon as practical after his election, appoint for the House such number of Committee clerks, Floor pages, Journal pages, and other attaches as the House may by resolution direct, and may at his discretion, remove any person so appointed and appoint another in his stead. He may also appoint, without resolution, a private secretary, and a stenographer to himself.

The Clerk of the House of Delegates, in addition to the Assistant Clerks, provided for by section 18 of Chapter 12 of the Code, may appoint a stenographer to himself, and such other assistants as the House may by resolution direct, and shall have power at any time to remove such appointee from office and appoint others in their stead at his discretion.

All resolutions relating to the appointment of persons mentioned in this section, or prescribing the salary or pay of such persons, shall originate in and come from the Committee on Rules.

94-b. The Speaker may, from time to time, designate such times as he may deem necessary for the consideration of bills of a local nature, and such bills shall be placed in a special calendar.

#### Voting.

95. On the passage of every bill, and when the yeas and nays on any question are called for by one-tenth of those present, the Speaker shall direct the roll to be called, and every member present shall answer aye or no, when his name is called. Before the result is announced the Clerk shall read to the House the names of those who voted in the affirmative, and then those who voted in the negative, at which time any member may correct a mistake committed in taking down his vote. The result shall then be announced, and the yeas and nays entered on the Journal, but if the House so order, the announcement of the result and the entry of the yeas and nays entered upon the Journal may be postponed to the succeeding day, with liberty to absent members, at any time before the result is announced by the Speaker, to appear and vote aye or no, in the presence of the House; and any member may in the presence of the House change his vote before the result is announced.

96. Upon calls of the House, in taking the yeas and nays, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically.

97. Every question shall be first put in the affirmative and then in the negative; each member present shall vote on every question, and the Speaker shall declare whether the yeas or nays have it, which declaration shall stand as the judgment of the House, unless a member call for a division, in which event the Speaker shall divide the House.

98. Every member within the bar when a question is put, shall vote, unless he is immediately and particularly interested therein, or the House excuses him. A motion to excuse a member from voting must be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced, and it shall be decided without debate, except that the member making the motion may briefly state the reason why, in his opinion, it ought to be adopted.

99. No member shall vote on any question in the result of which he is immediately and particularly interested; and, except in the case provided for in the ninety-fifth rule, no member shall vote if he was not within the bar when the question was put, unless leave be given him by the House.

(a) Voting for officers.—*Rule 48.*

(b) Voting on bills amended by Senate.—*Rule 9.*

#### Writs, Warrants and Subpoenas.

100. All writs, warrants and subpoenas ordered by the House shall be signed by the Speaker and attested by the Clerk.

#### Yeas and Nays.

May be demanded by one-tenth members present.—*Rule 96.*

# BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### United States Senators.

**NATHAN GOFF** (Republican), of Clarksburg, was born at Clarksburg, Va. (now W. Va.), February 9, 1843; was educated at the Northwestern Virginia Academy, Georgetown College, and the University of the City of New York; was admitted to the bar in 1865; in 1867 was elected a member of the West Virginia Legislature; in 1868 was appointed United States attorney for the district of West Virginia, to which position he was reappointed in 1872, 1876, and 1880; resigned the district attorneyship in January, 1881, when he was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President Hayes; in March, 1881, President Garfield appointed him district attorney for West Virginia, which position he again resigned in July, 1882; enlisted in the Union Army in June, 1861, in the Third Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry; served as lieutenant and adjutant of Company G, and as major of the Fourth Virginia Volunteer Cavalry; was Republican candidate for Congress in 1870 and 1874 in the first West Virginia district; was candidate of the Republican Party for governor of West Virginia in 1876, and was defeated by Hon. H. M. Mathews; was elected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, and Fiftieth Congresses; in 1888 was elected governor on face of the returns, but the legislature, which was Democratic, seated his opponent; was appointed United States circuit judge in 1892 for the fourth judicial circuit, including the States of West Virginia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and was married in 1867 to Miss Laura E. Despard, of Clarksburg, and has two sons; was elected United States Senator by the legislature February 21, 1913. His term of service will expire March 3, 1919. Committee assignments Sixty-fifth Congress: Banking and Currency, Claims, Conservation of National Resources, Expenditures in the Department of Labor, Immigration, Interoceanic Canals, Pensions, Philippines, Railroads, and University of the United States.

**HOWARD SUTHERLAND** (Republican), of Elkins, was born September 8, 1865, near Kirkwood, St. Louis County, Mo.; attended the public schools of St. Louis County and city; was graduated with A. B. degree from Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., class of 1889; edited a Republican newspaper at Fulton immediately after graduation; went to Washington in March, 1890, as clerk, at \$1,000, in Census Office; being promoted through intervening grades, became chief of population division in February, 1891; also studied law at Columbian University; resigned, and in March, 1893, moved to West Virginia; is married, and is in the timber and coal lands business. He is a member of a number of fraternal and benevolent societies; was State senator of West Virginia 1908-1912; was chairman of West Virginia good roads commission, which framed the first laws for permanent improvement of West Virginia roads; vice president West Virginia Board of Trade; director Davis Trust Co.; president board of trustees Davis and Elkins Presbyterian College; was elected to the Sixty-third Congress, and re-elected to the Sixty-fourth Congress; was elected to the United States Senate November 7, 1916, receiving 144,243 votes, to 138,585 for W. E. Chilton, Democrat, and 4,881 for G. A. Gneiser, Socialist, for six-year term ending March 3, 1923. Committee assignments Sixty-fifth Congress: Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress, Census, Geological Survey, Industrial Expositions, Investigate Trespassers upon Indian Lands, Military Affairs, Mines and Mining, Public Buildings and Grounds.

## Representatives.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**—COUNTIES: Brooke, Hancock, Marion, Marshall, Ohio, Taylor, and Wetzel (7 counties.) Population (1910), 194,726.

M. M. NEELY (Democrat), of Fairmont, was born on November 9, 1874, at Grove, Doddridge County, W. Va.; parents, Alfred Neely and Mary (Morris) Neely; served in the West Virginia Volunteer Infantry through the Spanish-American War; was graduated from the academic and law departments of West Virginia University; was admitted to the Marion County bar in 1902, and since that time has been continuously engaged in the practice of the law at Fairmont; was married October 21, 1903, to Miss Alberta Claire Ramage, of Fairmont; they have two sons, Alfred R. Neely and John Champ Neely, and one daughter, Corinne Neely; was mayor of Fairmont 1908-1910; clerk of the House of Delegates of West Virginia 1911-1913; was elected to the Sixty-third Congress October 14, 1913, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John W. Davis, who was appointed Solicitor General of the United States, and was re-elected to the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Congress. Assigned to the Judiciary Committee in the latter body.

**SECOND DISTRICT.**—COUNTIES: Barbour, Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Pendleton, Preston, Randolph, and Tucker (13 counties.) Population (1910), 211,690.

GEORGE M. BOWERS (Republican), of Martinsburg, W. Va., was born September 13, 1863, at Gerrardstown, W. Va., in the heart of the Shenandoah Valley. Was a member of the West Virginia Legislature at the age of 28; a candidate for auditor of the State in 1888; census superintendent in 1890; treasurer World's Fair managers in 1893; appointed by President McKinley Commissioner of Fisheries in February, 1898, and reappointed by President Roosevelt and President Taft; resigned April 16, 1913. Elected at a special election held in the second congressional district of West Virginia on May 9, 1916, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. William G. Brown. Was nominated on June 6, 1916, by a majority of nearly 10,000 votes, and re-elected November 7, 1916, to the Sixty-fifth Congress. Assigned to the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee in the latter body.

**THIRD DISTRICT.**—COUNTIES: Braxton, Calhoun, Clay, Doddridge, Giltner, Harrison, Lewis, Nicholas, Ritchie, Upshur, and Webster (11 counties.) Population (1910), 197,110.

STUART F. REED (Republican), of Clarksburg, was born and reared on a farm in Barbour County, W. Va. He obtained money to attend college by saving his earnings as a farm hand and country-school teacher. A brief summary of Mr. Reed's career appearing in the last edition of "Who's Who in America" shows that he was editor Clarksburg Telegram eight years; elected president West Virginia Editorial Association three terms; elected State senator serving four years; was chairman senate committee on education; regent West Virginia University; originator of School of Commerce and founder of the Athenaeum (college journal) of the university; member West Virginia Republican State committee; vice president National League of Republican Clubs; member national literary bureau of Republican national executive committee; member World's Literary Congress (Chicago); vice president National Republican Editorial Association (Washington, D. C., 1904); declined appointment consul general, Buenos Aires, 1905; president board trustees Broadhus Classical and Scientific Institute 1901-1908; eminent commander Knights Templar 1908; member International Tax Conference, Louisville, Ky., 1909; president State Y. M. C. A. convention 1910; elected secretary of state of West Virginia two consecutive terms, 1909-1917; vice president West Virginia Semi-Centennial Commission 1913; elected president Association of American Secretaries of State, Cincinnati, 1915; received diploma (Fairmont State Normal) and degrees LL. B. (West Virginia University), and Ph. D. (Salem College); married Miss Bonnie Belle Smith, of Clarksburg; is a Shriner, Elk, and Modern Woodman of America; Baptist; was elected to the Sixty-fifth Congress by a majority of 680, receiving 23,442 votes, to 22,762 for F. N. Alderson, Democrat

**FOURTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES:** Cabell, Jackson, Mason, Pleasants, Putnam, Roane, Tyler, Wirt, and Wood (9 counties). Population (1910), 202,123.

**HARRY C. WOODYARD** (Republican), of Spencer, W. Va.; born November 13, 1867, at Spencer, W. Va.; served four years as State senator from the fourth senatorial district of West Virginia; was elected as Representative in Congress from the fourth congressional district in 1902, and served in the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-first Congresses; was elected November 7, 1916, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Hunter H. Moss, jr., in the Sixty-fourth Congress, and also as a member of the Sixty-fifth Congress.

**FIFTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES:** Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Monroe, Summers, Wayne, and Wyoming (9 counties). Population (1910), 206,573.

**EDWARD COOPER** (Republican), of Bramwell, W. Va., was born at Treverton, Pa., February 26, 1873, and moved to West Virginia in 1875, in which State he has since lived; was educated at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., taking the degree of B. L. in 1894; engaged in the practice of law for three years, and at the death of his father abandoned the law and engaged actively in the development of coal property in the State of West Virginia; has occupied every position in coal mine; was married in 1895 to Miss Frances Douglass Smith, of Lexington, Va., and has one son, Edward, Jr., and daughter, Frances Douglass; was elected to the Sixty-fourth Congress, and re-elected to the Sixty-fifth Congress, receiving 25,627 votes, to 23,857 cast for his opponent on the Democratic ticket, G. R. C. Wiles, of Williamson, W. Va. The State of West Virginia was re-districted by the legislature of 1915, the new fifth district having now 9 counties, as against 12 in the old fifth district.

**SIXTH DISTRICT.—COUNTIES:** Boone, Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Pocahontas, and Raleigh (6 counties). Population (1910), 203,897.

**ADAM BROWN LITTLEPAGE** (Democrat), of Charleston, was born April 14, 1859, near Charleston, Kanawha County, W. Va. Was married on April 8, 1884, to Miss Eva Collett, of Newport, Ind. He is a lawyer by profession; was elected to the State Senate of West Virginia in 1906, serving four years. In 1910 he was elected to the Sixty-second Congress, defeating the Hon. Joseph Holt Gaines, Republican; was elected to the Sixty-fourth Congress, defeating Hon. S. B. Avis, Republican, and re-elected to the Sixty-fifth Congress, defeating Dr. M. V. Godbey. Assigned to Naval Affairs Committee in the latter body.

#### Members of the State Senate.

**GOODYKOONTZ, WELLS**, President of the Senate. Born June 3, 1872, near Newbern, in Pulaski County, Virginia.

**ANCESTRY:** Son of William McKendree Goodykoontz, who died in 1910, buried in Fairview, at Roanoke; grandson of David, who died in 1871, buried at ancestral home, five miles west of Floyd Courthouse; great grandson of George, who died 1824, and buried same place; great, great grandson of Hans George Gutekunst—the original immigrant—who came over in the Ship "Osgood" from Rotterdam, in 1750, landing at the Port of Philadelphia, (See Vol. 17 Pa., Archives—Second Series—p. 325), died in 1768, and was buried in Frederick County, Virginia.

Senator Goodykoontz's mother was Miss Lucy Woolwine, of Newbern, Virginia; still living.

**EDUCATED:** At Oxford Academy (Va.) under Mr. John K. Harris, a Presbyterian minister and one of the first graduates of Williams (Mass.) College. Read law under Judge Z. T. Dobyns, at Floyd, Virginia. Is also an undergraduate of the law school of Washington and Lee University, where he studied under Mr. John Randolph Tucker and Mr. Charles A.

Graves. Was licensed to practice law on June 9, 1893,—six days after reaching his majority. Located at Williamson February 23, 1894. Was married to Miss Irene Hooper, of Louisiana, December 22, 1898. Was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia on April 1, 1896, and was "admitted and qualified as an Attorney and Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States" December 13, 1909.

**IN POLITICS:** Was elected as a Republican and served as a member of the House of Delegates from the County of Mingo, sessions of 1911. Was nominated, without opposition, by his party for the office of State Senator, and in the general election of 1914 was elected to that office to represent the Sixth District, constituted of McDowell, Mingo, Wayne and Wyoming Counties—leading his ticket in each of the four counties mentioned, his plurality being 3009.

During the sessions of 1915, he served as Chairman of the Committee on Finance—concededly the most powerful of all the Senate committees; also served on other important committees, such as Railroads, Mines and Mining and the Judiciary; and was the recognized floor leader of the Republican party members—they being in the majority.

On the 10th day of January, 1917, he was, by his colleagues, elected to the office of President of the Senate.

President Goodykoontz bears the distinction of being the only President of the West Virginia State Senate, from whose rulings no appeal was ever taken, much less reversed.

Near the close of the regular session of 1917, Senator Fox, the Democratic (minority) leader, on the floor of the Senate said of him:

"We came here, having behind us the experience of other years, and elected a President of this body—not by the vote of the minority, but yielding to the vote of the majority in this chamber—and I want to say now that if there has been one act on the part of the President of this Senate which has precluded any member on the minority side from his full rights, I do not recall it, and I want to express, on the part of the minority, our full appreciation of the courtesy and consideration we have received at the hands of the presiding officer.

"I have never observed a man who has seemed to feel the responsibility of his office—and a very high office it is—more than the President of the Senate, and I would be derelict in my duty—and I am sure I speak for every member on this side of the chamber—if I did not say that he has met every requirement that anyone should expect of a gentleman who fully appreciated the obligation of his oath of office."

**Senator Goodykoontz, in response to these sentiments stated:**

"Through the vicissitudes of life, it has been my good fortune to be elected President of the Senate of West Virginia, and as such officer I am now ex-officio Lieutenant Governor of the State. This came to me by virtue of the majority vote of a select body of men chosen from every section of the State. To have been selected by senators, as their executive head, I regard it as a more distinguished favor than to have been selected by a direct vote of the entire people of the state; not that to have been so preferred, primarily, by the body politic, would not have been a great honor, but that to have been chosen by the representatives of the people, especially by you, my fellow senators, I regard as a still greater honor.

"I am not reluctant to admit that I have thus been favored far beyond my just deserts.

"How many strong and good men are there, in this chamber, who could have better served you as your executive head, than myself? But, since it was you who decreed it, all I could do was to try to be your willful, faithful, honest servant. If I have committed error, such error was of the head and not of the heart. Each senator, in my view, I have regarded as entitled to the same consideration as every other senator—for sundry reasons—among others, because each gentleman represented the sovereign people of a district in a sovereign state. In doing this, I did nothing more

than was my duty to do. Had I done less, I should have been derelict in the fulfillment of a plain obligation.

"I take this opportunity of thanking you, senators, individually and collectively, for your courteous deportment and indulgent conduct toward me during this session. The never-resting, every-wakeful, faithful minority leader has tolerated my rulings without written demurrer. I thank him, the majority, following gallantly behind their courteous, erudite and gallant leader, have not complained. So I thank them. The clerk—than whom none better ever lived—I thank, for, has he not been my parliamentary adviser, guide and friend? The others—attaches and assistants—also I thank, for they have done their part, and have performed it well.

"My remarks should not be concluded without special reference to Senator Miller—the dean of the senate—long a distinguished citizen, legislator and jurist, whose good name and fame will last long after he shall have been gathered unto his fathers. I thank Senator Miller for presiding so gracefully on this occasion.

"My associations with you gentlemen, during the present session, will remain a sweet memory, that shall linger until the light of life shall flicker and go out."

Senator Miller said:

"Our President, as presiding officer, has surpassed our most hopeful expectations. He has been courteous and kind, but deliberate and firm. Every member of the senate has received his full parliamentary rights and privileges, without regard to geographical location, political affiliation or religious opinions. His rulings have been fair, and within the law and precedents of legislative assemblies. During the session no appeal has been taken from the decision of the chair—a record which has not been made by any of the long line of able and distinguished presidents of this body. He has upheld the dignity and maintained the constitutional rights of the senate. He has listened kindly and patiently to the adulations and importunities of those who sought favors at his hands, but has kept in mind that:

'Brief is the span of passing power,  
When homage fills each sunny hour,  
And fawning flatterers pretend  
To be the reigning ruler's friend,  
But when the ruling power is o'er,  
The sycophant is heard no more.'

"May his future paths be pleasant and his efforts be rewarded with success.

**LAW:** With Senator Goodykoontz, politics has only been an incident. Law has been the field that he has cultivated most—first practicing alone, later as a member of the firms of Sheppard & Goodykoontz; Sheppard, Goodykoontz & Scherr, and now Goodykoontz & Scherr, respectively. He has been a participant in much of the heavy litigation growing out of land titles and the intense development of Southern West Virginia. Senator Goodykoontz is now, and for several years past has been, President of the Mingo County Bar Association. He is a member of the American Bar Association and of its Executive Committee.

For years he has taken a lively interest in the West Virginia Bar Association, and was elected President of that association at the meeting held at Greenbrier-White Sulphur Springs in July, 1917.

Of the honors, which have come to Mr. Goodykoontz none have afforded him more gratification than this mark of distinguished favor at the hands of the leaders of the West Virginia bar.

**AS TO BUSINESS:** Senator Goodykoontz is President of the National Bank of Commerce of Williamson, an institution carrying deposits above \$800,000.00, and with resources exceeding \$1,000,000.00; he is the President of the Williamson Light & Ice Company and several other business corporations.

He has never allowed a corporation with which he has been connected—in any official way—to pay him a salary, nor permitted minority shareholders to be imposed upon.

His income arises chiefly from the practice of law and from rents accruing from leases of coal lands to operating companies.

Senator Goddykoontz could be classed as of the moderately well to do; for he is neither poor, nor rich.

The property he has acquired has been paid for out of the sweat of his own brow—for, using his own words, he “inherited nothing but a good name, although, not a very pretty one.”

**FRATERNAL AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES:** Member O'Brien Lodge No. 101, A. F. & A. M. Williamson; Chapter No. 40 Royal Arch, Williamson; Ivanhoe Commandery No. 10 K. T., Bramwell; Beni-Kedem Temple (shrine) Charleston; Guyandotte Club and Huntington Country Club, Huntington.





**ARNOLD, GOHEN CLARKE.** (Republican.) Address: Buckhannon. Born in Buckhannon, Upshur county, January 5, 1885; educated in the common schools, at West Virginia Conference Seminary and West Virginia University, receiving the degree of A. B.; is a practicing attorney; graduated from West Virginia University law school with the degree of LL. B.; elected to the Senate from the Thirteenth District in 1916; is a hold-over senator; in 1917 had committee assignments as follows: Joint Committee on the part of the Senate on Enrolled Bills (Chairman); Judiciary, Claims and Grievances, Forestry and Conservation, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Prohibition and Temperance, Labor, Roads and Navigation.

**BECKWITH, FRANK.** (Democrat.) Address: Charles Town. Born in Middleway, Jefferson county, July 26, 1848; educated in the country schools and in New York; a lawyer by profession, receiving his legal training in Charles Town; member of House of Delegates in 1881 and 1887; appointed Judge Thirteenth Circuit by Governor Wilson to fill the unexpired term of Charles James Faulkner; elected to the State Senate from the Fifteenth District in 1914; in 1917 served on the following Senate standing committees: Judiciary, Education, Banks and Corporations, Penitentiary, Federal Relations, Insurance, Labor, To Examine the Clerk's Office, Prohibition and Temperance.



**BILLINGS, SAMUEL OLEN.** (Republican.) Address: Parsons, West Va. Born at Camptown, Pa; educated in the schools of Bradford county and at the Ohio Business University; came to West Virginia and located in Tucker county; served one term as county surveyor and two terms as county clerk; elected to the State Senate from the Fourteenth District in 1914; in 1917 served on standing committees as follows: Claims and Grievances (Chairman); Public Printing (Chairman); Roads and Navigation, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Railroads, Militia, Federal Relations, Mines and Mining, Medicine and Sanitation, Labor, Forestry and Conservation,

**BURGESS, WALTER F.** (Republican.) Address: Reader, West Va. Born at Fanlight, Wetzel county, April 29, 1877; reared on a farm near Reader; educated in the public schools; is an oil driller and contractor, and has been closely connected with the oil development in Wetzel county; was elected to the Senate from the Second District in 1916; is a hold-over Senator; in 1917 was Chairman of the committee on Roads and Navigation, and a member of the committees on Privileges and Elections, Education, Banks and Corporations, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Claims and Grievances, Prohibition and Temperance.





**CARTER, WILLIAM H.** (Republican.) Address Middlebourne, West Va. Born January 29, 1879, at Centerville, Upshur county; educated in the public schools and at West Virginia Conference Seminary, Buckhannon; a lawyer by profession, receiving his legal education at the state University; served one term as clerk of the county court of Tyler county; elected to the State Senate in 1914, from the Second District; in 1917 his committee assignments were as follows: Penitentiary (Chairman); Labor (Chairman); Judiciary, Education, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Railroads, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Passed and Enrolled Bills.

**COALTER, CARL C.** (Republican.) Address: Hinton West Va. Elected to the State Senate in 1912 as one of the representatives from the Seventh District; re-elected in 1916; is a hold-over Senator. Born in Monroe county, West Va. September 25, 1879; received his education in the public schools; has been engaged in the milling business at Hinton for nineteen years; is General Manager and Treasurer of the Hinton Milling Company; has never held any public office except that of senator; in 1917 he was assigned to and served on the following standing committees of the Senate: Railroads (Ch'n); Privileges and Elections, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Insurance, Mines and Mining, Prohibition and Temperance, Forestry and Conservation.



**COBUN, ANFORD LEE.** (Republican.) Address: Masontown, West Va. Born September 11, 1860, in Masontown, Preston county; educated in the free and county select schools; occupation, merchant; President of the Bank of Masontown; has served as Councilman and Mayor of his native town; elected to the House of Delegates in 1910; re-elected in 1912; elected to the Senate from the Fourteenth District in 1916; is a hold-over Senator; in 1917 served on standing committees as follows: Banks and Corporations (Chairman); Finance, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Federal Relations, Immigration and Agriculture, Mines and Mining, Prohibition and Temperance, Forestry and Conservation.

**DOD ON, RAYMOND.** (Republican.) Address: Spencer, West Va. One of the members of the Senate from the Fourth District, having been elected in 1916; is a hold-over Senator; received his education in the public schools and at West Virginia University, where he took law course; is a practicing attorney at Spencer; was assigned to and served on the following Senate standing committees in the sessions of 1917: Public Buildings and Humane Institutions (Chairman); Militia (Chairman); Banks and Corporations, Federal Relations, Immigration and Agriculture, Labor, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Virginia Debt.





**DUTY, MICHAEL KERN.** (Republican.) Address: Pennsboro, West Va. Born in a cabin on Hickory Run, Tyler county, West Virginia; educated in the common schools, the State Normal School at Fairmont, and the University of Arkansas; studied law at the latter institution and from it holds the degree of LL. B.; has served as Mayor of Pennsboro, County Superintendent of Schools and member of the House of Delegates; elected to the Senate from the Third District in 1916; is a hold-over Senator; committee assignments in 1917: Education (Chairman); Judiciary, Roads and Navigation, Federal Relations, Labor, Claims and Grievances, Rules, Forestry and Conservation, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.

**FOX, FRED LEE.** (Democrat.) Address: Sutton, West Va. Was born in Braxton county, West Virginia, October 24, 1876; received his education in the common schools of Braxton county and at the West Virginia University; by profession is an attorney at law, holding the degree of L. L. B. from the University; was elected to the State Senate in 1912 from the Tenth District; re-elected in 1916; is a hold-over Senator; in the sessions of 1915 and 1917 he was active and prominent as Democratic floor leader; committee assignments in 1917: Judiciary, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Militia, Insurance, Claims and Grievances, Public Printing, Rules and the Virginia Debt.



**FRAZIER, JULIUS EDGAR.** (Democrat.) Address: Buffalo, West Va. Was born December 25, 1865, in the county of Putnam; received his education in the schools of Point Pleasant; is a farmer and traveling salesman by occupation; served a term as Sheriff of Putnam county; was elected to the State Senate in November, 1916; is a hold-over Senator; his committee assignments in the sessions of 1917 were as follows: Privileges and Elections, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Railroads, Immigration and Agriculture, Medicine and Sanitation, and Forestry and Conservation.

**GODBEY, MARTIN VAN BUREN.** (Republican.) Born in Raleigh county, December 19, 1879; educated in the public schools, at Marshall College and at Grant University; a physician and surgeon; received the degree of M. D. from Maryland Medical College; elected to the House of Delegates from Boone county in 1908; a member of the State Board of Health 1909-13; elected to the State Senate in 1914, from the Eighth District; in 1917 had the following committee assignments: Forestry and Conservation (Chairman); To Examine the Clerk's Office (Chairman); Railroads, Insurance, Mines and Mining, Medicine and Sanitation, Public Printing, Rules, Virginia Debt. Appointed Chief Medical Examiner of the Workmen's Compensation Fund, May 1, 1917.





**GREGORY, ROBERT LIVINGSTONE.** (Republican.) Born in Henry County, Virginia, February 26, 1874; died in the city of Parkersburg, February 2, 1918. Was the son of a North Carolina soldier of the Union; reared on a farm; educated at Oxford, North Carolina, and the University of Virginia, studying law at the later institution; located subsequently in Tyler county, this State; city attorney of Sistersville four years; member of the House of Delegates in 1903-4; elected to the Senate from the Third District, in 1914; committee assignment in 1917: Judiciary (Chairman); Privileges and Elections, Roads and Navigation, Banks and Corporations, Immigration and Agriculture.

Medicine and Sanitation, Labor, Public Library and the Virginia Debt.

**GRIBBLE, WALLACE B.** (Republican.) Address: West Union, West Va. Was born at Oxford, Doddridge county; educated in the common and high schools; is an attorney by profession; took a special course in law at West Virginia University; has served as Clerk of the Circuit Court and also as Sheriff of Doddridge county; was elected to the State Senate from the Twelfth District at the November election, 1916; is a hold-over Senator; standing committee assignments in the sessions of 1917: Immigration and Agriculture (Chairman); Finance, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Penitentiary, Militia, Insurance, Medicine and Sanitation, To Examine the Clerk's Office.



**HAWLEY, WILLIAM PUTNAM.** (Republican.) Address: Bluefield, West Va. Born July 22, 1868, in Raleigh county; educated in the common schools and at the State Normal School at Athens; occupation, merchant, banker, manager of a telephone company, and farmer; served as Superintendent of Schools and Sheriff of Mercer county; also, as Chief of Police of Bluefield, and member of City Council for ten years; member of House of Delegates in 1909-11-13; elected to the Senate from the Seventh District in 1914; assigned to committees as follows in 1917: Finance (Chairman); Banks and Corporations, Penitentiary, Medicine and Sanitation, Claims and Grievances, Public Printing, Public Library, Virginia Debt.

**HOGG, DR. GORY.** (Democrat.) Address: Harvey, West Va. Born at Point Pleasant, Mason county, June 29, 1873; educated in the public schools and at West Virginia University; attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, graduating in 1895 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine; shortly thereafter located at Harvey, Fayette county, where he has since been practicing; elected to the Senate from the Ninth District in 1912; in the sessions of 1917 served on the following standing committees of the Senate: Finance, Penitentiary, Federal Relations, Mines and Mining, Medicine and Sanitation, To Examine the Clerk's Office, Forestry and Conservation, Virginia Debt.







**HOUGH, ELMER.** (Republican.) Address: Wellsburg, West Va. Born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1866; educated in the common schools and at California, (Pa.,) Normal and Ada University, Ohio; is a civil engineer by profession and is also engaged in the coal business; has served as President of the following organizations: Wellsburg Board of Trade, Wellsburg Board of Education and the West Virginia S. A. A.; elected to the Senate from the First District in 1916; is a hold-over Senator; committee assignments in 1917: Mines, and Mining (Chairman), Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands (Chairman); Privileges and Elections, Education, Roads and Navigation, Penitentiary, Militia, Public Library.

**KUMP, GARNETT KERR.** (Democrat.) Address: Romney, West Va. Born December 9, 1875; educated in the common schools and at West Virginia University; a lawyer by profession, receiving his legal education at the University; was a member of the House of Delegates in 1905; elected to the Senate in 1912, from the Fifteenth District; re-elected in 1916; is a hold-over Senator; has been the patron of important measures looking to the improvement of the schools and roads of the State; committee assignments, 1917: Judiciary, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Railroads, Federal Relations, Immigration and Agriculture, Medicine and Sanitation, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Prohibition and Temperance, Public Printing.



**LOWE, SCOTT C.** (Democrat.) Address: Fairmont, West Va. Born in Marion county September 22, 1875; educated in the public schools and at the West Virginia University from which he graduated in 1900, receiving the degrees of A. B. and L. L. B.; since 1900 has been engaged in practicing law at Fairmont; was Prosecuting Attorney of Marion county 1905-09; elected to the Senate in 1914 from the Eleventh District; in the sessions of 1917 served on committees of the Senate as follows: Finance, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Roads and Navigation, Penitentiary, Militia, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, To Examine the Clerk's Office, Virginia Debt.

**LUTHER, JOHN WESLEY.** (Republican.) Address: Welch, West Va. Born July 26, 1874, at Shoals, Wayne county; educated in the public schools; occupation, undertaker and embalmer; occupational education received in a College of Anatomy and Sanitary Science; served several years as Supervisor of the Spencer Hospital and two terms as Councilman in the city of Welch; elected to the Senate from Sixth District in 1916; is a hold-over Senator; served on standing committees in 1917, as follows: Privileges and Elections, (Chairman); Federal Relations (Chairman); Finance, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Penitentiary, Immigration and Agriculture, Mines and Mining, Public Printing, To Examine the Clerk's Office.





**McABOY, WILLIAM PRESLEY.** (Republican.) Address: Huntington, West Va. Born at Rutland, Ohio, September 12, 1858; educated in the public schools and at Rio Grande, Ohio; spent most active part of his life on farm and teaching school in Putnam and Cabell counties; elected Sheriff of Putnam county in 1900; is now cashier of the Twentieth Street Bank, Huntington; elected to Senate from the Fifth District in 1914; served on the following committees in sessions of 1917: Prohibition and Temperance (Chairman); Public Library (Chairman); Privileges and Elections, Finance, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Banks and Corporations, Insurance, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Public Printing, Rules, Virginia Debt.

**MILLER, WARREN.** (Republican.) Address: Ripley, West Va. Born in Meigs county, Ohio; educated in public schools and Ohio University; located at Ripley, Jackson county, studied law; Prosecuting Attorney 1881-9; Delegate-at-Large Republican National convention 1884; member House of Delegates 1891; elected to Congress 1894 and 1896; appointed Judge of Circuit Court 1900; elected in 1902; appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court 1903; member House of Delegates 1911; elected to Senate 1914; served on the following committees in 1917: Virginia Debt, (Chairman); Judiciary, Militia, Federal Relations, Immigration and Agriculture, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Public Printing, To Examine the Clerk's Office.



**MONTGOMERY, ARCHIBALD ROGER, JR.** (Democrat.) Address: Clothier, West Va. Born in Radnor township, Delaware county Pennsylvania; educated in public schools and University of Pennsylvania, from which latter institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering; besides following his profession he is also engaged in the coal business; was elected to the Senate from Eighth District in 1916; a hold-over Senator; committee assignments in the sessions of 1917: Privileges and Elections, Finance, Banks and Corporations, Railroads, Mines and Mining, Claims and Grievances, Public Library, Passed and Enrolled Bills.

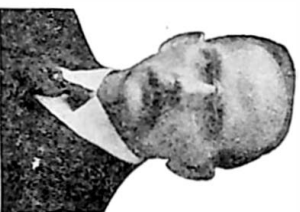
**MORTON, ESKRIDGE H.** (Democrat.) Address: Webster Springs. Elected to Senate in 1914 from the Tenth District. Born in Webster county June 18, 1866; educated in common schools and the state University, where he studied law; County Superintendent Webster county 1889-91; Prosecuting Attorney 1893-7; Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Nicholas county 1887-1901; Sergeant-at-Arms House of Delegates 1903-4; Democratic nominee for Attorney General 1908; delegate Democratic National Convention, Baltimore, 1912; committee assignments, 1917: Judiciary, Education, Roads and Navigation, Insurance, Claims and Grievances; Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Public Printing, Forestry and Conservation, Virginia Debt.



**PARRISH, ROY EARL.** (Republican.) Born November 24, 1888, at Wallace, Harrison county; educated in public schools and West Virginia Wesleyan College and West Virginia University; attorney by profession; studied law at the University; member House of Delegates 1913; chairman Republican Executive Committee Harrison county; elected to the Senate in 1914 from the Twelfth District; committee assignments 1917: Insurance (Chairman); Judiciary, Education, Railroads, Militia, Public Library. Passed Bills, Virginia Debt. Absent with leave from extra session of 1917, having entered the officers' military training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana; subsequently was Second Lieutenant U. S. Reserve, Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, and later held same rank in American Expeditionary Forces in France; killed in battle July 22, 1918.

**SINSEI, DR. CHARLES ARTHUR.** (Republican.)

Address: Grafton, West Va. Born in Pruntytown, June 5, 1864; primary education received in public schools; subsequently attended West Virginia University and Dennison University, Granville, Ohio; a physician and surgeon; professional education received at University of Maryland, Baltimore; served as President of Board of Education and Commissioner of Public Schools, Grafton; member House of Delegates 1915; elected to Senate, 1916 from Eleventh District; a hold-over Senator; committee assignments 1917: Medicine and Sanitation (Chairman); Railroads, Prohibition and Temperance, Education, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Penitentiary, To Examine the Clerk's Office.



**TALBOTT, RICHARD EDWARD.** (Democrat.) Address: Phillippi, West Va. Born on a farm near Phillippi, Barbour county, Feb. 21, 1869; received his earlier education in public schools and the University; graduated from the law department of that institution, receiving degree of L. L. B.; Clerk of the Circuit Court Barbour county, 1897-1903; served as member of the town council, Phillippi, Mayor, and President of the Board of Education; now engaged in the banking business; elected to Senate, 1914 from Thirteenth District; committee assignments 1917: Privileges and Elections, Finance, Education, Banks and Corporations, Labor, Public Library, Prohibition and Temperance.

**ROSENBLUM, BENJAMIN LOUIS.** (Republican.)

Address: Wheeling, West Va. Elected to the Senate from the First District in 1914. Born at Braddock, Pa., June 3, 1880; educated in the common schools, the Western University of Pennsylvania and West Virginia University; studying law at the latter institution; practices in the city of Wheeling; is Vice President of the Ohio County Bar Association and Vice President of the University Club; in session of 1917 was assigned to and served on the following committees: Counties and Municipal Corporations, (Ch'.), Judiciary, Finance, Insurance, Labor, Claims and Grievances, Public Library, To Examine the Clerk's Office.





VENCILL, HENRY G. (Democrat.) Address: Dixie, West Va. Born March 12, 1862, in Russell county, Virginia; was educated in the common schools of Elliott county, Kentucky; is engaged in farming, stock raising and the lumber business; was elected to the Senate in November, 1916, from the Ninth Senatorial District; is a hold-over Senator; during the sessions of 1917 he served on the following standing committees of the Senate: Roads and Navigation, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Militia, Mines and Mining, Immigration and Agriculture, Passed and Enrolled Bills, Public Library.

#### Members of the House of Delegates.

THURMOND, JOSEPH SAMUEL (Democrat.) Speaker of the House of Delegates. Address: Alderson, West Va. Was born May 9, 1855, and reared on a farm in Fayette county, West Virginia. He received his early education in the common schools of that county, and later at Shelton College, Saint Albans, under the tutorage of Dr. P. B. Reynolds. Numbered among his schoolmates are Dr. George B. Foster, of the University of Chicago; Hon. James H. Stewart, present Commissioner of Agriculture of this State; Senator William E. and Hon. Joseph Chilton, and Rev. John McCutcheon, former Baptist pastor of Morgantown, West Virginia. Leaving school he taught in the public schools of Fayette county for several years. He was a member of the Board of Examiners. Afterwards he engaged in the practice of civil engineering and farming, and still later in coal mining and banking. Mr. Thurmond was the first Mayor of Thurmond and was continued in that office for seven years, or until he moved to Greenbrier county in 1910. He was elected to the West Virginia Legislature as a delegate from Greenbrier county in 1914; re-elected in 1916 and in 1917 was made Speaker of the House of Delegates. His home is at Alderson, Greenbrier county, where he owns and successfully manages a farm. Mr. Thurmond has always been an uncompromising Democrat.

AKINS, IRA ALVIN. (Democrat.) Address: Fairmont, West Va. A member of the House of Delegates from Marion county; elected in 1914; re-elected in 1916. Born August 2, 1874, at Circleville, Pa.; attended the common schools and spent one year in high school; came from a line of Scotch-Irish ancestry who settled in Western Pennsylvania; became a resident of West Va. in 1896; occupation railroad conductor; has been connected with the Baltimore & Ohio and the Ohio River railroads twenty-two years; has represented railroad employees in wage adjustments and other ways; committee assignments 1917: Humane Institutions and Public Buildings (Chairman; Medicine and Sanitation, Railroads, Claims and Grievances, Executive Offices, Library.







**ALLEY, J. FRIEND.** (Democrat.) Address: Pine Grove, West Va. Born March 17, 1891, at Pine Grove, Wetzel county; educated in the common schools, and at the Elliott Commercial School, Wheeling; is now cashier of the Bank of Pine Grove; was elected to the House of Delegates as one of the members from Wetzel county in November, 1916, and during the regular session and the extraordinary sessions of 1917 served on the following standing committees of that body: Agriculture, Education, Prohibition and Temperance, Private Corporations and Joint stock Companies, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations.

**ARNOLD, EUGENE HILL.** (Democrat.) Address: Elkins, West Va. Born in San Diego, Cal., June 6, 1890; educated in public schools, Davis and Elkins College and West Virginia University, where he took law course; before studying law was a newspaper reporter in Washington; located at Elkins to practice law in 1914; served two terms as Mayor of Elkins, two terms as member of the Second Congressional District Democratic Executive Committee; elected to House from Randolph Co., in 1916; committee assignments 1917: Federal Relations (Chairman); Judiciary, Virginia Debt, Education, Game and Fish, Penitentiary, Military Affairs; second extra session, Chairman Committee on Enrolled Bills, on part of House.



**BASSEL, JAMES.** (Democrat.) Address: Weston, West Va. Born March 26, 1842, in Harrison county; elementary education received in country schools and at his home; later attended Monongalia Academy, Morgantown; entered United States Military Academy, West Point, June 5, 1863; graduated June 17, 1867, class receiving their diplomas from the hands of General Sherman; commissioned Second Lieutenant Second United States Artillery; resigned November, 1870; served as Lieutenant Colonel in the Egyptian Army; made tour of world 1873-5; elected to House from Lewis in 1916; committee assignments 1917: Military Affairs (Chairman); Federal Relations, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Prohibition and Temperance.

**BAXTER, ARTHUR J.** (Democrat.) Address: Huntington, West Va. Born in Buffalo, N. Y., August 11, 1870; educated in the public and high schools; served three years as Captain of "D" Company, Buffalo City Guards; came to West Virginia in 1902; is an attorney; also a paving and railroad contractor; has resided in Huntington over twelve years; elected to House of Delegates as one of the members from Cabell county in 1916; during the sessions of 1917 served on the following standing committees: Forestry and Conservation (Chairman); Roads and Internal Navigation, Mines and Mining, Medicine and Sanitation, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Rules.





BLAND, ROBERT. (Democrat.) Address: Logan, West Va. Born on a farm in Doddridge county; received his earlier education in public schools and later attended West Virginia University; a practicing attorney, receiving his legal training in the law school of the University; served four years as Mayor of the city of Logan and eight years as Assistant Prosecuting Attorney of Logan county; elected to the House of Delegates in 1914; re-elected in 1916; assigned to the following standing committees in 1917: Mines and Mining (Chairman); Judiciary, Labor, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Virginia Debt.

BOUCHELLE, FRED JULIAN. (Democrat.) Address: Charleston, West Va. Born April 2, 1883, in Thomasville, Georgia; educated in the home schools and at Atlanta, later attended Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., from which institution he graduated with the degree of L. L. B.; for a number of years has been a practicing attorney in the city of Charleston; elected to the House of Delegates in November, 1916, as one of the members from Kanawha county, and had the following assignments on standing committees of the House in 1917: Counties, District and Municipal Corporations (Chairman); Elections and Privileges, Judiciary, Forestry and Conservation, Virginia Debt.



BRAY, ALBERT BERTRAM CALFEE. (Democrat.) Address: Ronceverte, West Va. Born in Princeton, Mercer county, West Virginia, April 2, 1865; educated in common schools—subsequent training “in the school of hard knocks and practical experience;” served on the City Council of Ronceverte, and as President of the Board of Education; is Cashier of the First National Bank of Ronceverte; elected to the House from Greenbrier county in November, 1916; to the standing committees of 1917 was assigned as follows: Taxation and Finance (ranking member); Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Railroads, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Forestry and Conservation.

BURDETT, JAMES SIDNEY. (Republican.) Address: Grafton, West Va. Born August 26, 1893, in Taylor county; educated in the public schools of Grafton, subsequently attending the West Virginia University; took the law course at that institution and is now actively engaged in practicing his profession; was elected to the House of Delegates from Taylor county in November, 1916; during the regular and extra sessions of 1917, he was assigned to and served on the following standing committees of the House: Elections and Privileges, Judiciary, Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Rules, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.





**BURR, MILTON W.** (Democrat.) Address: Bardane, West Va. Born near what is now New Bardane, in 1863, where he is still living; received his education under a private teacher; is a farmer and fruit grower by occupation; was elected to the House of Delegates from Jefferson county in 1914, and re-elected in November, 1916; during the regular and extra sessions of 1917 was assigned to and served on the following standing committees of that body: Immigration and Agriculture (Chairman); Taxation and Finance, State Boundaries, Roads and Internal Navigation, Forestry and Conservation.

**BYRNES, G. W.** (Republican.) Address: Moundsville, West Va. Born in Marshall county, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 5, 1855; received his education in the public schools of that county; occupation, broker; served a number of terms on the town council of Cameron, and has always taken an active interest in public affairs; was chosen as one of the members of the House of Delegates from Marshall county in November, 1916, and in the sessions of 1917 served on the following standing committees: Roads and Internal Navigation, Game and Fish, Forestry and Conservation, Federal Relations.



**CABELL, CHARLES.** (Democrat.) Address: Alum Creek, West Va. Born in Madison, Boone county, April 3, 1862; received his education in the local schools; subsequently removed to Lincoln county; is a farmer and merchant by occupation; at present is engaged in merchandising at Alum Creek, Kanawha county; was elected to the House of Delegates in November, 1916, as a representative from the county of Lincoln, and during the regular and extraordinary sessions of the Legislature of 1917 was assigned to and served on standing committees of the House as follows: Railroads, Game and Fish, State Boundaries.

**CARDER, WILLIAM WARFIELD.** (Democrat.) Address: Green Spring, West Va. Born in Oldtown, Alleghany county, Maryland, February 26, 1863; parents moved to Green Spring about 1877 where he was educated in public schools and under private tutors; occupation, farmer, merchant and all-round business man; a stockholder in the Second National Bank of Cumberland and stockholder and director in the Cumberland Milling Company and the Cumberland Dry Goods and Notion Company; elected to the House from Hampshire county 1916; committee assignments in the sessions of 1917: Claims and Grievances, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Immigration and Agriculture, Labor, Game and Fish.





**CASTO, KENNA.** (Republican.) Address: Staats Mills, West Va. Born January 9, 1891, at Belgrove, Jackson county; received his education in the rural schools; is a teacher by profession; a farmer by occupation; has taught in the public schools for ten years; was first principal of the Beech Grove Public School, of Belgrove; in November, 1916, was elected as one of the representatives from Jackson county to the lower House, and in the regular and special sessions of the Legislature following, served as a member of the committee on Executive Offices, the committee on Library and the committee on the Penitentiary.

**CHIPLEY, JOHN DIXON.** (Democrat.) Address: Moorefield, West Va. Born in Moorefield, June 4, 1866; elementary education received in the free schools, and subsequently spent one year in college; occupation, farming and mercantile milling; has been Surveyor and Sheriff of his county; also, Vice President of the Hardy County Bank, the Hardy County Milling Company, and President of the Branch Mountain Orchard Company and the South Branch Telephone Company; elected to the House of Delegates 1916; committee assignments in the sessions of 1917: Claims and Grievances (Chairman); Immigration and Agriculture, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, State Boundaries.



**CLAY, WILLIAM NATHAN.** (Democrat.) Address: Barboursville. Was born in Wayne county, West Virginia, April 3, 1865, and received his education in the public schools of that county; farmer by occupation; elected Justice of the Peace of Barboursville District in the years 1904, 1908 and 1912; elected as one of the representatives from Cabell county in the House of Delegates in 1916; in the sessions of 1917 was assigned to and served on standing committees, as follows: Elections and Privileges, Insurance, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Education, Executive Offices and Library.

**CONNER, JOHN LEWIS.** (Democrat.) Address: Huntington, West Va. One of the members of the House from Cabell county. Born in Milton; educated in the common and high schools and Marshall College; conductor on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and Chairman and General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen on the Chesapeake & Ohio system; served as delegate to the Grand Lodge of that brotherhood at San Francisco in 1913, and at Detroit in 1916; in the legislative sessions of 1917 had committee assignments as follows: Railroads, Medicine and Sanitation, Prohibition and Temperance, Arts, Science and General Improvements, Claims and Grievances.







COTRILL, E. E. (Democrat.) Address: Sand Fork, West Va. Delegate from Gilmer county. Born June 6, 1866 and educated in the public schools of that county; occupation, farming and timbering; never held any public office until he was elected in 1916 to represent his county in the Legislature. During the regular and extraordinary sessions of 1917 he was assigned to and served on the House standing committees on Taxation and Finance, Education, Labor, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Game and Fish, Roads and Internal Navigation. He also served on the sub-committee appointed to draft the "Good Roads Bill."

CURRY, WILLIAM DEXTER. (Republican.) Address: Point Pleasant, West Va. Born at West Columbia, Mason county, March 23, 1872; educated in the public schools of Point Pleasant and at Walnut Hill, Illinois; by occupation is a master and pilot of river steamers; was a member of the Point Pleasant School Board 1898-1900; elected as one of the representatives from Mason county to the Legislature in 1914; re-elected in 1916; committee assignments in the House in 1917: Mines and Mining, Labor, Game and Fish; during the last week of the regular session was one of the committee appointed to make up the special calendar.



DAVIS, JOSEPH WILBUR. (Democrat.) Address: Macdonald, West Va. Born in Pamplin, Appomattox county, Virginia; received his education in the public schools and at Massey Business College, Richmond; was a farmer by occupation until 1900; came to West Virginia in December of that year and has since been engaged in the mercantile business in Fayette county; was elected as one of the representatives from that county to the Legislature in 1916; during the sessions of 1917 served on the House committees on Penitentiary, Insurance, Mines and Mining, Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.

DIXON, PAYTON ALBERT. (Republican.) Address: Bayard, West Va. Born in Elk Garden, Mineral county, West Virginia, June 25, 1869; educated in public schools; occupation, farmer, breeder of fine Aberdeen cattle, stock dealer and interested in the mercantile business; served as Justice of the Peace in Mineral county, was twice elected and served as President of the Board of Education of Union District, Grant county; in 1916, was chosen as representative from Grant county in the Legislature, and in the sessions of 1917 was assigned to and served on the House standing committees on Prohibition and Temperance, and Federal Relations.





**EMSLEY, JOHN EDWARD.** (Republican.) Address: West Liberty, West Va. One of the representatives from Ohio county. Born January 29, 1881, in Marshall county; educated in the public schools and at West Liberty State Normal School; is a prosperous farmer and dairyman and a breeder of fine cattle; has served as President of the Board of Education of Liberty District, Ohio county; elected to the House of Delegates in November, 1916, and in the sessions of 1917 served on the following standing committees of that body: Roads and Internal Navigation, Claims and Grievances and State Boundaries.

**FERGUSON, R. B.** (Republican.) Address: Bluefield, West Va. Born in Carter county, Tennessee, August 6, 1872; educated in the public schools; occupation, locomotive engineer on the Norfolk & Western Railway; has served eight years in the Bluefield city council and is still a member of that body; has been a member of the Board of Education of Beaver Pond District four years and still serving in that connection; elected to the Legislature in 1916 as one of the delegates from Mercer county; committee assignments in 1917: Education, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, Claims and Grievances, Labor.



**FERGUSON, WILLIAM KIMBALL.** (Democrat.) Address: Fort Gay, West Va. Was born in Wayne county, West Virginia, May 14, 1874, and educated in the common and select schools of that county; by profession, a teacher; a farmer by occupation; has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and was elected to the Legislature in November, 1916, as one of the delegates from Wayne county; in the sessions of 1917 served on House standing committees on Education, Prohibition and Temperance, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, State Boundaries.

**FLEMING, ARCH K.** (Republican.) Address: Folsom, West Va. Delegate from Doddridge county. Born at Center Point, in that county, May 31, 1892; received his elementary education in the common schools and afterwards took special courses at the State Normal School, at Fairmont, and the West Virginia Business College, at Salem; a teacher by profession; was chosen to represent Doddridge county in the Legislature at the November election, 1916, and in the sessions of 1917 served on House standing committees on Prohibition and Temperance, Education, Virginia Debt, Medicine and Sanitation, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations.





**GLOVER, WILLIAM HENRY.** (Republican.) Address: Terra Alta. Born in Preston county, May 17, 1846, near Cranberry Summit (now Terra Alta). Educated in country and public schools; served in the Union army, 1864-5; located at Cranberry Summit when the war closed and engaged in mercantile business; member of the House of Delegates in 1885, 1895, 1897 and 1913; postmaster at Terra Alta 1899-1904; served several terms as Mayor; is a banker and officially connected with the Terra Alta and Englehart Woolen mills; re-elected to the Legislature in 1916; committee assignments, 1917: Judiciary, Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Virginia Debt.

**GRAVES, WILLIAM G.** (Democrat.) Address: Gilboa, West Va. Representative in the House from the county of Nicholas. Born March 25, 1845, in Orange county, Virginia; received his education in free schools and the "civil war;" a farmer and stock dealer; served as Sheriff of Nicholas county for a term of six years; elected to the Legislature in November, 1916, and in the sessions of 1917 served on the following standing committees of the House: Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Claims and Grievances, Printing and Contingent Expenses, Forestry and Conservation, Arts, Science and General Improvements.



**HAGERMAN, HARVEY.** (Republican.) Address: Dan, West Va. One of the representatives in the House of Delegates from McDowell. Born in that county September 15, 1871; received his education in the public schools; is a manufacturer of and dealer in lumber; elected Assessor for the second assessment district of McDowell county in 1896; in 1903 was chosen as one of the delegates to the Legislature; re-elected in 1905; was again elected in 1916, and in the sessions of 1917 served on House standing committees on Federal Relations, Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands.

**HALL, SEPTIMIUS.** (Democrat.) Address: New Martinsville, West Va. One of the delegates from Wetzel. Born in Ritchie county February 14, 1847; educated in the common schools and the New Martinsville high school; is one of five surviving members of the Constitutional Convention of 1872; served one term in the Senate and numerous terms in House; oldest delegate in point of continuous service; the present legislature passed a concurrent resolution in which his long and faithful services were recognized and highly commended; committee assignments 1917: Virginia Debt (Chairman); Elections and Privileges, Taxation and Finance, Insurance, Rules, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Executive Offices and Library.





**HARDMAN, PAUL.** (Democrat.) Address: Hallburg, West Va. Delegate from Clay county. Born at Hardman Bend, Calhoun county, February 22, 1886; received his elementary education in the common schools and later attended Marshall College, at Huntington; is a farmer, lumberman and livestock man; never held public office until he was elected to represent Clay county in the present Legislature; his committee assignments during sessions of 1917 were as follows: Immigration and Agriculture, Executive Offices and Library, Printing and Contingent Expenses, Military Affairs, Arts, Science and General Improvements.

**HARPER, EBENEZER HOWARD.** (Republican.) Address: Keystone, West Va. One of the delegates from McDowell. Born in Tazewell county, Virginia, August 4, 1864; educated in free schools and V. N. C. I. of Va.; lawyer and farmer; graduated at Howard University, Washington, and received the degree of L. L. B.; appointed by Governor White in 1904 on the Board of Regents of the West Virginia Colored Institute; re appointed by Governor Dawson; elected committeeman-at-large by the Republicans in 1912; in the legislative session of 1917 was assigned to House committees on State Boundaries, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Claims and Grievances.



**HARRISON, SAMUEL ROBERTSON.** (Republican.) Address: Clarksburg, West Va. Born in that city; educated in common schools, the Clarksburg high school and the West Virginia University; took the law course in the latter institution and has since been practicing his profession at Clarksburg; also Assistant Clerk of the United States District Court for the Northern District of West Virginia; Clerk of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in 1915; elected to House as a Delegate from Harrison county in 1916; committee assignments in 1917: Judiciary, Roads and Internal Navigation, Military Affairs.

**HARVEY, L. T.** (Democrat.) Address: Framctown, West Va. Born in Doddridge county in 1875; educated in free schools and the Glenville Normal; taught school for years in Gilmer county; moved to Braxton county in 1906, where he purchased a farm; aside from being a farmer he is also a minister; served on the Board of Education of Birch District, Braxton county; elected in 1916 as one of the delegates from Braxton county) committee assignments in 1917: Prohibition and Temperance (Chairman); Education, Penitentiary, Game and Fish, Labor, Arts, Science and General Improvements.







**HAYMOND, FRANK C.** (Democrat.) Address: Fairmont. Born in that city April 13, 1887; graduated at Fairmont State Normal School, 1906; in the fall of 1906 entered Harvard University; in 1910 received the degree of A. B. from Harvard College; a practicing attorney; received his legal education at Harvard Law School; in 1916 elected as one of the delegates from Marion county; committee assignments in 1917: Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies (Chairman); Judiciary, Elections and Privileges; Mines and Mining, Arts, Science and General Improvements, Rules, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands. He also served on the Special Committee on the Virginia Debt.

**HEABERLIN, CHARLES L.** (Republican.) Address: Beckley, West Va. Born in Hancock county, Tennessee, February 12, 1883. Shortly afterward his father moved to Wise county, Virginia. The son was educated there in the free schools and in the high school at Wise, the county seat; now engaged in general insurance and is Vice President and General Manager of the Home Insurance Agency at Beckley; has been a citizen of West Virginia since 1900; worked several years in coal mines; was elected as one of the delegates from Raleigh in 1916; committee assignments, 1917: Taxation and Finance, Insurance, Forestry and Conservation.



**HENSHAW, HARRY PRESTON.** (Democrat.) Address: Bunker Hill, West Va. Born in that village; educated in public schools of Berkeley county, at Shenandoah Academy, Winchester, Va., and the West Virginia University; a prominent and successful farmer and fruit grower in a section noted for its fine farm products and fruits; elected in 1917 as one of the delegates from Berkeley county; committee assignments 1917: Arts, Science and General Improvements (Chairman); Federal Relations, Education, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Immigration and Agriculture, Medicine and Sanitation.

**HERSMAN, ALEXANDER MORRISON.** (Republican.) Address: Spencer, West Va. One of the representatives from Roane. Born in that county August 22, 1858; educated in public schools of Spencer and Burnsville, Braxton county, where he lived for three years; returned from there to Roane where he has engaged in farming and stock raising, near Spencer; served eight years on the district school board; was never a candidate for a political office until 1914, when he was elected to the Legislature; re-elected in 1916; in the sessions of 1917 served on the House standing committees on Elections and Privileges, Printing and Contingent Expenses, Immigration and Agriculture.





**HICKMAN FRANCIS RODNEY.** (Republican.) Address: Middlebourne West Va. Representative from Tyler county. Born at Middlebourne January 11 1870 and received his education there in the public schools; now engaged in the banking business; in past years served as Deputy Clerk of the County Court and Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court of Tyler county; was connected with the Bank of Middlebourne as Assistant Cashier and Cashier for fourteen years; elected to the House of Delegates in 1916, and in the sessions following served on the committees on Prohibition and Temperance, Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies and Virginia Debt.

**HILLEARY JOHN B.** (Republican.) Address: Buckhannon West Va. Born in 1880; educated in the public schools and at Wesleyan College; is a practical printer and an experienced editor who received his occupational and professional training in the newspaper offices at Buckhannon; has served as Secretary and Treasurer of the Republican Executive Committee of Upshur county; elected in 1916 to represent that county in the House of Delegates and in the session of 1917 was assigned to and served on the committees on Military Affairs and Printing and Contingent Expenses.



**HINER GRANVILLE ARMSTRONG.** (Democrat.) Address: Franklin West Va. Born in Pendleton county, Virginia (now W. Va.) Jan. 27 1855; education received in common schools, Bridgewater high school and Oakland Academy Virginia; occupation farming and teaching in public and graded schools; taught twenty-six terms; served as County Supt. of Schools and two terms as Commissioner of the County Court of Pendleton county; elected to House of Delegates 1914 without opposition; re-elected in 1916; sessions of 1917 served on the committees on Education Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Printing and Contingent Expenses Immigration and Agriculture Arts Science and General Improvements.

**HONAKER WILLIAM B.** (Republican.) One of the delegates from the county of Mercer; lives at Matoaka. Born February 11 1870; educated in common, private and summer normal schools; engaged in teaching in Raleigh and Mercer counties from 1888 to 1899; was County Superintendent of Schools of Mercer county from 1895 to 1899; moved to McDowell county in 1902 and engaged in the coal business there until 1908 when he returned to Mercer; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1912; re-elected in 1914; re-elected again in 1916 and served on the committees on Education Rules Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Mines and Mining in the sessions of 1917.





**HUGHES, EVERETT.** (Republican.) Address: Sandyville, West Va. Born in Mason county, May 1, 1895; was educated in the public schools; is a teacher by profession; was appointed principal of the Sandyville school when but nineteen years of age; has always taken a great interest in educational work and the development of the free school system of the State; was elected in 1916 as one of the delegates from Jackson county, and in the sessions of 1917 served on standing committees as follows: Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Claims and Grievances, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.

**HUNTER, CARL HANSON.** (Republican.) Address: Moundsville. One of the representatives from Marshall county. Was born in Moundsville September 10, 1874, and educated there in the public schools; is engaged in the banking business and is actively interested in public affairs and the material development of his home city and county; was elected to the House of Delegates in November, 1916, and served on the committees on Mines and Mining, Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Penitentiary, Railroads and the Virginia Debt, during the sessions of 1917.



**JOHN, WILLIAM SCOTT.** (Republican.) Address: Morgantown, West Va. One of the representatives from Monongalia county. Born in that county January 10, 1878; educated in the public schools and the University, receiving from the latter the degrees of A. B. and L. L. B.; is a lawyer by profession; also interested in coal production and agriculture; instructor in the University law school 1904; law clerk for Supreme Court of Appeals 1905-7; elected to the Legislature in 1916; was minority floor leader in the sessions of 1917; served on the following committees: Judiciary, Railroads, Elections and Privileges, Engrossed Bills and the Virginia Debt

**JOHNSON, LOUIS ARTHUR.** (Democrat.) Address: Clarksburg, West Va. One of the representatives from Harrison county. Born in Roanoke county, Virginia; educated in the public schools and in the University of Virginia, receiving from that institution the degree of B. L.; a lawyer by profession. Before entering upon active practice, he served as assistant instructor in the University of Virginia; elected to the legislature in 1916; in the sessions of 1917 was made chairman of the Judiciary committee, serving, also, on the following committees: Virginia Debt, Elections and Privileges, Game and Fish, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Forestry and Conservation and Printing and Contingent Expenses.





**JONES, LUTHER RAYMOND.** (Republican.) Address: Bald Knob, West Va. Representative from Boone county. Born at Sheridan, Lincoln county, West Virginia, June 18, 1892; was educated in the public schools, the Fairmont State Normal and the Lebanon (Ohio) University; a teacher by profession. Mr. Jones has done much to introduce advanced methods. Before becoming a teacher, he had a varied experience as a farmer, miner and sailor. Elected to the House of Delegates in 1916; in the session of 1917 he served on the following committees: Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Arts, Sciences and General Improvement.

**KOONTZ, LUTHER VAUGHN.** (Democrat.) Address: Clendenin, West Va. Born at Kesler's Cross Lanes, Nicholas county; educated in the public schools; is now extensively engaged in banking and in the oil and gas business. Since the entrance of the United States into the war with Germany, he has devoted much time to Red Cross work and has been a liberal contributor. At present he is interested in arousing the people to the necessity of purchasing Liberty Bonds. Elected to the legislature from Kanawha county in 1916, in the 1917 sessions he served as chairman of the committee on Executive Offices and Buildings, and on the following committees: Railroads, Rules and Penitentiary.



**LESTER, KENN A.** (Democrat.) Address: Pink, West Va. Born in Wirt county, West Virginia, March 24, 1889; educated in the district and select schools; is now engaged in farming, in which business he is regarded as authority insofar as scientific and advanced methods are concerned. Mr. Lester was elected to the legislature from Calhoun county in 1916, and in the sessions of 1917 was assigned to and served on the following standing committees of the House: Education, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, Game and Fish, Insurance, Roads and Internal Navigation.

**MAHAN, THOMAS JONES.** (Republican.) Address: Follansbee, West Va. Representative from Brooke county. Born in Brooke county, Virginia (that part now being Hancock county, West Virginia), in 1846; educated in the common schools and at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio; extensively engaged in the real estate business; has served as a member and President of the Board of Education of Crow Creek District of Brooke county, and as Mayor of Follansbee; elected to the legislature in 1916, he served in the 1917 sessions on the following committees: Immigration and Agriculture, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings and Prohibition.







**PASSAU, CHARLES JACOB.** (Democrat.) Address: Montgomery, West Va. Born in Wheeling, Ohio county, September 23, 1874; educated in the public schools, with occupational training on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, by which company he is at present employed as a locomotive engineer. He was only four years old when his parents came to Fayette county; at the age of twelve he entered the mines and worked there until 1906, when he entered the railroad service. Elected to the legislature in 1916; in the 1917 session, served on the following committees: Labor (Chairman), Federal Relations, Military Affairs, Arts, Science and General Improvements, Medicine and Sanitation.

**MOORE, JOHN.** (Republican.) Address: Bridgeport, West Va. One of the representatives from Harrison county. Born in Bridgeport, Harrison county, and educated in the public schools. At present is actively engaged in farming; is also extensively interested in the hotel business; served eight years as postmaster at Bridgeport; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1916, and served in the 1917 sessions, being a member of the following standing committees: Federal Relations, Labor, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Immigration and Agriculture.



**MOORE, SAMUEL NEWTON.** (Republican.) Address: Keyser, West Va. Representative from the county of Mineral. Born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1863; educated in the common schools; resides in the town of Keyser and is President and Manager of the Potomac Milling & Feed Company; has served three terms as a member of the Council of Keyser and is now serving his second term as a member of the Board of Review and Equalization of Mineral county; elected to the House of Delegates in 1914; re-elected in 1916; served during the 1917 sessions on the following committees: Insurance, Arts, Science and General Improvements and Penitentiary.

**MULLENS, ANDREW JACKSON.** (Republican.) Address: Mullens, West Va. Delegate from the county of Wyoming; resides at Mullens. Born in Tazewell county, Virginia, in 1857; educated in the common schools of Pike county, Kentucky; located subsequently in McDowell county; was deputy sheriff there in 1892; removed to Wyoming in 1896; purchased and improved a tract of land through which the Virginian Railroad now runs; has served two terms as Justice of the Peace and two terms as Mayor of Mullens; elected to the Legislature in 1914; re-elected in 1916 and served in the 1917 sessions on the following committees: Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Executive Officers, Library and State Boundaries.





**MURRAY, ELI ORVAL.** (Democrat.) Address: Mannington, West Va. One of the delegates from Marion county. Born February 28, 1882, in Mannington District, Marion county; received his earlier education in a country school and later attended the Fairmont State Normal; occupation, farmer, lumber dealer, oil producer and raiser of pure bred Short Horn cattle; is President of the Clayton Oil Company; elected to the House of Delegates as one of the representatives from Marion county in 1912 and served in the session of 1913; re-elected in 1914; re-elected again in 1916; committee assignments in 1917: Taxation and Finance, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Forestry and Conservation, Mines and Mining, Immigration and Agriculture.

**McBEE, PERRY C.** (Republican.) Was one of the representatives from Monongalia county. Born in that county. educated in the public schools and in the West Virginia University, graduating from that institution in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Science; also took one year's course in the University of California; engaged from 1897 until 1914 either as principal or superintendent of schools; was later engaged in farming. Mr. McBee was elected to the legislature in 1916, serving on the committee on Game and Fish, and Education, in the sessions of 1917. He died at Morgantown, May 5, 1918.



**MacDONALD, ANGUS W.** (Democrat.) Address: Charleston, West Va. One of the members from Kanawha county. Born in Louisville, Kentucky, May 2, 1877; educated in the public schools, the West Virginia University and the University of Louisville, receiving the degree of L. L. B.; engaged in the active practice of law, being a member of the firm of Brown, Jackson & Knight; President of the Provident Life & Casualty Company, of Charleston. Mr. MacDonald was elected to the Legislature in 1916, and in the 1917 sessions served on the following committees: Railroads (Chairman); Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Mines and Mining and the Judiciary.

**OTTO, WILLIAM THOMAS.** (Republican.) Address: Wheeling, West Va. One of the representatives from the county of Ohio. Born in that city August 28, 1850; educated in the public schools; from 1878 to 1913—a period of thirty-five years—was Superintendent of the North Wheeling Glass Works; has now retired; was a member of the Board of Public Works of Wheeling; served twenty years in the first branch of the city council and two years in the second branch; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1914; re-elected in 1916; committee assignments in 1917: Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, Medicine and Sanitation, Arts, Science and General Improvements.



## LEGISLATIVE BIOGRAPHIES



PARK, JOHN NADENBOUSCH. (Democrat.) Address: Martinsburg, West Va. One of the members of the House of Delegates from Berkeley county. Born in Martinsburg, West Virginia; educated in the public schools, the West Virginia University, Virginia Military Institute and the University of Virginia; since leaving school has been engaged in a general line of business, and has occupied the position of cashier; elected to the legislature in 1916, and served in the 1917 sessions, being chairman of the committee on Roads and Internal Navigation. He was also a member of the following committees: Taxation and Finance, Prohibition and Temperance, Labor, and Executive Offices and Library.

PATRICK, JOHN. (Democrat.) Address: Charleston, West Va. One of the representatives from Kanawha county. Born in Jackson, Kentucky, September 10, 1872; educated in the public schools, the University of Kentucky and the Louisville (Kentucky) Law School; served as County Attorney for Breathitt county, Kentucky; was Captain in the Fourth Kentucky Volunteers during the Spanish-American war; at present engaged in the insurance business, being general agent for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company; was elected to the legislature in 1916 and in the 1917 sessions served on the following committees: Insurance (Chairman); State Boundaries, Labor and Executive Offices and Library.



PAYNE, OSCAR FLOYD. (Democrat.) Address: Charleston, West Va. Member of the House of Delegates from Kanawha county. Born in Palmyra, Fluvanna county, Virginia, October 20, 1873; educated in the common schools; since coming to Kanawha county has been intimately associated with its general development, having large real estate, insurance and banking connections; is also deeply interested in religious work, being President of the Union Mission Settlement, of Charleston; elected to the Legislature in 1916; during the 1917 sessions served on the following committees: Temperance and Prohibition, Roads and Internal Navigation, Arts, Science and General Improvements and Printing and Contingent Expenses.

POLING, CLYDE. (Republican.) Address: Berryburg, West Va. Member of the House of Delegates from Barbour county. Born in that county April 13, 1891; educated in the public and subscription schools, and at the Fairmont State Normal; has devoted practically his entire time to educational work, his present profession being that of Principal of Schools. Along with this work, however, he has given much attention to the cause of temperance. He was elected to the Legislature in 1916, and during the 1917 sessions was a member of the following committees: Education and Prohibition and Temperance.





PORTER, JACOB NESSLY. (Republican.) Address: Newell, West Va. Representative from Hancock county. Born at New Cumberland, August 28, 1885; educated in the public schools and at Wellsville, Ohio; his ancestors settled at what is now Arroyo, Hancock county, in 1785, and they and succeeding generations were intimately associated with the progress and development of the county. Mr. Porter is now extensively engaged in the manufacture of paving and fire brick, and also gives considerable attention to fruit growing and stock raising; elected to the House of Delegates in 1914, succeeding his father; re-elected in 1916; committee assignments 1917: Taxation and Finance, Insurance, Election and Privileges and Labor.

PRICE, ANDREW W. (Democrat.) Address: Blundon, West Va. One of the members of the House of Delegates from Kanawha county. Born at Blundon Kanawha county January 23 1891; educated in the public schools of Kanawha county and in the commercial colleges at Charleston; is at present engaged in school teaching, devoting however a portion of his time to the study of law. Mr. Price was elected a member of the House of Delegates in 1916 and during the 1917 sessions received and filled the following committee assignments: Military Affairs, Medicine and Sanitation and Claims and Grievances.



PRICE, W. D. (Democrat.) Address: Parkersburg, West Va. One of the members of the House from Wood county. Born in Wetzel county, West Virginia, September 15, 1877; educated in the public schools and the Fairmont State Normal; at present is engaged in the mercantile business and at farming; did much in committee to perfect the present prohibition law; elected to the Legislature in 1916; during the 1917 sessions was assigned to the following committees: Penitentiary (Chairman), Prohibition and Temperance, Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Roads and Internal Navigation, Claims and Grievances, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.

RADER, LEE. (Democrat.) Address: Sutton, West Va. Member of the House from Braxton county. Born January 7, 1874, near Summersville, Nicholas county; educated in the public schools and in the Summersville Normal School; occupation, traveling salesman; is deeply interested in and has done much to promote the cause of good roads; also, to enhance the general commercial interests of the State; elected to the House of Delegates in 1916; during the 1917 sessions he received and filled the following committee assignments: Federal Relations, Military Affairs, State Boundaries, Roads and Internal Navigation, Executive Offices and Library.







RENSHAW, WILLIAM CARTER WICKHAM. (Democrat.) Address: Huntington, West Va. Born November 19, 1882, at Teneriffe, Canary Islands; was educated at the University of Virginia and received from that institution the degrees of B. A. and M. A.; is a practicing attorney; received his professional education at the University of Virginia and the University of West Virginia; was elected in 1916 as one of the delegates from Cabell county; in 1917 was made chairman of the committee on Taxation and Finance and filled the position in an able and satisfactory manner; served also on the Judiciary, Labor, Elections and Privileges, and Mines and Mining committees.

RIDDLEBERGER, A. A. (Democrat.) Address: Hinton, West Va. Member of the House of Delegates from Summers county. Born at Patterson's Creek, Botetourt county, Virginia, April 19, 1865; educated in the common schools and the Alleghany County (Virginia) high school; occupation, railway conductor; served three terms as councilman in the city of Hinton; elected to the Legislature in 1916 and during the 1917 sessions received and filled the following committee assignments: State Boundaries (Chairman); Railroads, Medicine and Sanitation, Forestry and Conservation, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations and the Virginia Debt.



SARVER, GEORGE THOMAS. (Republican.) Address: Ernest, West Va. One of the representatives from Roane county. Born in that county September 21, 1870; educated in the public, private and summer normal schools; was engaged in teaching in Roane county from 1891 until 1914, at which time he took up the occupation of farming and stock raising; served as President of Board of Education of his home district; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1916 and during the 1917 sessions served on the following committees: Military Affairs, Arts, Sciences and General Improvements and State Boundaries.

SKAGGS, GEORGE HENRY. (Democrat.) Address: Marvel, West Va. One of the representatives from Fayette county. Born at Marvel, Fayette county; educated in the public schools; is a miner by occupation, and has done much for the betterment of general conditions surrounding the mining industry, especially as regards social and educational features; was postmaster at Marvel from July 1912 until 1915; elected to the House of Delegates in 1916; during the 1917 session received the following committee assignments: Military Affairs, Claims and Grievances, Forestry and Conservation, Mines and Mining, and State Boundaries.





**SHAV' LEROY.** (Republican.) Address: Kingwood, West Va. Born January 5, 1844, in Preston county, Virginia (now West Virginia); educated in the subscription schools of that day; occupation, farmer and stockman; during the civil war was a private in the Seventh West Virginia Infantry; severely wounded at Antietam; discharged as a corporal; later served as Commissary Sergeant Fourth Cavalry, and still later as First Sergeant Sixth Cavalry; finally brevetted Second Lieutenant; has been Sheriff and County Commissioner and filled many other positions of honor and trust; elected to the House from Preston county in 1916; committee assignments in 1917: Taxation and Finance, Immigration and Agriculture, Printing and Contingent Expenses, Forestry and Conservation.

**SMITH, GILBERT D.** (Democrat.) Address: St. Marys, West Va. Member of the House of Delegates from Pleasants county. Born in Tyler county, Virginia (now West Virginia), September 3, 1855; educated in the common and academic schools; Prosecuting Attorney of Tyler county 1885-1886; Prosecuting Attorney of Pleasants county from January 1, 1909, to January 1, 1913; Presidential Elector-at-Large for Wilson and Marshall, 1912; a lawyer by profession; elected to the Legislature in 1916 and during the 1917 session received and filled the following committee assignments: Judiciary, Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies and the Penitentiary.



**SOMERS, WILLIAM HENRY.** (Republican.) Address: Berkeley Springs, West Va. Member of the House of Delegates from Morgan county. Born at Frederick, Maryland, July 20, 1860; educated in the free schools of Indiana; is a banker and orchardist; has served as President of the Board of Education and as Postmaster at Berkeley Springs; President of the Bank of Morgan county; is identified with the general business interests of Morgan county; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1916 and during the 1917 session he received and filled the following committee assignments: Immigration and Agriculture, Railroads and Labor.

**STRATON, JOSEPH BUTCHER.** (Democrat.) Address: Williamson, West Va. Member of the House of Delegates from Mingo county. Born September 10, 1888, at Myrtle, Logan (now Mingo), county; educated in the public schools, the Alderson (West Va.) Academy, Ohio Military Institute, Cincinnati, University of Virginia and the West Virginia University; is a lawyer by profession; was elected to the Legislature in 1916 and during the 1917 sessions served on the following standing committees: Elections and Privileges (Chairman); Judiciary, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Mines and Mining, and Insurance.





**STURM, GEORGE W.** (Republican.) Address: West Milford, West Va. One of the members of the House of Eclegates from Harrison county. Born March 10, 1861, in Marion county; educated in the public schools; taught in the schools of Marion county for ten years; moved to West Milford, Harrison county in 1904; member of the town council of West Milford; farmer, merchant and extensive fruit grower; elected to the Legislature in 1916 and during the sessions of 1917 was assigned to the following committees: Printing and Contingent Expenses, State Boundaries, Medicine and Sanitation.

**SULLIVAN, VICTOR E.** (Republican.) Address: Raleigh, West Va. Born at Powellsville, Scioto county, Ohio, August 15, 1854; educated in the public schools of Scioto and Gallia counties; has been a resident of West Virginia fourteen years, locating first in Fayette county and later in Raleigh; is a mining superintendent, receiving his occupational experience in Ohio and West Virginia; has been Chairman of the Republican Committee of Raleigh county for five years; elected to the House in 1914; re-elected in 1916; in 1917 had the following committee assignments: Prohibition and Temperance, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations and Printing and Contingent Expenses.



**SWEENEY, JOHN D.** (Democrat.) Address: Williamstown, West Va. Born February 9, 1860, at Alma, Tyler county; educated in the public schools and at the West Virginia University, graduating in the class of 1885, with degrees of B. S. and M. S.; eight years a member of State Board of Examiners for teachers; assistant principal and for six years principal of Concord State Normal; state senator 1887-1891; engaged now in the oil business; elected to the House from Wood county in 1916; committee assignments, 1917: Education (Chairman); Claims and Grievances, Printing and Contingent Expenses, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations.

**SWOPE, JOSEPH BUELL.** (Republican.) Address: Welch, West Va. Born on Wolf Creek, Monroe county, West Virginia, July 1, 1887; educated in the public schools, the Hinton high school, Capital City Commercial college, Charleston, and the Valpariaso (Indiana) University; at present is engaged in the newspaper business, in which work he has had a varied and interesting experience; elected to the Legislature in 1916 as one of the representatives from McDowell county; during the sessions of 1917 he received the following committee assignments: Claims and Grievances, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands and State Boundaries.





**SYMNS, CLARENCE** (Democrat.) Address: Petersburg, West Va. Member from Monroe county. Born August 10, 1878, at Linside, Monroe county; educated in the public schools, the Lee Military Academy, the West Virginia University and the University of Tennessee; member of the State Board of Agriculture, 1901; member of the Legislature 1910 and served in the regular and special sessions of 1911; occupation, farmer and stockman; elected to the House in 1916, and served during the 1917 sessions on the following committees: Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, Insurance, Labor, Roads and Internal Navigation, Executive Offices and Library.

**TALBOTT, WATEMAN TURNER.** (Democrat.) Address: Webster Springs, West Va. Born near Philippi, Barbour county; educated in the public schools, at Fairmont Normal and West Virginia University; took the law course at the latter institution and received the degree of L. L. B.; since then has been engaged in active practice; has served as Mayor of Webster Springs; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1909, again in 1909, again in 1914, and was re-elected in 1916; served on committees as follows in 1917: Forfeited and Appropriated Lands (Chairman); Elections and Privileges, Judiciary, Prohibition and Temperance, Rules, Forestry and Conservation.



**TAYLOR, JAMES ALFRED.** (Democrat.) Address: Fayetteville, West Va. Born in Lawrence county, Ohio, September 25, 1877; educated in the public schools; occupation, newspaper editor and printer; has devoted practically his entire life to the newspaper business, principally in Ohio and West Virginia; married and resides at Fayetteville, West Virginia; elected to the Legislature of 1916, as one of the representatives from Fayette county; during the 1917 sessions had the following committee assignments: Printing and Contingent Expenses (Chairman); Medicine and Sanitation, Arts, Sciences and General Improvements and Military Affairs.

**TAYLOR, COLUMBUS W.** (Republican.) Address: Hurricane, West Va. A member of the House of Delegates from Putnam county. Born near Hurricane, December 25, 1855; educated in the public schools; was the first town sergeant of Hurricane, holding the position for a number of years; later was appointed Mayor, holding that position for a considerable length of time; at present is engaged in the mercantile business and at farming; was elected to the Legislature in 1916, and during the sessions of 1917 was assigned to and served on the following committees: Elections and Privileges, Executive Offices and Library, and Insurance.







**TERRILL, FRANK WATKINS.** (Democrat.) Address: Wayne, West Va. Born August 4, 1857, at Orange, Virginia; educated in the public schools of Virginia; occupation, telegraph operator; member of the town council of Wayne and Justice of the Peace. Mr. Terrill is not without legislative experience, having served in the sessions of 1911 and 1913; was again elected in 1916 as one of the members from Wayne county and served through the regular and special sessions of 1917, having the following committee assignments: Taxation and Finance, Railroads, Penitentiary and Federal Relations.

**TWYMAN, BENJAMIN RYMER.** (Republican.) Address: Cairo, West Va. Born in Tyler county March 15, 1860; educated in the public schools and the Fairmont State Normal; was President of the Board of Education of his home district and Postmaster at Cairo from 1901 until 1910; is at present engaged in farming and the mercantile business, but is chiefly interested in scientific farming; was elected to the Legislature from Ritchie county in 1916; during the sessions of 1917 had the following committee assignments: Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, Insurance, Military Affairs.



**WALDRON, ROBERT FLOYD.** (Republican.) Address: Welch, West Va. One of the members from McDowell county. Born at Welch, West Virginia, February 21, 1892; educated in the public schools and in the Concord State Normal, at Athens; since leaving school has been successfully engaged in several lines of business, but at present is making a specialty of pharmaceutical work at Welch; was elected a member of the House of Delegates in 1916; in 1917 served on the following standing committee: State Boundaries, Arts, Science and General Improvements, Executive Offices and Library.

**WEIR, JAMES WESTON.** (Democrat.) Present Address: Charleston, West Va. Was elected as one of the members of the House from Randolph county in 1914, and served in the session of 1915; was re-elected in 1916, and at the regular session of 1917 was made Chairman on the part of the House of the Committee on Passed and Enrolled Bills. He also served on the committees on Taxation and Finance, Medicine and Sanitation, Railroads, Printing and Contingent Expenses and the Penitentiary. At the opening of the Extraordinary Session on May 14, 1914, Mr. Weir resigned as a member of the House, having accepted the position of Private Secretary to Governor John J. Cornwell.



WEISS, HARRY A. (Republican.) Address: Wheeling, West Va. One of the delegates from Ohio county. Born in the town of Benwood, Marshall county, April 23, 1884; attended the public schools of Wheeling until he was fourteen years old, when he was compelled to relinquish the opportunities for obtaining a further education and go to work in the mills. Mr. Weiss is a sheet iron rougher by occupation and resides in the city of Wheeling. He was elected to the House of Delegates in 1912; re-elected in 1914; re-elected in 1916; committee assignments 1917: Labor, Executive Offices and Library, Penitentiary.

WELLS, P. FOSTER. (Democrat.) Address: New England, West Va. One of the members of the Legislature from Wood county. Born at Belleville, Virginia (now West Virginia), August 21, 1847; educated in the common schools and in the National Normal University, of Lebanon, Ohio; has been a constable, justice of the peace and county surveyor; is at present engaged in farming and surveying; was elected as a member of the House of Delegates in 1916; in 1917 served on the following committees: Immigration and Agriculture, Humane Institutions, Federal Relations.



WERNER, HARRY RUPERT. (Republican.) Address: Thomas, West Va. Member of the Legislature from Tucker county. Born March 10, 1881, at Eglon, Preston county; educated in the public schools and in Cincinnati, Ohio, medical schools, taking courses in the Eclectic Medical College and post graduate work at the Polyclinic Hospital and College for Graduates in Medicine; member of city council for two terms; President of City Board of Health for ten years, and member of County Board of Health; elected to the Legislature in 1916; in 1917 served on the committees on Medicine and Sanitation (Chairman); Mines and Mining, Private Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, Penitentiary.

WHITAKER, N. PRICE. (Republican.) Address: Wheeling, West Va. Born in Cecil county, Maryland; educated in the public schools of Lawrenceville, N. J., and at Cornell University. Since coming to West Virginia, Mr. Whitaker has been largely identified with the steel manufacturing business and has met with marked success. He is also prominently connected with other business enterprises. He was elected as one of the members of the House of Delegates from Ohio county in 1916; during the 1917 sessions had the following committee assignments: Taxation and Finance, Railroads, Forestry and Conservation.





WILSON, PAT M. (Democrat.) Address: Beech Hill, West Va. One of the members of the Legislature from Mason county. Born in Kanawha county March 17, 1879; educated in the public schools; is at present engaged in farming, being one of the most practical farmers in the state, as regards the application of improved farming methods; served as chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Mason county; elected as a member of the House of Delegates in 1916; in 1917 had the following committee assignments: Game and Fish (Chairman); Immigration and Agriculture, Mines and Mining, Roads, and the Penitentiary.

WYSONG, A. F. (Republican.) Address: Princeton, West Va. One of the members of the Legislature from Mercer county. Born January 13, 1881, at Newport, Virginia; educated in the public schools of Giles county, Virginia, and in the schools of Dayton, Ohio; received his professional education—that of an architect—at Dayton; is engaged in general architectural work at Princeton; elected as a member of the House of Delegates in 1916; he received the following committee assignments during the sessions of 1917: Taxation and Finance, Medicine and Sanitation, Game and Fish.



YEAGER, BROWN McLAURE Y. (Democrat.) Address: Marlinton, West Va. Delegate from Pocahontas county. Born October 8, 1848, near Travelers Repose, Virginia (now West Virginia); educated in the common free schools of that day, which afforded but limited opportunities; is a surveyor and dealer in real estate; has held the office of County Surveyor of Pocahontas County and has also served as Commissioner of School Lands; elected to the House of Delegates in 1914; re-elected in 1916; in 1917 served on committees on Game and Fish, Insurance, Labor, Penitentiary and the Virginia Debt.

## **PART IV.**

### **EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT:**

**Duties of Executive Officers and Boards.**

**Department of Free Schools.**

**State Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.**

**State Educational Institutions.**

**Auditor's Office.**

**The State Treasury.**

**State Tax Commissioner.**

**Public Service Commission.**

**Secretary of State—Railroad Assessments and Mileage, 1917-18.**

**Assessments of Other Utilities by the Board of Public Works.**

**State Compensation Commissioner.**

**Bureau of Labor—Weights and Measures.**

**Forestry, Game and Fish.**

**State Health Department.**

**Department of Agriculture.**

**Banking Department.**

**Department of Mines.**

**Geological Survey.**

**State Road Commission.**

**Department of Archives and History.**





HOUSTON G. YOUNG,  
Secretary of State.

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

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### THE GOVERNOR.

The chief executive power is vested in the governor, who shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed. He must give information by message of the condition of the State and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient, at the beginning of each legislative session. He may convene the legislature in extraordinary session. He nominates and appoints all officers, whose offices are established by the constitution, or created by law, whose appointment or election is not otherwise provided for by law. He may remove any officer, whom he shall have appointed, for incompetency, neglect of duty, gross immorality or misfeasance in office, and fill the vacancy. He is vested with the pardoning power, and may remit fines and penalties, commute capital punishment, and grant reprieves and pardons after conviction. He is commander-in-chief of the military forces (except when they shall be called into service of the United States) and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. Every bill passed by the legislature must be submitted to him before it becomes a law, and he must either veto, approve, or permit the same to become a law without action on his part. He is a member of the board of public works and president of the board of the school fund. All the subordinate officers of the executive department, and the officers of all the public institutions of the State are required to make report to him before each session of the legislature. He has power to make requisition on other governors for fugitives from justice and to honor like requisitions from other governors.

### SECRETARY OF STATE.

The secretary of State is required to keep a journal of the executive proceedings, to arrange and keep all records belonging to the executive department, and to render to the governor such service as he may require in the dispatch of executive business. He is a member of the board of public works and secretary thereof. He must attest all proclamations and commissions issued by the governor and affix the State seal thereto, issue certificates of incorporation to all corporations formed under the laws, superintend public printing, receive from the canvassing boards certificates of election held for State offices and lay the same before the house of delegates, receive, file and record the bonds of all State officers; sell the supreme court reports and session acts and generally to keep, record and certify State records and public documents.

**SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS.**

It is the duty of the state superintendent of free schools to exercise a general supervision over all the public schools of the State. He is the general adviser of all school officers upon school matters and his interpretation of the school law is effective until reversed by a court of competent jurisdiction. He serves as a member of the board of public works, State board of regents, State board of education, State text book commission, and board of the school fund. He is required to examine and issue licenses to teachers in the free schools, to make apportionment of State money to the various counties and districts; to inspect and classify high schools; to pay county superintendents, and to prepare, print and distribute forms for school work and reports, and collect, compile and distribute school statistics.

**AUDITOR.**

The auditor is a member of the board of public works, one of the commissioners of public printing, member and secretary of the board of the school fund, and is insurance commissioner. He examines and audits all claims for money payable out of the State treasury, and issues warrants therefor on the treasurer. He keeps the financial accounts of the State, and all payments out of the State treasury are by warrants drawn and signed by him. He keeps the accounts of the various sheriffs with the State, and requires them to make settlement of State funds in their hands. He has authority to institute suits for collection of claims due the State. Copies of the land books of the various counties are filed and preserved in his office; and he keeps record of all sales of lands for taxes when purchased by individuals or the State, and of all delinquent and forfeited lands. He collects corporation license taxes including taxes on insurance companies; appoints the State fire marshal; exercises general supervision over all insurance companies and companies issuing annuity contracts; enforces the "blue sky law"; and is generally the fiscal agent of the State to oversee the collection and distribution of the State's revenues. He is required to make an annual report to the governor of the fiscal affairs of the State, showing the balance in the treasury at the end of the year, and an estimate of the revenues and expenditures of the current year; in short, a general report of the State's financial affairs.

**TREASURER.**

The treasurer is the custodian of the revenues and public moneys of the State, and keeps a general account of the receipts and disbursements, and separate accounts with each depository. No money can be paid out of a depository of State funds except upon the check of the treasurer upon a warrant of the auditor authorizing such check. The treasurer is a member of the board of public works, and of the board of school fund, and is custodian of the workmen's compensation fund, under special bond.

**ATTORNEY GENERAL.**

The attorney general is the chief law officer of the State, and a member of the board of public works. He is required to give his written opinion and advice in writing when requested by the governor, secretary of state, auditor, state superintendent of free schools, board of public works, tax commissioner, state archivist and historian, commissioner of banking, adjutant general, chief of the department of mines, and the heads of the state educational, penal and eleemosynary institutions. He is counsel in all causes in the supreme court of appeals or in the federal courts in which the State is interested. All bonds issued which are paid by taxation must be approved or disapproved as to the validity thereof by the attorney general. The various official bonds, as well as the bonds of all State depositories are passed upon by him as to form. He is *ex officio* the reporter for the supreme court of appeals.

**COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.**

The commissioner of agriculture must be a practical farmer and learned in the science of agriculture. He is a member of the board of public works, and is charged with the duty of advancing the agricultural interests of the State, and to that end is directed to advertise the State's resources and industrial opportunities, to induce immigration and attract capital. He is required to investigate and report upon the minerals of the State and their value; to prevent, control and eradicate transmissible animal diseases, and to that end prevent infected animals from coming into the State, and establish quarantine of animals; and to test seeds sold for agricultural purposes in the State both for purity and viability. The commissioner is required to make biennial report to the governor of the operations of his department containing information on practical agriculture, horticulture and kindred subjects.

**STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.**

This board was created by chapter 58, Acts 1909, and is composed of three members, appointed by the governor, for a term of six years, each at a salary of \$5,000. The board has full power to manage, direct and control the asylums for the insane, penitentiary, reform school, industrial home for girls, miners' hospitals, schools for the deaf and blind. It controls the financial and business affairs of the university and its preparatory branches, the normal school and its branches, the West Virginia colored institute and the Bluefield colored institute, and purchases all supplies needed for their support. The board has control and charge of all insurance on public buildings, except property at the seat of government which must first be authorized by the board of public works. The act creating this board placed all of the State institutions under one financial and business management, and has so systematized their affairs that many thousands of dollars have been saved to the state.

**DEPARTMENT OF MINES.**

Created in 1905 for supervision of the enforcement of laws for the inspection of mines, for the safety of persons employed therein, and protection of mining property. The executive officer is the "Chief of Department of Mines" appointed by the governor for a term of four years. The State is divided by him into fifteen mining districts, with an inspector appointed by him for each district. He is authorized to appoint an additional inspector of sand mines, sand pits, clay mines and pits, quarries and cement work. The chief and his inspectors are required to visit, enter and inspect all mines at least four times each year, and to observe and report upon the condition as to ventilation, drainage and general safety, and see that all the mining statutes are strictly carried out. The chief is required to make full written annual reports to the governor of mine inspections, including the quantity of coal mined in the State, coke produced, number of men employed in the industry, number of mines operated, ovens in and out of blast, improvements made, prosecutions had, etc. The chief may also appoint a director of rescue work to have charge of the operation of a rescue mine car authorized to be purchased by the legislature of 1915.

**STATE TAX COMMISSIONER.**

The office of State tax commissioner was created in 1904, filled by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for a term of four years, at a salary of \$4,000. His duties are too numerous to mention in detail. Generally, he is directed to see that all the laws concerning the assessment and collection of all taxes and levies by every levying and collecting body or person are faithfully enforced. He is authorized to institute and conduct suits and prosecutions for any violation of the tax or license laws. He assists the board of public works in matters of assessments or revenue. One of his most important duties is to inspect and supervise public offices, install systems of accounting and reporting thereon, and at least once a year, if practicable, examine into all financial affairs of every public office, and to see that all public moneys are properly collected and disbursed. In this capacity he is *ex-officio* chief inspector and supervisor of public offices, and he and his assistant inspectors have the right to compel witnesses and boards to be brought before him in any matter under his jurisdiction. The system of accounting, and the audits made by him, have saved the State, counties and municipalities hundreds of thousands of dollars. He collects inheritance taxes, and special excise taxes on the net income corporations. He is also *ex-officio* commissioner of prohibition, and as such enforces all the provisions of law relating to the manufacture, sale and keeping of all liquors or in any way relating to the liquor traffic.

**COMMISSIONER OF BANKING.**

The personnel of the banking department consists of the commissioner of banking, appointed by the governor for a term of four years, at a

salary of \$3,500 a year, and three assistants appointed by the commissioner. At least twice a year the commissioner or one of his assistants must make a thorough examination of the affairs of every banking institution and other like institutions subject to the banking laws; all building and loan associations and similar institutions, and ascertain if the books are properly kept, and ascertain fully and carefully the assets and liabilities and the financial condition of each bank and institution subject to his authority. And generally, to observe whether all the laws of the State pertaining to such institutions are properly observed; to correct irregularities; require reports; close insolvent banks and institutions and appoint receivers; require assessments to cover impairment of capital stock, and give permission to banks and other institutions to begin business. Bonds tendered by banks as depositories of State funds must be first approved by him. He is required to make annual reports to the governor of the work of his department, showing the total resources and liabilities of all banks.

#### STATE BUREAU OF LABOR.

The legislature of 1889 created this bureau, which is under the commissioner of labor, who is appointed by the governor for the term of four years at a salary of \$2,400 and traveling expenses. His duties are to collect and compile statistical reports to the governor relating to all departments of labor and industrial interests, especially in relation to the financial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes; inspect factories and work shops, or other places where labor is employed; establish and maintain a free public employment bureau; appoint two factory inspectors, and divide the State into inspection districts; and generally to assist in bettering the labor conditions in the State. He is *ex-officio* commissioner of weights and measures, and as such is directed to inspect, try and ascertain if all weights and measures are correct, and if not, to correct them, and in a proper case to prosecute a violator of the weights and measures law. He has power to require all weights and measures to be made correct, and if not, to condemn and confiscate them.

#### PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The public service commission—created in 1913—consists of three members, appointed by the governor, each for a term of six years, at a salary of \$6,000.00, with general offices in the capitol, open each working day. Its jurisdiction includes: Common carriers, railroads, street railroads, express companies, sleeping car companies, freight lines, car companies, toll bridges, ferries and steam and other boats engaged in transportation of freight or passengers, telegraph and telephone companies, pipe line companies for the transportation of oil, gas or water; gas companies, electric lighting companies and municipalities furnishing gas or electricity for lighting, heating or power; hydro-electric companies, water companies, and municipalities furnishing water; all other public service corporations and all persons, associations, corporations and agencies engaged in any of the businesses hereinbefore enumerated, or in any other public business whether enumerated or not.

The commission has power to investigate all methods and practices

of public service corporations, or other persons subject to the act; make them conform to the laws, and to such lawful rules and regulations promulgated by it; it may change any intra-state rate, charge or toll which is unjust or unreasonable and prescribe just and reasonable rates, fares, charges and tolls; it may change or prohibit any practice, device or method of service in order to prevent undue discrimination or favoritism between persons, localities or classes of freight; it may enforce, originate, establish, modify, change, adjust and promulgate tariffs, rates, joint rates, tolls and schedules for all public service corporations, including municipalities supplying gas, electricity or water. The commission may ascertain the quantity and healthfulness of water used for domestic consumption and furnished by water companies in municipalities, as well as the quantity of gas and electricity supplied in municipalities, and may require such improvements as will best promote the public interests, and preserve the public health.

The commission has power of visitation over all subject to the act, and may inspect public service plants, and examine the books and affairs of any corporation, company or person investigated by it; summon witnesses, take evidence, appoint inspectors of water and gas meters, and correct abuses generally. It shall annually collect information of the value of all property owned or controlled by any public service corporation, or any person subject to the act, for taxation purposes. In short, the commission is an always open forum or agency by which differences between the public and the public service utilities, and between the utilities themselves, can be speedily adjusted at nominal cost.

The public service utilities are required to pay a special license fee into the State treasury to the aggregate amount of sixty thousand dollars for the purpose of paying the salaries and expenses of the commission, including those of its agents and employees. The final orders of the commission may be appealed from by any person in interest to the supreme court of appeals.

Appropriate penalties are prescribed for violations of the act, and for violation of the lawful orders of the commission.

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

This law—enacted in 1913 and amended in 1915—is designed to provide and distribute a fund for the benefit of injured workmen for injuries arising out of and in the course of their employment in the State; and to the dependents of such employees where death ensues from such injuries. The fund is made up by the employers and their employees, and is administered by the State compensation commissioner who is appointed by the governor for a term of six years, beginning on May 31, 1915. He receives a salary of \$6,000 per annum. His office is in the capitol and is open every day except Sundays and holidays.

All persons, firms, associations and corporations regularly employing other persons for profit, or for the purpose of carrying on any form of industry or business in this State (casual employment excepted), are employers and subject to the act; but employers of employees in domestic or agricultural service, persons prohibited by law from being employed,

traveling salesmen, employees who are employed wholly without the State, members of a firm of employers, any officers of a corporation employer, including managers, superintendents, assistant managers or superintendents, are not covered by the law. The industries are divided into classes of schedules by the act, and they may be reclassified and scheduled by the commissioner, and the risk of the different classes, is determined from the records of the employers forming each class as shown by the commissioner's books, from which the commissioner fixes the rate of premium for each class according to the risk. Accurate accounts are kept by the commissioner, and each class or schedule is charged such a rate as will take care of the demands thereon occasioned by injuries to the employees therein. All employers subject to the act who elect to be protected thereby, and who continue to comply therewith, are not liable to respond in damages for the injury or death of an employee thereafter however occurring, if the employee after having notice that his employer is so protected, remains in the employment. Employers who have elected to be covered, must keep printed or typewritten notices of the fact posted in conspicuous places about their works.

Ninety per cent of the premium must be paid by the employer and the remainder by the employee in order to create the fund, and the employer is authorized to deduct from the wages of the employee his ten per centum and pay the same with his own ninety per cent into the treasury, on or before the twenty-fifth day of each month, for the preceding month. Failure of an employer to elect to be covered, or failure to keep his premiums paid, renders him liable to his injured employee, or dependents, in case of death, where the injury is occasioned by a wrongful act, neglect or default of the employer or his agents, officers or employees; and in such cases the common law defenses of the fellow servants rule; assumption of risk; contributory negligence; or that the negligence in question was that of some one whose duties are prescribed by statute, shall not be available to the employer. An employee is not allowed compensation where the injury is self inflicted or caused by wilful misconduct or disobedience to rules of the employer approved by the commissioner, or by intoxication of the employee.

Reasonable medical and funeral expenses may be paid by the commissioner. Benefits in case of disability or death are classified by the act, and are too voluminous to be enumerated here.

Application for compensation by the injured employee, or his dependents, in case of death, must be made within six months after the injury or death, to the commissioner, in due form; and all proofs of dependency in fatal cases must be filed with the commissioner within nine months from the death.

Benefits are not liable to claims of creditors of the injured employee, or his dependents, in case of death.

The commissioner is not bound by technical rules of procedure or evidence; and appeal from his findings—which deny the right of the claimant to participation in the fund, or directly from the employer—may be had to the supreme court of appeals.

Provision is made by which an employer of sufficient financial responsibility to insure compensation equal to that provided by the act, or



who maintains his own benefit funds or systems of compensation to which the employees are not required or permitted to contribute, may be relieved from contributing to the compensation fund by the commissioner, upon giving bond with proper security to be approved by the commissioner sufficient to insure proper compensation to his injured employees or their dependents. Such employer is required to contribute to the expense of the administration of the fund, and when permitted to carry his own risks by the commissioner, is relieved from damages for injuries and death of his employees arising out of and in the course of the employment.

Penalties are prescribed on employers for failure to perform duties required by the commissioner, or for making any false report or false statement required, or testifying falsely in any proceeding before the commissioner. Penalties are also prescribed on any employee knowingly seeking to obtain larger compensation or compensation for a longer time, or compensation to which he is not entitled.

The commissioner is required to make annual reports under oath to the governor, giving in detail the management of the fund, its condition, number of awards, causes of the accidents leading to the injuries for which awards were made, and all other pertinent matters, with his recommendations, if any.

The act requires the traveling and incidental expenses of the commissioner, the salaries and other compensation of all his officers and employees, and all expenses for books, furniture, maps, stationery and appliances and property of all kind, shall be paid out of the fund, and the sum of \$80,000 is set aside annually for that purpose.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A commission—which serves without pay—composed of the governor, treasurer, president of the West Virginia University, and director of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, has general charge of the State Geological and Economic Survey and appoints the superintendent, assistants and employees and fixes their compensation.

The survey is for the purpose of ascertaining the economic value of building stones and other constructive materials; clays, ores and other mineral substance and fuels; the prevention of their waste and utilization of by-products; classification of soils and a study of their adaptability to particular crops; examination of forests and timber lands for economic utilization, and preservation of their waste; examination of the physical features of the State with reference to their practical bearing upon the occupations of the people; preparation of geological and economic maps to illustrate the State's resources; special reports giving general and detailed description of the geology and natural resources of the State; the consideration of other scientific and economic questions of value to the people; and the immediate establishment and proper markings of true meridian points in the several county seats.

Report is made to each legislature of the progress and condition of the survey; and the regular and special reports are distributed or sold as the State's interest may demand; and all material collected after having served its purpose, is distributed by the commission to the educational.



*JAMES W. WEIR*  
SECRETARY TO THE  
GOVERNOR



*JAMES E. CUTLIP*  
PARDON ATTORNEY

SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE PARDON ATTORNEY.

institutions; or put on permanent exhibition, as the commission may determine. The engineers and other persons employed for the survey—and also for the United States Geological Survey—have the right to enter upon lands, either public or private, and enter all mines and examine any property or products or development, for the purpose of effecting the objects of the survey, without molestation or arrest and without liability to the owners, except for actual damage done to the property.

#### FORESTRY, GAME AND FISH.

The forest, game and fish warden is appointed by the governor for a term of four years, with a salary of eighteen hundred dollars and mileage while necessarily traveling in discharge of his duties, but not to exceed five hundred dollars a year.

He has power to appoint any number of deputies in the various counties, who receive one-half of all fines imposed and collected in suits instituted by them for violations of the forest, game and fish laws. The object of this office is for the enforcement of the forest, game and fish laws, and for the collection and dissemination of such statistics and information as will be useful in the protection of forests, and in the protection and propagation of game and fish. The warden has the power to appoint also two chief deputy wardens, each at a salary of \$900 per year. The warden and all his deputies are also fire wardens, and are required to assist in extinguishing forest fires and are given certain powers of entry upon lands for that purpose, and may summon and require the services of residents, and may hire volunteers to put out such fires.

The warden and his deputies have power to make arrests under warrants issued from any court for violations of any of the forest, game and fish laws; and may make search for and seizure of game and fish taken in violation of law, without warrant.

(For summary of game laws, refer to title "Forestry, Game and Fish," in general index.)

The warden is required to make biennial reports to the governor showing all he has done, the amount of moneys received by him, from what sources and in detail, and his disbursements in detail.

#### STATE SCHOOL BOOK COMMISSION.

This commission was created in 1909, and consists of eight citizens appointed by the governor for a term of five years, and the state superintendent of free schools, who is *ex-officio* secretary. They (with the exception of the secretary) receive five dollars per day and expenses when actually engaged in the work of the commission. At stated intervals of five years the commission selects and adopts text books for uniform and exclusive use in the free schools of the State, and contracts with the publishers thereof for furnishing the same at an agreed price. Boards of education in cities and independent districts containing 3,500 population or more, may select their own text books or adopt those, or any one or more, adopted by the commission.

**BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.**

The governor, secretary of State, auditor, superintendent of free schools, treasurer, attorney general and commissioner of agriculture compose this board, which is a public corporation under the style of "the board of public works." This board represents the interests of the State in all works of internal improvements; fixes the rate of direct taxes for State purposes; assesses property of railroads, pipe lines, and all other public utilities, for taxation, appoints members of boards of review and equalization; and generally, looks after the interests of the State.

**BUREAU OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY.**

This bureau was created in 1905 for the purpose of preserving all valuable papers and documents relating to the settlement of the State, its erection and formation, biographical matter pertaining to its then prominent men, preservation of State papers, reports of the various departments and institutions and generally, for the preservation and classification of all State archives of past, present and future; and for the further purpose of establishing a museum illustrative of history, science, and the social conditions and like of the people. The bureau is located at the capitol annex, and is in charge of the State historian and archivist, who is appointed by the governor for a term of four years, and directed to carry out the purposes of the act and make annual reports to the governor.

**STATE BOARD OF REGENTS.**

Created in 1909, composed of four persons chosen from the two dominant political parties, and the State superintendent of free schools, who is *ex-officio* secretary, each serving a term of four years, at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, and has control of the educational affairs of the university, its branches, the normal school, its branches, the West Virginia colored institute and the Bluefield colored institute. The board employs the teachers for, and prescribes the curriculum in said schools, and is required to make annual report to the governor of all its official acts.

**BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.**

This board consists of five practicing dentists, appointed by the governor for a term of five years, and is charged with the duty of examining and licensing dentists, and generally to enforce the laws governing the practice of dentistry.

**BOARD FOR EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTANTS.**

This board was created in 1911. It consists of three members, appointed by the governor for a term of three years, with allowance of ten dollars per day for each day in discharge of duties, to be paid out of the fees paid by applicants for examination; and is charged with the duty of examining and certifying the result of such examination to the governor of all persons applying for certificates as certified public accountants. The

governor issues said certificates to the persons successfully passing such examination. The examinations are held in Charleston, annually, in May and November.

#### BERKELEY SPRINGS BOARD.

This board was created in 1901, for the purpose of leasing or selling the public property known as Berkeley Springs, in Morgan county, and by act of 1911 consists of five members appointed by the governor who may remove any member at his discretion. The board has power to lease or sell the Berkeley Springs subject to the approval of the board of public works.

#### STATE ROAD COMMISSION.

The State road bureau, now the State road commission, was created by chapter 66, Acts of 1915, and consists of two members appointed by the governor selected from the two dominant political parties, for a term of four years at a salary of \$2,500 per year and actual expenses, with offices at Charleston. The commission is charged with manifold duties under the good roads act, the chief of which are to classify roads and provide a connecting system of "Class A" roads throughout the State, collect license taxes on motor vehicles, superintend road construction, adopt regulations, compile statistics, advise with county officers, aid in establishing grades and systems of drainage, and in the construction, improvement and maintenance of roads, and generally to see that all laws and regulations relating to the public roads are enforced.

#### BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR NURSES.

In 1907 the legislature directed the governor to appoint a board of examiners consisting of five persons, two of whom may be women, for the purpose of examining applicants for registration as nurses, and to determine their fitness and ability to give efficient care to the sick. The examiners serve three years, and receive four dollars per day and expenses for actual service, and hold at least one meeting each year. The applicants after successfully passing examination are registered by the board and receive from it a certificate as "Registered Nurse." A fee of ten dollars is required from each applicant, out of which the per diem and expenses of the board are paid and also that of the secretary who must be an experienced graduate and duly registered nurse. (Chap. 32, Acts 1917.)

#### BOARD OF OPTOMETRY.

This board was created by chapter 73, of the Acts of 1909, and is composed of five residents, appointed by the governor for a term of three years. Their duties are to examine and register applicants for the practice of optometry and issue certificates to the successful applicants. The fee for such examination and registry is \$15, which is paid into the treasury of the State, out of which sums so paid the legislature appropriates sufficient to meet the expenses incurred, including five dollars per day to the members and traveling expenses while on official business.

**BOARD OF PHARMACY.**

The board of pharmacy consists of five members—voters of the State—licensed as pharmacists and actively engaged as such, appointed by the governor, each for the term of five years. Its duties are to hold examinations and issue to those successfully passing, licenses as pharmacists; to revoke the same for cause, institute and carry on prosecutions for violations of the pharmacist act; keep proper registry of these licensed and full records; collect fees from the applicants and pay the same into the State treasury, out of which the expenses of the members are paid including a per diem of five dollars for each day in the discharge of their duties; and make annual written report to the governor of its proceedings, receipts and disbursements, and persons licensed. (Acts of 1907-'09.)

**BOARD OF EMBALMERS.**

The board of embalmers consists of one practical embalmer of at least five years' experience and resident of the State for five years, appointed from each congressional district, for a term of three years, receiving for their services a per diem of three dollars and expenses, to be paid out of fees received for registration, examinations, and licenses issued by the board. It is required to hold annual or special meetings, register persons engaged in the practice of embalming, hold examinations, and issue licenses to the successful applicants and collect fees for same, renew annually certificates and licenses, revoke either for cause, and make an annual report to the governor. (Acts 1899-1905.)

**BOARD OF VETERINARY SURGEONS.**

This board is composed of three competent veterinarians who are appointed by the governor for a term of three years; and is charged with the duty of examining and registering all persons who engage in the practice of veterinary surgery, veterinary medicine, veterinary dentistry, or prescribe treatment for, or perform any surgical operation on any domestic animal for compensation. Examinations are held at least once a year at the annual meeting of the State veterinary medical association. Each applicant for examination is required to deposit with the board a fee of five dollars, which is paid into the State treasury and credited to a special fund for the purpose of paying the expenses of the board.



**M. P. SHAWKEY,**  
Superintendent of Free Schools.

## DEPARTMENT OF FREE SCHOOLS.

M. P. SHAWKEY.....State Superintendent  
 E. E. KNIGHT.....Assistant State Superintendent  
 L. L. FRIEND.....Supervisor of High Schools  
 L. J. HANIFAN.....Supervisor of Rural Schools  
 GEORGE E. HUBBS.....Supervisor of Examinations  
 JOHN L. RAMSEY.....Statistics and Supplies  
 LILLIAN CARVER.....Examination Clerk  
 ANNA MCCLELLAN.....Clerk  
 PATRICIA TIERNAN.....Clerk  
 LAURA CHAMBERS.....Stenographer  
 MARIE SULLIVAN.....Stenographer  
 J. F. MARSH.....Secretary to State Board of Regents

## State Board of Regents.

Name	Ex-Officio Vocational Board. Appointed from	Term Expires
Morris P. Shawkey, State Supt. of Schools, Pres.	Member exofficio	March 4, 1921
F. N. Sycamore	Webster Springs, Webster County	June 30, 1921
Geo. S. Laidley	Charleston, Kanawha County	June 30, 1922
N. G. Keim	Elkins, Randolph County	June 30, 1920
Earl W. Oglebay	Wheeling, Ohio County	June 30, 1916
J. F. Marsh, Secretary	Charleston, Kanawha County	

## State Board of Education.

Name	Appointed from	Term Expires
Morris P. Shawkey, State Supt. of Schools, Pres.	Member exofficio	March 4, 1921
Walter Barnes	Fairmont, First District	May 30, 1923
J. N. Deahl	Morgantown, Second District	May 30, 1922
Thos. W. Haight	Buckhannon, Third District	May 30, 1920
C. L. Wright	Huntington, Fourth District	May 30, 1919
Wilford McCutcheon	Matoaka, Fifth District	May 30, 1921
J. F. Marsh, Secretary	Charleston	

## Board of School Fund.

JOHN J. CORNWELL	Governor, <i>Ex-officio</i> Chairman
M. P. SHAWKEY	State Superintendent of Free Schools.
JOHN S. DARST	Auditor
W. S. JOHNSON	Treasurer



**COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF WEST VIRGINIA,  
For the Term of Four Years Beginning July 1, 1915.**

COUNTY	NAME	No. of Schools	SALARY	POST OFFICE	EXPRESS AND FREIGHT OFFICE
Barbour	E. A. Hunt	148	\$ 971.00	Philippi	Philippi
Berkeley	Charles W. Crowell	150	975.00	Hedgesville	Martinsburg
Boone	W. W. Nelson	115	925.00	Furtle Creek	Madison
Braxton	J. H. Hutchinson	210	1,095.00	Sutton	Sutton
Brooke	T. A. Burton	99	850.00	Wellsburg	Wellsburg
Cabell	Edward Mays	333	1,461.80	Milton	Milton
Calhoun	A. E. Weaver	93	212.50	Grantsville	Creston
Clay	Roscoe Mullins	66	212.50	Clay	Clay
Doddridge	L. L. Sadler	133	941.00	West Union	West Union
Fayette	J. W. Cavendish	420	1,500.00	Fayetteville	Fayetteville
Gilmer	J. E. Hays	115	925.00	Glenville	Gilmer Station
Grant	H. F. Groves	90	850.00	Petersburg	Petersburg
Greenbrier	W. F. Richardson	280	1,235.00	Lewisburg	Lewisburg
Hampshire	Arthur Slonaker	122	925.00	Dillons Run	Romney
Hancock	H. O. Miller	96	850.00	New Cumberland	New Cumberland
Hardy	E. A. Hawse	103	925.00	Baker	Moorefield
Harrison	Carl S. Lawson	442	1,500.00	Clarksburg	Clarksburg
Jackson	P. H. Rardin	200	1,076.00	Ripley	Ripley
Jefferson	James Grantham	97	850.00	Kearneysville, R.No. 1.	Charles Town
Kanawha	Geo. W. Jenkins, Jr.	651	1,500.00	Charleston	Charleston
Lewis	Ellis L. Smith	190	1,055.00	Weston	Weston
Lincoln	Fisher B. Adkins	155	985.00	Hamlin	West Hamlin
Logan	E. F. Skaggs	200	1,075.00	Logan	Logan
Marion	W. E. Michael	307	1,469.00	Fairmont	Fairmont
Marshall	H. W. McDowell	244	1,163.00	Moundsville	Moundsville
Mason	M. E. Roach	187	1,049.00	Point Pleasant	Point Pleasant
Mercer	E. B. King	328	1,331.00	Princeton	Princeton
Mineral	Luke McDowell	130	947.00	Keyser	Keyser
Mingo	Chas. H. Ellis	184	1,043.00	Williamson	Williamson
Monongalia	Lynn Hastings	230	1,147.00	Morgantown	Morgantown
Monroe	W. W. Baker	144	963.00	Union	Lowell
Morgan	G. F. Fearnow	69	775.00	Berkeley Springs	Berkeley Springs
McDowell	W. C. Cook	332	1,339.00	Welch	Welch
Nicholas	L. O. Bobbitt	178	1,031.00	Summersville	Camden-on-Gauley
Ohio	J. H. Lazar	123	931.00	Fulton, Wheeling	Wheeling
Pendleton	Jesse H. Cook	106	925.00	Circleville	Petersburg
Pleasants	G. C. MacTaggart	71	775.00	St. Marys	St. Marys
Poahontas	B. B. Williams	154	983.00	Marlinton	Marlinton
Preston	Willis Fortney	271	1,217.00	Kingwood	Kingwood
Putnam	Henry C. Hill	150	987.00	Red House	Red House
Raleigh	W. S. Rogers	200	1,195.00	Beekley	Beekley
Randolph	Troy B. Wilmoth	242	1,159.60	Elkins	Elkins
Ritchie	Austin Dotson	190	1,055.00	Harrisville	Harrisville
Roane	B. F. Jarvis	187	1,049.00	Spencer	Spencer
Summers	Lee Harper	185	1,045.00	Hinton	Hinton
Taylor	Roy J. Martin	128	931.00	Grafton	Grafton
Tucker	C. R. Parsons	138	951.00	Parsons	Parsons
Tyler	J. T. Fonner	154	953.00	Middlebourne	Sistersville
Unshur	B. H. Carpenter	170	1,015.00	Buckhannon	Buckhannon
Wayne	O. J. Rife	215	1,105.00	Wayne	Wayne
Webster	Samson N. Miller	125	925.00	Webster Springs	Webster Springs
Wetzel	F. M. Tuttle	232	1,139.00	New Martinsville	New Martinsville
Wirt	Ross Wilson	82	850.00	Elizabeth	Elizabeth
Wood	H. A. Langfitt	311	1,297.00	Parkersburg	Parkersburg
Wyoming	J. H. Cooper	140	955.00	Windom	Mullons



J. H. THORNTON  
CHIEF CLERK



C. L. FRIEND  
SUPERVISOR OF HIGH SCHOOLS



J. F. MARSH  
SECY STATE BOARD OF REGENTS



GEORGE E. HUBBS  
SUPERVISOR OF EXAMINATIONS



L. J. HANIFAN  
SUPERVISOR OF RURAL SCHOOLS

DEPARTMENT OF FREE SCHOOLS.

## HIGH SCHOOL STATISTICS.

	1909-10	1917-18
Total number of high schools.....	71	164
Number of four year high schools.....	38	115
Number of high school teachers.....	293	921
Per cent of high school teachers graduates of standard colleges.....	43	64.5
Total enrollment in public high schools.....	4,900	16,363
Per cent of enrollment in public high schools based on total public school enrollment.....	1.8	4
Enrollment of pupils of high school grade in state, church and private schools.....	No record	3,000
Total enrollment of pupils of high school grade in all schools in the state.....	No record	19,363
Number of graduates from all public high schools.....	437	2,302
Number of graduates of public high schools who went to college.....	153	618
Number of high schools giving instruction in manual training.....	2	50
Number of high schools giving instruction in domestic science and arts.....	2	54
Number of high schools offering instruction in agriculture.....	29	89
Number of high schools offering commercial courses.....	6	35

Since 1909-10 the enrollment in the high schools of the state has increased 234 per cent.

92.6 per cent of the pupils enrolled in public high schools are in four-year high schools.

The minimum high school term in West Virginia is thirty-six weeks.

There are eleven colored high schools in the state; four of these are high schools of the first class, three are high schools of the second class, four are high schools of the third class.

No school is recognized as a high school that offers less than two years of standard high school work.

The state appropriation for the aid of classified high schools is \$109,000 for 1917 and \$110,000 for 1918.

## COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

In the establishing of high schools in West Virginia the general tendency has been to bring the high school as near to the people as possible. This has resulted in the establishing of a considerable number of district high schools and town and city high schools. Of the former class there are now one hundred and fourteen in the State; and of the latter class there are forty-eight. Only four counties have so far established county high schools.

Ritchie county was the first to start a movement for a county high school. General Thomas M. Harris, who owned considerable property in and near Harrisville, the county seat, and who was a life-long supporter and promoter of popular education, offered to donate about ten acres of land beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking the town of Harrisville, as a site for the proposed county high school. On February 8, 1905, a bill was introduced in the legislature by Senator Samuel Hatfield, of Ritchie, authorizing the acceptance of the site tendered by General Harris, and the establishing of a county high school thereon. This bill passed both houses, and at the following general election it was submitted to the people of the county for ratification. Much to the surprise and disappointment of those interested in the movement, however, the act was rejected. A town high school was later established at Harrisville, and district high schools were established at Cairo and Pennsboro.

Shortly after the movement was started to establish a county high school in Ritchie county, a similar movement was begun in Tyler county, led by Senator Thomas B. Hill, of that county, who secured the enactment of a bill authorizing the establishing of a county high school at Middlebourne, the county seat. This act was ratified by the people of the county at the general election of 1906. A site was purchased and a handsome and well-planned building was

erected at a total cost of about \$45,000. The school was opened in the fall of 1907. This was the first county high school established in West Virginia. It is now recognized as one of the best high schools in the State and its influence is being felt in every part of Tyler County. It is one of the normal-training high schools receiving a special subsidy from the State.

At the regular session of the legislature in 1911 acts were passed authorizing the establishing of county high schools in Clay and Nicholas counties, at Clay Court House and Summersville, the county seats of the respective counties. These acts were ratified by the people of Clay and Nicholas counties at special elections held in the spring of 1911. Attractive sites were purchased for both schools and handsome buildings were erected. The total cost of the Clay county building and ground was \$43,500. The total cost of the Nicholas county building and ground was about \$50,000. Both schools opened in 1913. They are growing rapidly and are already showing definite results in the educational development of their counties. Both schools have State aided normal-training departments.

In 1915 acts were passed authorizing the establishing of county high schools in five counties—Calhoun, Pleasants, Putnam, Wayne and Wirt. Calhoun county was the only one of the five, however, that ratified its act. All the other acts were rejected when voted upon. The Calhoun county high school will be located at Grantsville. A building for this school is now under construction.



**E. B. STEPHENSON**  
PRESIDENT



**J. M. WILLIAMSON**  
TREASURER



**JAMES S. LAKIN**  
MEMBER

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL DATA  
RELATING TO  
State Institutions and the Various Executive Depart  
ments of the Government

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**STATE INSTITUTIONS.**

The Legislature in 1909 made a radical change in the system of governing state institutions by creating the State Board of Control and the State Board of Regents, which were made to supersede and replace the various boards hitherto managing these institutions.

To the State Board of Control was given full power to manage, direct, control and govern all the state charitable, penal and reformatory institution, now fourteen in number, and to manage the business and financial affairs of the State educational institutions, of which there are twelve.

To the State Board of Regents was given the power to select teachers and other employees, prescribe courses of study, and have general supervision of the professional side of the work in the state educational institutions.

**STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.**

E. B. STEPHENSON, President.....Charleston, Kanawha County  
JAS. S. LAKIN.....Terra Alta, Preston County  
J. M. WILLIAMSON, Treasurer.....Mcunsville, Marshall County  
FRANK H. KINCHELOE, Secretary, Charleston W. Va.

**STATE BOARD OF REGENTS.**

MORRIS P. SHAWKEY, State Supt. of Schools. Pres.....Member ex-officio  
F. N. SYCAFOOSE.....Webster Springs, Webster County  
GEO. S. LAIDLEY.....Charleston, Kanawha County  
N. G. KEIM.....Elkins, Randolph County  
EARL W. OGLEBAY.....Wheeling, Ohio County  
J. F. MARSH, Secretary.....Charleston, Kanawha County

## Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions

### WESTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Weston, W. Va.

Article by DR. C. E. WHITE, Superintendent.

This hospital is the oldest public institution of the State. It was established by the State of Virginia, the first appropriation having been made March 22, 1858, and amounting to \$25,000. R. Snowden Andrews, the architect, whose plans contemplated the erection of a building to comfortably house two hundred and fifty patients, estimated the cost of the structure at \$263,000, and, with heating and ventilating equipment, engine house, exercising yards and enclosures, \$305,000. It was to be known as the Northwestern Asylum, to distinguish it from other institutions in Virginia erected and maintained for the same general purpose.

The institution was taken over by West Virginia immediately upon its admission into the union of states. The first superintendent chosen was Dr. R. Hills, of the Central Ohio Insane Asylum, at Columbus. Having received his instructions from Governor A. I. Boreman October 19, 1864, the appointee, together with Mrs. Hills, who had been designated as matron, left on the following day, proceeding by way of Cincinnati, where they received from the Longview Asylum, Hamilton County, O., nine female patients who had been there in temporary care awaiting the completion of the wing which was first built, and which was designated to accommodate thirty-six patients. A report of the superintendent recites that in 1866 there were more than forty persons in the institution, with eighty applications for admission. When the main building was completed West Virginia patients who had been confined in the hospitals at both Staunton and Williamsburg, and kept at the expense of this state, were transferred to Weston.

The early history of this hospital records difficulty, hardship and hindrances. It was a difficult task to finance the needed additions and improvements. The state was undeveloped and money was hard to get, so that appropriations came slowly, and that meant an over-crowded institution with imperfect equipment during much of the time. Then the directors' report for the year 1864 recites the raiding of the hospital in September of that year by civil war soldiers, and the taking of a large number of blankets, necessitating the outlay at one time of the sum of \$2,159.42 to be paid to a Baltimore house to supply the loss.

The institution at present has about three hundred and thirty-five acres of land, purchased from various persons at the time of its location. Because of its hilly nature, the greater part of it is suitable only for pasture, while the greatest need of the institution is land for truck gardening. A farm of two hundred and fourteen acres has been rented recently for a term of five years to meet this need.

The buildings consist of the main administration and ward building, one thousand two hundred and ninety feet long with several wings, fronting on the West Fork River, and a number of good sized buildings

in the rear. The main building is said to be the largest handcut stone structure in the United States. There has recently been completed a new building for congregate dining room, kitchen and storage, which cost approximately \$85,000.00.

At this hospital are admitted insane white patients from the northern and eastern counties of the state, and all insane colored patients in the state are sent here. There were one thousand one hundred and twenty patients in the institution September 1, 1918.

The following persons have served as Superintendents of this institution:

DR. R. HILLS,	DR. W. P. CRUMBACKER,
DR. T. B. CAMDEN,	DR. W. E. STATHERS,
DR. WILLIAM BLAND.	DR. A. H. KUNST,
DR. J. S. LEWIS,	DR. S. M. STEELE.

DR. C. W. HALTERMAN.

The institution employs a Superintendent and three assistants, but on account of the war the staff has been reduced to three, Dr. Cecil Denham having joined the Medical Reserve Corps. Officers at present are Dr. C. E. White, Superintendent, Drs. J. G. Pettit, and M. R. Casey, assistants, C. E. McGinnis, Clerk, Miss Bertha Batten, Stenographer, Miss Ernestine Harrison, Matron, Miss Mary Fisher and L. A. Lorentz, Supervisors.

### SPENCER STATE HOSPITAL.

Spencer, W. Va.

E. C. JONES, M. D., Acting Superintendent.

The hospital at Weston having reached its capacity, and there being a necessity to provide for more patients, the legislature, in February, 1885, appointed a committee of four to recommend to the governor three locations for a new hospital for the insane. This committee recommended Alderson, in Monroe county; Mason City, in Mason county; and Charles Town, in Jefferson county. Disregarding these recommendations, the legislature by an act passed May 7, 1887, located the institution at Spencer, in Roane county, and appropriated \$10,000.00 to be expended on the new institution by the board of public works, as soon as the county court of Roane county should execute deeds to the State for certain lands near Spencer which were promised.

#### Grounds.

A tract of 184 acres of land was purchased by the county court of Roane county and donated to the State. It is just outside the town of Spencer, Spring Creek being the dividing line between the farm and the municipal corporation. On February 1, 1916, the State leased 400 acres of land adjoining the state farm, making a total of 584 acres. About 200 acres are used for truck gardening, about fifteen acres of woodland for raising several hundred hogs yearly. Several acres are used in raising poultry, about twenty acres are contained in the front lawn and the



remainder of the farms are used for grazing. The lawns are decorated with flowers, shrubbery, shade trees and fountain, all of which are cared for by the patients. One hundred benches are scattered over the lawns for the use of the patients. In the year 1914 the State built a concrete roadway from the administration building to the Arnoldsburg pike, thus giving a permanent roadway to town and the railroad station. The county is building concrete roadways along both sides of the state farm.

There has been constructed, by the patients, a greenhouse 18x96 feet for the growing of flowers, shrubbery and garden plants.

An artificial lake 225x420 feet and ten feet deep was constructed in the bottom north of the hospital building, to be used as a reservoir, in addition to the 2,500,000 gallon reservoir on the hill top. This was necessary on account of the shortage of water during periods of drought.

#### Buildings.

The hospital buildings proper are seven in number and are constructed of brick with stone trimmings and slate roof. The five original buildings are built upon the Kirkbride plan; that is to say, with a large four-story administration building in the center and two three-story ward buildings upon each side. These ward buildings have been recently connected by the erection of sun rooms, making them into practically one large structure with a frontage of 940 feet. In 1905 there was erected a congregate dining-room annex in the rear of the main buildings and connected with the same by covered bridges from the second story. In 1916 a new building was constructed for the treatment of acute cases. This building is located on a line with the main ward buildings and one hundred feet therefrom making it an entirely separate structure. The building is modern in every particular and fully equipped for the proper care and treatment of the mentally sick.

In 1913 modern dairy and horse barns were erected. These are of brick with slate roof. Two silos were built—one of concrete blocks and the other of wood. A large dairy herd of Holsteins is kept to supply the institution with milk. During the year 1915 a brick and concrete root cellar, with a capacity of 5,000 bushels was built. The second story is used for the preparation of vegetables.

The other buildings connected with the hospital consist of the following structures; powerhouse, laundry, paint shop, morgue, industrial shop, isolated ward, farm house, etc.

All of the buildings erected during the past six years were built by the patients and the regular hospital force.

#### Medical and Surgical Equipment.

The hospital has a drug room in which is kept a complete line of drugs and pharmaceuticals. There is an operating room equipped with the latest surgical instruments, sterilizers and dressings, for use in surgical operations. There is an X-ray machine and other electrical appliances. Upon the sick wards there are spray and shower baths, in addition to the tubs. In the new building there is installed a complete

hydrotherapy outfit. Four rooms in this building are used for hydrotherapy apparatus. There is a well equipped laboratory in which all bacteriological, seriological and pathological examinations are made.

#### **Diversional Occupation.**

Realizing that diversional occupation is one of the best adjuncts to medical treatment for the mentally sick it has been made a principal feature of the work at this institution. In many cases where apparently little can be done through medication, diversional occupation offers almost the only method of changing the patient's mental condition and in effecting a recovery. In the female department there is employed an industrial teacher, who has classes in raffia, basketry, rug weaving, fancy work, etc. For the male department many agreeable forms of this are to be found in the shops and upon the farms.

#### **Amusements.**

Moving picture shows are given once each week throughout the year. Weekly dances are held from September to June in which as many patients as possible participate. Holidays are fittingly observed. Pocket billiards, checkers, dominoes and cards are provided in the wards for those who can be encouraged to use them. Fianos, organs and victrolas are upon the wards for the amusement of the patients. Religious services are held in the chapel each Sunday morning. The patients are taken to shows, circuses and the like.

#### **General Features.**

The care and treatment afforded patients in this institution are modern and up-to-date and equal to that given in the best institutions in the country. A training school for nurses and attendants is in operation and especial attention is given to the acute, curable forms of mental diseases. By the use of the psychopathic building the acute insane never come in contact with the chronic until the prognosis of their cases is fully determined. If they are of a recoverable type, they are kept in this building until they are fully restored, but if the case is of a chronic type they are transferred to the main wards, in order to provide room for the other acute cases coming in. The percentage of recoveries in this institution varies from twenty-five to thirty per cent. of those admitted. The general public should familiarize itself with the excellent facilities offered by our state institutions and advise the early admission of those suffering from mental disorder. The early treatment of the insane is very important as the delay of a few days might prevent all hopes for recovery.

The staff of this hospital is every ready to give the public the benefit of their knowledge in the diagnosing and treating of mental diseases outside of the institution.

On August 1, 1918, there were six hundred and two patients in this hospital.

## HUNTINGTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Huntington, W. Va.

Article by L. V. GUTHRIE, M. D., Superintendent.

Established by the legislature in 1897 as "The West Virginia Asylum for Incurables," the name of the institution was changed in 1915 to the "Huntington State Hospital."

Originally intended and beginning its work as a home for physical as well as mental incurables, the scope of the institution's activities was limited by the legislature of 1901 to the extent that at present there are admitted from all sections of the state, "epileptics, idiots, and such other incurable mental defectives and insane as the State board of control may deem eligible."

As an inducement for the location of the institution, the chamber of commerce of Huntington donated thirty acres of land to the State, which comprises the present site. The location is most ideal from a sanitary and building point of view, but because of the hilly nature of the land and the small acreage, no extensive farming or trucking can be carried on.

The buildings are twelve in number, those for the patients being erected on the cottage plan. Recently there was constructed—largely by inmates' labor—a new building to be used as a home for the superintendent and for administrative offices.

The population of this institution has increased from July 1, 1901, to July 1, 1918, from fifty-two to seven hundred and fifty-eight patients. In this period there were six hundred and seventy patients discharged and returned to their homes as cured and seven hundred and eighty-five as improved.

The Huntington State Hospital has an ideal water supply, the capacity being one hundred and fifty thousand gallons per day, of clear, cold, wholesome water. The cannery has a capacity of one thousand gallons of vegetables, fruits, etc., per day. The steam laundry, ice plant and power house equipment are modern. The institution has recently equipped a hydro-therapeutic department and this compares favorably with any in the country. The new diversional occupation department is modern and useful in the re-education of a certain class of patients and also in the development of other patients who are congenitally defective. A day school is maintained during the winter months for backward children. The usual elementary branches are taught and remarkable progress is being made by the several patients attending this department.

One thousand and twelve patients were treated in the Institution during the past fiscal year and of this number eighty-five voluntary patients presented themselves for treatment and paid the expenses of same. During the past biennial period one hundred and fifty-seven cases were discharged as improved and one hundred and forty-five were discharged as cured.

Roman Catholic and Protestant religious services for the patients is participated in weekly and the motion picture show is used for the education and amusement of the entire population.

Among the more recent important developments should be mentioned the "Outdoor Department," which provides for reaching out and extending the usefulness of the institution, by following up discharged patients with "after care" and advice, endeavoring to prevent a relapse. Also by furnishing advice and treatment to indigent persons who may feel themselves in need of advice from a medical staff experienced in nervous and mental diseases. Upon request examinations and reports on special cases are furnished courts, juvenile delinquent officers and social workers.

### WELCH HOSPITAL NO. 1.

Welch, W. Va.

C. F. HICKS, M. D., Superintendent.

In 1899 the Legislature provided for the establishment of three miner's hospitals, to be located in certain designated sections of the state.

The board of directors selected Welch as the location of Miners' Hospital No. 1. The citizens of Welch donated to the State the three and one-quarter acres of land comprising the site of the institution.

On account of the limited amount of the original appropriation the hospital building was of cheap construction, and has had to undergo extensive repairs. During recent years there has been built a two-story and basement brick addition for kitchen, dining rooms, storage rooms, and living quarters for domestic help, at a cost of about \$14,000.00. Also there has recently been erected a nurses' home, the cost of the same being approximately \$15,000.00. In addition to the above buildings there are a well equipped laundry building and power house.

In 1915 the legislature changed the name to "Welch Hospital No. 1," and the statute provides that the hospital shall "treat free of charge, persons accidentally injured in this state while engaged in their usual employment or occupation." In addition to the above, and because of lack of hospital facilities in the surrounding section of the state, this institution admits a considerable number of patients who pay for their treatment. A total of two hundred and twenty-eight patients received treatment in this institution during August, 1918, sixty-eight remaining at the end of the month.

### McKENDREE HOSPITAL NO. 2.

McKendree, W. Va.

H. L. GOODMAN, M. D., Superintendent.

In accordance with the establishing act passed by the legislature in 1899, which required one miners' hospital to be located in the New River coal region, in either Fayette or Kanawha county, the board of directors, after considering a number of proposed sites, selected McKendree, where Col. Joseph C. Beury donated six and one-half acres of land to the State.

The location is almost ideal for a hospital, being on a hill far above

and removed from the smoke and filth of mines and railroads and towns. The plant consists of one large two and a half story brick and stone building, a nurses' home, and a few small out buildings.

The name "Miners' Hospital" being really a misnomer, the legislature of 1915 changed it to that given above. The same class of patients is admitted here as to Welch Hospital No. 1, and like the latter institution, this hospital admits and treats a number of pay patients. During August, 1918, sixty-eight patients were treated, twenty-eight remaining at the end of the month.

### FAIRMONT HOSPITAL NO. 3.

Fairmont, W. Va.

CHESNEY M. RAMAGE, M. D., Superintendent.

This institution was established as "Miners' Hospital No. 3," by the legislature of 1899. In order to meet the provision of the above act requiring that the site should be furnished free of cost to the State, the citizens of Fairmont donated one acre of land in the first ward of Fairmont. No additional land has ever been purchased.

The building is a handsome structure of red brick with buff brick trimmings, and being situated on a small knoll shows to excellent advantage. It was opened for the admission of patients October 1, 1901. The legislature in 1915 changed the name to "Fairmont Hospital No. 3."

Owing to the fact that a number of private hospitals are located in the vicinity, this institution confines its work almost entirely to the treatment of persons who are accidentally injured and who under the statute are entitled to free treatment. Forty patients were in the hospital September 1, 1918, eighty-eight having received treatment during the preceding month.

### THE WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY.\*

Moundsville, W. Va.

JOSEPH Z. TERRELL, Warden.

The West Virginia Penitentiary, located at Moundsville, was erected in the year 1866, on a ten-acre tract of land fronting on Jefferson Avenue.

The administration building—which is four stories in height—together with the north and south cell hall buildings, take up the entire Jefferson avenue front—682 feet. Extending north and south from the main central corridor are two large cell halls. These halls are known as the north and south halls. The north hall contains four hundred and sixteen cells and the south hall four hundred and twenty-four. In addition to these the female ward contains thirty-six, making a total of eight hun-

\*This article—originally prepared by Warden M. Z. White—was revised by him before his successor was appointed.

dred and seventy-six cells in the institution. The cells are of modern steel construction, each being supplied with running water, automatic closet, electric light, and steel spring bunk, and are well lighted and well ventilated. The halls are so arranged that the sun shines in practically every cell at some time during the day. All the cells are kept thoroughly renovated and painted and the walls and the cell halls are regularly cleansed and whitewashed.

The enclosure is entirely surrounded by a solid wall of masonry, twenty-five feet high, five feet at the base tapering somewhat toward the top and surmounted at the corners by six guard towers.

Following is a list of the wardens from the beginning to the present time:

G. S. McFadden.....	1866-1869
William B. Curtis.....	1870-
Thomas Paul Shallcross.....	1871-1873
William L. Bridges.....	1873-1880
Thomas J. West.....	1881-1884
John E. Peck.....	1885-1886
Edward Robertson.....	1887-1888
M. Van Pelt.....	1889-1896
S. A. Hawk.....	1897-1900
*C. E. Haddox.....	1901-1908
C. G. Dawson (Acting Warden).....	1908
Joseph E. Matthews.....	1909-1910
M. L. Brown.....	1911-1914
M. Z. White.....	1914-1918
Joseph Z. Terrell.....	1918-

\*Warden Haddox died in office February 7, 1908.

#### Reception of Prisoners.

When a prisoner is received at the penitentiary he is at once enrolled and given a serial number. He is then required to bathe, given a hair cut and shave, dressed in prison clothes and placed in the second grade. This grade is indicated by a plaid suit. If his conduct is good for six months, he is advanced to first grade and clothed in a suit of cadet gray. After a prisoner has been received as stated above, he is given a thorough examination by the prison physician, who carefully notes all defects and keeps a complete record of his examination. He is then measured by the clerk according to the Bertillion system, and a complete record is made showing nativity, color, parentage, antecedents, habits, domestic relation and previous prison record, if any. A photograph is also made and filed with the record. If a prisoner is able bodied, he is assigned to one of the factories operated within the prison, and is required to labor nine hours every day, except Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays.

While there are at this time seven hundred men working in the various factories, and while they are required to work nine hours per day, they are only working about one-half of this time for the State; the other half they are working for themselves and are being paid in the neighborhood of six thousand dollars per month for their work, and at this

time the seven hundred men above referred to have thirty-two thousand dollars to their credit.

#### Discharge of Prisoners.

When a prisoner's term has expired and the day comes for his final discharge, he is given a complete new outfit of citizen's clothes of good material, and if in the winter time, an overcoat is also furnished. Transportation is paid him to the county from which he was sent and a cash allowance of three dollars is given him. This is in addition to the amount he may have to his credit on the books in the office, and prisoners are very frequently discharged who have several hundred dollars to their credit. This represents the money made by "overtime" work in the shops, prisoners being paid for all overtime at the same rate the State is paid for their labor. In this way many prisoners aid materially in supporting dependent families, and they are encouraged to do so.

#### Chapel.

There is a large chapel within the enclosure where two regular chaplains are employed—one of the Protestant religion and one to minister to those of the Catholic faith. There are also ministers of different denominations, who volunteer their services to preach at different intervals during the year, and for the special benefit of the colored boys we have been able to secure the services of several very brilliant colored ministers.

Chapel service is held every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, lasting one hour, and is compulsory upon the inmates, unless excused for satisfactory reasons.

Aside from our regular chapel service we have an organization known as the "Volunteer Prison League," organized by Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, which meets one Sunday afternoon each month. Membership in this league is voluntary, and about seven hundred of the inmates belong and are greatly benefited.

We also have Sunday school every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, open to all who may desire to attend. The attendance at this service averages about four hundred, which certainly speaks well for the religious life of the institution. Prayer meeting is also held each Sunday afternoon, and speakers and lecturers of renown are frequently secured at no little expense to speak to the inmates for their edification and enjoyment.

#### Prison School.

The night school at the penitentiary is in session two hours per day, five nights in the week from five until seven o'clock. The school continues in session for eight months and is under the supervision of an officer as superintendent. There are accommodations for one hundred and twenty-five pupils, and this requires the services of fifteen teachers from among the inmates, who volunteer their services. Some well-trained and proficient teachers are often obtained.

The pupils are selected from those who are illiterate, or most nearly so, having in view also those whose terms will soon expire. The aim is

to give the rudiments of an education to every prisoner who has not had advantages of school. The results obtained in the school are highly satisfactory. Much interest is manifested and there are always more applicants than can be accommodated. There is now included in the course of study the subjects of reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, United States history and civil government.

In addition to the regular prison school, a number of inmates are taking courses in correspondence schools, perfecting themselves in the higher branches.

With the facilities at command, every encouragement possible is given for the mental improvement of the prisoners, and many a man who could neither read nor write when entering this institution, leaves with a fairly good education, equal to that obtained in the lower grades of our public schools.

#### Prison Library.

There is a splendid prison library containing about seven thousand volumes, the greater number being well selected works of standard authors. According to the report of the librarian, during the past year more than twenty-eight thousand volumes have been read by the inmates. A large number of current magazines are donated to the library monthly and these are freely distributed. A reading club has been organized among the prisoners who subscribe for all the leading magazines.

The records show that over two thousand newspapers are delivered to the inmates monthly, some being subscribed for by the prisoners themselves and others sent in from friends on the outside.

#### Farm.

The State owns—in connection with the penitentiary—about two hundred and twelve acres of farm land. One hundred acres of this land is hillside and unsuited for farming purposes, but is excellent pasture land, affording splendid pasture for the dairy herd and other stock at the institution. The remainder is excellent bottom land, well suited for farming and gardening purposes. This portion is kept in a high state of cultivation and is cultivated extensively.

Large quantities of vegetables are raised for consumption by the inmates of the institution. The farm each year will show a profit of about seven thousand dollars, prices being based on wholesale prices at the time the various productions are consumed, the farm being charged with labor at the price received for labor by the State for the prisoners, working within the walls. All farm work is done by prisoners, and during the summer months from twenty to thirty are kept constantly employed. It may be of interest to state that not a single man has escaped from the farm in the last five years.

In addition to the financial profit derived from operating the farm, it is extremely valuable in other ways. It enables us to feed a great many fresh vegetables, impossible to purchase in sufficient quantities in local markets,



which are conducive to the health and contentment of the inmates, such as onions, radishes, beets, beans, corn, cabbage, tomatoes, carrots, turnips, potatoes, etc. Aside from the amount of tomatoes consumed during the summer months, we usually can from eight to ten thousand gallons to feed during the winter. The farm furnishes a fair part of the daily diet and also supplies an abundance of fresh milk and eggs to the men in the prison hospital, as we have a dairy herd of from fifteen to twenty cows and a flock of one thousand chickens.

The following list will give some idea of the amounts of each different kind of food required to serve for one meal:

Beef .....	570 lbs.	Oatmeal .....	100 lbs.
Pork .....	570 lbs.	Prunes .....	350 lbs.
Bacon .....	325 lbs.	Watermelons .....	350
Turkey .....	1600 lbs.	Peaches .....	350 lbs.
Oysters .....	160 gals.	Fresh Apples.....	30 bu.
Eggs .....	400 doz.	Corn on Cob.....	400 doz.
Potatoes .....	25 bu.	Pumpkin .....	50 gals.
Tomatoes .....	100 gals.	Beets .....	12 bu.
Cabbage .....	2000 lbs.	Syrup .....	6 gals.
Navy Beans.....	400 lbs.	Coffee .....	20 lbs.
Green Beans.....	60 bu.	Tea .....	10 lbs.
Kraut .....	150 gals.	White Bread (Flour)..	2 bbls.
Turnips .....	35 bu.	Corn Bread (Meal)....	1 bbl.
Sweet Potatoes.....	35 bu.	Butter .....	50 lbs.
Rice .....	125 lbs.		

Aside from the above a great number of combination dishes are prepared, such as vegetable soup, hash, beef stew and potatoes, macaroni and cheese, stewed corn and tomatoes, etc.

#### Factories.

There are three factory buildings within the walls where the inmates are employed in manufacturing whips, brooms, shirts, pants, etc. These shops are well built brick buildings, well lighted and well ventilated, heated by steam and lighted by electricity.

#### Hospital.

Until three years ago there was only one hospital in connection with this institution, which made it impossible to segregate those with tuberculosis or other contagious diseases and keep them separate and apart from the other prisoners, but we now have two, modern, thoroughly up-to-date and well equipped hospitals, giving adequate facilities for any demands that may arise. One hospital is for the tubercular patients where they are all isolated from the remainder of the population, while the other one is for the treatment of all ordinary cases. The tubercular hospital is fitted with sleeping porches, sun parlors, separate dining room, kitchen and bath rooms. Both are first class in every respect and will compare most favorable with the best hospitals on the outside.

The institution has its own cold storage and ice plant, bakery, store room, laundry, power plant, water supply, incinerating plant, printing shop, carpenter and blacksmith shops, plumbing and machine shops, green house and a State tailor shop, where all the clothing for the inmates is manufactured.

With the elimination of all forms of corporal punishment, which were in vogue when I assumed charge of this institution on the first day of August, 1914, the results have been most gratifying to me.

The total number of prisoners were making for themselves in overtime from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars under the old rule, but under the new, are making from seventy-five to eighty-five thousand dollars per year, and during the first two years we worked under the new rule, we actually earned and paid into the State treasury fifty per cent. more than had ever been paid during any other biennial period; in other words, we gave the State treasurer a check for \$100,000.00, which was placed to the credit of the school fund.

As yet, no appropriations have been made for the upkeep of this institution—the same being still more than self-supporting.

The total number of prisoners confined in the penitentiary on September 1, 1913, was eight hundred and forty-six, a decrease in population of four hundred and fourteen in the last four years.

## WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Grafton, W. Va.

Article by H. E. FLESHER, Superintendent.

Nearly bisecting the acute angle formed by divisions of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, running west and north, and three miles from the apex, is the pretty village of Pruntytown, one of the earliest settlements in Western Virginia, and formerly the county seat of Taylor county. Here Virginia founded an academy, and later the Baptists established "Rector College," two institutions of genuine learning, from which went out a considerable company of men and women since prominently identified with the history of the State. Here in 1890 was located the West Virginia Industrial School for Boys, from its foundation until 1913 known as the West Virginia Reform School.

### The Bill.

Hon. George E. Price, then of Keyser, now of Charleston, fathered the movement, and introduced in the State senate a bill looking to the establishment of the school. Before it became a law in 1889, it was defeated in 1885 and again in 1887, the first time because it proposed to abolish the West Liberty Normal and use the property of that school for the purpose, opposition coming from those who thought a general attack was being made on the normal school system of the state.

#### Committee on Location.

J. P. Scott, John P. Shanklin and Lindsey J. Merrill were the committee that located the school, after due consideration of the claims and offerings of Wheeling, Kingwood, Keyser, Morgantown, Buckhannon, Clarksburg, Parkersburg, St. George and Pruntytown. A. P. Sinnett, J. G. Gluck, John E. Peck, William M. O. Dawson, George E. Price and J. Hop Woods were the first board of directors.

#### First Pupil.

The first commitment was received on July 21, 1890, from the circuit court of Wetzel county. "He was guilty of but one serious offense while in the school," runs the record; "that of attempting to escape on November 17, 1890." He was returned to the school, regularly discharged, and later entered the employ of the institution.

#### Buildings.

The first buildings used were the vacated court house and jail, the former being later remodeled and added to in length together with a complete third story. Still later the Robinson and Davidson farm residences were improved into cottages, and in order the power houses, administration building, central dining hall, and shop building, all new, were completed and occupied.

#### Land Owned.

The land holdings of the school, small at first, grew by an occasional addition, until in 1913 they amounted to one hundred and seventy acres. In that year three other tracts were acquired, fetching the total acreage up to nine hundred and eighty-one.

On one of these later farms there have been built and equipped two fine modern homes for boys, each accommodating twenty youth, and a large combination horse and dairy barn.

#### Farms Leased.

The school has lately leased two first rate stock farms, with an added area of nine hundred acres. These, in 1917, netted almost ten per cent. on their optional values, and in 1918 will do even better. The legislature, at the approaching session, would do well to make it possible that the ownership of these farms might pass to the boys of the school.

Other leased farm holdings bring the total acreage under the control of the school to about two thousand four hundred.

#### Farm Notes.

In 1918 the boys will sow 400 acres in wheat.

In the growing of navy beans the school probably outranks any other institution or individual in the state.

The farm earnings of the school, for 1917, not charging off the boys' labor, netted \$30,639.86.

The farms have lately produced the bread stuff used in the institution. This is chiefly wheat and rye, which is converted into whole grain flour with a little mill owned and operated by the school.

#### Vocations.

Instruction and training in these are even—in variety and extent—with the demands of the school. To make their instruction and training labor-saving, the shops should be modernly equipped.

Would there be any objections made, if all, or a portion of the state printing, were done at and largely by apprentices in the West Virginia Industrial School for Boys?

#### Commitments.

Those received are white or colored male youth over the age of ten years or under that of eighteen. Commitments are by justices of the peace, and juvenile, intermediate, criminal and circuit courts of the State. General delinquency, misdemeanors and felonies are the offenses for which commitments may be made.

#### Releases.

Youth are released on attainment of majority, by full discharge, or on parole—generally the later. If his conduct has been reasonably satisfactory, and conditions back at home are fair, a boy or young man—if not considerably defective in mind—is eligible to parole after a stay in the school of six, eight or ten months. The parent, or other relative or friend receiving him on parole, gives a penal bond, with surety, in the penalty of one hundred dollars, to insure the faithful performance of the parole contract, and guarantee—if the youth must be returned to the school for violation of parole—his delivery here without expense to the institution or the local unit of government.

#### Discipline.

No school of its kind, anywhere, grants its pupils a larger measure of personal liberty, and this—out of other considerations—because it farms over such a wide area. In consequence, a larger degree of self-direction is forced upon the youth. In other respects the discipline is reasonable; indeed, some might complain that it is too mild; but, notwithstanding such floods of human bloodshed, as the world is now witnessing, the heart of most of the race is very kind—especially toward a dependent and often friendless boy—and the management of the school does not know that severity is a correctional method of recognized merit, in or out of an institution.

#### Day Schools.

These are in eight grades, the grades, the grading and texts being one with those of the public schools of the State. Their greatly increased

effectiveness is sought through a larger term, diversity of courses, and better trained teachers; however, these await considerably increased support for the school from the legislature, relieving the boys from so much contribution to their own maintenance.

#### Population.

The population September 1, 1907, was 225; in the middle of 1918 it hovers around 340. With further compounding of the demands made upon the school—which will be more and more manifest as a consequence of the war—the capacity in housing, and the population here, ought to be 500 in less than five years hence.

#### Subordinate Officials.

The following oath is taken and subscribed to by those accepting employment in the school; it embodies every test required of men and women who take up and continue in the work:

"I solemnly swear that while I remain in the employ of the school, I will be above reproach morally; that I will not discuss in any critical or unfavorable way, the affairs of the school with any one except my superior officers; that I will observe the regulations of the schools as I find them and enforce them without partiality; that I will be efficient and cheerful in the discharge of the duties of my position; and that I will be loyal to my superior and fellow officers."

#### Superintendents.

C. C. Showalter was the first superintendent of the school, serving from July 1, 1890, to June 1, 1894, when he was succeeded by D. W. Shaw, who continued until October 1, 1899. Then came in J. C. Gluck, who was followed June 4, 1901, by O. E. Darnall. June 1, 1906 D. S. Hammond was made superintendent and so continued until the beginning of the present incumbency, September 1, 1907.

### WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS.

#### Industrial, W. Va.

Article by Miss JENNIE F. SUTTON, Superintendent.

This institution was established by an act of the legislature passed in 1897. It is located in Harrison county on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, one mile west of Salem, and the post office and local train stop are known as "Industrial." The original site—which contained thirty-eight acres of land—was donated by the citizens of Salem on condition that the state should build and maintain thereon, the West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls, or some other State institution. The location is an ideal one, from a sanitary and building point of view, and more land has been purchased, so that the farm now comprises sixty acres, about eighteen or twenty of which are in lawns and orchard and a corresponding number of acres are under cultivation. The remainder is hilly and not good for gardening, but is used for pasture land.

The farm produces practically all vegetables used in the Home and usually enough of these are canned to supply all needs during the winter months.

The first building—known as Jones Cottage—was completed and opened for the reception of girls on May 5th, 1899. Since then this building has been enlarged and two other cottages have been erected. This gives the institution a capacity of one hundred and eighteen, and each girl has a room of her own. During the greater part of the time for the past year or two, all of the cottages have been filled to capacity and because of lack of room it has been necessary to greatly shorten the length of time that the girls are kept in the Home, in order to send them out and make room for those continually being committed. In addition to the buildings mentioned, the large new brick school building and chapel is now in use. A new concrete engine house and pump station has been built and the large reservoir on the hill above the institution assures an abundant supply of good pure water.

Education is given much attention, the school being graded and conducted very much like the public schools of the State, and in addition to the regular school work, the girls are taught to cook, bake, wash, iron, sew and do general housework. The work of the institution is done by the girls, under competent supervision of teachers and the matron and housekeeper of each cottage.

To this institution are admitted girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, who may be committed thereto by justices on the charge of vagrancy, immorality or incorrigibility or by courts of the state upon conviction of any crime punishable by imprisonment. When merited, girls may be paroled to their relatives, or if their own homes are not the proper places for them, good homes are found for them with other families. Girls are committed to the institution until twenty-one years of age, but according to law, may, for various reasons, be discharged before that time.

The population of the institution September 1, 1918, was one hundred and seventeen.

## WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

Romney, W. Va.

F. L. BURDETTE, Superintendent.

This institution was established by the legislature in 1870, and as an inducement for its location the Romney Classical Institute donated to the State the building and lot belonging to the institute, to which the citizens of Romney added several acres of land as a gift. Subsequently additional purchases were made, until the institution now has about 150 acres of land, on which considerable amounts of grain, feed and garden truck are produced.

Most of the buildings, about ten in number, exclusive of some small out buildings, recently have been extensively repaired, and are in good condition.

To this institution are admitted deaf and blind youths between the ages of eight and twenty-five years, who receive board and instruction free of charge. During the year ending June 30, 1918, the enrollment was two hundred and twenty-five, of whom sixty-six were blind, and one hundred and fifty-nine were deaf.

### STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

Terra Alta, W. Va.

Article by E. E. Clovis, M. D., Superintendent.

Established in 1911, and opened for the reception of patients in January, 1913, the rapid growth of the sanitarium has demonstrated the imperative need of such an institution in this State. The demand for treatment is so great that there is always a list of applicants waiting for admission, and it has been found impossible to accommodate all who apply, much less all citizens of the State who are in need of treatment.

#### Location.

The sanitarium is situated on a tract of six hundred and nineteen acres of land on top of the Cheat mountain range, with an altitude ranging from 2500 to 3000 feet. Pure air, pure water, and restful surroundings all combine to make an ideal location for fighting the great "white plague."

#### Buildings.

All of the buildings are of frame construction, finished outside with shingles and weather boarding and plastered on the interior.

The buildings now consist of the superintendent's residence, one hospital building, two receiving buildings and four cottages, with preparations made for the building of two cottages during the next few months. Our capacity is now one hundred and fifty-seven and upon completion of the two new buildings we will be enabled to care for approximately two hundred patients.

#### Farming.

Much of the farm is glade and rolling land, susceptible of a high degree of cultivation. This has been cleared and several miles of drainage tile has been laid in the low and swampy parts.

#### Rates For Treatment.

On July 1, 1918, the rates for board and treatment were changed as follows: Seven dollars a week for pay patients and seven dollars a week for charity patients, who are sent by a county court, municipal corporation, or by a charitable or benevolent organization. All patients must pay four weeks in advance. During the past year two hundred and fifty-two patients have been treated and discharged. The average popu-

lation for the past year has been one hundred and four daily. No distinction, whatever, is made in the attention given charity cases and others, and the weekly charge pays for board, professional services of the physician, and laundry, except the finer classes of personal apparel.

### STATE COLORED TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM.

Denmar, West Va.

DR. B. A. CRICHLow, Superintendent.

The act creating this institution was passed by the legislature on the 16th day of February, 1917, and went into effect ninety days after its passage. The sanitarium belongs to that class of institutions mentioned in section three of chapter fifty-eight of the acts of 1909, and is under the management, direction, control and government of the State board of control. The superintendent is chief executive officer and is appointed by the governor. He is required to have at least six years' experience in the practice of medicine.

A suitable site for the institution was left to the selection of the State board of control and a committee of three colored physicians—citizens of West Virginia—to be named by the chief executive. The committee appointed by Governor Cornwell consisted of Dr. B. A. Crichlow, of Charleston, Dr. R. C. Harrison, of Kimball, and Dr. S. F. Clay, of Lewisburg. After due consideration by the board and committee, and the viewing of a number of other sites, the institution was finally located at Denmar, Pocahontas county. Being in the southern part of the State, and not far from the Virginia line, the locality takes on a climate similar to that of Virginia. The altitude is 2,200 feet, giving the rarity and purity of atmosphere so desirable in the treatment of tuberculosis; and the sunshine furnished by so many cloudless days makes it an ideal place for tubercular convalescents.

The property acquired by the State for the location of the colored tuberculosis sanitarium was formerly the site of the plant of the Maryland Lumber Company. It cost \$22,700 and consists of one hundred and eighty-five acres of land, eighty-six of which are the most fertile bottom land, on which all kinds of vegetables—early and late—can be raised for the use of the institution. Aside from its natural fertility this bottom land has been reinforced in richness by the application of manure from the lumber company's stables, and ashes—by hundreds of tons—produced by the burning of sawdust and slabs. The bottom does not overflow. In addition to the bottom land there are about sixty acres of blue grass pasturage. The remainder of the tract is wooded.

There are about thirty buildings on the property. The main structure—which will be used as an administration building and hospital—contains about twenty rooms. It is being fitted up for immediate use, as a receiving building, by the installation of a new system of steam heating, a modern electric light plant, and three complete, up-to-date bath rooms. An entire



basement is being made, to contain the new heating system and for other purposes.

The superintendent's quarters, or home, is a nine-room bungalow, finished in hard wood and supplied with hot and cold water and bath.

The remaining structures—four, five and six-room buildings—are all weatherboarded and plastered, and with little expense can be made available for the reception of tubercular patients. A church is located on the property; a two-story farm house, with large barn; a store room, with offices above; a warehouse; an ice house; and a cold storage building for meats, farm products, etc. All the buildings are located above the fog line. On the farm there is an orchard of one hundred and fifty trees, in full bearing, which produce the best of fruit.

The village of Denmar—which now constitutes the State colored tuberculosis plant—is located on the Greenbrier river and on the branch of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad running from Ronceverte to Elkins. Mountains protect it on all sides from the harsh blasts of winter. The village is regularly laid off in streets, and is provided with fire protection from a reservoir tank located on the farm which develops a very strong pressure of water. Adequate pipe lines connect this tank with all the streets and buildings in the village and numerous street hydrants are connected with hose. Drilled wells furnish an additional supply of water for domestic use, one well being allotted to every two cottages. All these buildings are wired and can eventually be lighted by electricity.

The institution is already provided with a railroad siding which extends beyond an artificial lake made by the mill company. This lake can be used for the production of ice, as well as for the propagation of fish, with which the Greenbrier river notably abounds.

At a low and conservative estimate the buildings on the property purchased, as hereinbefore described, could not be replaced for less than seventy-five thousand dollars, not making any allowance for the one hundred and eighty-five acres of land.

Since the original purchase was made, the State board of control has taken over the large mill building and brick boiler house of the Maryland Lumber Company, which the company expected to remove when they disposed of the other property. The price paid for the mill and boiler house was six hundred dollars. These two buildings could not be replaced for less than ten or twelve thousand dollars. The mill building can be used for a large dairy barn and the storage of hay and other feed sufficient for a large herd of cattle. The brick boiler house can be utilized in the installation of a steam laundry and general electric plant, when the institution becomes large enough to require it.

There are admitted into the sanitarium persons of the negro race, residents of the State, who are suffering with tuberculosis, divided into two classes:

First—Those unable to pay the expenses of their care and treatment.

Second—Those who are able to pay and shall pay the same.

The reasonable expenses of poor persons admitted at the request of the authorities of any municipal corporation or county, shall be paid by such municipal corporation or county. Regulations may be made to

receive persons who are able to pay part but not able to pay all the expenses of their care and treatment. Schedules of rates to be paid by patients are to be fixed by the State board of control. The institution will be open for the reception of patients the latter part of the present year, (1918.)

#### WEST VIRGINIA CHILDREN'S HOME.

Elkins, W. Va.

MISS GERTRUDE SIMMONS, Superintendent.

There being urgent need for a place of temporary shelter or home for such children as came into the custody of the West Virginia Humane Society, the legislature of 1909, established "The West Virginia Children's Home," to be carried on in the buildings to be provided by the directors of the humane society, who were authorized to select and purchase the site, and cause the buildings to be erected, for the purpose of affording a temporary home to the white children surrendered to the care or committed to the custody of the society; the society to keep such children until they can be placed in suitable homes elsewhere. The society was authorized to make such rules and regulations relative to the management, government, instruction, discipline, employment and disposition of such children as they thought proper, and to appoint such officers, agents and servants as they deemed necessary. The home was located at the city of Elkins, and was open for the reception of children on May 9, 1911. An act of the last legislature, however, committed the home to the management of the state board of control.

The institution owns about twenty acres of land, within the corporate limits of the city of Elkins, for which the State paid about \$5,000.00. All of it can be cultivated, and a considerable amount of truck is raised each year.

The buildings consist of the home proper, a two story brick and stone structure, costing about \$11,700.00, and a two story brick barn. A substantial addition was made to the main building in 1915, at a cost of \$3,000.00.

In this home are kept, until suitable private homes may be secured for them, white children under sixteen years of age surrendered to the humane society by parents or guardians, and children under fourteen years of age who come into the custody of the society under commitment courts, upon complaint and due hearing of charges that such children are abandoned, neglected, ill treated, or that the parents of such children are unfit to care for them. On Sept. 1, 1918, there was a population of thirty-nine in the home.

#### WEST VIRGINIA COLORED ORPHANS' HOME.

Huntington, W. Va.

Article by JAMES L. HILL, Superintendent.

Originally incorporated as a private institution, this Home was purchased by the state board of control in 1911, in accordance with an act passed at the legislative session of that year.

The building is situated on a bluff overlooking the Guyandotte river. Having been erected largely by inmate labor it was in a very rough and unfinished condition when taken over by the State. Since then very extensive repairs have been made on it.

The farm on which the institution is located is some distance outside the city limits of Huntington, and contains one hundred and ninety acres, only a comparatively small part of which can be used for gardening.

Colored orphan and destitute children under sixteen years of age are received in this home, where they are maintained and educated until they can be placed in suitable private homes.

During the biennial period closing June 30, 1918, one hundred and twenty-one orphan and neglected children were admitted into the Home. They came from twenty-two counties, the southern end of the State sending the largest number, and Ohio, Wood, Marion and Harrison sending the next largest group. Eighty of these children were placed in private homes in forty-seven towns and cities of this State and three towns and cities in other States. Eighteen were returned to relatives or parents. Four were sent to other institutions and ten were released because of age. On June 30 there remained in the institution thirty-four children. The average population for 1916-17 was forty-one. For 1917-18 it was forty-three. The purpose of this Home is to conserve the lives of the neglected and unfortunate children—the "seed corn of the State and Nation." May I add President Wilson's message for this, the children's year, and say to officials, members of both houses of the Legislature and citizens that this message is our message to you:

**Save the Babies.**

*The President's Message for Children's Year.*

"Next to the duty of doing everything possible for the soldiers at the front, there could be, there seems to me, no more patriotic duty than that of protecting the children who constitute one-third of our population.

The success of the efforts made in England in behalf of the children is evidenced by the fact that the infant death rate in England for the second year of the war was the lowest in her history. Attention is now being given to education and labor conditions for children by the legislatures of both France and England, showing that the conviction among the Allies is that the protection of childhood is essential to winning the war.

I am very glad that the processes are being set afoot in this country and I heartily approve the plan of the Children's Bureau and the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense for making the second year of the war one of united activity on behalf of children and in that sense a Children's Year.

I trust that the year will not only see the goal reached of saving 100,000 lives of infants and young children but that the work may so successfully develop as to set up certain irreducible minimum standards for the health, education and work of the American child."

**BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE WEST VIRGINIA HUMANE SOCIETY.**

NOTE—This is the first publication of this report.

To DR. ROBERT DOUGLAS ROLLER, *President*:

The work of The West Virginia Humane Society has continued with more vigor than in the past. It has been reorganized on lines of present day efficiency.

The Director of Agencies, Mr. L. H. Putnam, has been secured and gives his whole time to the work. Under him, we have introduced the most approved and systematic set of books and files, so that now we can keep all items of child welfare and other work which comes under the purview of the society, properly arranged and definitely at hand for immediate reference and use.

The headquarters of the society is now in the capitol building—through the courtesy of the board of public works—where it stands in close touch with all other State departments with which it co-operates and from which it may receive assistance.

We are advancing slowly but surely according to our means. The State has been divided into districts or zones, the plan being eventually to have full-time paid agents in charge of each district. During the past two years, an average of nine paid full-and-part-time agents have been on duty throughout the State as follows:

Charleston .....	2	Bluefield .....	1
Huntington .....	1	Parkersburg .....	1
Grafton .....	1	Fairmont .....	1
Morgantown .....	1	Wheeling .....	1

A cordial working basis has been established between the State Humane Board and other State departments, as follows:

State Board of Health,	State Board of Control,
Attorney General's Department,	State Department of Schools,
State University,	The State Children's Home,
State Council of Defense,	American Red Cross,
The Office of the Governor,	Federal Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

The State Humane Board has extended the work previously done to the following classifications:

1. Normal dependent children received and placed,
2. Advice and relief for crippled children,
3. Prevention of cruelty to children,
4. Protection of helpless aged,
5. Family re-adjustment,
6. Social service bureau of information,
7. Prevention of cruelty to animals.

**Matters Concerning Field Work.**

A three days' agents' conference was held in April, 1918, for intensive study of the best methods of doing the work of the State Humane Board. Addresses were made by representatives of the State board of control, State

board of health and the attorney general's office. Excellent results are showing which have reacted to the improvement of the work.

The work of paid agents now is supplemented by the interest and efforts of approximately two and one-half dozen volunteer agents.

The Director of Agencies—in addition to necessary executive work—acts as Supervising Agent of the State Humane Board and keeps in personal touch with district and volunteer agents.

After seven years' faithful and conscientious service, we lost by death Mr. M. J. Ryle.

#### General Remarks.

L. H. Putnam, executive officer, was appointed official delegate of the State of West Virginia at the National Conference of Social Work at Kansas City, May 1918, and also officially represented The West Virginia State Humane Board. Recognition was given to West Virginia and the State Humane Board, at the National Conference, by the appointment of Mr. Putnam as Assistant Secretary of this National Conference.

Upon request of the State Council of Defense, a special report of the National Conference, written by the director, was published in the West Virginia War Bulletin, June issue.

The executive officer of the State Humane Board is also a member of the Red Cross Home Service Section Executive Committee.

The State Conference of Charities and Correction has shown its desire to be affiliated with the State Humane Board and has elected Mr. Putnam secretary of that conference.

Recognition has been extended the State Humane Board by the International Rotary organization by the election of Mr. Putnam as Social Service Member of the Charleston Rotary Club.

Cordial working relationships have been developed between the West Virginia Humane Board and other similar State boards, as well as other child welfare organizations.

#### Board of Directors.

Mr. James O. Watson, of Fairmont, was appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the State Humane Board by Governor John J. Cornwell.

It is the intention of the directors of the Humane Board, backed by the State Board of Control and Governor Cornwell, to ask the 1919 session of the West Virginia Legislature to extend the authority of the State Humane Board to the proper limit and to supply that board with adequate finances to meet the situation properly, and to develop in West Virginia a State Humane Board, or State Board of Public Welfare, equal to similar Boards in other well advanced States.

It is the policy of the present board to proceed slowly, but to add gradually to its efficiency and to develop said work upon broad and efficient lines.

Rev. F. J. Brooke, D. D., Romney, West Virginia, was appointed to the Board of Directors by Governor Cornwell, September 15th, 1918.

Mr. W. H. Garnett, of Ft. Spring, West Virginia, was appointed a member of the Board of Directors on July 10th.

Dr. Robert Douglas Roller, President, of Charleston, West Virginia, and Col. John Cummins, of Wheeling, with the above named gentlemen, constitute the present Board of Directors of the Humane Society.

### Development.

The office of the State Humane Board is gradually becoming the center of information regarding all sorts of social service data and efforts. Information is being gathered in the office concerning all welfare movements in the State, especially with the care and welfare of unfortunate classes of children.

A working agreement has been established between the State Humane board and the board of control relative to the treatment of crippled children at Welch Hospital No. 1, McKendree Hospital No. 2 and Fairmont Hospital No. 3. By order of the board of control, the above named hospitals have installed the necessary equipment for care of orthopaedic cases, and, by arrangement with agents, the State Humane Board undertakes to place such children as can be cured in hospitals, (for orthopaedic care.)

An important feature of the work of this board, as it is now being done, is the Department of Family Re-Adjustment. Many cases which were formerly considered necessarily acceptable by the board, thus adding to the burdens of this board, are now being found adjustable. Respectable and responsible relatives are being induced to accept the responsibility instead of such cases being made wards of the State. Under the present administration, more care is being given to the acceptance of children to be received and placed, due to the fact that it has been found that many mentally and physically deficient children have been received and placed in private homes, when they should have been sent to institutions designed to meet their special needs.

Special effort is being made to improve our service to the dependents under our care, particularly along the lines referred to in the report of the survey made by the Russell Sage Foundation. The directors of the State Humane Board clearly recognize the fact that only some of the suggestions made in the above mentioned survey were just, but, due to the lack of money and means whereby full and complete service might have been developed and extended in the past (and this applies to the work of the immediate present), the Humane Board has not been able to provide and extend such service as it has wished.

When a State headquarters was established, it was necessary to gather records, reports, forms, release blanks, court orders, etc., from many sources throughout the State. Because a large part of the data had not been properly kept, filed and classified, it became necessary to re-classify and re-enter an immense amount of information regarding wards received by the State Humane Board during the past decade, or more. Efforts have been in progress for several months to secure such important information regarding our wards as has been possible. Merely a start has been made in this direction, as it will take time and a considerable amount of money to secure the information desired. It will be impossible to procure complete information concerning some of the wards. It is being occasionally found that wards received by the State Humane Board have moneys or estates, or interests in estates, coming to them. When such information is obtained, provisions are being made to care for such interests properly. After all efforts possible have been made concerning the above

mentioned matters, it will then be necessary, to put paid agents in the field to search for many of our children whom it has been impossible to locate by mail.

The State Humane Board should— as soon as it secures the necessary funds—employ well trained, full-time field agents to supervise the local work of each district and to visit each ward of the society not less than twice a year, to insure proper care, education and protection of said ward.

The President has received one hundred dollars to the credit of one of our wards and has invested the same in a Liberty Bond.

The financial statistics are not given here because all fiscal matters are in the hands of the State board of control, and will appear in their report.

We give a summary of the vital statistics, made up from our reports and open to inspection for details.

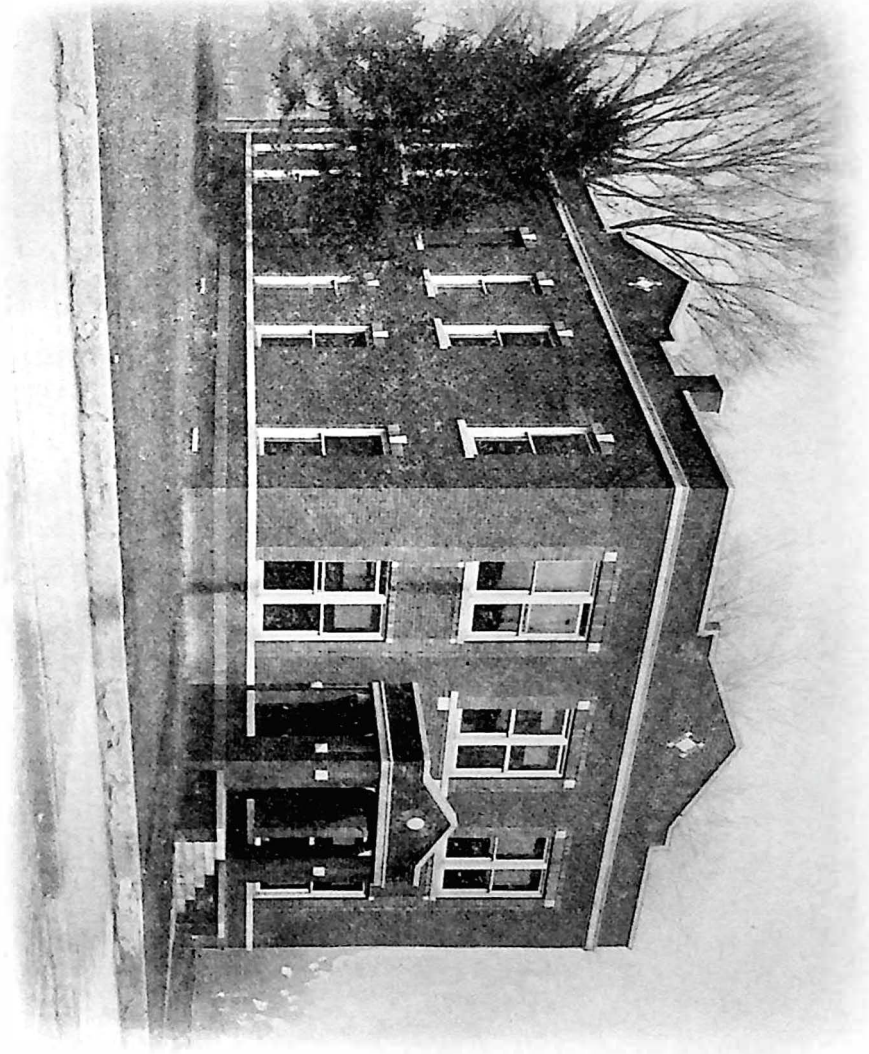
#### Statistical Report.

Number of cases involving persons .....	3,833
Number of children involved .....	5,392
Number of adults involved.....	1,806
Number of children relieved of cruelty and distress.....	2,969
Number of adults relieved of cruelty and distress .....	496
Number of families relieved of cruelty and distress .....	296
Aged persons sent to hospitals or institutions.....	25
Men arrested for non-support of families .....	57
Men sent to jail for non-support .....	20
Men giving bond for support of families .....	30
Men arrested for cruelty to persons.....	65
Men fined for cruelty to persons .....	49
Men imprisoned for cruelty to persons .....	34
Women arrested for cruelty to persons .....	34
Women fined for cruelty to persons .....	27
Women imprisoned for cruelty to persons .....	22
Total fines re: persons .....	\$1,421.10
Number of cases involving animals .....	1,062
Horses relieved from cruel usage .....	601
Mules relieved from cruel usage .....	61
Cows relieved from cruel usage .....	110
Inferior animals, chickens, etc., cases .....	71
Horses humanely destroyed .....	119
Mules humanely destroyed .....	12
Cows humanely destroyed .....	52
Inferior animals humanely destroyed.....	156
Horses ordered off streets and out of harness .....	146
Mules ordered off streets and out of harness .....	13
Persons arrested for cruelty to animals .....	19
Persons fined for cruelty to animals.....	28
Persons imprisoned for cruelty to animals .....	2
Total fines re: animals .....	\$ 373.60

Respectfully submitted,

L. H. PUTNAM,  
Director of Agencies.





BOARD OF CONTROL BUILDING.



## EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

## WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

(Article Prepared by J. M. CALLAHAN.)

**Present Organization: Deans of Colleges and Heads of Departments.****FRANK BUTLER TROTTER, LL.D., President.****College of Arts and Sciences.****JAMES MORTON CALLAHAN, Ph.D., Dean.***Botany*—JOHN LEWIS SHELDON, Ph.D.*Chemistry*—ALEXANDER REID WHITEHILL, Ph.D.*Economics, Sociology and Commerce*—ENOCH HOWARD VICKERS, A.M.*Education*—JASPER NEWTON DEAHL, Ph.D.*English*—ROBERT ALLEN ARMSTRONG, L.H.D.*Geology and Mineralogy*—SAMUEL BOARDMAN BROWN, A.M.*Germanic Languages and Literatures*—FREDERICK WILSON TRUSCOTT, Ph.D.*Greek*—CHARLES EDWARD BISHOP, Ph.D.*History and Political Science*—JAMES MORTON CALLAHAN, Ph.D.*Latin*—CHARLES BENTON CANNADAY, A.M.*Mathematics*—JOHN ARNDT EIESLAND, Ph.D.*Philosophy*—FRANCIS LORETTE STRICKLAND, Ph.D.*Physics*—CHAUNCEY WILLIAM WAGONER, Ph.D.*Public Speaking*—CHARLES EDMUND NEIL, A.B.*Romance Languages and Literature*—MADISON STATHERS, Ph.D.*Zoology*—ALBERT MOORE REESE, Ph.D.**College of Engineering and Mechanic Arts.****CLEMENT ROSS JONES, B.S.C.E., M.M.E., Dean.***Mechanics and Applied Mathematics*—FREDERICK LINCOLN EMORY, M.E.*Railway and Highway Engineering*—RUSSELL LOVE MORRIS, C.E.*Machine Design and Construction*—LESLIE D. HAYFS, M.M.E.*Mining Engineering*—A. C. CALLEN, E.M., MS.*Structural and Hydraulic Engineering*—ROLAND PARKER DAVIS, Ph.D.*Steam and Experimental Engineering*—JOHN BEHNY GRUMBEIN, M.M.E.*Electrical Engineering*—ALEXANDER HARDIE FORMAN, Ph.D.*Industrial Education*—BENJAMIN T. LELAND, A.M.**College of Agriculture.****JOHN LEE COULTER, Ph.D., Dean.***Agricultural Education*—CHARLES HARMAN WINKLER, Ph.D.*Agronomy*—F. W. STEMPLE, M.S.*Animal Husbandry*—EARL WOODDELL SHEETS, M.S. (Absent in war service, John J. Yoke, Acting.)

*Dairy Husbandry*—HORACE ATWOOD, M.S., Acting Head.  
*Entomology*—LEONARD MARION PEAIRS, M.S.  
*Farm Management*—ANDREW JACKSON DADISMAN, M.S.  
*Horticulture*—WILLIAM HORACE ALDERMAN, B.S.  
*Poultry Husbandry*—EDGAR L. ANDREWS, B.S.  
*Home Economics*—RACHEL HARTSHORN COLWELL, A.M.  
*Agricultural Extension*—CALVIN R. TITLOW.

#### College of Law.

HENRY CRAIG JONES, LL.D., Dean.

This college is not divided into departments. The faculty includes besides the dean, the following professors: JAMES RUSSELL TROTTER, LL.B.; THOMAS PORTER HARDMAN, LL.B.; JAMES WIGGINS SIMONTON, J. D.; and LEO CARLIN, LL.B.

#### School of Medicine.

JOHN N. SIMPSON, M.D., Dean (and Professor of Physiology.)

*Pharmacology*—WILLIAM HENRY SCHULTZ, Ph.D.  
*Pathology and Bacteriology*—AARON ARKIN, Ph.D. M.D.  
*Anatomy*—SAMUEL JOHN MORRIS, M.D.

#### FOUNDATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

West Virginia university originated from the national land grant act of July 2, 1862, from the subsequent action of the state legislature in accepting and carrying out the provisions of the act, and from the foundations of an educational institution which had already been laid at Morgantown for half a century.

On October 3, 1863, the West Virginia legislature, empowered by the constitution to foster education and organize institutions of learning, in the interest of the people of the state, accepted the conditions of the act of congress and appropriated \$500.00 to defray the expenses of procuring and selling the land script and of investing the proceeds. Congress by act of April 14, 1864, extended the act to West Virginia, and the latter received land script for 150,000 acres.

On January 9, 1866, the board of trustees of the Monongalia Academy tendered to the legislature, for the use of the college, all its property, (including Woodburn Female Seminary) estimated at \$51,000, on condition that the college should be located at Morgantown. On January 30, 1867, the legislature accepted, and on February 7 passed an act permanently establishing the "Agricultural College of West Virginia," and authorizing the governor to appoint eleven suitable persons (one from each senatorial district) to constitute a Board of Visitors, a close corporation, whose powers and duties were clearly defined by the act.

The eleven visitors at their first meeting, April 3, 1867, selected a president and decided that the new institution should offer instruction in all the subjects that were generally understood to belong to the curriculum of a "College," comprising every essential department of education from the foundation upwards. In addition to the preparatory department, at the academy building, they established "three distinct and separate de-

partments of instruction in the college building": (1) collegiate; (2) scientific; (3) agricultural. They also provided for instruction in military tactics.

By act of December 4, 1868, the name of the college was changed to "West Virginia University."

#### The Government.

By the act of 1868, the name of the close corporation "Board of Visitors" was changed to the "Board of Regents" with provision that vacancies should be filled by the governor. In 1873 the number of regents was reduced to nine (one person from each judicial circuit) appointed by the "Board of the School Fund"; but by an act of 1877, the power of appointment was conferred upon the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. In 1877, the number was increased to twelve (one from each senatorial district) with provision for change by the retirement of two members each year. In 1883 the number was increased to thirteen.

In 1895 was created the first bi-partisan board one-third of which was replaced every second year.

The act of 1901 provided for the appointment of a new board of nine members "divided into two classes consisting of four and five regents respectively." The term of office of the first class continued for two years, and the term of the second class for four years, and thereafter, the term of office of each class was to be four years (and until their successors were appointed and qualified). Since 1909 the board has consisted of five members: the state superintendent of free schools, elected by the people; and four other members appointed by the governor and responsible to him for the proper conduct of their duties and receiving a salary of \$1,000 per year for their services. Under the act of 1909, the financial and purely business affairs of the university (and all other state educational institutions) are controlled by a state board of control consisting of three members appointed by the governor.

From 1867 to 1896 there was a standing executive committee which assisted in the administration of the university and reported to the board. The number of members varied from five in 1867 to nine in 1880 and was finally reduced to three in 1895-6.

The university has had nine regular presidents: Alexander Martin 1867-1875; John W. Scott, (acting president,) 1875-7; John Rhey Thompson, 1877-81; Daniel Boardman Purinton (acting president), 1881-2; William L. Wilson, 1882-3; Robert C. Berkeley (chairman of the faculty), 1883-5; Eli Marsh Turner, 1885-93; Powell Benton Reynolds (acting president), 1893-5; James L. Goodnight, 1895-7; Jerome Hall Raymond, 1897-01; Daniel Boardman Purinton, 1901-11; Thomas Edward Hodges, 1911-14; Frank Butler Trotter (acting president, 1914-1916), 1916—.

The powers and responsibilities of the president have been greatly increased in recent years. The administrative duties, at first shared by the faculty or the local committee, and after 1899 by twenty-three or more efficient but inharmonious committees, was in 1901 wisely and satisfactorily unified and placed under the control of the president acting with

the aid of a council of advisors, several standing committees, and heads of departments, a registrar, and a financial officer. In 1911, the powers of internal administration previously exercised by the council were distributed, partly to a smaller council consisting of the president and the five deans representing the four colleges and partly to the faculty acting as a legislative body. The president and council, aided by standing committees, appointed by the president and responsible to him, have charge of all matters of a purely administrative or executive nature. The faculty fixes the requirements for entrance and graduation, and has additional power in directing the general educational policy of the university. The story of the evolution of administrative plans and policies is interesting and instructive. The strict rules and discipline of the earlier years became unnecessary as the embryo-college expanded from local and traditional conditions and developed a more efficient and less clumsy system of administration and cooperation. The strict curriculum of the earlier years, and the loose separate school elective system (Virginia plan) which replaced it in June 1882, both gave way to a partially elastic system in which, since 1895, the choice of studies by the student is under the oversight and direction of a "class officer" who requires that prescribed courses shall be taken in order and supervises the selection of elective courses (both as to kind and sequence.)

The control of the entrance requirements, of advanced standing, and of the character and amount of the student's work, as developed by experience, is based upon the best interests of the whole student body, and is efficient enough to maintain a high standard without causing unnecessary hardship to any student.

#### Buildings and Equipment.

The problem of securing suitable buildings to meet the needs of expansion has been a continuous one. The supply has never exceeded the demand. The following buildings have been constructed: Martin Hall, 1870; central part of Experiment Station (the first armory), 1873-74; the south wing of the Experiment Station, 1889, and the north wing, 1890; central part of Woodburn Hall, 1874-76 (to replace Woodburn Seminary building which burned in February, 1873) north wing of Woodburn, 1898-1900, and the south wing, 1910-11; Commencement Hall (with basement Gymnasium), 1889-92; old Mechanical building, 1892 and 1894 (burned 1899); Science Hall, 1893; Astronomical Observatory, 1900; Armory, 1902; new Mechanical Hall, 1900-02; library, 1902; President's House 1905; Central Heating Plant 1906-07; Medical Building, 1915-16; Mechanical Annex, 1915-16; Oglebay Hall, 1917-18; Woman's Hall, begun 1917.

The university needs some good modern buildings constructed with a view to permanent use. Appropriations for buildings have never been adequate. The total cost of all buildings with their equipment from 1867 to 1894 was only \$250,000—considerably less than the cost of one high school building recently constructed at Huntington. The state can afford to build for its highest educational institution several modern buildings equal to the best high school buildings of its chief cities. For the satisfactory development of the university, the question of the construction of new buildings deserves most serious consideration.

Equipment, which in the earlier years was scarce and poor, in recent years has been provided more liberally. Laboratories are now well provided for conducting modern scientific work. The library, which was not properly organized until 1897, has steadily increased in usefulness, and in satisfactory facilities to encourage its use, in the new home provided for it in 1902, but now needs additional room and additional attendants. The number of books, which was "estimated" at 4,000 in 1872, and at 5,000 from 1878 to 1892, increased to 13,000 by 1898, to 17,500 in 1901, to 20,000 in 1902 and to 22,000 in 1904, and is now 50,000 including 8,600 in the law library and 6,400 in the experiment station collection. The usefulness of the library has recently increased in many ways. Each year courses in library methods are offered by Dr. L. D. Arnett, head librarian, in order to qualify students to take charge of high school libraries which have recently developed so rapidly.

#### Evolution of College Departments.

After the original college (Arts and Sciences), other colleges and schools were established as follows: the College of Law, 1878; the College of Engineering, 1887; the Agricultural Experiment Station, 1888, and the College of Agriculture, 1897; the School of Music, 1897; the School of Medicine, 1902. The five departments of the original college increased to more than twenty-five by 1907. From the chair of mental and moral philosophy, of which President Martin was the first professor, four departments have developed; philosophy, history and political science, education, and economics and sociology. The two departments of history begun under F. W. Sanders and R. E. Fast in 1897 were united under J. M. Callahan in 1902-03. The department of economics and sociology was established in 1897 and its work has been conducted successfully, by President Raymond (1897-1901), P. B. Reynolds (1901-1910), and E. H. Vickers (since 1910). The school of pedagogy organized under T. C. Miller in 1895 became the department of education under J. N. Deahl in 1902. The original department of languages developed into four departments. In 1871 it bifurcated into the departments of ancient languages and literatures and of modern languages and literatures. In 1897 by another bifurcation the department of ancient languages became the two departments of Greek and of Latin (under R. W. Douthat and A. J. Hare). At the same time the department of modern languages was divided into the two departments of Germanic languages (under F. W. Truscott) and Romance languages and literatures (under J. I. Harvey). From the department of English literature successively under eleven heads from F. S. Lyon to R. A. Armstrong a new department of public speaking was formed in 1910 under C. F. Neil. Of the original departments or "chairs" none has undergone more differentiation than that of "natural sciences". In 1868 the physiology and hygiene were detached, and in 1869 chemistry and natural history, to which was added the agriculture under Wm. M. Fontaine in 1872. The physics, which with astronomy went begging in 1875-76, was also transferred to Fontaine in 1877. At the same time the natural history was transferred to I. C. White whose chair became "geology and natural history" in 1881 and simply "geology" in 1887 when

the natural history was transferred to J. W. Hartigan. Dr. White resigned in 1893 and was succeeded by S. B. Brown. Fontaine's subjects, after distribution among the faculty in 1879-80, were taken in 1880 by Woodville Latham, Jr., who was succeeded by A. R. Whitehill in 1885. Later the chair was divided into three departments by the assignment of the agriculture to T. C. Atkeson in 1891 and physics to T. E. Hodges in 1896. In 1897 the agriculture was reorganized with Atkeson as dean, and soon a new series of differentiations were begun.

The department of biology had its origin in 1888 in the reorganization of the chair of "anatomy, physiology and hygiene" which had been established under H. W. Brock in 1878 and was held by J. W. Hartigan after 1887. Its creation was due to the criticism of the anomalous status of the school of anatomy. In 1899 it was divided into the two departments of zoology (under J. B. Johnson) and botany (under E. B. Copeland) which after reunion for the year 1901-02 became permanently separate in 1902. In 1907 the botany was merged with the department of bacteriology under J. L. Sheldon. At the same time J. B. Johnston resigned from the department of zoology and was succeeded by A. M. Reese.

The professorship of mathematics was held by the commandant of cadets from 1867 to 1879 and again from 1884 to 1891, after which the position was held by J. S. Stewart who was succeeded by J. A. Eiesland in 1907.

#### Growth, Adjustments and Standards.

For many years the growth of the new institution was very slow and uncertain. This was due to many causes: (1) the partially local foundation; (2) sectional questions which had divided Virginia long before the war, and new sectional jealousies; (3) post-bellum political questions and partisanship; (4) lack of a satisfactory system of secondary schools; (5) divided responsibility and *laissez faire* policy; (6) lack of communication, (7) discrimination against women. Gradually these obstacles to growth were reduced or removed by changing conditions. Industrial progress, stimulating better communication, has been a prominent factor in the transformation of the earlier poorly equipped school into a real college which which may now claim to university rank. Recently the university has been greatly aided by the development of better secondary schools. The first remarkable increase in the attendance of the university was coincident with the admission of women, between 1889 and 1897. The story of their knockings for admission and of the conservative opposition that so long delayed it (including the struggle in the legislature of 1884) forms one of the most interesting and dramatic chapters in the history of the university. In 1901-02 a dean of women was appointed, and in June, 1903, the regents leased a building for use as a woman's hall until an appropriation could be secured for a larger building which after various delays was begun in 1917.

The university passed through the earlier experiences which have been common to most state universities. Even in its most difficult and critical periods, as in all its history, noble and scholarly men were connected with its faculty and did efficient work notwithstanding inadequate facilities. Finally it overcame the obstacles and opposition of its time of trial; out-

grew political and sectional influences and established itself in the confidence and affections of the people. In the last decade it has had phenomenal growth and is worthy of recognition as one of the leading state institutions, much in advance of many older institutions which had a wide reputation before West Virginia university had passed beyond the Monongalia Academy stage. Fifty years ago its students numbered only 124. In 1916-17 the total enrollment, including 1,609 enrolled in the "schools" was 2,788 of whom 1,150 were candidates for degrees. In 1867 women were not admitted. In 1916-17, of 682 students enrolled in the College of Arts and Sciences, 285 were women. In 1867 the faculty numbered five. In 1916-17 the total number of the faculty exclusive of assistants twenty-four, library staff four, experiment station staff seventeen, and extension department fifteen, was one hundred and twelve, of whom forty-four were full professors, twelve associate professors, eighteen assistant professors and thirty-eight instructors.

Throughout the earlier decades few professors had training beyond that required for the ordinary degree of A. B. Now there are few who have not had research or other graduate work in the best equipped universities—usually for at least two years, and in some cases for four or five years.

In the instructional staff of the College of Arts and Sciences, numbering forty-nine members (exclusive of eleven student assistants), of those above the rank of instructors who have obtained higher degrees for graduate work done in residence of higher institutions equipped for such work); seven of these units are elective. The time required for graduate instructors who have studied for advanced degrees, six have the degree of A. M. Several members of the faculty are widely known through their publications based on research.

From the primitive high school stage the university has grown to be a real college which may rightly lay claim to university rank. Some of its alumni are found in all the useful vocations of life and in many states and countries. Supported by a liberal minded and progressive people it will continue its useful development, heeding the experience and free from the difficulties of the past.

In recent years the curriculum and many of the courses have been readjusted to the new needs resulting from rapidly changing conditions of life. Entrance requirements are fifteen units (four years of high school work); seven of these units are elective. The time required for graduation is four years. Ancient language requirements for graduation in the A. B. course were recently abolished. By a combination of academic and professional work a student may earn the regular university degree and the professional degree in six years.

Each college maintains a high standard of scholarship and is in live touch with recent progressive movements and methods in higher education. Since 1900 and especially in the last decade there has been a higher standard of professional and technical education in accord with the development of public opinion. Since 1913 the College of Law has greatly increased the requirements for graduation, raised the standards of work and improved the methods of instruction; and in 1914, after thorough inspection and investigation, it was admitted to membership in the Asso-

clation of American Law Colleges. The number of candidates for the law degree increased from seventeen in 1907-08 to sixty (one-third of whom were college graduates) in 1916-17. The School of Medicine has been standardized. In 1916, after official inspection, it was given classification "A" and obtained membership in the Association of American Medical Colleges. The College of Agriculture shows remarkable improvement both in quality and quantity of work done, and its increased standards for entrance and for graduation have resulted in a steady increase of students, checked only by the war. Research is encouraged and is steadily developing in all the colleges. Increased attention will be given to the development of graduate instruction to meet the needs of the state as soon as necessary facilities of equipment and additional instructors are provided.

The recent official reports of the university show a marked widening of the work of the institution and an increasing practical activity in cooperative efforts to solve the social, industrial and financial problems of the state. Various extension departments have been organized to carry the work of practical instruction to the people in their home communities and to co-operate in public service by bringing expert knowledge to bear productively upon many state enterprises. The College of Agriculture, besides the work of teaching, conducts various experimental projects in research and the results are published in a series of bulletins which are distributed to the farmers of the state. It is cooperating with county courts and local organizations in a wide range of activities. Recently it has successfully reached the people of the state by various forms of extension. The short course in agriculture has had much influence in aiding farmers and in winning public confidence and support. The agriculture extension division, organized in 1912, has charge of all itinerant educational work in agriculture and directs the work of county agricultural agents. Under the division there are now twenty administrative officers and specialists, thirty-nine agricultural agents and fifteen assistants, thirty district club agents, thirteen regular (and fifteen emergency) home demonstration agents and ten clerks and stenographers. Extension work in home economics is conducted through farmer's institutes, extension schools, farm women's clubs, publications and correspondence concerning courses in rural schools. The College of Engineering cooperates with the State Road Commission and the State Department of Mines. The mining department of the College of Engineering conducts well organized extension work. The School of Medicine through its close relation to the State Hygienic Laboratory at the university has extended its services to the people of the state in the interest of public health. Members of the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences in addition to their regular class room duties render active service to the state in various ways. University extension work begun in education courses in 1916-17 was continued in history and economics in 1917-18 and plans to meet needed organization and development of similar work in government, and sociology and language and literature will doubtless be completed as soon as the necessary means are provided. A special feature since 1902—the summer school under the immediate direction of Waitman Barbe—is meeting the needs of many students who can not attend during the regular semester. The educational conference held at the university each sum-



mer beginning with 1903 serves as a valuable means of further proper cooperation of different educational institutions of the state in solving problems in which all have a common interest.

#### Special Public Service.

It is gratifying that the University is extending the sphere of its usefulness (or service) through a variety of practical services rendered by its staff to the people of the state. Notable among these activities are extension courses, assistance in promoting the organization and effectiveness of the State Conference of Charities and Correction, the preparation of a summary of state laws concerning child welfare, contribution of articles to professional and other publications, preparation of references and lists of books for high schools or in response to requests from various other sources, response to calls for public addresses and for counsel concerning educational or industrial or other public questions, and cooperation and assistance in several kinds of voluntary unpaid service in connection with the problems of the war.

The military activities of the university deserve special mention. The President has been quick to respond to every opportunity for service. The War Service Committee of the faculty consisting of C. R. Jones. (Chairman), J. M. Callahan, J. L. Coulter, F. W. Truscott and E. H. Vickers has collected information in regard to alumni in the service; kept in touch with the special needs of the service and the assignment of men to places for which they have had special qualification or preparation. Several members of the faculty have done special service in war work. Dean C. R. Jones has acted as fuel administrator and has organized and directed the excellent work of instruction furnished by the college of engineering to the military detachments sent to the University by authority of the War Department. Dean J. L. Coulter has acted in an advisory capacity for the State Council of Defense and for the Food Administration at Washington. Dean J. M. Callahan, besides delivering many addresses relating to the causes and problems of the war, has acted as chairman of Four Minute Men and has especially aided the government by the contribution of the various articles of a political and diplomatic nature for publication in Latin America and other countries through the Foreign Press Bureau acting under the auspices of the Committee on Public Information established by the government at Washington. Dean J. N. Simpson was appointed Captain in the medical service and assigned to the University for the examination of officers in the service. Prof. E. H. Vickers has aided the various war activities by many patriotic addresses. Among others who have given similar service are Professors R. A. Armstrong, L. M. Bristol, J. H. Cox, Waitman Barbe, F. L. Strickland, C. Edmund Neil and O. P. Chitwood. Professor Chitwood has also given lectures on current history and war problems to the detachments of soldiers taking training at the University. Professor J. R. Trotter is serving as legal advisor for the State Food Administration. Professor D. M. Willis has rendered valuable service to the local draft board of which he is a member. Professor Friend E. Clark has been engaged in special research work in chemistry for the government. Pro-

fessor W. H. Schultz has also been engaged in investigation and preparation of gases. The entire faculty has contributed to the full extent of its ability to the Liberty Loans and various war organizations.

According to Collier's and the Literary Digest the West Virginia University stands third in service among the state universities in proportion to its size and attendance.

Among the members of the faculty who have recently entered regular military service or cooperative war service are the following:

Dean H. C. Jones; Professor R. W. Truscott; Professor E. W. Sheets; Professor L. M. Bristol; Assistant Professor B. W. King; Assistant Professor W. Armstrong Price; Dr. R. W. Fisher; Associate Professor A. L. Darby; Professor F. C. Butterfield. Others have entered the summer training camps. Several instructors and assistants have resigned to enter regular military service.

The university has been well represented by the number of students and alumni who have entered the service. By May the number of alumni was approximately 567 and the number of enlisted university men so far as reports could be obtained was 714. These numbers were greatly increased by the new draft. By September there were in the service over 1,000 University men, including alumni, as well as men who were enrolled at the university last year. Each college is well represented. By July, 1918, of the 140 West Virginia lawyers who enlisted in the military service, 41 had completed their law studies at the university in the last four years. Of the 194 alumni and former students of the College of Engineering who are in the service, 71 are men with degrees. About 300 students who were in the University last year have entered the service.

The University is rendering valuable service apart from the number of students and alumni who have enlisted. In addition to regular college subjects it is giving to successive special detachments of draftees stationed at the university, training in practical subjects such as shop work, signaling, and history and government related to the war. The first detachment of 172 men arriving June 15 received training for sixty days, and was succeeded by a detachment of 235 men, later augmented by an additional 100 who were sent for military training for sixty days. Plans were completed for a later detachment of 500 men for general mechanical training and 300 for radio work to begin about October 15.

For the fall opening a new feature is announced: the establishment of a Students' Army Training Corps at the University, resulting in many problems of instruction and of housing. This corps, under regular military discipline, will include a large majority of the undergraduates, many of whom will qualify for officers' commissions at the end of the course.

The recent increase in the attendance indicates that at the close of the war there will be a continued increase which will necessitate the employment of additional instructors, provision for additional space for class rooms and additional facilities in laboratories and library. New buildings are much needed to secure unity and proper coordination of work in related departments which have sometimes suffered from isolation. Money should be available for increasing the salaries of men as fast as they increase in effectiveness. With the increase in the cost of living, the rise of salaries in other occupations, and the increased pros-

perity of other institutions, the university will be subjected to serious embarrassment in securing or retaining the kind of men that the institution needs most in order to serve its purpose. The need of larger permanent development in the work of various university departments is one of the most important lessons of the present war. To accomplish the larger and more effective university work demanded by this age of industrial and social development, with its many new problems, requires better equipment and facilities for investigation and larger appropriations.

Many interesting points in the growth of the university may be obtained by a study of the following tables:

SUMMARY OF UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT 1867-1906

Date	LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES				OTHER COLLEGES OR SCHOOLS					DISTRIBUTION OF ATTENDANCE			FACULTY								
	Total Attendance at Morgantown	Total of Women at Morgantown	Preparatory at Morgantown	Total	Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Special	Law	Medicine (Anatomy)	Engineering	Agriculture	Commerce	Countries Represented	From Monongalia	From West Virginia	Professors, including Associate and Assistant Professors	Instructors and Tutors	Experiment Station Staff
1867-68	124		118													17	66		6		
1868-69	154		140													23	55		7		
1869-70	161		94+	24		1	1	2	4	3						25	60		6		
1870-71	166		97+	25		2	4	4	24	10+	24					25	81		7		
1871-72	159		81+	27		4	14	5	25							22	70		8		2
1872-73	144		81+	32		4	14	11	32							21	51		9		1
1873-74	138		73+	24		7	7	11	33							30	48		9		2+1
1874-75	125		73			7	11	16	18	18						27	49		8		2+1
1875-76	96		57			9	11	9	10	10						16	52		6		3+1
1876-77	93		56			9	6	9	16	16						15	54		1+	7	3+1
1877-78	113		76			6	12	12	22							15	73		7		2+1
1878-79	135		85			3	7	0	20	8						19	79	122	10		2+1
1879-80	132		70			5	4	13	20	4		1				24	49 (50?)	113	8		3+1
1880-81	162		97			3	8	16	19	12		5				11	9	143	9		3+1
1881-82	177		84+	19		9	12	12	10	22		9				30	59	159	8		3+1
1882-83	159		45+	35								11				33	51	146	10		2+1
1883-84	96		28+	21								13				23	30	88	9		3
1884-85	107		32+	63								14				28	41	99	11		2
1885-86	136		34+	90								14				30	50	124	11		2
1886-87	169		32+	103								17				32	59	163	11		2
1887-88	189		68+	54								20				34	54	187	11		3
1888-89	195		79	48								19				36	59	188	13		3+3
1889-90	208	10	78	59					47			10		4		34	66	193	12+1		1
1890-91	205	6	79	55					29			25		3		36	46	185	11+1		4
1891-92	224	11	80	70					36			26				41	55	199	16		5+1
1892-93	228	14	108	40					34			22				48	57	206	16		5+1
1893-94	244	20	101									41				38	85	230	15		2
1894-95	283	20	99									62				38	90	249	15		7+1
1895-96	398	35	145									89				46	129?	367	19		5+2



## SUMMARY OF UNIVERSITY ENROLLMENT, 1906-1918

ENROLLMENT IN COLLEGES AND SCHOOL OF MEDICINE							ENROLLMENT IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS AT MORGANTOWN																	FACULTY		
Date	Arts and Sciences	Engineering	Agriculture	Law	Medicine and Pharmacy	Total	School of Music	School of Fine Arts	Commercial School	Preparatory School	Physical Training	Irregular Summer School	School of Agriculture	Night Class	Winter Short Course in Agriculture	Farmers' Week	Boys and Girls Prize Winners Course—Agriculture	School of Good Roads	Special Law (Bar and Diploma)	School of S. S. Methods	Total	Total enrollment at Morgantown	Professors including Associate and Assistant Professors	Instructors and Tutors		
1906-07	175	120	16	21	31	363	202	17	59	192	57	214	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	79	54	894	1257	39	13		
1907-08	207	136	20	26	33	422	170	13	46	160	28	282	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	868	1208	48	11+17		
1908-09	250	103	31	25	18	427	136	20	46	172	52	254	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	102	48	911	1338	47	7+11		
1909-10	225	89	27	47	26	414	178	15	43	133	57	302	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	73	47	881	1205	48	16+12		
1910-11	255	81	17	45	17	415	139	17	19	100	65	271	11	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	39	766	1181	50	15+13		
1911-12	293	87	36	63	.....	479	113	.....	.....	62	.....	283	22	25	35	40	.....	.....	.....	19	614	1093	55	13+16		
1912-13	352	102	43	61	.....	558	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	261	30	4	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	48	497	1055	58	19+14		
1913-14	436	118	68	54	20	696	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	21	8	.....	104	.....	146	.....	.....	696	1392	67	27+10		
1914-15	473	134	102	62	25	796	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	295	.....	21	22	263	.....	134	.....	.....	855	1651	68	28+19		
1915-16	647	131	131	54	29	892	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	.....	8	15	807	99	150	.....	.....	1441	2383	67	23+19		
1916-17	682	175	186	70	66	1179	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	437	.....	10	23	761	153	120	.....	.....	1609	2788	72	38+17		
1917-18	573	163	160	32	53	936	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	272	.....	11	5	714	214	83	.....	.....	1334	2370	.....	.....		

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT IN COLLEGE OF ARTS SCIENCES, 1908-1917

Date	CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES							SPECIAL STUDENTS			IRREGULAR STUDENTS			TOTAL			
	Graduates	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1908-07	4	27	22	34	31	73	46	110	23	22	45	1	10	11	07	78	175
1907-08	16	32	27	34	37	01	55	146	25	27	52	.....	0	0	116	01	207
1908-09	32	39	35	43	65	124	00	214	15	21	36	.....	.....	.....	130	111	250
1909-10	17	33	38	44	64	111	88	109	3	2	5	2	10	21	116	109	225
1910-11	18	30	45	45	97	149	05	244	0	6	11	.....	.....	.....	155	100	255
1911-12	16	45	38	56	126	177	102	270	10	4	14	.....	.....	.....	187	100	203
1912-13	17	37	40	60	183	213	130	343	3	0	0	.....	.....	.....	210	130	352
1913-14	28	47	40	81	213	271	147	418	4	14	18	.....	.....	.....	275	161	436
1914-15	33	52	56	85	233	272	187	459	6	8	14	.....	.....	.....	278	105	473
1915-16	45	60	64	114	248	316	215	513	6	10	16	.....	.....	.....	322	225	547
1916-17	46	64	76	142	332	387	273	660	10	12	22	.....	.....	.....	397	285	682
1917-18	34	41	67	130	273	200	272	562	4	7	11	.....	.....	.....	291	270	573

STATE INSTITUTIONS

## SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE OF WOMEN AT MORGANTOWN 1905-1917

Date	ENROLLMENT IN COLLEGES AND SCHOOL OF MEDICINE						ENROLLMENT IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS											GRAND TOTAL				
	DEGREE					SPECIAL OR IRREGULAR	TOTAL	School of Music	School of Fine Arts	Commercial School	Preparatory School	Physical Training	Irregular, Summer School	School of Agriculture	Night Class	Winter Short Course in Agriculture	Farmers' Week		Boys and Girls Prize Winners	Sunday School Methods	Total	
	Arts and Science	Engineering	Agriculture	Law	Medicine and Pharmacy																	Total
1906-07	46					46	33	79	168	16	22	23	56	193							478	557
1907-08	55					55	27	92	143	13	16	21	23	152							403	495
1908-09	90					90	23	113	116	20	24	27	52	191		2				25	457	570
1909-10	88					88	21	109	151	15	27	24	57	213						23	510	619
1910-11	95					95	5	100	124	17	13	21	65	204		11	7			19	486	586
1911-12	102					102	4	106	107	14		14		206	3	13	35			16	408	514
1912-13	130			2		132	6	138	95	16				216	3	4				32	366	504
'13-14	147			1		151	14	165	109					227						4	340	505
1914-15	187				3	190	8	198	107					222		18					347	545
1915-16	215		22			237	10	247	90					201		8		49	28		385	632
1916-17	273		44		3	320	13	333	90					315		10	11	110	48		584	917
1917-18	272		47		5	324	9	333	76					228		9		118	61		492	825



SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT IN THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE 1907-1918

Year	COLLEGE COURSE—B. S. AGRICULTURE					Special	Totals	Farmers' Week
	Freshmen	Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Graduate			
1907-08.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	7	39
1908-09.....	5	2	1	1	.....	2	11	52
1909-10.....	4	4	2	2	1	.....	13	25
1910-11.....	4	4	4	3	.....	2	17	61
1911-12.....	15	8	5	6	2	.....	36	40
1912-13.....	16	13	7	7	.....	.....	43	31
1913-14.....	29	11	11	13	.....	5	68	78
1914-15.....	45	23	12	11	2	9	102	263
1915-16.....	53	37	18	12	5	6	131	807
1916-17.....	47	30	30	18	1	4	129	914
1917-18.....	56	40	21	32	6	5	160	714

## STATE INSTITUTIONS

## STUDENT REGISTRATION BY COUNTIES, SINCE 1912

	1912-13	1913-14	1916-17	1917-18	Summer 1917	Summer 1918
Barbour.....	12	15	10	15	9	6
Berkeley.....	12	11	12	20	9	2
Boone.....	1		1			
Braxton.....	10	16	17	24	11	9
Brooke.....	14	7	10	20	5	1
Cabell.....	16	28	23	11	6	8
Calhoun.....	2			1		
Clay.....		2	4	6	1	
Doddridge.....	5	3	6	7	1	2
Fayette.....	7	11		18	5	6
Gilmer.....	13	7	3	6	5	2
Grant.....	1	1	2	6	1	
Greenbrier.....	14	15	16	14	7	3
Hampshire.....	3	4	2	6	1	4
Hancock.....	6	8	8	6	6	3
Hardy.....		3	3	4	3	
Harrison.....	28	36	50	69	17	7
Jackson.....	10	11		28	11	8
Jefferson.....	9	14	11	8	5	5
Kanawha.....	41	54	38	47	18	11
Lewis.....	23	22	25	23	8	7
Lincoln.....	1	2				1
Logan.....	1	1		1	1	
McDowell.....	1	1	8	7	4	
Marion.....	52	51	59	69	21	16
Marshall.....	43	36	29	32	9	5
Mason.....	5	5	2	4	2	
Mercer.....	9	23	35	31	10	5
Mineral.....	14	13	25	18	4	6
Mingo.....	1	1	6	2		
Monongalia.....	242	269	307	330	113	100
Monroe.....	8	7	6	8	6	3
Morgan.....	5	4	5	5		2
Nicholas.....	14	15	12	13	13	11
Ohio.....	41	33	47	46	11	17
Pendleton.....	2	1	3	0	3	1
Pleasants.....	5	10	7	7	4	2
Pocahontas.....	14	5	5	10	3	4
Preston.....	45	42	22	50	23	11
Putnam.....	1	1	2	2	2	1
Raleigh.....	3	5	3	3	2	5
Randolph.....	6	13	15	23	6	3
Ritchie.....	15	23	13	22	9	9
Roane.....	7	15	17	26	4	9
Summers.....		10	6	9	2	5
Taylor.....	27	31	32	39	9	5
Tucker.....	10	21	17	17	4	7
Tyler.....	21	27	18	22	8	2
Upshur.....	9	13	3	19	10	5
Wayne.....	3	2	1	2	2	
Webster.....	4	4	8	11	2	4
Wetzel.....	19	27	17	22	8	9
Wirt.....	2	2		2	1	5
Wood.....	31	44	24	45	9	11
Wyoming.....		2	2	2	1	

## TEACHING FORCE IN THE COLLEGES, AND IN THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE 1917-1918

COLLEGE	Professors	Associate Professors	Assistant Professors	Instructors	Student Assistants	Total
Arts and Sciences.....	26	4	7	10	12	59
Engineering.....	7	2	3	6	2	20
Agriculture.....	6	5	7	7	6	31
Law.....	3	1	1			5
School of Medicine.....	3	1	2	5	1	12
Total.....	45	13	20	28	21	127

**KEYSER PREPARATORY BRANCH WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.****Keyser, W. Va.**Article prepared by **JOSEPH W. STAYMAN**, Principal.**Early History.**

This institution was established by an act of the legislature in 1901, and a building erected and opened for the first session, October 1, 1902. Located on Fort Hill, overlooking the town of Keyser and the Potomac river on one side, and the beautiful New Creek valley on the other, the school occupies a site of rare charm, and commands a view of delightful mountain scenery.

The land occupied by buildings and campus was conveyed by Col. Thomas B. Davis to a board of trustees for the use of the city of Keyser—a tract of approximately sixteen acres. This board in 1901 transferred to the State 7.67 acres as a site for the school building; and in 1912, the remaining 8.62 acres was transferred, on condition that the State erect a dormitory building thereon.

**Destruction of Main Building.**

On May 3, 1917, the main building containing offices, laboratories, class rooms, study hall, auditorium, literary society halls and gymnasium, was destroyed by fire with practically all contents. A very satisfactory adjustment was made with the insurance companies. The money received from them—together with an appropriation of \$30,000 at the last session of the Legislature, plus salvage—gives the State practically \$100,000 for rebuilding. An early effort was put forth by the State board of control to have the building reconstructed, but satisfactory bids were not received. As the result of a second effort, contracts have been entered into for the construction of a modern, fire-proof building. At this writing (August 1, 1918) the actual work of rebuilding has commenced. In all probability the building will not be ready for occupancy before the fall of 1919, owing to delays and labor difficulties due to the war. The work of the school will be conducted in temporary quarters, in the dormitory, as was done last year. These quarters while small are very satisfactory and cozy.

**The Dormitory.**

The dormitory building, erected in 1915, at a cost of approximately \$43,000, is a three-story brick structure, 50x228 feet. On the first floor are located kitchen, dining room, store rooms, furnace room and laundry. The second and third floors contain rooms for students, two reception rooms, baths and principal's apartments. When fully completed, this building will house one hundred or more students. Rooms are well furnished and comfortable.

**The Athletic Field.**

Between the two buildings lies the athletic field, flanked on the south by a grand stand. Near the southern boundary is the heating plant; and

on the east side a handsome band stand, erected by subscriptions of the citizens of Keyser.

This site is bounded on the north, south and east by streets, on which are some of the best residences in Keyser. On the west, the street is as yet unimproved; but the land beyond is laid out in building lots. Eventually, the school will be surrounded by the city, and the value of the property much increased thereby.

#### Growth of the Institution.

Established originally as a preparatory school for West Virginia University, the institution has outgrown that conception of its sphere. It was early found advisable to add a commercial department, which has continued to be a leading feature of the school. A two-year course is offered in either business or stenographic subjects, and practically one-third the entire number of students take up one of these courses.

A music department also was established, offering high class instruction in piano music. This has added materially to the cultural features of this section, and has produced a good number of skilled pianists.

#### Department of Agriculture.

For the encouragement and advancement of scientific agriculture in this section of the State, the board of regents established a Department of Agriculture in the school, several years since; but this department has not achieved the prominence which its importance would warrant. The chief cause of its failure has been the lack of a farm or suitable tract of land for demonstration purposes. At the last session of the legislature an appropriation of \$12,000 was made for Vocational and Physical Education. It was the intention of those in authority to make use of this money for the purchase of land for vocational agriculture. Owing to a technicality in the phrasing of the appropriation, the attorney general decided that this money could not be spent for the purchase of land, since no land had ever been purchased for the State except with money specifically appropriated for that purpose. Hence, this amount is to the credit of the institution, but not available for the purpose intended. Those in authority have pledged to use their influence to have the amount re-appropriated at the next session of the legislature, under the proper caption, and made available immediately upon appropriation. In this event, the school will be able to purchase sufficient ground for demonstration purposes in agriculture in the early spring of 1919. With this addition the school will be able to take advantage of the impetus just now given to agriculture throughout the country. This department should become—within a few years—one of the strongest and most useful in the school, located as it is in the midst of a thriving agricultural and horticultural section.

#### Department of Domestic Art and Science.

In 1915, a department of Domestic Art and Science was introduced to meet the growing demand for such training as will make our young

women more efficient housewives. A year later, the "Short Normal Course" provided by law, was added, and has prepared a number of young women for effective work in our rural schools.

#### Vocational Teaching.

This institution, since its foundation, has followed the modern trend of education—from the theoretical and cultural to practical and vocational. As a mere preparatory school, its place has been taken in great part by the high schools now found in every town of the State; but the Keyser Preparatory School (this name is now a misnomer) is finding a wider field of usefulness in vocational teaching, which will prepare the boys and girls of this section of West Virginia for the life of their immediate environment—as farmers, housewives, teachers, office-workers, and business men. To those who are preparing for *life*, rather than for college or university, it offers the work they need. And to those who contemplate higher education, it gives a preparation not too far removed from the practical things of life.

The state board of regents have frankly avowed their intention to make this, eventually, a purely vocational school. With this aim in view, they have taken advantage of the Smith-Hughes act recently passed by congress, giving national aid to those state institutions specializing in commercial, industrial, agricultural or domestic science training. In the construction of the new building and such further improvements as will be made, this end will be kept in view—a gradual but steady process of evolution, from the academic to the vocational.

#### Summer School.

Each year, a summer term for teachers is open, offering to the rural teachers any opportunity of review in the usual public school subjects, as well as some of the professional work of the "Short Course."

#### War Activities.

The institution did not lag in its co-operation with those organizations having for their object the winning of the war. This being a secondary institution accounts for the fact that few of our students were directly effected by the draft. However, several were called and a number volunteered. The institution has a service flag on which there are ninety-five stars. The young ladies of the institution organized themselves into a unit of the local Patriotic League. The students and faculty subscribed \$574.40 to the Y. M. C. A. War Fund. This is a splendid showing, indeed, for an institution with so limited an enrollment.

#### Enrollment.

The enrollment in the institution gradually increased from year to year until it reached the maximum—one hundred ninety-nine students—for the year 1916-17. For the year 1917-18 the enrollment totaled one hundred and seventy-one. This decrease is due to war conditions and partly to the de-

struction of the main building. The outlook for the next year is very encouraging, and it is believed the enrollment will not fall below that of the past year. By another year, when the building is ready for occupancy, with a more efficient organization, the school will be larger than ever.

The graduates for the past year numbered thirty-one, divided as follows:

Academic Department .....	11
Normal Training Department .....	9
Commercial Department .....	11

## WEST VIRGINIA TRADES SCHOOL.

Montgomery, W. Va.

Article by A. S. THORN, Principal.

### Historical.

The Montgomery Preparatory Branch of the West Virginia University, now the West Virginia Trades School, located at Montgomery, West Virginia, twenty-six miles east of Charleston, on the Chesapeake & Ohio and Kanawha & Michigan railways, was established by an act of the legislature passed February 15, 1895. At the time the school was established there were but few high schools in the southern end of the State where boys and girls could prepare for college, therefore a demand was made on the legislature for an institution of secondary grade where preparation for entrance to higher institutions of learning might be had.

### Grounds.

The Montgomery heirs donated to the State the ground, two acres, on which the building was erected. The building is two hundred and thirty feet long, about fifty feet wide and three stories high, including the basement. It contains rooms for about fifty students and the teachers, in addition to four recitation rooms, study hall, auditorium, music room, domestic science kitchen, and reception room. It is built of brick.

In 1915, the citizens of Montgomery and community purchased from the Montgomery heirs, at a cost of \$7,000.00, an additional two acres of land and donated it to the State to be used for school purposes. This land has not been improved yet because of the fact that no appropriation has been made for that purpose.

### Change in Name.

The work of the school in the past has been nothing more than that of a first-class high school; therefore a sentiment has been growing in the State, since the establishment of high schools supported by local taxation, that the State should not support a local high school. This sentiment crystallized into an act passed by the last regular session of the legislature, in 1917, whereby the name and character of the school were changed. The school is now known as the "West Virginia Trades School"

and its purpose will be to prepare boys for intelligent and efficient service in the various trades and in the commercial and business world, and the girls in those arts that make home worth while.

The act changing the name and character of the school conferred upon the state board of regents authority to arrange such a course of study and to elect such teachers for industrial work as would meet the requirements of the Smith-Hughes act of the national congress, providing national aid for vocational education. The details for this work have not yet been worked out by the principal of the school and the state board of regents, but will be just as rapidly as possible.

#### Present Course of Study.

The courses now offered by the school are as follows: academic, commercial, domestic economy—which includes cooking, sewing, etc.—and music, both vocal and instrumental. The institution is placing special emphasis on the commercial and domestic economy courses as these have a place in the curriculum of industrial education. It is the purpose of those in charge of the school to make it just what its new name implies—a trades school of the very best class and one of which the State will be proud.

Since the establishment of the Montgomery Preparatory Branch of the University about eighteen hundred pupils have been enrolled and one hundred and one have graduated.

The total enrollment in 1917-18 was one hundred and fifty-five.

### MARSHALL COLLEGE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Huntington, W. Va.

Article prepared by O. I. WOODLEY, President.

#### History.

"Marshall Academy" was established in 1837, shortly after the death of Chief Justice John Marshall, of the supreme court of the United States, in whose honor the school was named. It was organized as a private institution. In 1856 the work of the "Academy" was enlarged and reorganized, and the name changed to "Marshall College."

The civil war greatly affected the fortunes of the school. So serious was the situation at its close that a number of leading citizens in this section of the new state of West Virginia succeeded in having the legislature take it over as a State Normal School; "normal" in name, but wholly "academic" in organization and in fact, and such it remained, with varying fortune, save a little teaching of "pedagogy," "school management," etc., until 1897, when a "practice school" of one grade was organized; but the State refused to support it, and, accordingly, this nucleus was abandoned, after two years of unappreciated effort to develop the "normal training" feature, and the school continued as an academic institution as before.

In January, 1902, the "Department of Education" was organized, and a "model" or "practice" school for teachers was opened; thus was added to the academic work of the school a professional department for the training of teachers for the public schools of the State.

None of the records of the school during the earlier period are preserved. At the time of the war they were lost or destroyed, and it has been impossible to bring together any reliable data concerning the early days. All reliable statistics with reference to Marshall College date from the year 1867.

The following is a numerical list, by decades, showing the number of graduations since the school became a State institution:

Decade	Males	Females	Total
1870 to 1879, inclusive.....	45	49	94
1880 to 1889, inclusive.....	32	49	81
1890 to 1899, inclusive.....	30	72	102
1900 to 1909, inclusive.....	166	245	411
1910 to 1918, inclusive.....	203	501	704
Totals .....	476	916	1,392

#### Purpose.

The essential purpose of a normal school is to prepare persons for the important work of teaching. This is the main purpose for which Marshall College exists. It also includes in its aim the assisting of any young person whose desire it is to prepare himself or herself for efficient living. Marshall College plans to include in its work the preparation of teachers for the rural schools, the graded schools, and the high schools; and it is hoped that each of these three functions will be in operation in the near future.

#### Buildings and Grounds.

Marshall College is beautifully located in the very heart of Huntington. Its campus, consisting of sixteen acres, is one of the finest in the State. The buildings are well adapted to the purposes of school work; and in the fine setting which they have, they make an imposing appearance.

The school is exceptionally well equipped with apparatus and material for the proper execution of its work. No other school in the State is better equipped in that regard. In the matter of equipment alone, Marshall College should receive careful consideration on the part of those who are seeking places for study.

During the school year of 1917-18 the total enrollment was six hundred and eighty-six.



**FAIRMONT STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.**

Fairmont, W. Va.

Article by JOSEPH ROSIER, President.

**History.**

Provisions for the establishment of the Fairmont State Normal School were made by the State legislature of 1867, and an appropriation was provided for the inauguration of the work of the school. In the act providing for the school, its purpose was declared to be that of educating and training teachers in the improved methods of instruction and discipline that would be of the best service to the common schools of the State. For nearly fifty years the Normal School has striven to carry forward the purpose of its founders. Hundreds of young men and women have been enrolled as students, and felt the influence of the instruction which has been given and hundreds have been graduated and are engaged in the different vocations of the State, and exerting wide influence in public affairs. From the beginning, the Normal School gave prominence to the idea of teacher training, with the result that the graduates of the school have taken many places of prominence in the educational work of the State. The men and women whose names have appeared in the list of faculties have been widely known for their ability and scholarship, and the instruction which has been given by them has been far reaching in its effects.

In material and equipment, the Normal School has made steady advancement. In 1872 an appropriation was made by the State legislature for the erection of a new building in conjunction with the local board of education. This building was completed and occupied in June, 1873. For many years, the building, standing at the corner of Main and Quincy streets housed both the Normal school and the public schools of Fairmont.

It has been entirely abandoned for school use and is now used for factory purposes. In the year 1893 the Normal School was moved into a new building, on Fairmont Avenue, between Second and Third Streets. Several years ago the state authorities recognized the need of the institution for a larger site, with more room for buildings. The board of control, therefore, was authorized by the state legislature to purchase a new site at the far end of Locust Avenue, on the west side of Fairmont. The new site consists of eighteen and one-half acres of ground, ideally located for the institution. In January, 1917, the school was moved into the new building, which is to be its home in the future.

**Location.**

The Fairmont State Normal School is located at Fairmont, West Virginia, on the Monongahela River, near the junction of the Tygarts Valley and West Fork rivers. It is on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and at the terminus of the Monongahela Valley Railroad. It may be reached on the Monongahela Valley Traction Company, interurban lines from Weston, Bridgeport, Clarksburg, Mannington and Fairview. It is the geographical center of one of the most populous sections of the state.

Fairmont is a progressive city of about 20,000 population and provides all the advantages and conveniences of a modern urban community. It has many fine churches of different denominations, and it has one of the best public school systems in the country. Its population is composed of an enterprising and wide-awake class of people. Its citizens take an active interest in education and all movements for the advancement of the community and the state. For these reasons, it is an especially favorable location for an educational institution. Young people who attend the Normal School will come in touch with the progressive spirit of the city in which the institution is located.

#### Aims and Scope.

The Fairmont Normal School throughout its history, has been distinctly a training school for teachers. It is true that for the greater part of the first fifty years of its existence, it has been in a large measure a secondary school in the courses of study which it offered. For many years this was a necessity. There were no high schools and such institutions as the normal school and private academies furnished the only opportunities for those who wished to get an education beyond the common schools. The history of the Fairmont Normal School shows that it has rendered superior service in this direction. Hundreds of young men and young women in the past fifty years have been given thorough secondary training in this institution. While the Normal School in its first half century largely emphasized the academic work, it was at no time negligent of its service in preparing teachers for the public schools of the State.

Over twelve hundred young men and young women have graduated from the institution. In the list of alumni may be found many names of those who have been and are prominent in educational work. The men and women who have gone from the Normal School into the work of teaching have had marked success, which may be attributed in a large degree to the spirit with which they were inspired in this school. The institution has not only exerted a large influence in the character of the educational and professional life of the community in which it is located, but it has reached out to distant sections of the State, as well as many other states.

The people are coming to feel that the State Normal School is a fundamental part of a state school system, and that the work which it does is valuable. The Fairmont Normal School plans to introduce all of the modern courses of study for the training of teachers which is demanded by our progressive public school system. Increasing emphasis will be placed upon the standard two-year Normal Course for high school graduates, who wish to teach in the graded schools of our towns and cities. Provisions will be made in the near future for specialization in such subjects as Vocal Music, Drawing, Domestic Science and Supervision. Attention will also be given to the development of Short Courses for those who wish to prepare for teaching in the rural schools of the State.

### The New Building.

The new building is a fine example of classic architecture, and is one of the finest public buildings that has been erected by the State. With its architectural beauty it combines a practical arrangement and equipment for school work. It stands in the center of the spacious new campus and commands a beautiful view of the surrounding country. The building is 265 feet long, 65 feet wide and three stories in height. The outside walls are made of light brick, trimmed with limestone and terra cotta.

It contains a fine auditorium, large library, study halls, society rooms, room for domestic science and domestic art, biological laboratory, chemical and physical laboratories, two science lecture rooms, music rooms, offices, manual training, lunch rooms and general recitation rooms. Altogether the new building provides a commodious and well equipped home for the Normal School.

### Library.

Fairmont Normal has a useful and usable library of more than seven thousand volumes, in charge of a competent librarian and her assistants. The books have been selected with care, with the special view of getting together the best books in the different fields of knowledge and literature and specifically in the field of education. Practically all the authoritative books on Education, all the classics in English and American Literature, and all well-known reference books are to be found in the library.

The total enrollment of the school during 1917-18 was four hundred and fifty-four.

## WEST LIBERTY NORMAL SCHOOL.

West Liberty, W. Va.

JOHN C. SHAW, Principal.

This school is located at West Liberty, which became the county seat of Ohio county in the second year of the Revolution, this being the first seat of justice in the Mississippi valley. The school is the outgrowth of the West Liberty Academy, a private school incorporated in 1838. The original building was built by popular subscription, was destroyed by fire in 1840, and in 1857 was rebuilt by similar contributions. This second structure forms the older part of the present building.

In 1870 the State purchased the property for \$6,000.00, and established there a branch of the State Normal School. On May 2, 1870, the school began work, with F. H. Crago, A. M., as first principal, and since that time has continued as one of the State normals.

Until 1915 the grounds consisted of about four and one-half acres, but there have recently been purchased several tracts of land, aggregating ninety-four and one-half acres in all, which will make possible experimental agricultural work, as well as afford room for athletics.

At present there is only one building, a brick and stone structure,

but appropriation was made by the legislature in 1915 for a dormitory. Plans for this are under way, with the intention of beginning construction of same as soon as possible. The total enrollment during 1917-18 was two hundred and seventy-six.

### GLENVILLE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Glenville, W. Va.

Article prepared by E. G. ROEBBOUGH, Principal.

#### Early History.

Glenville Normal owes its existence to an act of the legislature passed February 19, 1872, providing for the establishment of a "Branch Normal School at Glenville, West Virginia." This act provided for the establishment of the school, if the citizens of the town of Glenville would donate suitable buildings. This condition was early met by the citizens of the vicinity. Pending the purchase of a building, school was opened in the old court house.

Glenville Normal was first opened to receive students January 14, 1873. It was largely due to the energetic efforts of the Acting Principal, T. Marcellus Marshall, that the school was so soon ready to enroll students, after the passage of the act providing for its establishment. Shortly after the school opened. Hon. Louis Bennett became its first principal, serving in that capacity for two years. Under the wise guidance of him and his successors high standards were established, so that the graduates of the school have always ranked high both in scholarship and in professional skill.

#### Buildings.

The building provided by the citizens of Glenville was a two-story frame dwelling, which, with some slight changes in the interior, served the purpose of a school building. These quarters were occupied until 1885 when the legislature appropriated \$5,000 for a new building, and a neat brick structure was erected on the site of the old frame house. In 1893 an appropriation of \$20,000 was made by which this building was enlarged to its present dimensions. In 1909 as the attendance of the school had increased almost three-fold in the preceeding four years, the old accommodations were found to be inadequate, so an appropriation of \$35,000 was made by the legislature for a new building. This amount was found to be insufficient to construct a building to meet the growing needs of the institution and in 1911 an additional appropriation of \$12,000 was made for an auditorium. In 1913 \$37,000 was appropriated to erect a dormitory for girls. A site was purchased adjoining the Normal School property and a splendid new building was erected.

At present the school plant consists of two spacious, well equipped buildings for study and recitation purposes, an auditorium seating seven hundred and fifty persons and a dormitory providing accommodations for fifty girls. Plans are under consideration for the building of a combination root house and storage building to be used for supplies in con-

mecton with the dormitory. Several hundred feet of cement walk will be laid connecting the different buildings and in the near future a retaining wall will be built in front of the dormitory grounds, thus completing the wall which will extend then along the entire front of the Normal School property.

The school buildings proper have class rooms as follows: for chemistry, physics, domestic science, biology and agriculture laboratories, and rooms devoted to manual training, sewing and designing. There are also a music studio, two reference libraries—one for general use and the other devoted to the use of the training school—and offices for the principal and training supervisor. Adjoining the general library is a large reading room well furnished with chairs and reading tables where the best periodicals and current magazines of the day are to be found. In the basement of the new building is located a gymnasium with adjoining dressing rooms equipped with shower baths, lockers, etc., for both boys and girls.

The new dormitory, located on a spacious lawn near the main plant, is a commodious three story brick building, equipped with hot and cold water throughout. There are parlors where the young women hold receptions and receive their friends thereby cultivating the social instinct under proper environment. The dining room which is on the first floor, flanked at the rear by the kitchens, store and refrigeration rooms, is an attractive room large enough to seat one hundred and fifty people. In the basement are located the heating plant and the laundry which is open for use by all the students in the dormitory. There are bath rooms for general use on both second and third floors and there are also two private baths on the second floor.

Two young women are expected to occupy a room and the building is furnished throughout with that in view. Each student room has two large wardrobes, a double bed, dresser, student table, three chairs, floor covering and a lavatory equipped with hot and cold water. Only young women room at the dormitory, but both young women and young men are allowed to board there.

Glenville Normal is situated on an eminence overlooking the town of Glenville and the Little Kanawha river. The campus—while of irregular contour—is picturesque and attractive. It consists of about six acres, part of which is used for tennis courts, and for playgrounds for the training school. None of this land is at all suitable for agricultural demonstration purposes. Since most of the students are young men from farms and are especially interested in agricultural training, the State should by all means buy a small farm at the earliest possible moment; for agriculture cannot be successfully taught without land to be used as a laboratory.

#### The Normal Course.

The normal course at Glenville Normal is pretty much the same as that at other standard normal schools throughout the United States. It extends over six years above the eighth grade, or two years above the regular four high school course. This two years is about equally divided between professional work and advance academic work. The short course

covers a period of four years above the eighth grade and is intended primarily to fit teachers for rural schools. Graduates of three and four-year high schools complete this course in one year and young men and young women who have not had the advantage of a high school course, but who have taught on uniform examination certificates, can complete this course in much less than four years because of the generous credit allowed on grades made in the uniform examinations and on teaching experience. An academic course similar to that offered by first-class high schools is maintained for the benefit of students who do not have high school advantages at home.

Of these three courses the normal and the short course receive by far the greater emphasis. Indeed, the academic course is offered only because there is a scarcity of high schools in Glenville Normal territory and this academic training is necessary before the normal training can be taken to advantage. As soon as conditions will warrant, the academic course will be discontinued altogether.

For many years after the establishment of the school the number of students was small—the average yearly attendance in the regular work being a little over one hundred. The largest enrollment in regular work for any term in the history of the school preceding the year 1906 was one hundred thirteen. The attendance by years and the number of graduates follow:

Year	No. Enrolled	Graduates
1873	120	..
1874	100	4
1875	105	10
1876	71	3
1877	69	1
1878	72	5
1879	54	1
1880	46	2
1881	23	2
1882	65	2
1883	70	5
1884	114	7
1885	108	5
1886	100	4
1887	89	7
1888	123	9
1889	114	7
1890	96	15
1891	103	14
1892	107	12
1893	132	18
1894	111	10
1895	95	11
1896	107	10
1897	138	9
1898	148	3

Year	No. Enrolled	Graduates
1899	140	3
1900	132	11
1901	155	2
1902	136	5
1903	123	5
1904	121	5
1905	123	8
1906	166	8
1907	219	10
1908	250	9
1909	345	12
1910	377	15
1911	463	27
1912	481	24
1913	458	27
1914	406	32
1915	425	24
1916	462	34
1917	425	35
1918	346	36

In 1908 a model Training School was started and there has been an average enrollment of about sixty each year since. This number is included in the total enrollment.

For many years Glenville Normal has been unique among the normal schools of the county in that it has had more young men than young women enrolled. The proportion has usually been about 60% males and 40% females. Owing to the war this has been reversed during the past year, and for the first time in the history of the school young women have been in the majority. One hundred and fifty alumni and students are in military service.

### SHEPHERD COLLEGE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Shepherdstown, W. Va.

Article prepared by THOMAS C. MILLER, Principal

#### Historical.

The legal titles, "Marshall College State Normal School" and "Shepherd College State Normal School," seem to those not knowing the fact of their origin rather incongruous terms and an attempt to unite college and normal school in one institution. This is not the case, however, but each inherits the name under which it was established and which is continued by legal enactment. Marshall College, as it is generally known, was named in honor of the great Chief Justice of the United States. Shepherd College took its name under an incorporation in 1872, and was given the name of the old family line that has been so prominent in Shepherdstown for nearly a century and a half.

When the county seat was taken back to Charlestown, at the close of the civil war a group of progressive citizens of Shepherdstown organized a "Classical and Scientific Institute," which began its work in 1871. In 1872 it was incorporated as Shepherd College, and in 1873, under certain provisions, its use was transferred to the State in consideration of the location of one of the normal schools at that place; hence the title by which it is known. Since that time the school has been recognized as one of the branch normal schools of the State, carries on a course of study identical with the others, and its graduates enjoy the same privileges, receiving the number one certificates issued to all normal graduates. The real founder of the school and the man who gave it its reputation was Professor Joseph McMurran, a born teacher and a leader among men. His thoroughness and his high character so impressed themselves upon the school and the students of the earlier days that these characteristics have been prominent ever since, and Shepherd College graduates are generally recognized as efficient teachers.

#### Grounds.

The college grounds are located near the center of the town of Shepherdstown and consist of the following:

1. The original Shepherd College lot, which does not belong to the State, but is now under twenty-five year lease, which will doubtless be renewed upon expiration of the present term. This lot has a frontage of 206 feet on King Street and a depth of 168 feet along German Street.
2. The lot on which the new building is located, fronting on King Street, and having a depth of 185 feet on High Street.
3. A lot on High Street, directly in the rear of the last named lot. This extends 242 feet along High Street and 211 feet along Princess Street at the rear, and was purchased from the Line heirs by the State board of control for \$5,800.00

On the lot first named stands the original college building erected by Shepherd Brooks, of Boston. While used as a court house during the Civil War this building was enlarged by the addition of two wings, each two stories, then used for clerks' offices and jury rooms. They now furnish excellent accommodations for our music department, while the two large halls in the main building are occupied by the literary societies of the school.

On lot number two stands the new building first occupied in 1904. It is more minutely described in another paragraph in this report, and is considered one of the handsomest and best arranged school buildings in this State.

The third lot named above is a recent purchase known as the "Line Lot," and adjoins lot number two and corners on lot number one. Through lots one and three meanders the stream known as the Town Run, which has much of romance and somewhat of history connected with it. Naturally, this lot has been thought of for the proposed dormitory, but if another site could be chosen for the dormitory it would be wise, I think, under the growing needs of the school, to retain this lot for experimental



and demonstration purposes. Today it is used for school garden and practical demonstration is made that three and sometimes four crops may be grown on the same ground—kale, peas and potatoes, corn and celery. Even with a farm nearby this plot of ground can be used to a very good purpose because it is so well situated for observation and cultivation.

Any brief description of Shepherd College without reference to "The Town Run" would be incomplete. This stream meandering through the grounds for over two hundred feet has its head in the celebrated Morgan Spring, where the first Virginia troops camped who went west to Washington's aid at Boston. It is a clear stream of considerable volume, and once furnished the water power for six or eight grist and paper mills. A few years ago the Bureau of Fisheries placed a number of trout in the stream, and while this fish is not very numerous therein, occasionally some very fine ones are caught, the novelty being appreciated by students and others.

#### Buildings.

Shepherd College has four good-sized buildings in which to carry on its work. There are some disadvantages in this arrangement, but also some advantages in having the Music, Art, Domestic Science and Manual Training at some distance from the main building. The original Shepherd College building, donated to the citizens of Shepherdstown for a library, was erected before the Civil War, and during the war was used as a court house. In 1872 some of the leading citizens of Shepherdstown organized a classical and scientific school which was named Shepherd College. Shortly afterwards, however, the Legislature accepted the use of this building for one of the State normal schools, and by favor or lease it has remained under the control of the State until this time, the lease having recently been extended for a period of twenty-five years. "The first building contains six commodious rooms and cost upward of \$30,000.00. It is situated on a slight eminence near the center of the town on a lot embracing about an acre of ground, which has always been considered one of the most attractive spots in the town, the leaping, dashing run skirting its edge constituting an added charm."

In 1889 a large hall was erected by the citizens of Shepherdstown on the lot adjoining the original building. This hall was used for general purposes by the people of the town until three years ago, when it passed under the entire control of the State. It has recently been converted into a domestic science department and furnishes excellent accommodations for this purpose.

In 1897 a building costing \$25,000.00 was erected by the State just north of and on a lot connecting with the old Shepherd College property. Unfortunately this building burned on March 9, 1901, but the Legislature having made an appropriation of \$10,000.00 for an addition to the building before it was burned, the Board of Regents with that sum and the insurance money immediately began the erection of a new building on the former site. With the varied experiences, awaiting legislative appropriations, the new building was not ready for occupancy until the spring of 1904.

This structure has fine proportions and architectural beauty. It is thoroughly modern and well appointed. The basement contains a large gymnasium, lavatories, toilet rooms and several rooms adapted to laboratory uses. The first floor contains the principal's office, general office, study hall, library, cloak rooms and six commodious class rooms. On the second floor are found a fine auditorium, with a seating capacity of about seven hundred, two literary society halls, three class rooms, cloak rooms, etc. This building, as also the others, is heated with hot water. The heating plant is outside, just a short distance from the main structure. Water for lavatory and other uses is pumped from a cistern to all parts of the building. Water for drinking purposes is supplied from a good well. This building is lighted with electricity. The grounds have been beautified by planting trees, shrubbery and flowers. The cost of the main building was about \$60,000.00.

#### Girls' Dormitory.

While not possessing so much land as is needed for a modern Training School, Shepherd College has very attractive grounds which are utilized to the fullest extent. The main building, tennis court, experiment gardens, etc., occupy a lot containing about two acres, and the old building which is under lease to the state is on an adjoining lot of more than a half acre. These grounds are ornamented with trees and shrubbery and make rather an attractive setting for the college building.

The lot purchased in 1915 on which the girls' dormitory has been erected contains about three and three-fourth acres. It is nicely located, overlooking the town, with a magnificent view of the river and the mountains in the distance. About one-third of this lot was planted in carefully selected fruit trees, and while some of them were necessarily removed for the building there still remain a number of fruit trees of different varieties. In addition to this a fine baseball ground has been laid out and graded on the lower part of this lot, and so Shepherd College can now boast of the possession of one of the best athletic fields in the state.

The dormitory is a great convenience to a large number of young ladies who seek such accommodations as they have at home, rooms with modern equipment. It accommodates about fifty young ladies, and if advisable as many as one hundred young men could be given their meals there.

#### Extension Work.

While, of course, the main work here is in the class room, it has not been forgotten that it is well for a school to get in touch with the community life about it, and as far as possible to become a center for the moral, intellectual and social uplift of the people. With this end in view members of the faculty visit Teachers' Institutes, Round Tables, School Fairs and other educational and agricultural meetings held in various parts of this section of the state, and uniformly good results have followed. In addition to this, the instructor in agriculture aims to articu-

late the instruction of the class room with the home life of neighboring sections, and Boys' Corn Clubs and other organizations have emphasized the subject of better farming. At the Farmers' Short Course last January over one hundred enrolled, and many excellent addresses were made by members of the Experiment Station staff from the University, and others. The Annual School Fair held in October is a notable occasion, and the exhibits of farm products have become a feature of our work that in some respects rivals some of the old county fairs.

The instructors in Manual Training and Domestic Science are also in demand, and are called upon to visit neighboring towns and villages, with a view of emphasizing the importance of the work they represent.

As will be seen in a table given, the total enrollment of Shepherd College since it was established as a normal school is over six thousand students, and six hundred and eighty-six have received diplomas. A study of the alumni list from year to year shows that a large proportion of the graduates have engaged in the work of teaching, many of them almost continually, while a large proportion of the undergraduates who have gone out have also been at work in the school room. This institution has fully justified the expectations of those whose efforts led to its organization and has contributed very largely to the educational upbuilding of West Virginia. Many of its graduates occupy positions of honor and trust. The faculties of Columbia University, Johns Hopkins University, the West Virginia University, and other institutions of prominence contain the names of former students of the Shepherd College State Normal School, but upon the whole we believe the greatest work that has been done by this institution is the preparation of teachers for the graded and district schools of the state. Graduates are in demand and are found all over West Virginia in the leading towns and cities. Of the four hundred graduated under the present administration more than 90% have engaged in teaching, some of them without break from the day of graduation. Others taught two or three years, when they took up advanced work in college or university.

A very encouraging feature is noted in the fact that the graduates and many of the undergraduates are not satisfied with their attainments here, but go on to higher institutions of learning, many of them filling positions requiring a large degree of scholastic preparation, along with practical experience. Within the last eight years a good percentage of the graduates have entered the West Virginia University, and upon graduation are found filling prominent positions in the state.

## Total Enrollment and Number of Graduates Shepherd College.

Year	Number Enrolled	Number of Diplomas Issued	Number of Different Graduates	Year	Number Enrolled	Number of Diplomas Issued	Number of Different Graduates
1874	145	21	21	1897	100	15	8
1875	160	28	28	1898	88	8	6
1876	136	27	27	1899	105	13	10
1877	102	8	8	1900	116	20	13
1878	94	11	11	1901	127	7	7
1879	93	18	18	1902	151	12	10
1880	55	14	14	1903	143	7	5
1881	71	5	5	1904	153	12	11
1882	58	9	9	1905	175	10	10
1883	62	1	1	1906	158	7	6
1884	59	9	9	1907	200	11	9
1885	65	12	12	1908	238	5	5
1886	65	3	3	1909	276	21	20
1887	69	5	5	1910	295	21	21
1888	64	3	3	1911	303	46	44
1889	71	4	4	1912	274	36	31
1890	69	3	3	1913	265	39	39
1891	87	4	4	1914	262	38	38
1892	90	7	7	1915	240	33	33
1893	99	12	12	1916	284	57	57
1894	91	8	8	1917	261	32	32
1895	103	7	7	1918	222	37	50
1896	103	16	12				
Totals					6241	743	696

From an early period in the war, Shepherd College has been identified with the various agencies looking to the support of war measures and relief funds. We began by contributing to the Belgian sufferers, and have continued through all the campaigns carried on by the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., Liberty Loans, and War Savings. The school is a Junior Unit, and in addition to its many cash contributions has made many donations of handicraft through the Red Cross Chapter of this county. But money and supplies are nothing to compare with the young manhood that has gone forth from our doors in the service of their country. Our service flag bears one hundred and seventy-five stars and other stars will doubtless soon be added. Of course this includes young men who have been with us in school within the last four or five years. Our numbers have been considerably reduced, but the student body is still enthusiastic in the prosecution of the war and will continue to uphold every measure tending to its successful termination.

**CONCORD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.****Athens, W. Va.****C. C. Rossey, Principal.**

The school was established in the town of Concord, now Athens, in Mercer county, by the legislature in 1872.

The conditions of the establishment were that a building and at least five acres of land should be donated to the State. Six acres were conveyed to the State by W. H. Martin in 1874, and May 10, 1875, the school opened in a small wooden building that had been erected on this tract. In 1885 and 1887 appropriations were made for a new building, which was used until 1901. This was replaced by another building erected in 1900 costing about \$20,000. In the latter part of 1910 this building was burned, and later the building rented for school purposes was burned.

After this fire the legislature appropriated \$36,000.00, for a new building, which with \$14,000.00, insurance was used in erecting a two story brick and concrete building. Subsequently in 1913 an additional appropriation of \$55,000.00 was made, with which an auditorium and additional wing have been added to the building.

In addition to the above, there is a three story frame building used as a dormitory for girls.

After the burning of the building citizens of Athens purchased and conveyed to the State a tract of twenty-six acres of land at the eastern end of the town, on which tract the new school building is located. This affords ample room for experimental agriculture and a first class athletic field.

The total enrollment in 1917-18 was one hundred and ninety-eight.

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**THE WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.****Article by BYRD PRILLERMAN, A. M., President.**

The West Virginia Collegiate Institute was established by an act of the legislature approved March 17, 1891. It is the outgrowth of the "Morrill Land Grant Act" of 1890. It is supported by State and Federal appropriations. It was raised to college rank by an act of the legislature passed February 17, and approved by the governor February 25, 1915.

**Location.**

The West Virginia Collegiate Institute is located at Institute, in Kanawha county, six miles west of Charleston, the State capitol, on the right bank of the Great Kanawha river. The Kanawha & Michigan Railway crosses the South end of the Institute farm, and a few steps from the railroad is the Institute landing for steamers plying the Great Kanawha river. The location is beautiful and healthful. Institute has transportation with Charleston by means of railroad, steamboat, and inter-urban lines. Telegraph messages may be sent by way of Charleston.

### **Building and Grounds.**

The Institute ground has an area of eighty-three acres, beautifully located in the best part of the Great Kanawha valley, and improved with five large brick buildings, and two frame buildings, devoted to the use of administrative offices, recitation hall, laboratories, dormitories and dining room. In addition to these the institution has a barn, greenhouse, hennery and central heating plant.

### **System of Instruction.**

The system of instruction is in harmony with the opinions advanced by many of our leading educational experts. All students are required to take some vocational subject with their literary courses.

One division of the school has vocational training in the morning and literary work in the afternoon. The other division has literary work in the morning and vocational training in the afternoon. All girls are required to take both cooking and sewing, through the first year, with a view to becoming good housekeepers.

### **Literary, Vocational and Social Advantages.**

The students of this institution have excellent literary, vocational, and social advantages. The school maintains a secondary course from which graduates are admitted to the best colleges of the north and west, without examination. Graduates from the normal course are granted first grade certificates, good to teach in West Virginia five years, without examination. These certificates are renewable for five years more, upon certain conditions. A regular four-year college course is maintained, leading to the degree of bachelor of arts. In addition to the above named course, girls may take the following trades: Plain sewing, cooking, millinery, and dressmaking. Boys take agriculture, carpentry, printing, blacksmithing, painting, brick-laying, and plastering. Both boys and girls may take the commercial course. Excellent opportunities are offered for vocal and instrumental music. The school maintains a band and orchestra. The various literary societies, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, afford the student an excellent opportunity for social improvement.

### **Helping To Win the War.**

In the fall of 1917, a Food Conservation Squad of twelve young men was organized to help harvest the crops that were going to waste on an 1100-acre farm eight miles below the school. These boys worked on this farm three weeks, with the president of the young Men's Association as captain of the squad. One of the number was employed as cook. A member of the faculty was sent in the evenings to help the boys with their lessons. In addition to this, two of the hired men on the farm and several students were employed in the immediate vicinity of the school to help harvest the crops. They saved several hundred tons of silage and other crops.

Teachers, students, and graduates contributed \$800.00 to the Students' Friendship War Fund, which was sent to the International Committee on December 20.

A Red Cross Unit was organized, consisting of teachers, students and citizens of the community. This unit has raised money by membership and entertainments. It organized a Sewing Circle which met two or three times a week to make garments for the soldiers. Some of this work was done by girls who are taking sewing as a trade. The boys performed their part in the Red Cross work mainly by making strong boxes for the Charleston Chapter.

Teachers and students have purchased Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps to the limit of their ability.

The institution is now represented in the Army and Navy by sixty-five young men. More than half of these are volunteers. One is a captain, four lieutenants, and ten sergeants. Four are now in the Officers' Training School. Many are corporals and first class privates. The institution has three teachers in the service. Fourteen young men volunteered at one time in the Three Hundred and Seventeenth Engineers, and left for Camp Sherman, Ohio, March 12, 1918. The day before they left, the school held a farewell meeting in the chapel at which time an address was delivered by Hon. John J. Cornwell, governor of West Virginia. The majority of the young men now in the service have gone over seas. Some of them have seen service in the trenches for several months

## Yearly Enrollment and Graduates.

	Enrollment.	Graduates.
1892-1893 .....	40	..
1893-1894 .....	50	..
1894-1895 .....	60	
1895-1896 .....	109	14
1896-1897 .....	100	6
1897-1898 .....	131	15
1898-1899 .....	150	3
1899-1900 .....	204	11
1900-1901 .....	180	23
1901-1902 .....	145	16
1902-1903 .....	150	20
1903-1904 .....	197	12
1904-1905 .....	201	16
1905-1906 .....	218	7
1906-1907 .....	216	20
1907-1908 .....	228	19
1908-1909 .....	235	37
1909-1910 .....	251	43
1910-1911 .....	266	48
1911-1912 .....	261	54
1912-1913 .....	277	26
1913-1914 .....	347	48
1914-1915 .....	380	46
1915-1916 .....	383	46
1916-1917 .....	403	47
1917-1918 .....	322	58

## BLUEFIELD COLORED INSTITUTE.

Bluefield, W. Va.

Article prepared by R. P. SNRS, Principal.

On Friday morning, the first of February, 1895, Hon. William M. Mahood, representing the seventh senatorial district, introduced a bill in the State senate, entitled, "A bill to establish a high school at Bluefield, Mercer county, for the colored youth of the State." It was known as Senate Bill No. 122, and was passed by that body February 21st, after which it was signed by William Seymour Edwards, speaker of the house, and William G. Worley, president of the senate. The act then went to the governor for his approval, but was not signed by him, nor was it returned to the house of the legislature in which it originated, within the time prescribed by the constitution, and it became a law without his approval and took effect ninety days after passage. The act provided that the school should be known as the Bluefield Colored Institute, and carried with it an appropriation of \$8,000.00 for the purchase of land and erection of a building.

The school grounds are divided into two parts, by a street. The smaller plat, about two acres—a steeply inclined mountain slope—is used for gardening. The main boundary, on which the buildings stand, is about six and one-half acres, made up of sharp spurs and narrow coves of Stony Ridge Mountain, adjoining the Norfolk & Western Railway.

"There are three large buildings: Mahood Hall, Lewis Hall and West Hall, and three small cottages used by the institution.

Lewis Hall is a four-story frame structure with a two-story wing and basement. It is used as a dormitory for girls, and has seventy rooms. It was erected in 1897.

Mahood Hall—a two story brick structure with basement—was erected in 1896 and enlarged in 1902. It is the main building of the school and is well fitted for school work.

West Hall is a two-story frame structure, erected in 1900. It is used as a dormitory for boys, and can accommodate about forty students."

These buildings have always been kept in good repair and well equipped for the purpose for which they are now used.

The school was established when the city of Bluefield was scarcely more than an out-post of civilization. It drew its first students from the shifting transportations from the South. The enrollment during the first year was forty, composed almost entirely of grown men and women, who could scarcely read or write. During the year just closed, there was an enrollment of two hundred boys and girls between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one, coming almost entirely from good homes in the lower counties of this State. During the twenty-three years of its existence the school has graduated two hundred persons, 95% of whom are teaching in the common schools or following the professions of medicine, dentistry and pharmacy or are studying in universities or colleges. At present the school offers instruction in such secondary work as will fit young people to enter the standard colleges, normal and technical schools of the country and in normal school subjects that fit for teaching in the elementary and high schools of the State. To young women it offers very excellent training in





JOHN S. DARST,  
State Auditor.

home economics, but it has little in its equipment or course of study to appeal directly to young men. We all realize that the new democracy will be an industrial one, and those will be best able to maintain the sort of citizenship for which the State strives, who find themselves equipped to do some useful thing with exactness, thoroughness and dispatch. This need should be supplied as soon and as adequately as possible. It is a matter of economy as well as a matter of statesmanship.

The nature of the grounds permit of little expansion on the present site. The size of the buildings allows of no increased enrollment. For the past five years the school has been crowded to its full capacity, and even beyond what a sound and healthful policy would dictate.

The spirit and character of the students who go to school here may well be seen from the activities of the school during the present crisis. The school has in the army already twenty-one young men. It has a Red Cross Unit through which it has contributed to the Nation, material and work worth approximately \$400.00. The student body and faculty gave the Students' Friendship War Fund, for use by the Young Men's Christian Association, \$500.00. Sixty students bought Liberty Bonds and War Saving Stamps. The school followed in its dining room, during the past year, a strict observance of wheatless, meatless and porkless days and conducted through its domestic science department public demonstrations illustrating to the public, how the government's food program might be efficiently and profitably followed.

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**AUDITOR'S OFFICE.**

**J. S. DABST, Auditor.**

**A. B. MOORE, Chief Clerk.**

**H. H. BALLARD, Chief Accountant.**

**Offices: First Floor of Capitol Annex.**

**FIRE MARSHAL  
SHERIFFS  
CORPORATIONS**

**CRIMINAL CHARGES  
WARRANTS**

**LAND  
INSURANCE  
BLUE SKY**

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**State Fire Marshal.**

**J. S. HORAN.**

This department, of which the auditor is the ex-officio head, has for its object the reduction of fire waste.

It works in conjunction with local officials, throughout the state, and in the inspection of buildings with a view to reducing the fire hazard or investigating suspicious fires with the object of prosecuting those who may be guilty of arson or incendiarism. It is continually engaged in educational work along fire prevention lines. A strong effort is being made to bring before the individual property owner, as well as the officials, the principal causes of fires, so that they may be influenced to guard against this ever present danger which a few simple precautions will

often minimize. This work is already bearing fruit in reduced losses and in reduced fire insurance rates; it is the great remedy for high rates.

This department is supported by means of a special tax on the fire insurance companies, levied for this one purpose, hence its establishment placed no additional burdens on the State.

#### **Sheriff's Department.**

**J. M. MILLER, Clerk.**

All the sheriffs, assessors and clerks report to this department and with it make settlement for all taxes and license fees collected for the state. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, it received from these sources \$1,179,200.00, for state property tax; \$234,967.51 for state capitation tax; \$195,678.55 for various license privileges; and \$23,000.00 for fines.

It also collects the tax from all public service corporations and distributes it to the state, counties, districts and municipalities. For the last fiscal year, the amount so collected and distributed was \$4,300,000.00.

#### **Corporation Department.**

**B. S. BURDETTE, Clerk.**

This department keeps a record of the 6,000 corporations authorized to transact business in West Virginia, collects the charter license tax and statutory attorney fees, and accepts service for those desiring to bring action against non-resident and foreign corporations.

The amount of taxes and fees collected for the fiscal year of 1918 was about \$750,000.00, and attorneys fees \$20,414.84. For the year 1918, license tax and attorneys fees, about \$745,000.00.

#### **Criminal Charges.**

**E. MOVEX, Clerk.**

This department checks up and pays the state's costs in criminal cases, including jurors and witnesses' fees, allowances to special judges, transportation of prisoners, etc. The amount so disbursed is about \$65,000.00 per year, and covers thousands of items, each of which must be carefully scrutinized and approved, or rejected if not authorized by law.

#### **Warrant Department.**

**H. F. LEGGETT, Clerk.**

In this department warrants are issued covering every payment by the state, however small. The number issued averages about eighty-five hundred per month.

Under the constitution and statutes of West Virginia, the auditor is required to approve every claim presented to him for payment. This necessitates continual vigilance and deliberate care in the inspection and examination of requisitions. Upon the auditor falls the unpleasant but important duties of guarding the treasury and safeguarding the resources of the state.

**Land Department.****E. DUFFIELD, Clerk.**

This department has in its charge all the land books of every county in the state, from the date of the formation of each of said counties; also the records of all grants made by the state of Virginia and West Virginia and is frequently required to make abstracts of title to different tracts of land, showing the payment or non payment of taxes from the date of the grant of said lands by the state; every year it examines, compares and corrects all the delinquent lists of every county, and makes the redemptions of all delinquent lands, and makes up tabulated statements each year showing the value of the lands, the average value of land per acre, the total amount of personal property assessed and the average value of the live stock in each county.

Every year the records are much larger, and it is of the utmost importance that these records should be accurate, and that the original reports of assessors and sheriffs should be properly preserved. This is now done each year by adding to the records on hand, bound books for each county, containing these assessments and reports.

**Insurance Department.**

In order that the magnitude and importance of this department may be properly appreciated, attention is called to the following facts:

(1.) It has supervision over three thousand agents.

(2.) It has supervision over three hundred and fifty companies whose combined assets are nearly six thousand millions of dollars.

(3) The citizens of West Virginia hold fire insurance policies for four hundred million dollars, life insurance policies for two hundred million dollars, fraternal benefit certificates for sixty million dollars, and millions of dollars in miscellaneous lines of insurance.

(4) The premiums collected in West Virginia by companies of all classes are eleven millions of dollars per year.

(5) The losses paid West Virginia citizens are four million dollars per year.

(6) The taxes and fees collected by the insurance department are two hundred and forty thousand dollars per year.

And the amounts involved are steadily increasing.

Nearly every citizen is interested in insurance, either as policyholder or beneficiary. The provision for dependents made by the wage earner today, often through the sacrifice of comfort and pleasure, will have an important influence on the destinies of generations yet unborn. This provision may mean the difference between poverty and plenty, between education and ignorance, between crime and good citizenship.

How very important then is this department which is charged with the regulation and supervision of insurance companies and matters pertaining to insurance. Not only must the policyholders of the present generation be protected from fraudulent, weak and insolvent companies, but the future must be so guarded that the generous sacrifices of the family's protector will not be in vain; when the claim matures, it must be paid.

The first object is to bar from the state—to refuse license to—companies that are not financially responsible or which do not conduct their business along proper lines. To identify such companies requires technical knowledge and experience in order to properly analyze the affairs of the company and get a clear understanding of its financial condition, contracts, and methods of doing business.

If a company already licensed, begins to show signs of weakness or improper dealing, knowledge is likewise required to detect these signs and dictate appropriate action for the protection of its West Virginia policyholders.

The examination of complaints as to claim settlements is also an important function; to obtain for policyholders what they are legally and morally entitled to and in other instances, to avoid injustice to the company is often a delicate undertaking.

The insurance department has for some years, through the monthly bulletin which it publishes and through other channels, endeavored to keep constantly before the insuring public and the West Virginia agents the importance of insuring safely, and the necessity for fair practices in connection with insurance.

All of these things are a part of the daily work of the office. As the policyholder's representative, the insurance commissioner must often take the responsibility of making decisions affecting large groups without their knowledge or consent, and sometimes he is not in a position to make the facts known in defense of his action.

#### "Blue Sky" Department.

W. E. WHITE, Clerk.

This department, charged with the administration of the "Blue Sky" law, has for its object the prevention of fraud as applied to promotions. It aims to lock the barn door before the horse is stolen rather than afterwards, by requiring the plans and financial condition of all companies (with a few exceptions) to be submitted to the auditor, and his permission received before stock may be sold.

Until a few years ago, salesmen of fake stock considered this state one of their richest fields.

Full publicity is required of the condition of the company which offers its securities for sale. The state does not in any way guarantee the value of stocks or securities sold by companies which have complied with the law, as the value of stocks, particularly, must always depend very largely upon the character of the management of the company. The law requires that the investor be given full information concerning the promotion. If he buys securities with such information before him, he understands what he is doing and takes his own risk. The law restricts promotion expense to ten per cent of the par value of stock.

Under the present "Blue Sky" law:

(1) Very little is required of companies issuing well secured bonds or preferred stock.

W. S. JOHNSON,  
Treasurer.



(2) Practically all undesirable foreign stock selling companies are eliminated by reason of the expense limitation.

(3) The market for good legitimate home securities is improved because more money is available for investment, thus contributing to the development of our state.

(4) The yearly saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars which had heretofore gone into worthless investments cannot fail to be an important element in the prosperity and welfare of our citizens.

### THE STATE TREASURY.

WM. S. JOHNSON, Treasurer.

HAL F. MORRIS, Chief Clerk.

Offices: First Floor of the Capitol Annex.

The state treasurer by law is the custodian of all the State funds. Regardless of the fund into which the revenues of the State are directed when once they are deposited in the State depositories they are under the control of the treasurer and can only be removed through the legal and specific process of the treasurer making his check upon one of the State depositories. For every claim against the State treasury the claimant secures a warrant from the State auditor which is made upon the State treasurer and the latter formally draws his check against one of the State depositories, authorizing the payment of the claim. Formerly, payments were made from the State treasury in lump sums to the State institutions, but with the creation of the board of control, separate checks were issued in payment of the claim of each individual, necessitating the issuance of thousands of additional checks. The later establishment of the workmen's compensation fund placed additional duties on the State treasurer, checks being issued from his office to meet the monthly pensions and claims of dependents. In addition to the issuance of checks, receipts are issued from the treasurer's office for every cent of revenue that is deposited in the banks to the credit of the State of West Virginia.

### Special Recommendations by Treasurer Johnson.

The method by the State of collecting, handling and disbursing the millions of money received annually to defray the expenses of the State government is one in which every citizen is and should be vitally interested.

Upon assuming the duties of this department on March 5th, 1917, I found, greatly to my surprise, that former State treasurers had never exercised what I consider one of the most important functions of the the treasurer's office, viz: The depositing of the public funds in the various depository banks, but I found that it had been the custom for the State auditor to either deposit or designate the depositing of a large part of the public funds. The workmen's compensation fund, as well as other moneys are received by this office and it had been the practice of this office to hand the same over to the auditor for deposit.

I asked the attorney general for an official opinion as to my rights and he replied that I had a legal right to deposit any and all State funds received by me. Since that time I have been exercising this right and authority.

Most of our depository banks give a \$50,000 bond to the State and are permitted to have on deposit three-fourths of this amount which would be \$37,500. Most of these banks, I might add, are perfectly solvent, and the State does not need the protection of any bond, but the failure of two banks already during my term of office clearly demonstrates that we cannot go upon the assumption that all banks are safe, for they are not. We have had failures in the past and will have more in the future.

Our law provides that persons owing the State shall make payment by depositing the amount due in any one of the two hundred and fifteen depository banks.

In order that the tax payers and other persons may be able to intelligently and safely comply with this provision of the law it is absolutely necessary for them to have definite information as to the solvency of the depository, the amount of its bond and the amount on deposit at the time the deposit is made, but it is impossible for the individual taxpayer to have this information before him at all times and the lack of this information has resulted:

First. In large deposits being made in banks that were insolvent which later failed and the State suffered loss.

Second. Millicens have been deposited in banks in excess of the banks' bonded liability for which the State had no bonded protection.

Third. In large sums being deposited in banks whose bonds had expired long before the deposit was made.

Fourth. The system having no central head results in some banks being stuffed to the point of bursting while others starve.

No well managed modern business concern would for a moment entertain a thought of adopting our financial system. No great business concern—be it public or private—can attain the highest degree of efficiency and success without a competent managing head. Our financial system has none.

The total loss in all the other States resulting from failures of depository banks since 1912, has been only \$8,035, less than \$170 per State. Our records show an uncollected balance due this State from defunct depository banks amounting to \$27,000, including interest.

Heretofore it has been the custom of the auditor to either deposit or designate the depositing of a large part of the public funds. In forty of the forty-eight States in the Union the State treasurers have absolute authority to deposit or designate the depositing of all funds, and in part of the other eight States he has concurrent jurisdiction.

The law should be amended and relieve the auditor of this work and require both him and the treasurer to exercise the functions properly belonging to their respective offices, in accordance with the practice of every other progressive State in the Union.



All of the inequalities, confusion and losses resulting from our present system could be avoided by having all money due the State paid to and deposited by the State treasurer.

#### Active and Inactive Depositories.

It is very impractical for this State to have active checking accounts with two hundred and fifteen depositories and it is unfair to charge a depository three per cent upon large sums of money deposited for a short time purely for the safety and convenience of the State. A very low rate of interest should be charged for temporary deposits of this kind. In most of the progressive States they have what are known as active and inactive banks. The average rate of interest charged by the other States on active accounts is much less than the rate charged for inactive accounts or time deposits as termed by some States.

I would suggest that the law covering this matter be so amended as to conform to the practice in other progressive States.

#### Receipts and Disbursements.

Every payment made to the State from any source, and for any purpose whatsoever, should be received by the State treasurer and deposited by him, centralizing in him, authority and responsibility.

By this method only, can an equitable distribution of the State money be had; deposits in excess of the banks' bonded liability prevented; funds utilized to take care of local necessities from time to time; losses resulting from bank failures prevented by stopping deposits, and withdrawing funds; pay rolls of all institutions could be paid through local banks each month; increase interest item by deposits being made promptly; relieve the treasury of a large amount of unnecessary work by reducing the number of active checking accounts; would also be conducive to a more stable and dependable balance in all the banks at all times.

#### Treasurer's Bond.

The bond of the State treasurer in this State is \$25,000. He is required to give an additional bond of \$10,000 as custodian of the workmen's compensation fund. This bond is disproportionate to the amount of money handled for this department.

The average bond of the State treasurers in the United States is approximately \$325,000. I believe in all public officials giving adequate bonds and would suggest that the two bonds be consolidated and should be at least \$400,000.

#### Salary of the Treasurer.

The salary of the treasurer of West Virginia is \$3,500.00. This is much lower than any other State official and only a little more than one-half the amount paid the appointive heads of some of the departments. The average salary of State treasurers in the United States is \$4,993.90. I

would suggest that the salary of our State treasurer be fixed at not less than \$5,000.

#### Office Force and Salaries.

The increase in the amount of labor in this department since 1893 has been 564%. The increase in labor since 1909 has been more than 285%, while the increase in cost has been only sixty-eight per cent.

Notwithstanding the phenomenal increase in the business handled by this department during this period, only one additional assistant has been provided by the legislature, and it is absolutely essential that additional clerical help be provided in order that the work be executed in a prompt and efficient manner.

On account of the increase in the cost of living and high salaries paid for similar work by commercial and other business concerns, especially in and near Charleston, it is imperative that a substantial increase of salaries be granted if we expect to maintain a high standard of efficiency.

The following table shows the number of checks and receipts handled by this department each year since 1909 and the cost of same. During this period the number of depositories has been increased from 141 to 215, with a corresponding increase in time and labor by this department which cannot be shown by this table.

	General Checks	General Receipts	WCF Checks	WCF Receipts	Total	Total Cost
Jan 1, 1893 to Jan. 1, 1897.....	15,413	13,330			28,743	15,413.00
Jan 1, 1909 to Dec. 31 1910.....	22,575	12,336			34,911	7,959.64
Jan 1, 1910 to Dec. 31, 1910.....	29,450	13,491			42,941	7,778.72
Jan. 1, 1911 to Dec. 31, 1911.....	31,056	15,018			46,074	7,434.28
Jan. 1, 1912 to Dec. 31, 1912.....	38,900	15,538			54,438	7,659.81
Jan. 1, 1913 to Dec 31, 1913.....	42,832	15,001	16,800	15,265	89,001	8,123.91
Jan. 1, 1914 to Dec. 31, 1914.....	45,232	14,743	24,223	19,465	84,198	9,060.97
Jan. 1, 1915 to Dec. 31, 1915.....	44,890	15,190	33,977	20,938	114,995	9,449.65
Jan. 1, 1916 to Dec. 31, 1916.....	45,307	16,983	43,186	27,775	133,151	9,144.59
July 1, 1916 to June 30, 1917.....	45,162	17,341	40,212	22,861	125,576	9,733.40
July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918.....	45,253	16,936	43,362	29,302	134,583	11,610.00

#### Depository Bonds.

Our law provides that all depository banks shall give bond. This may be either personal or surety. The minimum is fixed at \$50,000.00. Except for a short period each year, the balance in the treasury rarely ever exceeds \$3,000,000. If this amount was divided equally among the 215 depository banks it would give each approximately \$14,000.

A great many of the rural and small banks do not want more than this amount. A \$50,000 surety bond costs the bank \$100 and a \$100,000 surety bond costs \$300. It occurs to me that it is manifestly unfair to compel any bank to give a \$50,000 bond when they will not have and do not desire to have more than ten or fifteen thousand dollars at any one time. The depository banks should be allowed to file with the board of public works, United States, State, county, district, municipal or farm loan bonds, issued under the "Farm Loan Act," in lieu of a surety bond.

It is my opinion that the minimum should also be reduced to \$10,000 and any depository bank be permitted to receive the full amount of the bond given instead of three-fourths as the present law provides.

#### Protection for State Bonds and Securities.

The State owns several million dollars worth of bonds and securities and has a large number of Liberty Bonds filed with the board of public works by depository banks as collateral bonds. The number and amount of bonds of this character will increase very rapidly as a great many depositories have signified their intention of giving collateral instead of personal or surety bonds.

The law designates the auditor as custodian of the State's securities but only requires a bond of \$20,000.

Bonds and securities should be kept in a fire and burglar proof safe or vault and should be further protected by ample insurance and adequate bond by the custodian of same.

The laws of the State of West Virginia compare very favorably with those of the most progressive states in the Union in so far as they affect educational, industrial, political, social and economic interests; but the law regulating the handling of our public funds is fifty years out of date. The attention of the legislature has never been specifically directed to this matter before, and having now been called to the defects of our financial system, I feel that the legislature of 1919 will so amend our present law as to place it on a par with the statutes of other progressive States in the Union.

**TREASURER'S SUMMARIZED FINANCIAL STATEMENT, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1918**

**STATE FUND—GENERAL REVENUE**

Cash balance at beginning of month Oct. 1, 1917. \$ 606,017.78  
 Cash receipts from Oct. 1, 1917, to Sept. 30, 1918. 3,030,655.09  
Total..... \$4,545,672.87  
 Cash disbursements Oct. 1, 1917 to Sept. 30, 1188 \$2,836,745.37  
 Transfer..... 564,290.72  
Total..... 3,401,036.09

Cash balance at end of month Sept. 30, 1918. \$1,144,630.78

**STATE FUND—SPECIAL REVENUE**

Cash balance at beginning of month Oct. 1, 1917. \$ 270,610.12  
 Cash receipts from Oct. 1, 1917 to Sept. 30, 1918. 1,739,326.04  
Total..... \$2,018,930.10  
 Cash disbursements during month..... 1,096,460.13  
Cash balance at end of month..... \$ 922,470.03

**STATE FUND—MONEYS BELONGING TO COUNTIES  
 DISTRICTS AND MUNICIPALITIES**

Cash balance at beginning of month Oct. 1, 1917. \$ 95,551.70  
 Cash receipts from Oct. 1, 1917 to Sept. 30, 1918. 4,000,513.47  
Total..... \$4,102,065.23  
 Cash disbursements from Oct. 1, 1917 to Sept. 30,  
 1918..... 4,049,624.98  
Cash balance at end of month, Sept. 30, 1918. \$ 112,440.25

**GENERAL SCHOOL FUND**

Cash balance at beginning of month, Oct. 1, 1917. \$ 439,439.60  
 Cash receipts from Oct. 1, 1917 to Sept. 30, 1918. 421,567.69  
 Transfers..... 504,290.72  
Total..... \$1,425,298.01  
 Cash disbursements, Oct. 1, 1917 to Sept. 30, 1918. 796,597.56  
Cash balance at end of month, Sept. 30, 1918. \$ 628,700.45

**THE SCHOOL FUND**

Cash balance at beginning of month, Oct. 1, 1917. \$ 48,300.00  
 Cash receipts from Oct. 1, 1917 to Sept. 30, 1918. 140,800.00  
Total..... \$ 189,100.00  
 Cash disbursements, Oct. 1, 1917 to Sept. 30, 1918. 170,000.00  
Cash balance at end of month, Sept. 30, 1918 \$ 19,100.00

**STATE ROAD FUND**

Cash balance at beginning of month Oct. 1, 1917. \$ 322,032.72  
 Cash receipts from Oct. 1, 1917, to Sept. 30, 1918 604,604.04  
Total..... \$ 927,536.76  
 Amount disbursed Oct. 1, 1917, to Sept. 30, 1918. 124,302.45  
Cash balance at end of month Sept. 30, 1918.... \$ 703,144.31

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FUND**

Cash balance at beginning of month Oct. 1, 1918. \$ 499,069.04  
 Cash receipts Oct. 1, 1917, to Sept. 30, 1918. 3,311,323.35  
 Cash receipts account investments retired and  
 cancelled, Oct. 1, 1917 to Sept. 30, 1918. 109,500.00  
Total..... \$3,919,891.42  
 Cash disbursements Oct. 1, 1917 to Sept. 30, 1918. \$1,153,157.05  
 Cash disbursements account investment of fund,  
 Oct. 1, 1917 to Sept. 30, 1918. 2,070,500.00  
Total..... \$3,223,657.05  
Cash balance at end of month Sept. 30, 1918. \$ 996,234.37  
 Grand Total cash balance, all funds, at end of  
 month Sept. 30, 1918. \$1,226,752.10  
 Amount of the School Fund invested, Sept. 30,  
 1918. 980,900.00  
 Amount of Workmen's Compensation Fund in-  
 vested, Sept. 30, 1918. 4,511,500.00  
 Grand Total balance, including investments,  
 Sept. 30, 1918. \$9,719,132.19

I hereby certify that the above is a true and correct financial statement for the year ending Sept. 30, 1918.

W. S. JOHNSON, Treasurer.



L. S. ECHOLS  
ASSISTANT TO  
COMMISSIONER



R. A. BLESSING  
TAXATION ASSISTANT



E. A. DOVER  
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT



WALTER S. HALLANAN  
STATE TAX  
COMMISSIONER



HOMER N. HUTCHINSON  
CHIEF DEPUTY EXCISE  
TAX BUREAU



J. N. T. SIMMS  
LAW ASSISTANT

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TAX COMMISSIONER.

**OFFICE OF STATE TAX COMMISSIONER.****WALTER S. HALLANAN, State Tax Commissioner.**

Offices: Second Floor of the State House.

The organization of the State tax commissioner's office embraces the following bureaus:

**Bureau of Taxation,  
Bureau of Accounting,****Bureau of Prohibition,  
Bureau of Special Excise Tax.**

The office of state tax commissioner was created by an act of the legislature passed August 11, 1904, chapter 4, extraordinary session 1904, now chapter 29 of the code. In general, the duties of the state tax commissioner, under the act above referred to, embrace the enforcement of the laws concerning the assessments and collection of all tax levies, including state, county, district and municipal; the enforcement of delinquent collection of all taxes and levies, including license and collateral inheritance taxes, as well as the collection of fines; the giving of information and advice to any assessing or collecting officer; the enforcing of penalties for failure to observe the laws of assessing and collecting; attendance at meetings of the board of public works when considering matters of assessment or revenue, when the state tax commissioner is requested by the governor to attend; appearing in the courts in matters of appeal from assessments of public utility properties by the board of public works.

Primarily, the duties of the State tax commissioner are to see that the laws affecting assessments and collections of taxes and levies are faithfully executed.

The constitution of this State provides that "Taxation shall be equal and uniform throughout the state, and all property, both real and personal shall be taxed in proportion to its value, to be ascertained as directed by law."

The statute law directs that all property shall be assessed "at its true and actual value." By "true and actual value" is meant the price for which the property would sell if voluntarily offered for sale by the owner upon such terms as such property is usually sold.

**No Advisory Head Prior to Creation of Office.**

Prior to the creation of the office of State tax commissioner by an act passed at an extraordinary session of the legislature, held in 1904, called for the purpose of amending the assessment laws, this State was without any advisory head, respecting taxation. The necessity of such a head had long been felt by those who had made a study of tax questions, and the creation of the tax commissioner's portfolio was but the result of a growing demand and agitation for a more modern tax system.

The masses of the people had very little knowledge of the working of the tax laws. There was no occasion for them to learn, as they practically assessed themselves. They set up their own standards of value; each was a law unto himself, and interpreted the law to meet the exigencies of the occasion.

### **The Law Changed.**

The change in the law by the legislature of 1904 was of no particular importance except the method of enforcement. In fact there was a very slight difference in what the old law required in fixing values and what the new law requires. The success of any law depends upon how well the same is executed. The old law was more susceptible of different constructions; therefore, different standards of value were adopted in different localities according to the views of local assessing officers and taxpayers. The old law was never practically executed.

Prior to the 1904 amendments, property was assessed at whatever value the taxpayer sought to fix. He paid such taxes as his conscience compelled him to pay, and went his way without further molestation by taxing officers. Such law enforcement as there was, was merely automatic.

### **Work of Commissioner.**

Although the tax commissioner of this State has no supervisory or corrective powers within himself he has often gone to the courts and been successful in carrying into effect the law respecting assessments and collections of taxes. His power, except by court process, is largely advisory. His office, however, has been made a bureau of information upon all questions concerning taxation in the state and the success in the work of educating the people upon this subject has been surprising. The officers of the state have been greatly benefited by co-operation with each other through this common source. Such officers of the state now look to the state tax commissioner for advice concerning the method of arriving at the value of various classes of property, as well as obtaining his judgment, as to such values. The value that he fixes upon public utility property, based upon returns made by public utility concerns to the board of public works through his office are almost uniformly accepted by the board as proper values for purposes of taxation. Through this co-operation and advice the result has been that our constitutional provision requiring uniformity of assessment has practical force.

### **Well Enforced.**

In this State, as in other states having the ad valorem system, it was usual for the large taxpayers to pay only nominal taxes. Our laws were not construed by the courts because it is the large taxpayer that usually goes to court and for years the injustice of small taxpayers bearing the burden of taxation remained unchallenged. Our laws of taxation are now respected by both the large and small taxpayers. Our system is perhaps as good as that of any other state depending upon the ad valorem tax. It is fairly well enforced.

Under the new law, tax values have rapidly increased, as will be shown by the following table:

**Comparative Assessments.**

	Assessed value real estate	Assessed value personal property	Assessed value public utility prop- erty assessed by board public works.
1904.....	\$168,480,150	\$ 80,306,209	\$ 30,043,300
1905.....	169,026,710	126,281,620	36,052,845
1906.....	475,174,841	193,573,192	209,093,726
1907.....	489,274,675	199,264,834	242,696,766
1908.....	490,715,670	204,166,662	251,354,364
1909.....	578,883,366	223,438,900	261,386,208
1910.....	601,187,043	235,795,169	282,845,961
1911.....	619,156,816	238,325,680	290,523,540
1912.....	633,747,633	239,236,606	295,028,419
1913.....	668,477,503	262,637,372	312,200,668
1914.....	683,119,300	281,623,615	317,695,663
1915.....	691,445,971	274,157,288	320,966,265
1916.....	696,729,871	278,798,294	323,022,687
1917.....	722,209,249	315,252,752	336,057,491
1918.....	746,109,024	357,538,741	345,692,330

**State Tax Commissioner's Office in Collection of Revenue.**

For the year ending June 30, 1918, approximately one-third of the state's "General Revenue" and three-fifths of the "State War Fund Revenue" was collected through the office of the State Tax Commissioner.

The various departments of the office of State Tax Commissioner collected revenue aggregating for the year ending June 30, 1917, \$810,020.79 and for the year ending June 30, 1918, \$1,792,831.20, the collections for the last year exceeding the preceding year approximately one million dollars, or \$982,810.41.

NOTE: The following relating to "Taxes Levied and Purposes for which Levied"—"Levies as fixed by Levying Bodies," is quoted from the Seventh Biennial Report of the State Tax Commissioner. Copy of this report showing detail letter referred to will be mailed to any one interested upon request to Walter S. Hallanan, State Tax Commissioner.

**Taxes Levied and Purposes for Which Levied.**

Attention is called to the table in this report showing for the entire State:—Total Assessed Value of Property; Total Taxes levied on Real Estate, Personal Property and Public Utility Property; also Total Taxes levied for each purpose and Total Average Rate of Levy for the years 1916 and 1917.

The table shows the total direct tax assessed in State for all purposes to be as follows:

For the year 1917.....	\$	19,437,314.00
For the year 1916.....		16,074,082.00
The taxes increased in one year 21% or.....	\$	3,363,232.00



A study of the table will show that the increase is divided as follows:—

County & District Road & Bridge Purposes....	\$	1,633,872.00
Other County and District Purposes.....		275,752.00
Local Schools.....		902,855.00
Municipalities .....		205,715.00
State War Defense Fund .....		275,219.00
State General Fund .....		69,819.00

Total increase for all Purposes..... \$ 3,363,232.00

49% of the increase is for County and District Roads and Bridges.

8% of the increase is for other County and District purposes.

27% of the increase is for Local School purposes.

6% of the increase is for municipalities.

8% of the increase is for State War Defense Fund.

2% of the increase is for State General Levy.

An analysis of the table will show that out of each dollar of taxes assessed for the year 1917:

39.4 cents was used for local school purposes.

23.9 cents was used for county and district road and bridge purposes.

17.1 cents was used for other county and district purposes.

11.8 cents was used for municipal purposes.

6.4 cents was used for state purposes.

1.4 cents was used for state war defense fund.

100.0 cents total.

Approximately one-third of the taxes assessed for state purposes was paid back to the local schools; hence the amount of each one dollar actually used for local school purposes was 41.3 cents and for state purposes 4.5 cents.

A part of the 17.1 cents other county and district purposes was used for road and bridge purposes.

Taxes for county and district road and bridge purposes increased from \$3,004,623.00 in 1916 to \$4,638,495.00 in 1917, an increase of 54%, or \$1,633,872.00. This increase is divided as follows:

County roads.....	\$	1,667,871.00
Interest and sinking fund county road bonds..		82,121.00
Interest and sinking fund district road bonds..		383,914.00
Interest and sinking fund bridge bonds.....		8,794.00

Total increases ....., \$ 2,142,700.00

Decrease in taxes being as follows:—

District road debt.....	\$	30,198.00
District roads and bridges.....		478,580.00

Total decreases..... \$ 508,778.00

Net increase for roads and bridges..... \$ 1,633,932.00

Taxes for county and district purposes other than for roads and bridges increased from \$3,059,448.00 in 1916 to \$3,335,200.00 in 1917, an increase of 9% or \$275,752.00. This increase is divided as follows:—

Interest and sinking fund court house, jail and county bonds.....	\$	80,635.00
Detention Home.....		26,101.00
General county levy.....		254,102.00
<b>Total increases.....</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>360,838.00</b>
Decrease in taxes being as follows:—		
Interest and sinking fund railroad bonds.....	\$	1,849.00
County floating debt.....		83,237.00
<b>Total decreases.....</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>85,086.00</b>
<b>Net increase for county and district purposes other than roads.....</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>275,752.00</b>

NOTE: In many counties large expenditures are made from the general county levy for roads and bridges; hence the amount expended for roads and bridges is greater than the amount shown under that head, and the amount expended for other county purposes less than the amount shown under this head.

Taxes for local schools increased from \$6,755,889.00, in 1916 to \$7,658,744.00 in 1917, an increase of 13% or \$902,855.00. This increase is distributed as follows:

Teachers' purposes.....	\$	453,219.00
Building purposes.....		317,558.00
High school purposes.....		86,966.00
Interest and sinking fund.....		98,315.00
<b>Total increases.....</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>956,058.00</b>
Decrease in taxes being as follows:—		
Special floating debt.....	\$	33,184.00
Other school purposes.....		20,019.00
<b>Total decreases.....</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>53,203.00</b>
<b>Net increases for local schools.....</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>902,855.00</b>

Taxes for municipalities increased from \$2,085,412.00 in 1916 to \$2,291,127.00 in 1917, an increase of 10% or \$205,715.00.

Taxes for state purposes increased from \$1,168,710.00 in 1916 to \$1,238,529.00 in 1917, an increase of 6% or \$69,819.00. All the increase in state taxes is due to increase in valuation, the rate of levy being the same for each year. Approximately \$350,000.00 of the state levy each year was contributed to the support of local schools; hence the actual amount raised by levy for local school purposes is \$350,000.00 more each year than the amount shown under the classification of school levies.

The State War Fund was created in 1917; hence the entire amount levied by direct levy, \$275,219.00 is an increase over the year 1916.

The table also shows that the total assessed value of all property in the state increased from \$1,298,550,852.00 in 1916 to \$1,376,139,828.00 in 1917, an increase of 6% or \$77,588,976.00.

The increase in assessed valuation being distributed as follows:—

On real estate.....	\$ 27,048,712.00
On personal property.....	37,257,132.00
On public utility property.....	13,283,132.00

Total ..... \$ 77,588,976.00

Real estate increasing from \$696,729,871.00 to \$723,778,583.00.

Personal property increasing from \$278,793,294.00 to \$316,055,426.00.

Public utility property increasing from \$323,022,687.00 to \$336,305,819.00.

#### Levies as Fixed by Levying Bodies.

Rates of levy are governed by the needs of local levy units as determined by the fiscal bodies therein, which vary greatly over the state as will be seen by detailed comparison of levies laid by the various fiscal bodies.

In fixing the rate, however, they are often confronted by low valuations placed upon the property in their respective jurisdictions by local assessors. Low valuations invariably result in high rates of levy.

The lowest total average rate of levy for any county in the state for the fiscal year 1917 on each \$100 valuation was 92.4 cents in Doddridge county, an increase of 4.7 cents over that of 1916; the highest total average rate of levy for any county in the state for the fiscal year 1917 was \$1.996 in Summers county, an increase of 56.7 cents over that of 1916.

The lowest total average rate of levy in any county in the state in the magisterial districts therein outside of municipalities, for the fiscal year 1917 on each \$100 valuation was 83.2 cents in Lewis County, an increase of 2.8 cents over that of 1916; the highest total average rate of levy in any county in the magisterial districts therein outside of municipalities, for the year 1917 was \$1.642 in Fayette County, an increase of 24.2 cents over that of 1916. The lowest total average rate of levy in any county in the state in the municipalities therein for the fiscal year 1917 was \$1.23 in Gilmer county, an increase of 10.4 cents over that of 1916; the highest total average rate of levy in any county in the state in the municipalities therein for the fiscal year 1917 was \$3.054 in Summers County, an increase of 90.4 cents over that of 1916.

The highest rate of levy, for any levy unit in the state for the fiscal year 1917 was in the Municipality of Avis, Greenbrier District, Summers County, where the levy on each \$100 valuation aggregated the sum of \$3.30½. In a great many counties of the state, the rate of levy seems very reasonable, while in other counties the increase is rather alarming. High taxation often prevents industrial development by driving capital elsewhere.

The total average rate of levy on each \$100 valuation for county and dis-

strict purposes increased from 46.7 cents in 1916 to 58.4 cents in 1917, an increase of 11.7 cents. The total average rate of levy for school purposes increased from 52 cents in 1916 to 56.1 cents in 1917, an increase of 4.1 cents and the total average rate of levy in municipalities for municipal purposes based upon the total assessed value of property therein increased from 46.6 cents in 1916 to 48.4 cents in 1917, an increase of 1.8 cents. The total average rate of levy in municipalities based upon the total assessed value of property both within and without municipalities increased from 16.1 cents in 1916 to 16.8 cents in 1917, an increase of .7 cents.

#### **Inheritance Taxes.**

From 1887 to 1904, before the state tax commissioner's office took over the collection of inheritance taxes, and under the old law, there was collected for the seventeen years the sum of \$55,765.00.

The act of 1905, and amendatory acts thereof, broadened the scope of the inheritance tax law. The amendatory act of 1913, so extended the law as to impose a tax upon the transfer of stock of West Virginia corporations owned by non-residents of this State at the time of their death. This provision of the act alone has brought many thousands of dollars into the state treasury. The gross sum of inheritance taxes collected by the state tax commissioner's office since the act of 1905, up to the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1918, is \$1,748,068.49.

#### **Penalty for Failure to Return Property for Taxation.**

The act of 1904 provided penalties for failure to return property for taxation. Under the provision of this law, there has been collected and disbursed through the state tax commissioner's office up to the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1918, the sum of \$500,065.46. The disbursement of penalties collected under this provision is made according to the rates of levies in the taxing unit wherein the property should have been returned for taxation and pro rated to the various funds according to the rates of levies in such taxing unit.

The wholesome effect of this law is not in the amount of revenue the penalties bring to the various funds, but in the fact that it causes hundreds of thousands of dollars of intangible property subject to taxation to be placed upon the tax books that otherwise would not appear upon the books.

#### **License Taxes.**

The legislature of 1909, (Sec. 42-A, chapter 68) passed an act authorizing the state tax commissioner to collect license taxes from persons engaged in a business requiring the payment of a license tax, and in certain cases issue licenses to them. Before the enactment of the law, one desiring to engage in business requiring the payment of a federal government tax would generally pay the government tax; there was more respect for the federal revenue law than there was for the state revenue law, in so far as the revenue came from license taxes. The act of 1909 has entirely changed this view of the state law respecting licenses. There is today

as much respect for the license laws of the state as there is respect for the license laws of the federal government. Under the provisions of the act of 1909, the state tax commissioner's office, up to the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1918, collected total gross amount of \$195,000.99.

#### Public Service Corporation Returns.

The state tax commissioner's office furnishes the blanks and forms for returns of public service corporations. From the returns the office works out, in detail, the statistical information shown by the returns of the several public service corporations. Such detail is exceedingly important and involves months of careful examination and compilation.

#### Clerks' and Assessors' Supplies.

The state tax commissioner's office prescribes the forms of licenses to be issued by clerks, the forms of assessment blanks to be used by the assessors, and the forms of land and personal property books. The office also supervises and distributes the blanks for licenses, assessments of property, land and personal property books.

### ACCOUNTING BUREAU.

E. A. DOVER, Chief Accountant.

Under the provisions of Chapter 33, special session of 1908, the state tax commissioner was made *ex-officio* the chief inspector and supervisor of public offices and was given the power and authority to perform the duties required by chapter 33. This chapter provides for the inspection and supervision of public offices and the establishment of a uniform system of public accounting, auditing and reporting for all public offices, including county, district, and municipal offices. Audits made by this department of counties, districts and municipalities show findings due the public funds of approximately one million dollars, \$450,000.00 being net corrections in sheriffs' settlements, \$250,000.00 being corrections in allowances, and \$300,000.00 being balances not turned over at time of making audits.

This act provides for the making of an examination of every public office at least once a year if practicable. A copy of the report of each examination is filed with the auditing department of the taxing body and with the prosecuting attorney, or other proper legal authority, so that the finding may be carried into effect. The uniform system of keeping accounts is now followed by all county and district officers and an annual uniform settlement is made with each of the sheriffs of the fifty-five counties for all county, district and school district money.

Chapter 15, special session 1908, which became effective January, 1909, provides that every sheriff, clerk of the county court, clerk of the circuit, criminal and intermediate court, and prosecuting attorney shall report to the state tax commissioner the earnings of his office and if the earnings exceed certain prescribed amounts, a refund of fifteen per cent. shall be made to the county. Compilations from these reports showed for the first time definite information as to the earnings of

the several county officers, and resulting therefrom chapter 83, acts of 1915, was passed placing the county clerk, circuit clerk, sheriff, and prosecuting attorney of each county on a fixed salary and requiring all fees and earnings of the office to be paid into the county treasury. This act not only equalizes the salaries of the officers in the different counties, but provides an annual revenue to many of the counties of the state. The salary law was effective as to sheriffs and prosecuting attorneys January 1, 1917, and will become effective as to county and circuit clerks January 1, 1921. The state tax commissioner, *ex-officio* chief inspector, is required to prescribe all forms and records necessary to carry out the provisions of the salary act. Every county officer is required to make reports to the chief inspector.

Chapter 34, acts of 1915, provides for the establishment of a county depository in each county, beginning July 1, 1916. All moneys on deposit shall bear the same rate of interest as that received by the state; to-wit; three per cent on daily balances, which interest is credited to the general county fund of each county, and means a considerable annual revenue to each county of the state. The counties received as interest on deposits \$255,443.59 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, being the first year that the law was in effect. It is the duty of the chief inspector to prescribe all necessary forms and blanks for carrying into effect the depository act.

Chapter 40, acts of 1915, provides that the state tax commissioner, *ex-officio* chief inspector, shall cause to be published and printed in pamphlet or book form a report showing the financial transactions of the state covering all state departments, officers and boards. This act also requires all the state officers, boards, and commissions to keep their financial accounts in records and use forms approved or prescribed by the chief inspector. In conformity to the provisions of chapter 40 a system of records has been prescribed and installed. Such system, together with the information contained in the annual examination and audit, gives to the state the benefit of a budget system. Convenient information respecting the state's finances, and the aggregate amount required for the maintenance of the several departments and institutions of the state is available at all times. This state is among the first, if not the first, to provide for an annual examination and audit of all its financial transactions and the publication and distribution of a report showing the results of such examinations and audits.

#### PROHIBITION BUREAU.

Chapter 13, acts of the legislature of 1913, known as the Yost law, is the state prohibition law. Section 15 of the Yost law provides that the state tax commissioner shall be *ex-officio* state commissioner of prohibition. In general, the duty of the state commissioner of prohibition is to superintend the enforcement of all provisions of the Yost law, and the laws of the state affecting the manufacture, sale, keeping, exposing or offering for sale, or soliciting or receiving orders for liquors, and laws con-

nected in any way with the liquor traffic. etc. Respecting the enforcement of the law, the commissioner of prohibition is invested with powers vested in the prosecuting attorneys and the attorney general of the state. The enforcement of the prohibition law has resulted in many contests in the courts, including the attacks upon the law as unconstitutional under both state and federal constitutions. These legal contests have required the appearance of the commissioner in both the circuit and supreme courts of the state as well as the United States district courts, the United States circuit court of appeals, and the supreme court of the United States.

Several amendments of importance to the prohibition law were made by the legislature of 1917. The most important of these was that with respect to limiting the amount of intoxicating liquors that might be brought into the state for personal use, the legislature fixing the limit at one quart during any period of thirty consecutive days. Previous to this amendment, which went into effect the latter part of May, 1917, the law had permitted the importation of liquor, for personal use, to the extent of two quarts, and, in addition, legalized the bringing in of intoxicating liquors where the parties labeled the container. This practice has been eliminated, and the result has been extremely gratifying.

Another important amendment which was made by the last legislature was that making it mandatory upon the municipal officers, including the mayor and police officers, to enforce the prohibition laws of the state within the municipality, independently of any ordinance or want of ordinance of the municipality, and providing that in any case where such official failed, refused or neglected to discharge any duty imposed upon him by law, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and keeping and storing for sale of intoxicating liquors, he shall be removed from office; such removal shall be made by the circuit court of the county where any such officer resides. In some localities of the state considerable trouble has been experienced by the failure of the local officers to carry out their duty in the enforcement of the prohibition law, and this amendment was intended to eliminate this objection. It is true that it has had a very beneficial effect in this regard.

The prohibition department has in its employ practically twenty deputy prohibition officers, who devote all of their time to the enforcement of the prohibition law. All arrests and all confiscations are reported daily to the department, and are given publicity through the newspapers of the state.

The statistics in the office of the commissioner clearly show that crime has largely decreased and that the general contentment and prosperity of the people are greatly enhanced since the prohibitory laws became effective.

To illustrate the improvement in the state's citizenship, the following extract from a letter from the president of a successful coal company in the state is given:

"About a week ago, two or three of our foreign miners came to the office and said that now that their whiskey was taken away from them, they had nothing to do in the evenings; and wanted to know if we would

not start a night school so they could learn to read and write our language. I can assure you we lost no time in arranging a night school for these men. The first meeting there were fourteen men attending, and indications are there will be twenty to twenty-five who, in the near future, will be benefitting themselves mentally and otherwise, instead of injuring both body and mind."

### EXCISE TAX BUREAU.

H. N. HUTCHINSON, Chief Deputy.

At the second extraordinary session of the legislature of 1915 an act was passed requiring every corporation, joint stock company, or association organized for profit, and every insurance company, respectively, at that time or thereafter organized under the laws of West Virginia, or under the laws of any other state or government and engaged in business in this state, to pay a special excise tax equivalent to one-half of one *per centum* upon the entire net income received by it from all sources during the year on business transacted and capital invested in the State of West Virginia; this tax being in addition to all license or other taxes theretofore imposed or prescribed by law as a condition for the transaction of any business in this State, and the revenue produced thereby to become a part of the state fund for general purposes. Under this law there has been collected to this date (Aug. 1918) for the state's fiscal year 1916 the sum of \$321,270.14, for the fiscal year 1917, \$492,022.94 and for the fiscal year 1918, \$1,254,565.28.

At the second extraordinary session of the legislature of 1917 an act was passed providing revenue to enable the state counsel of defense to render proper and necessary aid to the Federal government in the prosecution of the war against the Imperial German government. Section 3 of chapter 6 of said act imposed—in addition to the one-half of one *per centum* as provided by the extra session of 1915—a special excise tax equivalent to one-fourth of one *per centum* of the net income received by corporations from business transacted and capital invested in West Virginia, the tax to be computed, levied, assessed, collected and paid upon the same basis and in the same manner as the excise tax imposed by the 1915 act, the rate of said special levy to be determined by the board of public works. Under the provisions of this law the board has fixed, for the year 1917, the maximum of one-fourth of one *per centum* on all such net incomes received during the said year. Therefore, the total excise tax rate on incomes received during the year 1917 is three-fourths of one per cent.

The rate on 1918 incomes is fixed at  $\frac{1}{2}\%$ . No war levy being laid.

The administration of the excise tax law is vested in the state tax commissioner. The commissioner is required to furnish all blanks, receive all returns and make the assessments and collections. All information disclosed by the returns made to the commissioner, or other information coming to him relative to the financial status of corporations, must be treated as confidential. The giving out of information received by the commissioner subjects the person offending to a heavy fine, imprisonment



and disqualification to hold office. Returns are required to be filed on or before March first in each year to cover the net income received during the year ending December thirty-first next preceding. If the corporation's business year does not coincide with the calendar year, it may—under the provisions of the statute—designate its business year; in which case the return is required to be filed within sixty days after the close of the corporation's year.

Some six thousand corporations file returns with this office giving in detail the amounts, sources and disposition of incomes earned during each year. Many corporations sustain a loss for the year for which return is made and no tax, of course, is collectible. But all returns, whether they show gain or loss, are gone over painstakingly. Many errors are discovered and when any error is apparent or suspected in any return the corporation which filed the same is required to furnish additional information, and, in many cases, to furnish an amended return. Attempts to evade the law by filing wilfully fraudulent returns are so strikingly infrequent that it is worthy of mention here in attestation of the integrity of our corporations. The painstaking manner in which returns are prepared and their willingness to furnish additional and more detailed information when called upon, generally speaking, attests the earnest desire of our corporations to strictly comply with the law.

ASSESSED VALUE BY COUNTIES, OF REAL ESTATE, PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PUBLIC UTILITY..  
PROPERTY IN WEST VIRGINIA FOR THE YEAR 1918.

COUNTIES	Real Estate	Personal Property	Public Utility Property	Total of All Property
Barbour.....	\$ 11,271,850	\$ 3,461,955	\$ 3,428,857	\$ 18,165,662
Berkeley.....	12,149,572	5,167,188	4,810,000	22,426,760
Boone.....	8,209,520	2,675,655	1,704,080	12,589,255
Braxton.....	8,425,210	3,916,829	3,400,800	15,745,539
Brooke.....	12,620,050	4,837,163	5,130,024	22,587,237
Calhoun.....	34,442,120	16,952,827	10,156,912	61,551,859
Carroll.....	2,377,555	2,160,980	916,495	5,455,030
Clay.....	3,736,993	1,606,420	1,817,192	7,160,605
Doddridge.....	8,870,305	3,765,610	9,354,826	21,990,741
Fayette.....	18,916,140	9,834,920	11,227,747	40,008,507
Gilmer.....	6,575,015	2,618,150	1,537,257	10,731,452
Grant.....	3,985,595	2,289,424	608,243	6,883,262
Greenbrier.....	11,296,055	5,143,565	3,742,675	20,185,295
Hampshire.....	3,213,540	2,297,042	2,792,120	8,302,602
Hancock.....	5,373,890	2,772,860	2,287,300	13,434,020
Hardy.....	3,029,055	2,944,585	291,573	6,265,213
Harrison.....	44,970,300	25,727,970	25,866,645	96,564,915
Jackson.....	5,329,991	3,050,414	2,939,147	11,319,552
Jefferson.....	8,499,266	4,081,268	4,025,730	17,506,264
Kanawha.....	51,997,680	24,914,240	25,401,856	102,313,776
Lewis.....	13,163,120	7,385,800	14,045,198	34,594,118
Lincoln.....	5,683,344	5,192,950	6,275,485	17,151,779
Logan.....	14,378,859	6,195,062	3,302,709	23,876,630
Marion.....	40,355,634	13,800,465	18,541,616	72,677,115
Marshall.....	25,085,130	9,406,030	12,702,101	47,193,261
Mason.....	6,530,085	3,496,535	4,346,151	14,372,771
Mercer.....	20,456,839	10,115,412	11,065,760	41,638,011
Mineral.....	5,970,730	4,062,240	6,083,336	16,116,326
Mingo.....	12,875,130	3,682,220	10,300,057	26,857,407
Monongalia.....	32,557,575	12,448,392	10,523,272	55,529,237
Monroe.....	5,010,788	3,387,895	598,959	7,997,642
Morgan.....	2,672,435	1,575,775	7,857,462	12,105,672
McDowell.....	30,614,783	11,456,892	12,344,692	54,416,367
Nicholas.....	9,400,475	5,683,742	984,248	16,068,465
Ohio.....	57,193,115	29,098,745	10,170,551	96,462,411
Pendleton.....	3,080,237	2,155,120	4,090	5,239,447
Pleasants.....	2,919,670	3,236,965	2,457,527	8,614,162
Pocahontas.....	7,094,043	5,171,954	2,424,663	14,689,760
Preston.....	14,405,290	6,361,220	6,179,309	26,945,819
Putnam.....	4,916,800	2,320,026	3,589,719	10,817,645
Raleigh.....	20,875,850	6,757,240	4,004,433	31,637,523
Randolph.....	12,516,355	7,527,720	3,883,557	23,927,632
Ritchie.....	8,944,115	6,473,605	8,244,603	23,662,323
Roane.....	7,826,445	8,387,625	5,911,145	22,155,215
Summers.....	4,158,260	1,778,995	3,755,057	9,690,312
Taylor.....	10,668,930	4,482,540	5,959,339	21,110,829
Tucker.....	7,303,770	3,974,460	1,691,721	12,969,951
Tyler.....	7,078,290	6,438,593	6,193,310	19,710,193
Upshur.....	11,090,205	4,028,025	1,572,455	16,690,685
Wayne.....	6,105,940	3,097,540	12,470,931	21,674,411
Webster.....	6,348,480	1,956,425	1,102,629	9,407,534
Wetzel.....	14,385,050	6,565,555	14,803,519	35,754,104
Wirt.....	3,006,957	2,375,365	545,915	5,928,237
Wood.....	28,686,590	14,989,260	8,300,197	51,976,047
Wyoming.....	14,446,495	2,044,305	1,756,000	18,246,800
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 746,109,024</b>	<b>\$ 357,538,741</b>	<b>\$ 315,450,225</b>	<b>\$ 1,449,097,990</b>

### THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Offices: Third Floor of the State House.

EDGAR G. RIDER, *Chairman.*

E. F. MORGAN, *Commissioner.*

GEORGE R. C. WILES, *Commissioner.*

R. B. BERNHEIM, *Secretary.*

#### Establishment of Commission.

The law establishing the Public Service Commission of West Virginia and defining its powers and duties, is contained in two acts of the legislature—chapter 9 of the acts of 1913, passed February 21, 1913, and in effect May 21, 1913, and chapter 8 of the acts of 1915 (regular session), passed February 10, 1915, and in effect May 10, 1915. A slight amendment was also made to section 15 by chapter 4 of the acts of the second extraordinary session of 1915, passed May 24, 1915.

#### Membership.

The act of 1913, creating the commission, made it consist of four members, and committed to it the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Fund. The act of 1915 is a general revision of the first act, amending sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 14, 15 and 22 thereof and adding thereto sections 23 to 28 and "enlarging the powers and duties of said public service commission, prescribing additional penalties and giving the commission power to punish for contempt." The act of 1915 reduced the membership of the commission from four to three, and removed from its jurisdiction the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Fund.

#### Expenses—How Paid.

The only expense to the taxpayers of the state for the support of the Public Service Commission is that for the salaries of the commissioners. All other expenses are payable out of the fund arising from fees fixed by the auditor upon the public service corporations, according to the value of their property, which fees shall be fixed so as to produce a revenue of \$60,000 a year, or so much thereof as may be necessary. This sum is appropriated by section 15 for the expenses of the commission and the compensation of its employees.

#### Comparative Cost.

It is interesting to compare the annual total expenses in this state with that of some other states, larger, about the same size, and smaller than West Virginia. In New York, where there are two commissions, \$5,094,000; California \$700,000; Pennsylvania, \$400,000; Massachusetts, \$349,000; Washington, \$335,900; New Jersey, \$310,000; Missouri, \$221,200; Ohio, \$200,000; Virginia, \$86,000; Oregon, \$105,000; Oklahoma, \$141,240, with \$25,000 extra for the two-cent fare cases; Florida \$70,000; Connecticut, \$125,000; Illinois, \$120,000; excluding salaries; Indiana, \$175,000; Iowa, \$82,600; Kansas, \$86,600; Nebraska, \$104,840; New Hampshire, \$63,400; Wisconsin, \$366,000, and Maryland, \$175,000.



**EDGAR G. RIDER**

CHAIRMAN



**GEORGE R.C. WILES**

COMMISSIONER



**E.F. MORGAN**

COMMISSIONER



**ROBERT B. BERNHEIM**

SECRETARY

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

### Powers Limited.

It may not be out of place to mention the fact that the Public Service Commission of West Virginia is not given certain powers which are conferred upon the commissions of a number of other states. It has no supervision over the granting of franchises by municipalities, counties and other like bodies. It has no authority to grant certificates of "convenience and necessity," by which authority, in many states, the commissions are given the power to prevent the duplication of public utilities. Nor has the Public Service Commission of West Virginia any authority, except in hydro-electric matters to supervise, pass upon and approve the issuance of stocks, bonds and other forms of indebtedness by public service corporations. In states where commissions have this authority, no stock, bond or note of indebtedness, or other form of indebtedness, can be issued or put out by public service corporations until the same has been passed upon and approved by the commissions.

### Growth of Commission Idea.

There are very few states now which have not a public service commission. They have grown into existence out of necessity. The ordinary court of law or of equity is not adapted or equipped to pass upon, with celerity, and to provide practical remedies for the matters and things that come before public service commissions. Nearly a century ago this was commented upon by one of the most distinguished of the English judges, who declared that the ordinary court was not competent or equipped to pass upon the matter of fixing rates of, and dealing with, public service corporations in all of the phases in which they touch the people, and said there should be separate tribunals for such purposes. It was not until the year 1887 the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission was established, and its present jurisdiction and powers are the result of comparatively late acts of congress. Previous to this, some of the states had public service commissions.

### Court of the People.

A public service commission is a court of the people. The technical rules of pleading and procedure do not obtain. Any citizen of West Virginia feeling himself aggrieved by any act of a public service corporation, or of its failure to act when it is its duty to act, can, without cost to himself, make complaint to the commission by simply writing a letter and stating the facts. The commission meets every day, except Saturday, to pass upon such matters. It is just in this line of work that the commission is of the greatest benefit to the people, but of this work the public seldom hears. The complaint so made is submitted to the public service corporation complained of and, in a great many cases, the matter is adjusted satisfactorily—the complainant is satisfied and the corporation is satisfied. Justice and good-feeling result. In some cases, where the commission sees that the complainant is in error, his complaint is sent to one of the inspectors in the field with instructions to see the complainant and explain the situation to him.

#### Policy of Commission.

It is the policy of the commission to make its service as free to the people as possible, and in order to prevent expense to the complainant or the corporations, hearings are held other than at the capital of the state, so as to avoid the necessity of bringing witnesses for a long distance. The evidence is taken down in shorthand, transcribed and a copy furnished each party, free of cost.

#### Formal Hearings Discouraged.

The commission is inclined to discourage formal complaints and formal hearings, that is, trials. It is its policy to settle matters otherwise, where it can be justly done. Hence, the commission does not hand down many opinions. Opinions are written only in cases of importance, which come to a formal trial. The commission feels that it should use its powers in a persuasive rather than in a commanding manner, but, of course, always so as to bring about a just, righteous and speedy termination of any matter before it.

#### Accidents Investigated.

The commission endeavors to promote the safety of employees and the public. Any accident in connection with a railroad or other public service corporation, resulting in fatalities, or any unusual accident, is promptly investigated and a written report made thereof, showing its cause and results. If the accident resulted from some practice which should be abandoned, or by failure to use proper safeguards, the commission takes up, with the proper class of corporations, the matter of preventing similar future accidents. It was in pursuance of this policy that the commission required fenders or wheel-guards to be placed on street railway cars and guard-rails in certain railway tunnels.

#### Offices of Commission.

The commission has its offices on the third floor of the capitol building, at Charleston. Copies of the Public Service Commission law, and the rules and regulations issued by the commission may be had on application to the Secretary. All communications should be addressed to "The Public Service Commission, Charleston, West Virginia."

Following is a partial list of the attaches of the Public Service Commission office, giving, in detail, their respective duties:

#### Office of Secretary—Duties.

The duties of the secretary of the commission are to keep a full and complete record of all the proceedings of the commission; to issue all processes, returns and notices; to keep all books, maps, documents and papers and orders made by the commission, or approved or confirmed by it and ordered filed; to keep the calendar docket; (regular hearing day the second Tuesday in each month); the secretary is also responsible to the commission for the safe custody and preservation of all documents in his office.

In addition, the secretary conducts all correspondence, which includes the handling of all informal complains, subject to and by the direction of the commission.

#### Attorney for Commission—Duties.

The duties of the attorney for the commission are to represent the commission in all litigation in the supreme courts, both State and Federal, and in all matters in all courts where he is directed by the commission to represent it, or any interest growing out of matters pending before the commission; to appear before the commission in all hearings where the commission so directs and desires to have special counsel; to represent parties litigant before the commission who, in the opinion of the commission, have meritorious complaints and cannot employ counsel, and to appear before the commission and the courts in all matters where the public generally is interested, such as railroad and other public utility cases, including application for increased passenger rates.

#### Statistical Department—Chief Statistician—Duties.

It is the duty of the chief statistician to compile and report to the commission, in tabular and comparative form, information regarding the history and organization of each corporation doing a public utility business within the State, showing the nature of service, territory served, location of property, directors and principal officers, revenues and expenses, operating statistics and other information which will enable the commission to arrive at the true value and financial condition of each utility; to collect full and complete information of the value of all the property owned and controlled by any person or public service corporation" under jurisdiction of the commission "and to tabulate in statistical form and furnish the same to the Board of Public Works" for the use of "the said Board of Public Works in fixing the value of the property of such person or public service corporation for assessment for the purpose of taxation." The duties in this connection are of a very responsible nature and require much time and labor in their performance. Representatives of this department have been called upon to assist in assessment appeal cases and to testify in such cases.

It is the further duty of the chief statistician to prescribe and recommend uniform accounting systems for the various public service corporations. This is one of the most important functions of the accounting department and extreme caution has been exercised in the development and promulgation of accounting systems. Because a number of companies do business in two or more of the states of West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania, it has been thought best to adopt uniform systems of accounts, as far as practicable, for the three states, and numerous conferences, looking to this end have been held by representatives of the department with representatives of the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio, the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania, and the various companies. Substantial progress has been made and at an early date systems of accounting for all public service corporations operating within the state will be prescribed.

**Engineering Department—Duties of Chief Engineer.**

1. To furnish engineering counsel to the Public Service Commission in all matters requiring the service of an engineer.

2. To make valuations of public utilities, when requested by the commission, for rate-making purposes.

3. To assist the commission in the formulation of rules and regulations governing all public utilities.

4. To assist the commission in the formulation and inspection of the rules of the various public utilities, and defining the relation between the said public utilities and their consumers before said rules are approved by the commission.

5. To inspect all applications of public utilities for a change of rates in order to determine when the same are, in any way, an increase over the rates in force, and to determine if any of the rates are, in any way, discriminatory, either as to the consumers of the same class or as between classes of consumers, and to inspect the rules and regulations defining the relationship between the utilities and their consumers desired to be filed by said utility, in order that there may be no conflict of said rules with the rules adopted by the Public Service Commission; and, further, to see that no rule adopted is unfair to the consumer.

6. To inspect all applications for permits to erect hydro-electric dams within the state; to see that the commission's rules have been complied with, and, when requested, to inspect the proposed location for such hydro-electric dams and make report thereon to the commission, to the end that the safety of the citizens of the state may be fully protected.

7. To inspect and report upon the safety of bridges and other structures of steam and electric railways and other public utilities, when requested by the commission, or upon complaint of any citizen of the state.

8. To investigate and report, at the request of the commission, all complaints of natural gas shortage.

9. To prepare a safety code to govern the construction of all electrical public utilities, looking especially to safeguarding the life of the employees and the public from accident due to contact with machinery of any kind, or wires of high voltage and other apparatus.

10. The preparation of forms for use in the inspection department and by the public utilities in making their various reports required by the rules and regulations of the commission.

In addition to these, and other special duties, the engineering department renders service, from time to time, to the inspection department, having in charge the testing and regulation of all gas, water and electric meters, and to the railway inspector along any lines requiring technical engineering service or advice.

**Inspection Department—Chief Inspector—Duties.**

The chief inspector has charge of the inspection force of the commission and maintains an office in the capitol building and handles all correspondence relative to the inspection of all meters placed in service by the different utilities of the state. He receives all test records of tests made on each meter that is placed in service by the various utilities,



and examines each test record to determine that said meters are within two percent of being accurate, as required by law.

It is his further duty to investigate personally, or through the field inspectors, all informal complaints referred to him, and to report the disposition made of such complaints, in writing, to the commission; also, to inspect, personally, or through his inspectors, all plants of public utilities to ascertain whether they are complying, in all respects, with the law, the rules and the regulations of the commission, and the rules and regulations of each utility, governing their relations with their consumers.

In addition to the above mentioned duties, the chief inspector is required to furnish each utility within the state with all proper forms to be used in making record tests of meters, etc., and in reporting accidents; he is also required to make any and all special investigations when so directed by the commission.

#### Working Force—Year's Accomplishment.

The inspection force comprises the chief inspector, three field inspectors for the year, with one field inspector for a portion of the year. Also one stenographer.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, this department has received, checked, recorded and filed a total of 15,653 electric, 8,208 water, 33,231 domestic gas and 572 proportional meter test records. of tests made upon these various kinds of meters by the metermen in the employ of the utilities, who have taken the oath of office to do this work, the same as required of other employees of the commission.

Of the above named meters there were 11,524 old and 4,129 new electric; 4,960 old and 3,518 new water; 25,068 old domestic gas and 8,163 new domestic gas; 530 old proportional gas and 42 new proportional gas meters, all of which were tested, adjusted, date-tagged and sealed ready for service, while most of the old meters received repairs of various kinds to make them fit for service. Fourteen and six-tenths of all old meters were more than two per cent. fast.

All meter test records were checked for errors, and errors when found were reported back to the utilities for correction.

There were nineteen utility employees sworn in to act as metermen in the first district, fifty-four in the second district, twenty-six in the third district and five in the fourth district (the latter district was allotted from a portion of the first district for a part of the year) making a total of one hundred and four metermen.

During the year there were nineteen complaint tests made by three of the field inspectors, resulting in nine meters testing fast, six slow and four correct. Seven of the nine fast meters were more than two per cent. fast, which entitled the consumers to a refund of all over two per cent. on their previous three months bills.

The utilities reported during the year, on Form 60-E, one hundred and one personal injuries, four fatalities and two other accidents, not personal injuries, making a total of one hundred and seven.

During the year the utilities reported on Form 1707, quarterly refunds on meters that tested more than two per cent. fast when removed from

the consumers' services; refunds made to 2,845 consumers, amounting to \$2,628.05 or about ninety-two cents per consumer of an average.

Reports were received of tests made on water sampled, submitted from ninety-eight places in the State. Of the 1,387 samples tested, 883 were safe, 258 were unsafe and 246 were suspicious.

Sixty-three and seven-tenths per cent. were safe, eighteen and six-tenths per cent. were unsafe and seventeen and three-tenths per cent. suspicious.

There were two hundred and thirty-four cases investigated by the chief inspector and the field inspectors during the year, which were either settled by the inspectors or referred back to the commission.

There were two hundred and nine utilities visited by the field inspectors during the year for the purpose of checking them to see that the rules and regulations were being complied with, and reports made and filed with the chief inspector.

## SUMMARY OF ELECTRIC, WATER AND GAS SERVICES, BOTH METERED AND UNMETERED

	Electric	Water	Gas	
			Domestic	Proportional
Meters, state sealed.....	40,551	24,633	109,984	820
Meters, not state sealed.....	1,609	3,014	14,121	52
Meters in service.....	42,160	27,647	124,105	872
Unmetered services.....	4,083	53,071	1,788	25
Total services of all kinds.....	46,243	80,718	125,893	897

NOTE—The Commission did not see its way clear at the time of the adoption of the rule of February 1, 1910, to require all water to be sold by meter.

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING ELECTRIC, WATER AND GAS METERS TESTED IN 1917 AND 1918.

KIND	1917	1918	1918 Showing
Electric.....	11,435	15,653	4,218 increase
Water.....	7,029	8,208	1,179 increase
Gas (domestic).....	29,606	33,231	3,625 increase
Gas (proportional).....	513	572	59 decrease
Total.....	48,583	57,664	9,022 increase 59 decrease 8,963 net increase

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING STATE SEALED, UNSEALED, METERED AND UNMETERED SERVICES FOR 1917 AND 1918.

KIND	1917	1918	1918 Showing
Electric.....	33,293	40,551	7,258 increase
Water.....	18,561	24,633	6,072 increase
Gas (domestic).....	94,446	109,984	15,538 increase
Gas (proportional).....	896	820	76 decrease
Total.....	147,196	175,988	28,868 increase 76 decrease 28,792 net increase

During the year three utilities in the state manufactured a total of 53,770,900 cubic feet of artificial gas, distributing to consumers 49,024,838 cubic feet, which left a shortage of 4,746,062 cubic feet, or 8.8% for line loss by leakage and other causes.

The natural gas handled during the year as reported by the various utilities on Forms 56-E and 57-E, was approximately as follows:

Produced by utilities.....	247,000,000,000 cubic feet
Produced by others.....	38,000,000,000 cubic feet
Imported from other states.....	4,000,000,000 cubic feet
Used in cities and towns.....	51,000,000,000 cubic feet
Used in the field.....	43,000,000,000 cubic feet
Exported to other states.....	195,000,000,000 cubic feet

Of the amount used in the field, 20,000,000,000 cubic feet was used in the manufacture of carbon black. A portion of this latter amount was reported and the remainder estimated by this department.

#### Accidents Reported.

In accordance with the rules of the commission, electric, water, gas and telephone utilities have reported accidents.

#### Railroad Inspector—Duties.

The railroad inspector assists the commission in all matters coming before it concerning railroads, especially pertaining to the transportation service; he holds conferences with boards and organizations, such as chambers of commerce, and co-operates with them in securing better transportation facilities and service. Accidents and deaths resulting therefrom are investigated by him, reports made on same and recommendations made to the commission. Investigations as to the equipment and facilities of steam and electric roads are made, tunnels examined to determine their condition as to gas, heat and smoke, and recommendations made for relief.

#### Inter-State Commerce Commission Hearings.

The inspector of this department has attended many of the hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission in which the state has been interested, with the view to protecting the rights of the public. He checks up all proposed passenger time tables in order that no changes may be made except by consent of the commission.

#### Law Clerk—Duties.

The duties of the law clerk consist in briefing any point of law which the commission may require of him in connection with any case pending before it, or in line with the work generally of the commission; to supervise the publication of the decisions and reports of the commission, and to act as its librarian.

#### Tariff Clerk—Duties.

The duties of the tariff clerk are to check all freight and passenger rates of railroads, to ascertain what increase or decrease, if any, has been made in rates, to check all rules governing railroad tariffs, and, if any change has been made, to direct the commission's attention to the change and properly file the same; to check all rates and changes filed by utilities and to summarize and classify all accident reports.

#### Commission Meets Public Approval.

It is but fair to state, also, that the work of the commission, as it becomes better understood, is meeting with general approval. Its service during the past year probably has been of greater volume than all service theretofore rendered, the number of applications and complaints disposed of being exceedingly large. The usefulness of the commission, with its hand constantly upon the industrial pulse of the state, promises much for our material progress.

**DIGEST OF PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION LAW.****Section 1—Creation of Commission.**

Public service commission created; to consist of three members, appointed by the governor, and confirmed by the senate; when appointed and length of term of each member; qualifications; vacancies, how filled; oath of office; governor may remove members for cause; if removed, statement of charges to be filed; chairman designated by the governor; concurrent judgment of two to be action of commission; members prohibited from holding relations to any public service corporation or holding stocks or bonds thereof; not to hold other public office or be a member of a political committee, nor to receive any pass or other thing of value; office vacated under certain conditions; to appoint secretary, salary and duties; other employees appointed to hold at pleasure of commission; secretary may administer oaths; salaries of commissioners and how paid; general offices at capitol and office hours; hearings may be had at other places; duty of attorney general; commission may employ counsel, in its discretion; terms of service of commissioners.

**Section 2—Rules of Procedure.**

Commission to prescribe rules of procedure; may not be bound by technical rules; to have seal; inscription, to be affixed to all writs, etc.; courts to take judicial notice of same.

**Section 3—Jurisdiction.**

Jurisdiction of commission; common carriers, telegraph, telephone, gas, electric, hydro-electric and all other public service corporations, and all persons, associations and agencies employed or engaged in businesses enumerated; "public service corporations" defined.

**Section 4—Supervision of Public Service Corporations.**

Public service corporations required to provide safety appliances; charges, tolls, fares and rates to be reasonable, and no change made except as hereinafter provided; provisions as to switch connections for intra-state business; requirements of railroads as to public service facilities; connection of trains and stop of passenger trains at junctions or intersections; to prescribe number of men to constitute safe crews; no regular passenger train to be discontinued without authority of commission.

**Section 5—Further Powers of Commission.**

Power of commission to investigate methods and practices of public service corporations or other persons subject to provisions of this act; other powers to compel obedience to lawful orders; may change intra-state rate charge or toll, and change or prohibit practice, device or method to prevent discrimination, etc.; limitations; order to be in force until revoked or modified, or suspended or modified by court.

**Section 6—Rebating.**

Rebating, etc., prohibited.

**Section 7—Preferences Prohibited.**

Undue or unreasonable preferences or advantages prohibited.

**Section 8—Requirements of Common Carriers.**

Common carriers shall afford all reasonable, etc., facilities for interchange of traffic between their lines, and for receiving, forwarding and delivering passengers and property to and from their lines and connecting lines; and shall not discriminate in rates, charges, methods or manner of service between connecting lines, but not required to give use of trucks or terminals to another like carrier.

**Section 8 Continued—Trunk Line Regulations.**

Trunk lines in distribution of cars and of other facilities shall treat industries and shippers on tributary lines as if located on their tracks, and shall not discrimi-

nate between such industries and those on their own tracks; trunk lines shall pay to lateral lines reasonable arbitrary for originating and assembling freight, but no allowance to shipper or owner for "plant facilities."

**Section 9—Rates—Hearings on Schedule Changes.**

Rates, joint rates, fares, classifications, charges or rentals not to be changed except after thirty days' notice to commission and public; how made; other method in lieu of written notice; changes permitted under certain conditions; hearing on changes in schedules; proceedings.

**Section 10—General Supervision of Commission.**

Commission to have general supervision of persons, firms or corporations having franchises from cities, towns, county courts or other tribunals for certain purposes; authority to inspect quality of water, quantity of gas or electricity, and property, plants, fixtures, power houses and offices, and to subpoena witnesses; to appoint inspectors of gas, electric and water meters, and stamp same; use of meters not inspected prohibited, except under certain conditions; provision as to inspection of meters on request; action in case of inspection; commission may change or modify method of inspecting.

**Section 11—Complaints**

Complaints, how made to commission; action of commission thereon.

**Section 12—Filing of Schedules.**

Public service corporations shall file with commission and keep open to public inspection schedules of all rates, fares, charges and tolls.

**Section 13—Proceedings Before Commission**

Hearings and proceedings before commission; oral and documentary evidence may be required; procedure in case of disobedience to process of commission; how such disobedience punished. Claim of witness that evidence required of him will tend to criminate him, will not excuse.

**Section 14—Collect Information Regarding Property Values.**

Commission shall collect information annually of value of all property owned or controlled by any person or public service corporation, and tabulate the same on or before June first for use of board of public works for assessment for taxation.

**Section 15—License Fee Required—Salaries.**

Special license fee required of all public service corporations; fee to be fixed by auditor according to property value on last preceding assessment, to produce \$60,000; when to be paid; amount appropriated for use of public service commission and employees. Salaries of members of commission, how paid.

**Section 16—Appeals | Precedence.**

Appeals may be taken to supreme court; procedure; hearing shall have precedence; entry of order.

**Section 17—Penalty for Violation.**

Penalty for violation of the provisions of this act; second conviction.

**Section 18—Claims for Damages—Procedure.**

Claims for damages by violation of this act by any public service corporation; procedure thereon; witnesses may be compelled to testify.

**Section 19—Secretary—Duties.**

Secretary shall keep record; seal shall be adopted; schedule of fees to be charged; fees, where paid.

**Section 20—Free Transportation, When.**

To whom common carriers may give free transportation and reduced rates; telephone, telegraph, sleeping car and express companies may make contracts with one another, and with common carriers respecting exchange of service and privilege of passes or franks.

**Section 21—Information Required—Reports of Commission.**

The commission may require public service corporations to furnish certain information, and their books, etc., for inspection; form of reports required by law. Annual reports of commission.

**Section 22—Authority as to Tolls, Tariffs, Etc.**

Power of commission to enforce, establish, modify, change, adjust and promulgate tariffs, rates, joint rates, tolls and schedules for all public service corporations, including municipalities.

**Section 23—Additional Authority.**

Power of commission to fix other rates in lieu of regulations, measurements, practices, acts or service found to be unjust, unreasonable, insufficient or unjustly discriminatory; penalty for failure of public service corporation to comply with order.

**Section 24—Provisions as to Conduits, Subways, Poles, Etc.**

Provisions as to the use of conduits, subways, poles, etc., of one public service corporation by another for convenience of the public; how compensation shall be fixed and paid. Commission may require physical connection of telegraph and telephone companies for conveyance of messages between different localities; powers of commission in such cases; but no order of commission shall operate to prevent such public service corporations from performing their public duties, nor that would result in serious injury thereto.

**Section 25—Connections Ordered—Compensation.**

Such use and connections ordered by the commission shall be permitted and made upon the terms, conditions and for the compensation named by the commission.

**Section 26—Supervision of Accounts.**

Commission may prescribe system of accounts, etc., and prescribe the forms therefor, but such system and forms shall not be inconsistent with those prescribed by interstate commerce commission for corporations subject to the "act to regulate commerce," approved Feb. 4, 1887; but nothing herein shall affect power of commission to prescribe forms, etc., other than those required by interstate commerce commission.

**Section 26 Continued—Falsification of Accounts—Penalty.**

Making false entries in accounts, books of accounts, records or memorandum of a public service corporation, or wilful destruction, mutilation or falsification thereof, or failure or neglect to make true entries therein of facts and transactions of such corporation, or the falsification of any statement required to be made to the commission, a misdemeanor; penalty.

**Section 27—Contempt—Power of Commission.**

Violation of order or finding of commission, contempt; power of commission in such cases.

**Section 28—Failure to Comply with Requirements—Penalty.**

General penalty for failure to comply with requirements of Commission; further criminal proceedings authorized, and penalty on conviction; what constitutes a separate offense; intermediate and concurrent jurisdiction of all offenses and violations of this act.

Conflicting acts repealed.

## ASSESSMENTS BY THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

Of Public Service Corporations, for Purposes of Taxation, for the  
Tax-Paying Year of 1918.

Compiled by HOUSTON G. YOUNG, Secretary of State.

## STEAM RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Alexander & Eastern Railroad Co.....	\$ 75,000.00
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.....	78,000,000.00
Belington & Northern Railroad Co.....	15,000.00
Benwood & Wheeling Connecting Railway Co.....	170,000.00
Big Sandy & Cumberland Railroad Co.....	3,000.00
Buffalo Creek & Gauley Railroad Co.....	200,000.00
Campbell's Creek Railroad Co.....	150,000.00
Cairo & Kanawha Railway Co.....	60,000.00
Chemical & Helvetia Railroad Co.....	40,000.00
Central West Virginia & Southern Railroad Co.....	200,000.00
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.....	31,500,000.00
Coal & Coke Railway Co.....	4,000,000.00
Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad Co.....	15,000.00
Cumberland Valley & Martinsburg Railroad Co.....	750,000.00
Cheat Haven & Bruceton R. R. Co.....	60,000.00
Elk & Little Kanawha Railroad Co.....	150,000.00
Erbacon & Summersville Railroad Co.....	60,000.00
Gauley & Eastern Railway Co.....	1,500.00
Glady & Alpena Railroad Co.....	50,000.00
Greenbrier, Cheat & Elk Railroad Co.....	800,000.00
Guyan, Big Ugly & Coal River Railway Co.....	15,000.00
Harrisville Southern Railroad Co.....	65,000.00
Island Creek Railroad Co.....	275,000.00
Kanawha Central Railway Co.....	25,000.00
Kanawha & Coal River Railroad Co.....	20,000.00
Kanawha, Glen Jean & Eastern Railroad Co.....	350,000.00
Kanawha & Michigan Railway Co.....	5,500,000.00
Kanawha & West Virginia Railroad Co.....	625,000.00
Kelley's Creek & Northwestern Railroad Co.....	30,000.00
Kelley's Creek Railroad Co.....	10,000.00
Kelley's Creek Improvement Co.....	40,000.00
Little Kanawha Railroad Co.....	175,000.00
Loop & Lookout Railroad Co.....	50,000.00
Lorama Railroad Co.....	40,000.00
Mann's Creek Railroad (Babcock Coal & Coke Co.).....	15,000.00
Monongahela Railway Co.....	1,600,000.00
Morgantown & Kingwood Railroad Co.....	1,000,000.00
Norfolk & Western Railway Co.....	36,500,000.00
Panther Railroad Co.....	5,000.00
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.....	4,000,000.00
Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway Co.....	550,000.00
Pickens & Hackers Valley Railroad Co.....	40,000.00
Pickens & Webster Springs Railroad Co.....	40,000.00
Poahontas Railroad Co.....	30,000.00
Preston Railroad Co.....	70,000.00
Raleigh & Poahontas Railroad Co.....	6,000.00
Richwood & Gauley Railroad Co.....	25,000.00
Rowlesburg & Southern Railroad Co.....	30,000.00
Sewell Valley Railroad Co.....	250,000.00
Strouds Creek & Muddlety Railroad Co.....	75,000.00
Tug River & Kentucky Railroad Co.....	18,800.00
Twin Mountain & Potomac Railroad Co.....	80,000.00



Valley River Railroad Co.....	40,000.00
Virginian Railway Co.....	7,750,000.00
Walkersville & Ireland Railroad Co.....	8,000.00
West Virginia Midland Railroad Co.....	140,000.00
West Virginia Northern Railroad Co.....	100,000.00
West Virginia & Southern Railroad Co.....	25,000.00
Western Maryland Railway Co.....	8,000,000.00
Wheeling Terminal Railway Co.....	\$50,000.00
White Sulphur & Huntersville Railroad Co.....	40,000.00
Williamson & Pond Creek Railroad Co.....	35,000.00
Winding Gulf Railroad Co.....	1,000.00
Winifrede Railroad Co.....	150,000.00
Total.....	\$187,993,300.00

## STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Appalachian Power Co. (Bluefield).....	\$ 225,000.00
Charleston-Dunbar Traction Co.....	210,000.00
Charleston Interurban Railroad Co.....	1,300,000.00
City Railway Co. (Wheeling).....	400,000.00
Grafton Light & Power Co.....	130,000.00
Kanawha Traction & Electric Co. (Parkersburg).....	1,000,000.00
Lewisburg & Ronceverte Electric Railway Co.....	25,000.00
Monongahela Valley Traction Co.....	5,800,000.00
Morgantown & Pittsburgh Railway Co.....	6,000.00
Morgantown & Wheeling Railway Co.....	150,000.00
Newell Bridge & Railway Co.....	125,000.00
Ohio Valley Electric Railway Co. (Huntington).....	975,000.00
Pan Handle Traction Co. (Wheeling).....	600,000.00
Princeton Power Co.....	200,000.00
outh Morgantown Traction Co.....	30,000.00
teubenville, Wellsburg & Weirton Railway Co.....	425,000.00
teubenville, East Liverpool & Beaver Valley Traction Co.....	200,000.00
Tyler Traction Co. (Sistersville).....	175,000.00
Union Traction Co. (Sistersville).....	85,000.00
Wellsburg, Bethany & Washington Railway Co.....	35,000.00
West Virginia Traction & Electric Co. (Wheeling).....	1,100,000.00
West Virginia Traction & Electric Co. (Morgantown).....	425,000.00
Wheeling Traction Co.....	1,950,000.00
Total.....	\$ 15,571,000.00

## EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams Express Company.....	\$ 215,503.90
American Express Company.....	55,685.00
Southern Express Company.....	82,870.00
Wells Fargo & Company.....	162,161.80
Total.....	\$ 516,220.70

## PRIVATE CAR LINE COMPANIES.

American Refrigerator Transit Co.....	\$ 8,029.00
Armour & Company.....	15,862.00
Cudahy Packing Co.....	2,319.00
Doud Stock Car Co.....	100.00
Eastern Refining Co.....	2,250.00
F. Schenk & Sons Co.....	1,750.00
Fruit Growers Express, Inc.....	12,000.00
H. C. Frick Coke Co.....	32,000.00
Interstate Tank Car Corporation.....	800.00

Mather Stock Car Co.....	500.00
Morris & Company Refrigerator & Tank Lines.....	5,100.00
New England Fuel & Transportation Co.....	100,000.00
Pullman Company, The.....	410,669.00
Riverside Eastern Oil Co.....	5,000.00
Santa Fe Refrigerator Despatch Co.....	8,230.00
Streets Company.....	200.00
Swift Refrigerator Transportation Co.....	17,850.00
Tanners Extract Co.....	4,900.00
Texas Company, The.....	10,867.50
Union Refrigerator Transit Co.....	1,875.00
Union Tank Line Co.....	100,500.00
Wilson Car Lines Company.....	9,800.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 751,202.50</b>

## BRIDGE AND FERRY COMPANIES.

Harpers Ferry & Loudon Bridge Co.....	\$ 25,000.00
Harpers Ferry & Potomac Bridge Co.....	1,500.00
Hinton Toll Bridge Co.....	45,000.00
Kanawha Bridge & Terminal Co.....	350,000.00
Kanawha City Bridge Co.....	170,000.00
Kentucky & West Virginia Bridge Co.....	12,500.00
Louisa & Fort Gay Bridge Co.....	11,000.00
M. K. Duty (Bridge).....	500.00
Montgomery & Cannelton Bridge Co.....	100,000.00
Ohio River Bridge & Ferry Co.....	200,000.00
Parkersburg-Ohio Bridge Co.....	125,000.00
Parkersburg & South Side Bridge Co.....	90,000.00
Steubenville Bridge Co.....	250,000.00
Virginia & Maryland Bridge Co.....	2,000.00
Wheeling Bridge Co.....	260,000.00
Wheeling & Belmont Bridge Co.....	325,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 1,967,500.00</b>

## ELECTRIC LIGHT, WATER AND POWER COMPANIES.

Appalachian Power Company.....	\$ 1,450,000.00
Athens Power Company.....	5,000.00
Bluefield Water Works & Improvement Company.....	200,000.00
Beckley Electric Light & Power Company.....	80,000.00
Buckhannon Light & Water Company.....	75,000.00
Benwood & McMechen Consolidated Water Company.....	55,000.00
Berkeley Springs Water Works (E. VanRensselaer, Owner).....	15,000.00
Bethany Improvement Association.....	7,000.00
Barboursville Water & Light Company.....	3,000.00
Bramwell Water Company.....	10,000.00
Ecllpoint Water Works Company.....	2,000.00
Brooke Electric Company.....	350,000.00
Bullock Realty Co. (Electric Department).....	5,000.00
Boone Power Company.....	60,000.00
Catlettsburg, Kenova & Ceredo Water Company.....	30,000.00
Ceredo Water & Light Company.....	15,000.00
Clendenin Water, Light & Fuel Company.....	12,000.00
Charles Town Water Company.....	40,000.00
Consumers Heat, Light, Water & Power Company.....	25,000.00
Cherry River Boom & Lumber Company.....	20,000.00
Consolidated Light, Heat & Power Company.....	800,000.00
Clarksburg Gas & Electric Company.....	205,000.00
Dunbar Land Company. (Water Department).....	10,000.00
Davis Electric Light Company.....	10,000.00

Electric Milling Company.....	2,000.00
Elkins Power Company.....	85,000.00
Follansbee Water & Light Company.....	40,000.00
Flat Top Ice & Cold Storage Company.....	15,000.00
Farmers' Exchange Co. (Electric Department).....	5,000.00
Fayette Public Service Corporation.....	15,000.00
Fairview Electric Light & Power Company.....	4,000.00
Gasaway Development Company.....	15,000.00
Glenville Water & Light Company.....	8,000.00
Gee Electric Company.....	2,500.00
Goodsell Utility Company.....	5,000.00
Glendale Water Company.....	8,000.00
G. H. Brady Water Company.....	-1,200.00
Hinton Water, Light & Supply Company.....	150,000.00
Huntington Water Corporation.....	820,000.00
Hambleton Water Company.....	3,000.00
Hendricks Water Company.....	2,000.00
Hancock County Electric Company.....	25,000.00
Hickory Flat Light Line Company.....	200.00
Home Light Company.....	4,000.00
Harpers Ferry Electric Light & Power Company.....	10,000.00
J. A. Parks (Electric Plant).....	3,000.00
Kingwood Water Company.....	10,000.00
Kimball Light & Water Company.....	20,000.00
Keyser Electric Light Company.....	20,000.00
Loop Creek Bottling Company.....	500.00
Loveland Light & Water Company.....	10,000.00
Logan Water Works Company.....	30,000.00
Logan County Light & Power Company.....	750,000.00
Moundsville Water Company.....	110,000.00
Middlebourne Water Company.....	8,000.00
Montgomery Light & Water Improvement Company.....	20,000.00
Matoaka Water Works Company.....	6,000.00
Monongah Service Company.....	50,000.00
Montgomery Utilities Company.....	20,000.00
Mullens Power Company.....	5,000.00
Matoaka Electric Power Company.....	40,000.00
Mount Hope Electric Power & Water Company.....	8,000.00
Mountain Milling Company.....	5,000.00
Matewan Light & Power Company.....	7,000.00
New Cumberland Water & Gas Company.....	15,000.00
Newell Water & Power Company.....	60,000.00
Northern Virginia Power Company.....	425,000.00
Ohio Valley Electric Company.....	18,000.00
Point Pleasant Water & Light Company.....	75,000.00
Princeton Water Works Company.....	60,000.00
Pratt Water Works Company.....	2,000.00
Pocahontas Light & Water Company.....	10,000.00
Park Springs Water Company.....	1,500.00
Piedmont Electric Light & Power Company.....	25,000.00
Preston County Coke Co. (Electric Department).....	6,000.00
Parsons Electric Company.....	8,100.00
Potomac Light & Power Company.....	225,000.00
South Side Water Works Company.....	50,000.00
Spencer Water & Ice Company.....	30,000.00
St. Albans Water & Electric Light Company.....	30,000.00
Shinnston Light & Water Company.....	8,000.00
Sutton Electric Light, Power & Water Company.....	10,000.00
Suburban Water Company.....	1,500.00
Shepherdstown Light & Water Company.....	11,000.00
Salem Electric Light Company.....	10,000.00
St. Marys Power & Light Company.....	10,000.00
Shinnston Power & Light Company.....	5,000.00

## ASSESSMENTS PUBLIC UTILITIES, 1918

Sistersville Electric Light & Power Company.....	125,000.00
Terra Alta Water Company.....	18,000.00
Tug River Electric Company.....	225,000.00
Tygart Valley Water Company.....	17,000.00
Virginian Power Company.....	2,000,000.00
Virginia-Western Power Company.....	120,000.00
W. C. Ward Estate (Water Department).....	2,000.00
Weston Electric Light, Power & Water Company.....	100,000.00
Webster Springs Water Works & Electric Light Co.....	7,000.00
West End Water Company.....	30,000.00
Warwood Water & Light Company.....	25,000.00
Williamstown Water, Light & Power Company.....	9,000.00
Worthington Water Company.....	1,500.00
Wellsburg Electric Light, Heat & Power Company.....	200,000.00
Wieland Electric Company.....	3,500.00
Wheeling Valley Light & Power Company.....	25,000.00
Wheeling Electric Company.....	1,678,478.00
Williamson Electric Company.....	85,000.00
West Va. Traction & Electric Co. (Water Department—Morgantown, W. Va.).....	250,000.00
West Va. Traction & Electric Co. (Water Department—Wheeling, W. Va.)....	103,000.00
West Virginia Water & Electric Company.....	1,700,000.00
Total .....	\$ 13,766,978.00

## OIL AND GAS COMPANIES.

Aizpuru Oil & Gas Co.....	\$ 15,000.00
Berea Heat & Light Co.....	5,000.00
Bristol Oil & Gas Co.....	20,000.00
Bluefield Gas & Power Co.....	45,000.00
Bridgeport Natural Gas & Oil Co.....	45,000.00
Belvard Oil & Gas Co.....	60,000.00
Bailey Gas Co.....	15,000.00
Buckhannon Fuel Co.....	12,000.00
Charleston-Dunbar Natural Gas Co.....	300,000.00
Chapman Oil & Gas Co.....	3,000.00
Columbia Gas & Electric Co.....	6,500,000.00
Charles Town Gas & Water Co.....	12,000.00
Consumers Gas Company of Middlebourne.....	6,000.00
Comet Oil & Gas Co.....	100,000.00
Cameron Heat & Light Co.....	50,000.00
Carnegie Natural Gas Co.....	4,750,000.00
Clarksburg Light & Heat Co.....	1,500,000.00
City & Suburban Gas Co.....	300,000.00
Eureka Pipe Line Co.....	14,500,000.00
Fay Company.....	7,000.00
Gassaway Gas Co.....	25,000.00
Glenville Natural Gas Co.....	20,000.00
Godfrey L. Cabot (Roane County Property).....	70,000.00
Godfrey L. Cabot (Kanawha County Property).....	10,000.00
Godfrey L. Cabot (Calhoun County Property).....	25,000.00
Godfrey L. Cabot (Wirt County Property).....	25,000.00
G. B. Travis (Gas).....	2,000.00
Herman Moore (Gas Property).....	15,000.00
Harshbarger Oil & Gas Co.....	50,000.00
Huntington Development & Gas Co.....	1,000,000.00
Hope Natural Gas Co.....	35,000,000.00
Heneghan & Hanlon (Partnership).....	15,000.00
Home Petroleum & Natural Gas Co.....	30,000.00
Imperial Oil & Gas Products Co.....	500,000.00
J. B. Cather Gas Co.....	10,000.00
Jane Lew Light & Heat Co.....	6,000.00
Kcener's Oil, Natural Gas & Fuel Co.....	125,000.00

Lost Creek Oil & Gas Co.....	12,000.00
Light, Fuel & Power Co. of West Virginia.....	50,000.00
Lumberport Gas Co.....	35,000.00
Martinsburg Gas Co.....	60,000.00
Monongahela Valley Traction Co. (Gas Department).....	1,200,000.00
Mountain State Gas Co.....	60,000.00
Montgomery Gas Co.....	160,000.00
Manufacturers Gas & Electric Co.....	25,000.00
Manufacturers Light & Heat Co.....	10,000,000.00
Northern Natural Gas Co.....	25,000.00
Natural Gas Company of West Virginia.....	450,000.00
Ohio Fuel Oil Co.....	\$ 3,250,000.00
Point Pleasant Natural Gas Co.....	25,000.00
Pure Oil Producing Co.....	20,000.00
Pittsburgh & West Virginia Gas Co.....	10,000,000.00
Pure Oil Pipe Line Co.....	300,000.00
Producers & Refiners Pipe Line Co.....	700,000.00
Rosedale Fuel & Water Co.....	1,000.00
Reno Gas Co.....	1,000.00
Reserve Gas Co.....	9,000,000.00
Randall Gas Co.....	150,000.00
Southern West Virginia Oil & Gas Corporation.....	50,000.00
Shinnston Consolidated Gas Co.....	20,000.00
Shields Oil & Gas Co.....	15,000.00
Sun Transportation Co.....	40,000.00
Salem Natural Gas Co.....	30,000.00
Troy Oil & Gas Co.....	3,000.00
United Fuel Gas Co.....	15,000,000.00
Virgil I. Allen Estate (Gas Property).....	3,000.00
West Union Gas Co.....	40,000.00
Wetzel Natural Gas Co.....	12,000.00
West Virginia & Maryland Gas Co.....	900,000.00
West Virginia Central Gas Co.....	900,000.00
West Virginia Heat & Light Co.....	30,000.00
West Virginia Traction & Electric Co. (Gas Department—Morgantown).....	600,000.00
Total.....	\$118,340,000.00

## TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Allegheny Mutual Telephone Co.....	\$ 500.00
American Telephone and Telegraph Company of West Virginia.....	300,000.00
Amos Telephone Co.....	4,000.00
Aurora, Oakland & Terra Alta Telephone Co.....	800.00
Athens Telephone Co.....	2,960.00
Arbore Mutual Telephone Co.....	4,000.00
Asbury Telephone Co.....	700.00
Berkeley Springs Telephone Co.....	2,225.00
Burton & Uniontown Telephone Co.....	25.00
Bluefield Telephone Co.....	180,000.00
Berea & Slab Telephone Co.....	9,000.00
Barboursville Telephone Co.....	2,500.00
Bluestone Mutual Telephone Co.....	1,000.00
Buffalo Telephone Co.....	1,550.00
Brueton Telephone Co.....	550.00
Bridgeport Telephone Co.....	7,000.00
Big Hurricane Telephone Co.....	700.00
Brandonville & Terra Alta Telephone Co.....	625.00
Big Four Telephone Co.....	950.00
Beverly & Marlinton Telephone Co.....	2,685.00
Bethany Telephone Co.....	1,500.00
Behler-Hagens Telephone Co.....	1,300.00
Bonnett Telephone Co.....	1,100.00

Cameron Telephone Co.....	3,000.00
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company of West Virginia.....	5,184,000.00
Cabell-Mason Telephone Co.....	350.00
Cowen Telephone Co.....	1,975.00
Chenoweth Valley Telephone Co.....	300.00
Clear Fork Telephone Co.....	830.00
Citizens United Telephone Co.....	3,000.00
Clarksburg & Mannington Telephone Co.....	1,700.00
Citizens Telephone Company of Rockport, W. Va.....	2,630.00
Citizens Telephone Co.....	1,921.00
Capon Telephone Co.....	350.00
Duncan Telephone Co.....	1,000.00
Deep Valley Telephone Co.....	750.00
East Side Telephone Co.....	1,500.00
Exchange Telephone Company of Braxton Co., W. Va.....	1,100.00
Egdon Mutual Telephone Co.....	1,600.00
Echo Telephone Co.....	325.00
Frankford Telephone Co.....	1,500.00
Flemington Telephone Co.....	1,500.00
Farmers Telephone Co. of Point Marion, Pa.....	1,500.00
Finch Telephone Co. (McKim Division).....	1,500.00
Finch Telephone Co.....	580.00
Fairview Telephone Co.....	800.00
Fraziers Bottom, Upland & Glenwood Telephone Co.....	1,075.00
Friendship Mutual Telephone Co.....	5,200.00
Fiat Rock Telephone Co.....	375.00
Farmers Union Telephone Co.....	1,600.00
Farmers Rural Telephone Co. of Vernon, W. Va.....	425.00
Farmers Mutual Union Telephone Co.....	995.00
Fairmont & Western Telephone Co.....	600.00
Guyan Telephone Co.....	375.00
Green Sulphur Mutual Telephone Co.....	900.00
Gauley Bridge, Summersville & Camden Telephone Co.....	3,000.00
Greenville Telephone Co.....	1,300.00
Glade Valley Telephone Co.....	2,075.00
Gassaway Telephone Co.....	2,200.00
Hills & Browns Creek Mutual Telephone Co.....	200.00
Hardy Mutual Telephone Co.....	925.00
Independent Home Telephone Co.....	2,000.00
Inland Telephone & Telegraph Co.....	7,000.00
Jefferson County Telephone Co.....	75,000.00
Lansing Telephone Co.....	2,500.00
Longdale Independent Telephone Co.....	3,000.00
Limestone Telephone Co.....	25,000.00
Lincoln County Telephone Co.....	1,625.00
Marlinton & Elk Mutual Telephone Co.....	500.00
Marlinton & Stoney Creek Mutual Telephone Co.....	625.00
Marlinton, Knapps Creek & Dilleys Mill Mutual Telephone Co.....	2,100.00
Marlinton & Clover Lick Mutual Telephone Co.....	950.00
Marlinton & Academy Mutual Telephone Co.....	1,520.00
Marion Telephone Co.....	1,500.00
M. K. Duty (Telephone).....	175.00
Masontown Telephone Co.....	3,000.00
Monroe Mutual Telephone Co.....	3,000.00
Mt. Lookout Telephone Co.....	4,500.00
Mountain Rose Telephone Co.....	1,300.00
Milton Telephone Co.....	1,000.00
North Fayette Telephone Co.....	6,500.00
North Bend & Southern Telephone Co.....	2,500.00
North River Telephone Co.....	450.00
Newville Telephone Co.....	1,350.00
Odd Telephone Co.....	4,200.00

Oakvale Telephone Co.....	250.00
Oak Hill Telephone Co.....	3,000.00
Peoples United Telephone System.....	30,565.00
Pritchard Telephone Co.....	6,000.00
Pittsburgh & Wheeling Telephone Co.....	4,000.00
Putnam Telephone Co.....	1,500.00
Pruntytown Telephone Co.....	2,000.00
Postal Telegraph-Cable Company of West Virginia.....	25,000.00
Proctor & Peabody Telephone Co.....	3,400.00
Romney Consolidated Telephone Co.....	10,000.00
Ronecverte & Elkins Telephone Co.....	5,000.00
Rowlesburg Telephone Co.....	650.00
Rock Oak Telephone Co.....	250.00
Rivesville & Montana Telephone Co.....	1,150.00
River Bend Telephone Co.....	500.00
Rockville & Kingwood Telephone Co.....	900.00
Itio & Romney Telephone Co.....	1,750.00
Shinnston Union Telephone Co.....	2,660.00
Sardis Telephone Co.....	5,000.00
Short Line Telephone Co.....	8,000.00
Silver Hill Telephone Co.....	1,500.00
St. Cloud Telephone Co.....	800.00
Summers & Mercer Mutual Telephone Co.....	700.00
Slanesville Telephone Co.....	500.00
Trap Hill Telephone Co.....	5,000.00
Tri-District Telephone Co.....	900.00
Turkeyfoot Telephone Co.....	2,275.00
United American Telephone Co. of West Virginia.....	12,000.00
United Telephone Co.....	9,000.00
United Farmers Telephone Co.....	2,000.00
Union Ridge & Ohio River Telephone Co.....	500.00
Wellsburg Home Telephone Co.....	7,000.00
West Virginia Mutual Telephone Association.....	12,620.00
Wadestown Telephone Co.....	7,000.00
Wallace Telephone Co.....	915.00
Waterloo, Buffalo & Winfield Telephone Co.....	1,225.00
Western Union Telegraph Co.....	700,000.00
West Virginia Telephone Co.....	30,000.00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$ 6,819,031.00</b>

## RECAPITULATION.

Steam Railroad Companies.....	\$137,993,300.00
Street Railway Companies.....	15,571,000.00
Express Companies.....	546,228.70
Private Car Line Companies.....	751,292.50
Bridge and Ferry Companies.....	1,967,500.00
Water, Light and Power Companies.....	13,766,978.00
Oil and Gas Companies.....	118,340,000.00
Telephone and Telegraph Companies.....	6,819,031.00
<b>Grand Total</b> .....	<b>\$345,755,330.20</b>

## STATE COMPENSATION COMMISSIONER.

Offices: Third Floor of the State House.

LEE OTT, *Commissioner.*

F. J. McANDREWS, *Secretary.*

M. V. GODBEY, M. D., *Chief Medical Examiner.*

J. W. SMILEY, *Actuary and Chief Accountant.*

ROY REGER, *Chief of Claim Department.*

The State Compensation Commissioner administers the West Virginia Compensation Fund as created and provided for in the amended Compensation Act passed at the regular and extraordinary sessions of the legislature of nineteen hundred and fifteen.

## History.

Compensation laws of various kinds have been in force in Great Britain and nearly all of the European countries for a great many years—in some of them for half a century; but in the United States such legislation is of very recent origin. It is remarkable how many states have passed compensation laws since 1911, the year the first operative law was passed by any state, which proves the necessity and popularity of such legislation in lieu of the old system of "Liability Insurance" with its attendant damage suits, costly litigation, and its final failure to financially aid the injured employee or his dependents.

New York passed an Employer's Liability Law in 1909, but it was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State. In 1911 compensation laws were passed in Kansas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Washington and Wisconsin; in 1912 in Arizona, Michigan and Rhode Island; in 1913 in California, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Oregon, Texas and West Virginia; in 1914 in Louisiana and Maryland; in 1915 in Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Indiana, Maine, Montana, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Wyoming,—a total of thirty-three.

The majority of the above mentioned states have Employers' Liability Acts. They fix a rule of liability and the civil courts are resorted to for the final decision in cases of dispute; but some of the states, such as Ohio, New York, Washington, Pennsylvania, California, Oregon and West Virginia, provide a quasi-judicial body to administer the act and also provide definite ways for the employer to insure to his injured employees or their dependents the payments specified in the law. The state insurance plan is incorporated in the laws of the above named states. In some of the states the acceptance of the compensation law is compulsory, while in others it is elective.

The West Virginia Compensation Act was passed by the Legislature of 1913 and became effective October 1, 1913. It was amended at the regular and at the first extraordinary sessions of the Legislature of 1915, and became effective as amended May 21, 1916.

A great deal of the credit for the passage of this law is due to Governor H. D. Hatfield, who, when a candidate for the Republican nomination for





LEE OTT  
STATE COMPENSATION  
COMMISSIONER



C. V. GODBEY M.D.  
CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER



J. W. SMILEY  
CHIEF ACCOUNTANT



F. J. ANDREWS  
SECRETARY

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

governor, first advocated such a law in his personal platform, and as governor-elect was unceasing in his efforts to have such a law passed at the 1913 session of the legislature. The original law was really a compromise act, as the friends and advocates of a compensation law concluded that to accept a law which they did not wholly approve would be wiser than to fail entirely in the passage of any legislation in this direction. The law as passed in 1913 was faulty in that the maximum and minimum amount of compensation payable per week was too low; in that it did not provide for permanent disability cases only in a few specified instances; that on account of the one dollar maximum, sufficient premiums could not be collected to provide for the losses; that a "flat" system of rating was used instead of a "merit" system, and in several other ways of less importance; but by the amendments made by the Legislature in 1915, these conditions have been remedied, and West Virginia today has one of the best, if not the best, compensation laws in the United States.

#### DIGEST OF THE AMENDED ACT.

##### System Provided For.

Compensation, elective, with State insurance or proof of financial responsibility and bond or other security (Sec. 22-24, 54). Administered by State Compensation Commissioner, superseding Public Service Commission (Sec. 1-17).

##### How Elected.

Employer elects by posting notice at place of business (Sec. 23). Employee is deemed to have elected if he remains in service of employer after notice of latter's election. (Sec. 22.)

##### Alternative Liability.

Defense of assumption of risk, fellow servant's fault, contributory negligence and that injury was due to negligence of one whose duties are prescribed by statute, are abrogated. (Sec. 26.) Assenting employer is relieved from liability for damages to employees who remain in his service after notice of employer's election. (Sec. 22, 54.)

##### Employments Covered.

All employments within the State, in any form of industry or business for profit, except casual, domestic or agricultural service, traveling salesmen, members of a firm or officers, managers, etc., of a corporation. (Sec. 9.)

##### Employment in Interstate Commerce.

Act applies to employer engaged in interstate or foreign commerce only to extent that his connection with work within the State is clearly distinguishable from his interstate work. Such employer and his employees may, with approval of Commissioner, accept provisions of Act on account of work done only within the State, which binds them irrevocably. (Sec. 52.)

##### Injuries Covered.

Personal injuries sustained within the State in the course of and resulting from employment (Sec. 25), unless self-inflicted or due to wilful misconduct, disobedience or intoxication. (Sec. 28.) Special restrictions as to hernia. (Sec. 25.)

##### Notice of Injury and Claim for Compensation.

Application for compensation must be made within six months after injury or death. Proof of dependency must be filed with Commissioner within nine months after death. (Sec. 39.)

**Waiting Period.**

First week of disability. (Sec. 30.)

**Medical and Surgical Aid.**

Unless employee is entitled to treatment from some other source, Commissioner must pay from State Fund for such medical, surgical or hospital treatment, etc., as may reasonably be required, maximum, \$150, except that in certain cases of permanent disability, maximum may be \$300. (Sec. 27.) Similar obligation imposed on employers paying compensation directly. (Sec. 54.)

**Total Disability.**

If permanent, 50 % of average weekly wage, maximum \$8, minimum \$4, weekly, to continue until death; if temporary, same rate, maximum \$10, minimum \$5, weekly, maximum period 26 weeks, but for certain specified injuries, 52 weeks. (Sec. 31.)

**Partial Disability.**

If temporary, 50 % of loss of earning power, maximum \$10 weekly, maximum period 26 weeks, but for certain specified injuries, 52 weeks. If permanent, 50 % of average weekly wage for period ranging from 30 weeks to life, according to extent of disability, maximum \$8, minimum \$4, weekly. (Sec. 31.)

**Death.**

If death occurs within 26 weeks after injury, to dependent parent of single minor, 50 % of weekly wage, maximum \$6, until deceased would have reached age 21. To widow or invalid widower, \$20 monthly until death or remarriage; plus \$5 for each child under age of lawful employment, total maximum \$35 monthly. To orphan children under 15 years, \$10 monthly for each, maximum \$30 monthly. Other total dependents 50 % of average monthly support during preceding year until 6 years after injury, maximum \$20 monthly. To partial dependents, 50 % of monthly support for such portion of 6 years as Commissioner may determine, maximum \$20 monthly. In addition, funeral expenses in all cases, maximum \$75. (Sec. 29, 33.)

**Average Wages—How Computed.**

Average weekly wages for reasonable time prior to injury to be taken as basis upon which to compute benefits. (Sec. 37.)

**Who Are Dependents.**

Dependents limited to widows, invalid widowers, children, parents and grandparents wholly or partially dependent on employee at the time of injury. (Sec. 33f-36.)

**Non-resident Alien Beneficiaries.**

Non-resident alien beneficiaries entitled to compensation are limited to widow, invalid widower, child under fifteen, invalid child over fifteen or posthumous child, wholly or partly dependent on deceased at the time of injury. (Sec. 33f.) Non-resident aliens may be represented by consular officers of their respective countries. (Sec. 39.)

**Employers' or Insurers' Rights to Examinations.**

Physical examinations are subject to reasonable and proper rules established by Commissioner. (Sec. 8.) Examinations for hernia subject to special regulations. (Sec. 25.)

**How Compensation Settled and Disputes Determined.**

Commission has full power to determine all questions relating to compensation. (Sec. 43.)

**Right of Appeal.**

Within 60 days after decision of Commissioner, claimant may appeal to Supreme Court of Appeals in case decision denies claim on ground going to basis of right. (Sec. 43.)

**Modification of Agreements and Awards.**

Commissioner has continuing jurisdiction over each case, and may, from time to time, make such modifications therein as may be justified. (Sec. 40.)

#### Commutations.

Under special circumstances Commissioner may commute periodical benefits to one or more lump sum payments. (Sec. 41.) In case of employer making payments directly, if possible to compute present value of future payments, Commissioner may permit or require amount thereof to be paid into State Fund, in trust for claimant, whereupon employer is discharged. (Sec. 54.)

#### Assignments and Exemptions.

Benefits before payment are exempt from all claims of creditors and from attachment or execution; and payable only to or for beneficiary specified. (Sec. 42.) Commissioner may, however, order repayment of any advances for necessities made by any person. (Sec. 38.)

#### How Compensation is Secured.

By state insurance; employers being required to pay two months' premiums in advance. (Sec. 19, 21.) In lieu of such insurance, employers may elect to pay compensation directly, upon proof of financial responsibility, with bond or other security as required by Commissioner. (Sec. 54.)

#### Method of Payment and Proceedings to Collect.

Where employer contributes to State Fund, compensation is paid by Commissioner out of that fund. (Sec. 25.) Where employer makes payments directly, Commissioner may require payment of lump sum into State Fund, which discharges employer, and payments are then assumed by State Fund. (Sec. 54.)

#### Attorneys' Liens and Fees, Etc.

No fees or expenses are payable out of any compensation award. On appeal, court must allow reasonable fee, maximum \$100, as costs to claimant's attorney against unsuccessful party. (Sec. 43.)

#### When Assenting Employer is Liable for Damages.

Continuation in service with notice of employer's election to pay compensation is deemed a waiver by employee and by parents of minor employee of right of action which employee or parents would otherwise have. (Sec. 22, 54.) But if employer having elected to contribute to Compensation Fund is in default for premiums he is liable for damages with defenses removed. (Sec. 26.) If injury results from deliberate intention of employer, employee or dependent may, in addition to claim for compensation, sue for excess damages. (Sec. 28.)

#### Accident Prevention.

Commissioner may require employers to adopt and post conspicuously at places of business, rules for protection and safety of employees; such rules to be submitted to Commissioner for approval. (Sec. 28.)

#### Reports Required of Employer or Insurer.

Employers must furnish Commissioner upon request all information required for purposes of Act. (Sec. 10.) Employer electing to make payments directly must file with Commissioner on or before twenty-fifth of each month, a sworn statement of employees' earnings for preceding month. (Sec. 54.)

#### Posting Notices.

Employers' notice of election must be conspicuously posted, in printed or typewritten form, at place or places of business. (Sec. 23.)

#### Contracting Out.

No employer or employee may exempt himself from burden or waive benefits of Act by contract. (Sec. 23.) But employers of financial responsibility may maintain their own benefit funds or system of compensation, provided employees are not required or permitted to contribute, and payments are in no case less than those prescribed by Act. (Sec. 54.)

## State Fund.

Act provides for establishment of Workmen's Compensation Fund, self-supporting, maintained by assessments upon employers, with employees contributing 10 per cent thereof. For purposes of assessment, industries are divided into twenty-three classes, but Commissioner may include any industry not specifically mentioned, and may re-classify industries at any time. Employers insuring in State Fund are required to keep on deposit therein an amount at least equal to premiums paid for two preceding months. (Sec. 18-24.)

## Regulation of Rates.

Rates of premiums for State insurance to be fixed by Commissioner at lowest possible figures consistent, with maintenance of solvent fund and reasonable surplus. (Sec. 18x, y.) Minimum premium fixed at \$1 per month. (Sec. 24.)

## Penalties.

Failure to pay premiums into State Fund, when due, incurs penalty of 10% of amount in default, and deprives employer of protection afforded by Act. (Sec. 24.) Failure to make any report or perform any duty required by Commissioner is a misdemeanor, punishable by \$25 fine. (Sec. 49.) Attempt to secure compensation from State Fund to which not entitled, is a misdemeanor, punishable by \$500 fine or year's imprisonment, or both, and forfeits right to compensation thereafter. (Sec. 50.)

## Extra-Territorial Effect.

Act does not extend to employees whose employment is wholly without the State. (Sec. 9.)

## Constitutionality.

If provision making compensation exclusive remedy for injuries, or provision creating State Fund, is held invalid, entire Act is thereby invalidated; but otherwise an adjudication of invalidity of any part of Act is not to effect validity of Act as a whole or any other part thereof. (Sec. 53.)

## Miscellaneous Provisions.

Employer whose employment within State is for a limited period may elect to come under Act, subject to approval of Commissioner. Foreign corporation must submit with its application a certificate from Secretary of State, showing compliance with all requirements necessary to do business within State. (Sec. 9.)

## NET CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS TO JUNE 30TH, 1918.

Receipts		
Cash received from employers .....		\$7,711,094.25
Premiums .....	\$7,179,444.08	
Deposits .....	500,000.00	
Penalties .....	11,601.22	
Administrative expense (Sec. 54) .....	20,048.05	
Interest .....		\$ 313,657.02
Undelivered warrants for benefits re-deposited with treasurer and checks outstanding over three years on which payment has been stopped .....		5,618.36
Total receipts .....		\$8,030,369.63
Disbursements		
Benefits paid .....		\$3,195,892.61
Medical .....	\$ 446,559.60	
Funeral .....	124,472.35	
Temporary disability .....	1,082,047.09	
Pensions in permanent partial injuries .....	576,043.72	
Pensions in permanent total injuries .....	87,389.14	
Pensions in fatal injuries .....	870,400.62	
Administrative expense .....		\$ 243,391.77
Total disbursements .....		\$3,439,284.38
Cash on hand and invested .....		\$4,591,085.25
Cash on hand .....	\$ 794,335.25	
Investments .....	3,796,750.00	

STATE COMPENSATION FUND

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Statement Showing Ratio of Administrative Expense to Net Cash Received from Employers to June 30th, 1918.

Period	Received from Employers	Administrative Expense	Ratio
6-1-1913 to 6-30-1914	\$ 547,530.40	\$ *29,803.75	.0544
7-1-1914 to 6-30-1915	924,597.22	**54,119.58	.0585
7-1-1915 to 6-30-1916	1,672,915.82	74,946.51	.0448
7-1-1916 to 6-30-1917	1,792,350.74	80,732.41	.0450
7-1-1917 to 6-30-1918	2,772,670.07	78,965.54	.0285
Total	7,711,094.25	318,567.70	.0413
*Paid out of State fund	\$ 29,803.75		
**Paid out of State fund	45,372.27	\$ 75,176.02	
Paid out of workmen's compensation fund for Administrative Expense	\$ 243,391.77		.0316

Investments As of June 30th, 1918.

Security	County	Interest Rate	Amount
Clay district	Monongalia	6	\$ 150,000.00
Town of Welch, street improvement	McDowell	6	21,000.00
H. P. Wylie China Company	Cabell	6	50,000.00
Charleston Milling & Produce Co.	Kanawha	6	59,500.00
Thatcher & Whittemore Glass Co.	Kanawha	6	11,500.00
Sutton Grocery & Milling Co.	Braxton	6	20,000.00
Pt. Pleasant Water & Light Co.	Mason	6	20,000.00
S. P. Smith & B. A. Wise	Kanawha	6	15,000.00
Various districts road bonds	Kanawha	5	375,600.00
Union district first mortgage high school building bonds	Kanawha	5	10,000.00
Big Creek district road bonds	McDowell	5	165,000.00
Greenbrier district road and bridge bonds	Summers	5	50,000.00
Taleott district road and bridge bonds	Summers	5	30,000.00
Road bonds	Wyoming	5	250,000.00
Fort Spring district high school bonds	Greenbrier	5	30,000.00
Richwood Independent school district	Nicholas	5	40,000.00
Poe district road bonds	Hancock	5	50,000.00
Town of Burnsville paving and sewer bonds	Braxton	5	17,000.00
Town of East Bank water works bonds	Kanawha	6	7,000.00
Slab Fork district school improvement bonds	Wyoming	5	30,000.00
Walton district road bonds	Roane	5	203,000.00
Sandy River district road bonds	McDowell	5	250,000.00
Clay district road bonds	Harrison	5	203,000.00
Town of Ceredo paving bond is.	Wayne	5	33,000.00
Elkhorn district road bonds	McDowell	5	88,000.00
North Fork district road bonds	McDowell	5	75,000.00
Lincoln County road bonds	Lincoln	5	123,000.00
Adkins district road bonds	McDowell	5	209,000.00
Loudon district road bonds	Kanawha	5	88,000.00
Mingo County road bonds	Mingo	5	135,000.00
U. S. A. Second Liberty Loan	U. S. A.	4	160,000.00
Lewis district road bonds	Mason	5	14,000.00
U. S. A. Third Liberty Loan	U. S. A.	4½	151,250.00
City of Fairmont	Marion	4½	500,000.00
Paw Paw district road bonds	Marion	5	50,000.00
Lincoln district road bonds	Marion	5	80,000.00
Town of Elm Grove	Ohio	5	20,000.00
City of St. Albans	Kanawha	5	5,000.00
Burnsville Independent school district	Braxton	5	20,000.00
Total			\$3,797,500.00

## Summary of Investments by Counties as of June 30th, 1918.

Braxton county.....	\$ 57,000 00
Cabell county.....	50,000 00
Greenbrier county.....	30,000 00
Hancock county.....	50,000 00
Harrison county.....	200,000 00
Kanawha county.....	571,000 00
Lincoln county.....	123,000 00
Marion county.....	633,500 00
Mason county.....	34,000 00
McDowell county.....	799,000 00
Mingo county.....	135,000 00
Monongalia county.....	150,000 00
Nicholas county.....	40,000 00
Ohio county.....	20,000 00
Roane county.....	203,000 00
Summers county.....	80,000 00
Wayne county.....	33,000 00
Wyoming county.....	280,000 00
United States America Liberty Loan Bonds.....	311,250 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$3,796,750 00</b>

## Employers Paying Premiums Into State Fund Showing Estimated Number of Employees, Full Time Basis

Schedule	Industry	Employers	Employees
A	Coal Mining.....	1,077	110,000
B	Timber, Lumber and Wood Work.....	295	20,000
C	Quarrying and Mining other than Coal.....	56	3,000
D	Glass and Clay Products.....	93	11,000
E	Metal.....	105	19,000
G	Public Service Corporations.....	134	6,000
H	Chemicals, Oils, Paints and Drugs.....	43	2,500
J	Clothing, Textile, Leather and Rubber.....	52	6,000
K	Store and Warehouse.....	191	4,000
L	Contractors.....	563	12,500
M	Explosives.....	6	125
N	Pulp, Paper and Printing.....	48	2,000
O	Food Products.....	94	3,000
P	Miscellaneous.....	8	300
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>2,765</b>	<b>199,425</b>

## Employers Carrying Own Risk, Showing Estimated Number of Employees, Full Time Basis

<b>Section 54.....</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11,000</b>
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Accidents Reported by Fiscal Years to June 30th, 1918.

Year	State Fund						Employers' Own Risk				
	Grand Total	Temporary Disability	Permanent Partial	Permanent Total	Fatal	Total	Temporary Disability	Partial	Permanent Total	Fatal	Total
1911	11,418	10,794	76	27	521	11,418	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1915	15,514	14,704	132	37	551	15,514	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916	20,101	18,778	325	29	489	10,621	455	11	1	13	480
1917	23,301	21,706	442	15	469	22,632	728	11	1	19	750
1918	23,557	22,714	296	22	525	23,557	788	17	1	16	822
<b>Total.</b>	<b>93,981</b>	<b>88,786</b>	<b>1,271</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>2,555</b>	<b>92,742</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2,061</b>



## BUREAU OF LABOR.

Offices: Second Floor of the State House.

SAMUEL B. MONTGOMERY, *Commissioner of Labor.*

*Ex-Officio Commissioner of Weights and Measures.*

C. W. WAGGONER, *Director Physical Laboratory, University; Morgantown,*  
*Assistant Commissioner of Weights and Measures.*

HOWARD S. JARRETT, Kanawha County, *Chief Clerk.*

NEILE C. SCHIAEFFER, Preston County, *Stenographer.*

G. B. STEWART, Morgantown, *Inspector of Weights and Measures.*

P. D. BURTON, Monongah, *Inspector of Weights and Measures.*

## Factory Inspectors.

R. E. MUMAUGH, Parkersburg.

ALONZO PRINCE, Follansbee.

So great has been the state's material progress within the past few years, and, in many respects, so complicated, that it became necessary for the legislature to establish a Bureau of Labor. The head of this important department is styled "State Commissioner of Labor." This official, who is also *ex-officio* Commissioner of Weights and Measures, is appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, and holds his office for a term of four years and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

## Duties and Powers.

The duties of the State Commissioner of Labor are many and are of vital importance to the state's industrial progress. As he is required to present to the governor a biennial report relating, in detail, to all departments of labor and industrial interests of the state—especially as regards the financial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes—he has authority to visit, and inspect in detail, the public institutions of the state and any factory or workshop where labor is employed. He may, also, in furtherance of his duties in this respect, furnish interrogatories asking information essential to the proper discharge of his official obligations, to any person, firm or corporation employing labor and require full and complete answers thereto. Failure to respond to these interrogatories, or to truthfully respond, is made a misdemeanor.

### Official Co-operation.

It is further provided that "all state, county, district and city officers shall furnish the Commissioner of Labor, upon request, all statistical information relating to labor which may be in their possession as such officers." From the information, gathered from all sources, the commissioner, on or before the first of December of each year, makes report to the governor, with such suggestions as he may deem advisable, regarding legislation.

### Additional Aid.

Provision is also made for the appointment, by the commissioner, of two factory inspectors, whose duties, in part, are to make thorough inspection of all factories of the state, to determine whether the laws respecting the same are being complied with, and to make suggestions looking to the improved conditions of both factories and workmen. Special attention is given to the welfare of female employes and to minors. In this particular alone the Bureau of Labor has more than justified its existence—in fact, proved its absolute necessity.

### Mutual Understanding.

Nor is the general work of inspection unfavorably regarded by factory owners, although the inspectors are required to do a large amount of detailed investigation. Nothing, however, being done except with a view to the general betterment of industrial conditions, the employers—in most instances—have evidenced a desire to extend all possible assistance. As the work progresses, the mutual understanding and good-will at present existing, promises to grow, assuring results otherwise impossible of attainment.

### Free Employment Bureau.

Another important feature connected with the labor department is the Free Employment Bureau. As the name implies, this bureau was intended primarily to aid in securing positions for workmen temporarily out of employment. At present, however, the general industrial conditions are such that few laborers need this aid. Recently the scope of this department has been broadened so that it includes an intimate knowledge of the capacity and necessities—in so far as labor is concerned—of the various industries of the state. This information is gladly furnished to all interested inquirers. This Bureau is co-operating with the U. S. Employment service through their various offices established in the State.

### Protection for Child Workers.

Within recent years much helpful agitation has been directed toward the alleviation of hard conditions surrounding child labor. As in

many other progressive states, in West Virginia as well, this wholesome agitation has crystallized into law. The Commissioner of Labor interests himself particularly in the enforcement of this law. So important is it, and so wide-spread, at present, the discussion of child-labor laws, that our state law is given, in full.

#### CHILD LABOR LAW.

Section 1. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in, about or in connection with any factory, mill, workshop or manufacturing establishment. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, without written permission from the State Commissioner of Labor or County Superintendent of Free Schools, to employ any child under fourteen years of age in any business or services whatever, during the hours when the public school of the district in which the child resides are actually in session.

Section 2. No child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in, about or in connection with any of the establishments or occupations named in section one of this Act, unless the person, firm or corporation, employing such child, procures and keeps on file, accessible to any truant officer, inspector of factories or authorized agent of the humane society, an employment certificate as hereinafter prescribed. On termination of employment of a child whose employment certificate is on file, such certificate shall be forthwith returned by the employers to the person who issued the same. The employment certificate shall be issued only by the superintendent of schools, or by persons authorized by him in writing; or where there is no superintendent of schools, then by a person authorized by the local school board; PROVIDED, that no member of a school board or other person authorized, as aforesaid, shall have authority to issue such certificate to any child then in or about to enter such person's own employment or the employment of a firm or corporation of which he is a member, officer or employee. The person authorized to issue an employment certificate shall not issue such certificate until he has received, examined and approved and filed the following papers duly executed:

First. The school record of such child properly filled out and signed.

Second. A passport or duly attested transcript of the school census record, showing the date and place of birth of such child.

Third. The affidavit of the parent or guardian or custodian of such child (which shall be required, however, only in case no one of the above mentioned proofs of age is obtained), showing the date and place of birth of such child. Such affidavit must be taken before the officer issuing the employment certificate, who is hereby authorized and required to administer such oath without demanding or receiving any fee therefor.

No employment certificate shall be issued until the child in question has personally appeared before the officer issuing the certificate, nor until such officer has satisfied himself that the child can read and write, legibly, simple sentences in the English language. And that the child is fourteen years of age, or upwards, and has reached the normal development of a child its age, and is in sufficiently sound health and physically able to perform the work it intends to do, which shall be stated. In all cases of doubt, such development, health and physical fitness shall be determined by a medical officer of the board or department of health, or by a physician appointed by the school board. Every such employment certificate shall state the race, residence, sex, and the date and place of birth of the child, and that the papers required by the preceding sections have been duly examined, approved and filed. Every such certificate shall be signed, in the presence of the officer issuing the same, by the child in whose name it is issued, and it shall show the date of its issue. The school record required by the act shall be signed by the principal or other chief executive officer of the school which such child has attended, and shall be furnished on demand to a child entitled thereto. It shall contain a statement certifying that the child is able to read and legibly write simple sentences in the English language, and has received instruction equivalent to that given in the first four grades of the common schools. Such school record shall also give the date of birth and residence of the child as shown on the records of the school. The employment certificate provided for must be formulated by the State Superintendent of Free Schools, and furnished in blank by the Clerk of the local School Board.

Section 3. Whoever, whether he be the employer, parent, guardian or custodian of any child, employs, permits or suffers such child to be employed or to work in violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offense.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney to enforce the provisions of this act, and to prosecute any person, firm or corporation charged with violation of the same before any magistrate or court of competent jurisdiction in this State; and it shall be the duty of the truant officers, inspectors of factories and authorized agents of the Humane Society to expose all violations of this act to the prosecuting attorney. All fines collected for violations of this act shall be paid into the building fund of the school district or independent district in which the offense is committed.

#### Department of Weights and Measures.

The legislature of West Virginia, at its regular session of 1915, passed an act, which is known as the weights and measures law and which is chapter 16, of the acts of 1915.

The law provides that the State Commissioner of Labor shall be *ex-officio* Commissioner of Weights and Measures, and he shall be authorized to appoint and fix the salaries of such deputies and inspectors—not to exceed two in number—as may be required to carry out the purpose of this act, within the limits of such appropriations as may be made by the legislature for the maintenance of the work of the state bureau of labor, provided: the salaries of such deputies or inspectors shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars per year. The law also provides that the director of the physical laboratory of the West Virginia university, by virtue of his appointment to that position by the state board of regents, becomes the assistant commissioner of weights and measures. The commissioner and the assistant commissioner do not receive any additional compensation for their work in the weights and measures department.

Under the law the county court of each county may appoint and fix the salary of a county sealer for their county and if they fail to do so, the sheriff of the county shall be *ex-officio* county sealer of weights and measures. Cities of not less than twenty-five thousand population—according to the last official state or United States census—are required to have a city sealer of weights and measures. The common council of each city required to appoint a sealer, fixes the salary of their city sealer.

The State department is required to keep a state set of standards, which must be certified by the National Bureau of Standards, also at least one complete set of copies of these standards, to be known as office standards; and such other weights, measures and apparatus as may be found necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, to be known as working standards. The law requires the county commissioners of each county and the common council of each city required to appoint a sealer under the provisions of this act, to procure, at the expense of the county or city, and keep at all times a set of weights and measures and other apparatus as complete and of such material and construction as the state commissioner of weights and measures may direct. The law provides that after the county and city sets are tested and sealed by the state department they shall then be deposited with and preserved by the county or city sealers of the respective counties and cities as public standards.

In compliance with the law, the state department has provided itself with one complete set of state standards, which have been certified by the national bureau of standards, and which are kept in a safety vault, at the physical laboratory of the West Virginia University; also two complete office sets which have been compared with the state standards and sealed according to law, and two complete working sets which have been compared with the office set and have been sealed. One of the office sets and one of the working sets are kept at the physical laboratory of the West Virginia University and the other office set and working set at the Commissioner of Labor's office in the State capitol building in Charleston, West Virginia.

The county courts of forty-one counties and the common council of four cities have secured county and city sets of weights and measures, as required by law, which have been tested and sealed by the state department. The county courts of twenty-one counties and the common councils of four cities have appointed county and city sealers, while the county courts of thirty-three counties are leaving the work to the sheriffs of their respective counties, with different degrees of success.

The law requires the commissioner to issue, from time to time, regulations for the guidance of county and city sealers and also gives him general supervision of the weights and measures, and weighing or measuring devices offered for sale, sold, or in use in the state. He, or his assistant commissioner, deputy, or inspectors, at his discretion, shall at least once annually test all scales, weights and measures used in checking the receipts or disbursements of supplies in every institution for the maintenance of which moneys are appropriated by the legislature.

The law provides that all packages of commodities offered for sale or sold in West Virginia, shall have the net contents marked on the outside of the package, in terms of weights, measures, or numerical count. Exceptions are made for small packages, the marking of which must be regulated by rules and regulations, made by the commissioner. The law requires net weight in the sale of all commodities either in package form or in bulk. It also provides that a standard barrel for fruits and vegetables shall contain seven thousand and fifty-six cubic inches and the distance between heads, inside measurement, twenty-six inches.

The state department, as required by law, has issued rules and regulations for the guidance of county and city sealers of weights and measures. The specifications and tolerances, in said rules and regulations, are the same as those adopted at the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. The state department has furnished, to the county and city sealers, blanks on which they are requested to make monthly reports; also, certificate books, which correspond to the monthly report blanks, and pads of package re-weighing forms.

The state department has also issued and distributed a small pamphlet, entitled "A Guide for the Purchasing Public," on the cover of which is printed a quotation from King Solomon, as follows,

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord: but a just weight is his delight."

The subject matter of the pamphlet is as follows:

## WHAT THE PURCHASING PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW.

This pamphlet is issued by the State Department of Weights and Measures for the guidance of the purchasing public. Read it carefully, and if you carry out the instructions contained herein, you will do much to protect yourself against dishonest weights and measures.

## The Importance of Weights and Measures.

The weight of a commodity or the amount it measures is as important to the buyer as the price per pound, yard, etc., for the former must be known as well as the latter to determine the amount that should be paid.

The merchant must interest himself, when he buys his commodities, in accurate weights and measures, as well as the cost, for upon one as well as the other depends his legitimate profits.

*No household is complete without a good scale, a set of accurate liquid measures and a good yard stick.*

To properly protect yourself against being defrauded, it is absolutely necessary that you provide your household with a good scale, a set of accurate liquid measures and a good yard stick. When you buy your scales or measures, if they haven't been sealed by a county or city sealer of this state, have them tested and sealed before using them. Your county or city sealer will test them free of charge. If they do not stand the test, return them and get your money. It is a violation of the weights and measures law for any one to sell you weights or measures or weighing or measuring devices which will not stand the legal test.

Every purchase you make, when it reaches home, should be re-weighed or re-measured, immediately, in order to ascertain whether or not your merchant delivered you full value for your money.

When you make purchases of package goods, see that each package has plainly and permanently stamped, printed or marked upon the outside of the wrapper or container, the net contents of such package in terms of weights, measures or numerical count.

The word "package" as defined in section twenty-three of the weights and measures law of this state, means package, carton, case, can, box, barrel, bottle, phial, or other receptacle put up by the manufacturer; or when put up prior to the order of the commodity, by the vendor. Exemptions are made as to the marking of small packages containing two avoirdupois ounces of food or less, one fluid ounce of food or less, or six by numerical count or less.

The Department of Weights and Measures advises and urges you in all cases to insist upon the meat you purchase not being trimmed after it has been weighed, or, if trimmed, that the trimmings be given you or sent along with the purchase. There are many uses to which you can put these trimmings at home; if the butcher can sell them for various prices per pound (which he usually does) certainly they must have some value in your home. The fat can be rendered into lard, the bones can be used in soup, and many uses can certainly be found for the trimmings of the meat.

A purchaser often goes into a store and asks for fifty cents worth of sugar, or twenty-five cents worth of potatoes. The salesman hands out

a package, and the purchaser pays for it and passes out. This is a very unsafe way in which to make your purchases. You should always ask your dealer the price per pound and when you make your purchase be sure that the merchant delivers the full number of pounds or fractions of pounds that you ordered.

Untold billions of dollars worth of commodities are weighed and measured each year. Weights and measures of commodities determine the basis of settlement in dollars and cents. Does it not then follow that the standards of honesty in the weight or measure be given the same careful protection as the Government gives to the standards of its currency? Most people will protest when they are short-changed to the amount of a very few cents, but how many have the courage to protest when they know they are being short-weighed or short-measured for even larger amounts.

The scale or balance is a mechanical device, which registers the correct weight, when used properly. It performs its function as directed and with each draft transfers its responsibility to the sense of right or wrong of its user. Human guises, since time immemorial, have contrived mechanical apparatus of thousands of varieties calculated to weigh and measure. From the time of the use of the steel-yard by the Egyptians to the automatic weighing devices of today, accuracy has been the basic principle of construction. The scale—of all mechanical devices—is the most common utility. Its usefulness is conditioned upon the care given it. Its several parts are adjusted scientifically. The knife edges which rest on the bearings are carefully ground to a fine edge, and its ratio from the weights on the poise to the weight on the commodity platform is geometrically determined by scientific construction.

A scale, as a great many think, is not everlasting. It is a scale just as long as it maintains accuracy. When it does not weigh accurately it becomes a thing of great evil and should be destroyed. The elimination of commercial fraud and crime as the result of dishonest weight and measure can not be corrected by rigid adoption of a certain type of weighing and measuring apparatus. The scale can be adjusted to maintain accuracy. The problem lies in forcibly establishing its honest use.

The establishment of a uniform system of weights and measures and the enactment of laws to protect it, is approved by organizations and merchants who must have this protection against dishonest competition. They must be protected or do one of two things—retire from business or adopt the tactics of the short-weigher. Honest competition, based on dollars and cents, is a stimulant to trade. Dishonest competition, based on fraudulent weights and measures, is fatal to trade.

#### Learn to Read a Scale.

It is very important that you should know how to read the scale in the store or market. This you can do only by looking carefully at each scale that you see.

It is unfortunate, but nevertheless true, that the average person in reading a scale has an absolute disregard for the ounce graduations. Most people simply observe the pound, half pound, and quarter-pound markings

on the scale, and the short lines between these indications nearly always pass them unnoticed, but they do not, however, pass the merchant unnoticed.

Always watch the scale closely when your purchase is being weighed. The dealer should not put his hand upon the scale or upon the commodity when it is upon the scale and being weighed. The moment he touches the scale while the weighing is going on, you are being defrauded. There is no occasion and no reason for the dealer to in any manner touch the scale while your commodity is being weighed.

#### Watch Closely How the Dealer Handles a Computing Scale.

A computing scale is a scale which has a mechanical adding device, and which tells the dealer automatically how much the commodity should cost at every price per pound. In some few instances this type of scale is set in such a position that the weighing platform is almost concealed and out of the view of the purchaser and unless you watch very carefully while your commodity is being weighed—if the dealer is dishonest—he can by bearing upon the platform of the scale or in some other manner putting pressure on it, add to the weight of your commodity in a fraudulent manner.

These scales are highly sensitive but about all of them have an attachment, which is known as a "dashpot," and which regulates the sensitiveness, and there is no reason why the scale should be over sensitive.

You can judge the sensitiveness of the scale by the rapidity with which the hand or weighing indicator moves. One of the practices of dishonest dealers, is to keep the scale as highly sensitive as possible, so that the hand or weighing indicator will move so quickly as to afford him an opportunity and a reason for bringing the scale to a stop with his hand, or removing the commodity from the scale before the hand or weighing indicator comes to a stop, thereby deceiving you and consequently defrauding you. No scale should be so sensitive as to create an unreasonable delay in waiting for the hand or weighing indicator to come to a stop.

Why telephone your order to your dealer and take a chance, when by going yourself you can be sure you are getting what you pay for? Avoid whenever possible using the telephone in ordering your home supplies, because the telephone order is like an order sent to a "mail order house"—you never know whether you are getting what you ordered until it is delivered at your home. If you *must* use the telephone in ordering your supplies, take extra precaution to see that you are not being defrauded.

The business of housekeeping, if as such it may be classified, and which is presided over by the housewife, involves the expenditure for commodities of billions of dollars annually, and in a sense represents the largest business in the world. General indifference and lack of application on the part of the housewife is a first cause for fraudulent weights and measures. It is admitted that the people who can least afford it are the most continuous victims of short-weight and measure frauds, and they, too, are the people who have the least opportunity to protect themselves.



The value of the work of the Department of Weights and Measures is greater than any modern reform movement. It preaches the gospel of truth and honesty, and then makes it practical by seeing that the purchaser gets what he pays for. "Man's inhumanity to man" manifests itself effectively in short-weight and short-measure. Fraud of this character has a double force of evil; the merchant's enemies do not trade with him, but those who are friendly. In the practice of this common petty larceny custom, not alone is theft committed, but there is a violation of that force by which men retain self-respect as men.

In concerning ourselves with the elimination of dishonest trade customs, and the prevention of commercial frauds, we provide protection for legitimate trade and honest tradesmen, and solve problems that trouble industry and men of affairs, resulting from dishonest competition. We take contention and strife out of the road of commerce, and make it more straight, and firmly establish the custom of honest exchange, which is the fundamental principle of commercial reform.

Honesty in weights and measures is a moral science, and it must be preached. It is a reform that can only be accomplished through legislative enactment and rigid enforcement. View the problem fearlessly and fearlessly advocate it. The purchasing public don't set the price. They pay it and they are certainly entitled to a full delivery of the amount promised and sold to them, and it becomes the sacred duty of the weights and measures officials to demand the fulfillment of this contract.

In the grand design to establish the honest use of accurate weighing and measuring devices in West Virginia, the entire population should be concerned. The seller of one commodity is the purchaser of another; directly or indirectly his interests are concerned.

In fine, the purpose of weight and measure regulation is based on the principle of "Weigh and measure unto others as you would that others weigh and measure unto you."

#### A Few Don'ts.

Don't let the fancy package goods fascinate you, because you are frequently paying very heavily for the fancy wrapper, and in most cases, getting considerably less of the product than you would if buying it loose.

Don't buy in a careless manner; that is, always ask for whatever the commodity is by a known weight or measure. Avoid asking for twenty-five cents worth or fifty cents worth, a can, a bottle or a package. All of these terms mean nothing in law, unless you say a pound, a quart, a gallon or whatever amount you want.

Don't misunderstand cheapness for economy. Cheapness is in no way related to the word economy. You are warned against the merchant who is always able to sell cheaper than his neighbor. Unless you are very sure and positive about the character of such a merchant, avoid patronizing him. When you see a dealer advertising to sell much cheaper than other dealers in the same neighborhood, in most cases you may be sure that he is selling an inferior grade of goods, or is short-

weighing or short-measuring you. If you do patronize a merchant who is underselling all of his neighbor merchants, be on your guard and be watchful.

Don't be afraid or ashamed to carry your purchases, unless you are prepared and willing to stand the expense of having them delivered to your home. Somebody has to pay the expense of a horse, wagon and driver or automobile. If you are willing to share this expense, well and good; but realize that you are doing it if you have your purchases sent home.

Don't gossip with the salesman while he is weighing or measuring your purchase. If you *must* gossip with him, at least wait until your commodities have been weighed or measured, and then your little talk will not cost you anything.

Don't be ashamed or too proud to do your own purchasing. Go into the store and make your purchases yourself. Don't send a messenger or telephone your order. By doing your own buying, you can protect yourself against both fraud in quality of goods as well as in weight and measure.

Don't be afraid to talk to your merchant, if you believe he is giving you short weight or short measure, or is not giving you proper quality of goods. Don't hesitate to insist upon your rights. Furthermore, demand that he sell his commodities either by the pound, gallon, yard or the fractional part thereof. The competition in trade throughout the whole country today is sufficiently keen to warrant your insisting upon correct weight and correct measurements and proper quality of goods being given you for your money. Always remember that your butcher is not the only butcher, or your baker the only baker, or your grocer the only grocer. There are others. Use as much intelligence and care in making your purchases as your dealer uses in making his from the wholesaler, and you will probably be protecting yourself to a greater extent than you realize.

Don't leave your shopping until the last minute and then have to be in a hurry. It is frequently when a customer is in a great hurry that the dishonest merchant takes advantage of her or him. Most of the retail grocers, during the dull hours of the day, have their salesmen put up in twenty-five cents and one dollar packages such articles as sugar, beans, rice, etc., ready to hand out to their customers when a rush of business is on. When a salesman hands you such a package see that the net contents is plainly marked on the outside of the package, according to law, and insist upon his putting it on the scales and weighing it in your presence.

Don't neglect to test the weight of all package goods as soon as they arrive at your home and compare their weight with the weight stamped or printed upon the package, and if found short in weight, report the fact at once to your county or city sealer or write the State Department of Weights and Measures. Cans of tomatoes are of different sizes. Don't fail to notice the size of the cans as well as the price, when making your purchases.

Don't depend entirely upon your hired help to protect you. Such a thing as a hired person acting in collusion with a dishonest merchant to defraud the housekeeper has been heard of.

Don't think that you have not the time to spare from your social affairs to put your household upon a proper system. This department assures you that if you give your domestic affairs the proper attention, and if you have any way of estimating your expenses, you will find that you can save a great deal of money during the year.

Don't hesitate to notify your county or city sealer or this department, if you have well founded suspicions of the merchant with whom you are dealing. By giving information to your weights and measures officials, of any short-weights or short-measures on the part of your tradesman, you will be protecting yourself as well as other people, who may be less able to stand the loss against the thefts of the dishonest dealer. Do not, however, be too ready to condemn the merchant. A majority of our merchants are honest. Merchants make mistakes and clerks make mistakes. A mistake need not always be a dishonest one.

Don't buy your ice in any other manner than by weight, and have the ice man weigh it for you immediately before delivery. The old joke about "weighing in the tongs" is out of date. You are entitled to net weight on your ice, the same as on all other commodities, and unless the ice man deducts the weight of the tongs, he violates the law.

Don't confuse the avoirdupois weight with the apothecaries weight. Drugs, when sold through the prescription department of a drug store, are weighed by the apothecaries weight.

Don't fail to insist upon your dealer selling all commodities either by the pound, gallon, yard or fractional part thereof.

Learn to take advantage of your legal rights.

The attorney general of West Virginia, in answer to a letter addressed to him, concerning the weights and measures law, has written the following opinion:

"Section 27 of the act, which is chapter 16, Acts of 1915, provides that a bushel of the respective articles enumerated in said section shall be the amount of weight, avoirdupois, of such articles. This being true it follows that the seller, in selling, is governed by the weight of the particular article and cannot sell by measure unless in so doing the amount sold is sufficient in weight to comply with the statute.

"Answering your specific inquiry, I would say, that a merchant is compelled to make up the weight of the article sold. He cannot measure in his standard measure and call it a bushel unless the weight corresponds with that set forth in the statute."

The following table gives the legal weights per bushel, half bushel, peck, half peck, quarter peck, quart, pint and half pint:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

COMMODITY	Bushel		½ Bu.		Peck		¼ Peck		¼ Peck		Quart		P int	
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lb.	Oz.	Lb.	Oz.	Lb.	Oz.	Lb.	Oz.	Lb.	Oz.	Lb.	Oz.
Apples (green).....	50	25	12	8	6	4	3	2	1	9	12	12½		
Apples (dried).....	24	12	6	4	3	2	1	8	12	12	6			
Alfalfa Seed.....	60	30	15	10	7	8	3	12	1	14	15			
Apple Seed.....	40	20	10	7	5	8	3	8	1	4	10			
Beans (dried, shell).....	60	30	15	10	7	8	3	12	1	14	15			
Beans, Castor.....	46	23	11	8	5	12	11	1	7	11½	9½			
Beans (unshelled).....	38	19	9	8	4	12	11	1	3	11½	9½			
Beans (stringed).....	21	12	6	4	3	1	1	12	1	6	14			
Beans (limas).....	56	28	14	10	7	8	3	8	1	12	14			
Beans, Soy.....	58	29	14	8	7	4	3	1	13	1	15½			
Beans, Scarlet Pole.....	50	25	12	8	6	4	3	2	1	9	12½			
Beets.....	56	28	14	10	7	8	3	8	1	12	14			
Blackberries.....	48	24	12	8	6	4	3	1	8	1	12			
Blue Grass Seed.....	14	7	3	8	2	12	14	1	7	1	3½			
Blue Grass Seed, English.....	22	11	5	8	3	12	6	1	11	1	5½			
Broom Corn Seed.....	57	28½	14	4	7	2	3	3	9	1	14½			
Buckwheat.....	52	26	13	7	6	8	3	1	10	1	13½			
Barley.....	48	24	12	8	6	4	3	1	8	1	13			
Bran.....	20	10	5	5	2	6	1	4	10	1	5			
Cabbage.....	50	25	12	8	6	4	3	2	9	1	12½			
Canary Seed.....	60	30	15	10	7	8	3	12	1	14	15			
Carrots.....	50	25	12	8	6	4	3	2	9	1	12½			
Cement.....	80	40	20	10	10	5	5	2	8	1	15			
Charcoal.....	20	10	5	5	2	6	1	4	10	1	5			
Cherries (with stems).....	56	28	14	10	7	8	3	8	1	12	14			
Cherries (without stems).....	61	32	16	8	8	4	4	2	1	1	14			
Chestnuts.....	50	25	12	8	6	4	3	2	9	1	12½			
Clover Seed.....	60	30	15	10	7	8	3	12	1	14	15			
Coal.....	80	40	20	10	10	5	5	2	8	1	15			
Coke.....	40	20	10	10	5	5	2	2	4	1	10			
Corn (cracked).....	50	25	12	8	6	4	3	2	9	1	12½			
Corn (ear dry).....	68	34	17	8	8	4	4	2	2	1	15½			
Corn (ear green).....	72	36	18	8	9	4	4	2	4	1	2			
Corn (shelled).....	56	28	14	10	7	8	3	8	1	12	14			
Corn (sweet).....	50	25	12	8	6	4	3	2	9	1	12½			
Corn Meal.....	48	24	12	8	6	4	3	2	8	1	12			
Corn Meal (bolted).....	46	23	11	8	5	12	14	1	7	1	11½			
Cotton Seed.....	32	16	8	5	4	8	10	1	6	1	8			
Cotton Seed (S. I.).....	44	22	11	5	5	8	10	1	6	1	11			
Cranberries.....	36	18	9	4	4	8	2	2	0	1	9			
Cucumbers (green).....	50	25	12	8	6	4	3	2	9	1	12½			
Currants.....	40	20	10	10	5	5	2	4	4	1	10			
Flax Seed.....	56	28	14	10	7	8	3	8	1	12	14			
Gooseberries.....	40	20	10	10	5	5	2	4	4	1	10			
Grapes (with stems).....	48	24	12	8	6	4	3	2	8	1	12			
Grapes.....	60	30	15	10	7	8	3	12	1	14	15			
Hair (washed).....	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1			
Hair (unwashed).....	8	4	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	2			
Hemp Seed.....	44	22	11	5	5	8	10	1	6	1	11			
Herds Grass.....	45	22½	11	4	5	10	13	1	6½	1	11½			
Hickory Nuts.....	50	25	12	8	6	4	3	2	9	1	12½			
Hominy.....	60	30	15	10	7	8	3	12	1	14	15			
Horse Radish.....	50	25	12	8	6	4	3	2	9	1	12½			
Huckleberries.....	52	26	13	8	6	8	4	4	10	1	13			
Hungarian Grass.....	50	25	12	8	6	4	3	2	9	1	12½			
Kaffir Corn.....	56	28	14	10	7	8	3	8	1	12	14			
Kale.....	30	15	7	8	3	12	1	14	15	1	7½			
Lime (unslaked).....	70	35	17	8	8	12	4	6	3	1	13½			
Lime (slaked).....	40	20	10	10	5	5	2	4	4	1	10			
Malt.....	34	17	8	8	4	4	2	2	1	1	8½			
Millet.....	50	25	12	8	6	4	3	2	9	1	12½			
Millet (Japan).....	35	17½	8	12	4	6	3	1	13	1	8½			
Oats.....	32	16	8	4	4	4	2	1	1	1	8			
Onions.....	55	27½	13	12	6	14	3	7	1	11½	13½			
Onions (bottom sets).....	32	16	8	4	4	12	1	1	1	1	8			
Onions (top sets).....	28	14	7	3	3	8	1	12	14	1	7			
Orchard Grass.....	14	7	3	8	1	12	14	1	7	1	3½			
Osage Orange Seed.....	33	16½	8	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	8½			
Parsnips.....	42	21	10	8	5	4	1	1	5	1	10½			
Peaches.....	48	24	12	8	6	4	3	2	8	1	12			
Peaches (dried).....	33	16½	8	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	8½			
Peanuts.....	23	11½	5	12	2	14	1	7	11½	1	5½			
Peas (drv).....	60	30	15	10	7	8	3	12	1	14	15			
Peas (green, shelled).....	50	25	12	8	6	4	3	2	9	1	12½			
Peas (green, unshelled).....	30	15	7	8	3	12	1	14	15	1	7½			
Peas (wrinkled).....	56	28	14	10	7	8	3	8	1	12	14			

Plums.....	60	30	15	7	8	3	12	1	14	15
Potatoes (Irish).....	60	30	15	7	8	3	12	1	14	15
Potatoes (sweet).....	50	25	12	8	6	4	3	2	1	9
Quinces.....	48	24	12	6	6	4	3	2	1	8
Rape Seed.....	50	25	12	8	6	4	3	2	1	9
Raspberries.....	48	24	12	6	6	4	3	2	1	8
Red Top Grass Seed.....	14	7	3	8	1	12	14	8	7	8½
Rice.....	56	28	14	7	7	10	3	8	1	12
Rice Corn (shelled).....	45	22½	11	4	5	10	2	12	1	6½
Rutabagas.....	50	25	12	8	6	4	3	2	1	9
Rye.....	56	28	14	7	7	10	3	8	1	12
Rye Meal.....	50	25	12	8	6	4	3	2	1	9
Salt (coarse).....	70	35	17	8	8	12	4	6	2	3
Salt (fine).....	50	25	12	8	6	4	3	2	1	9
Sand.....	100	50	25	12	8	6	4	3	2	1
Shorts.....	20	10	5	2	8	1	4	1	10	5
Sorghum Seed.....	57	28½	14	4	7	2	3	9	1	12½
Spelt or Speltz.....	40	20	10	5	5	10	2	8	1	4
Spinach.....	30	15	7	8	3	12	1	14	15	7½
Strawberries.....	48	24	12	6	6	4	3	2	1	8
Timothy Seed.....	45	22½	11	4	5	10	2	13	1	6½
Tomatoes.....	56	28	14	7	7	10	3	8	1	12
Turnips.....	55	27½	13	12	6	14	3	7	1	11½
Walnuts.....	50	25	12	8	6	4	3	2	1	9
Wheat.....	60	30	15	7	8	3	12	1	14	15

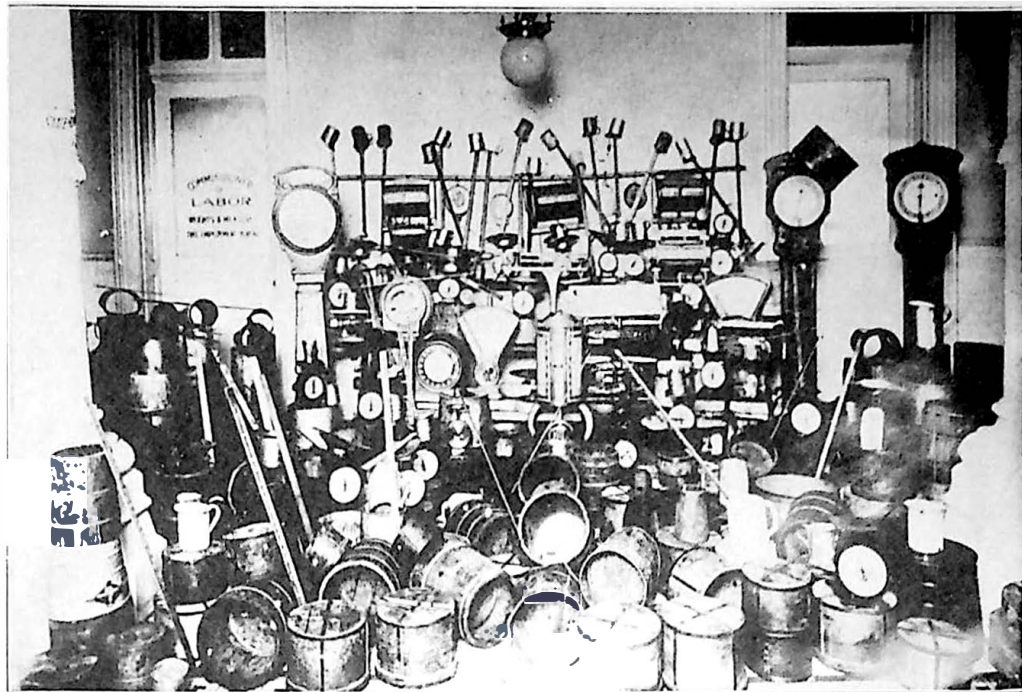
One barrel of flour shall contain 106 lbs., one-half barrel 98 lbs., one-quarter barrel 49 lbs., and one-eighth barrel 24½ lbs., one-sixteenth barrel 12¼ lbs., net weight.

One barrel of lime shall contain 200 pounds.

The Standard Barrel for fruit, vegetables and produce shall be of the following dimensions: Inside staves at ends, 17 1-8 inches; distance between heads, inside, 26 inches; circumference over bilge, 64 inches; and capacity, 7056 cu. inches.

1 doz. eggs weigh 1 lb. 8 oz.

SAMUEL B. MONTGOMERY,  
Commissioner of Weights and Measures.



Display of Confiscated Fraudulent Scales and Measures.

**State Inspection and Field Work of County Sealers.**

The appropriation for 1917 was so small that only one state inspector could be employed permanently, and only about half of the counties organized on a working basis where the county court put on a county sealer, whose sole duty it was to supervise and enforce the weights and measures law. Despite handicaps during the year, there was a total of forty thousand and nine (40,009) weighing and measuring devices tested of which record has been made. There were tested and found correct, nineteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-two scales, measures and weights; six thousand seven hundred and nineteen bottles, baskets and packages; five thousand four hundred and one scales, measures and weights were adjusted and sealed; nine hundred and sixty-two scales were condemned for repairs; four thousand two hundred and eighty-one scales, weights, and measures were condemned and seized. In many cases these scales and measures were designed to defraud. Inspector Stewart seized in one city, one hundred and twenty-two scales, known as the half-moon or hand-cuff scale. It can be so manipulated that it will register eight different weights of the same package or commodity. This scale was "made in Germany". Of bottles, baskets, packages (canned goods) six hundred and seventy-two were over weight; two thousand and sixty-seven were under weight, clearly indicating that there is a greater per cent under the net weight or liquid capacity markings than there are over the markings or weight printed on the commodity. To illustrate: a "Home and Farm Brand" of "Hand Packed Tomatoes" marked "Contents two pounds," was found to contain an average of one pound and ten ounces, can and all. An honest brand of "Hand Packed Tomatoes," marked "Contents two Pounds," was found to weigh two pounds and six ounces. These two brands sold at the same price—twenty-five cents per can. Several cases of the fraudulent canned tomatoes were seized. Canned goods must have the weight printed on the wrapper, and they should always be weighed by housewives. This is the only effectual method of running a "snide packer" to the wall. One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight milk bottles were seized because they were inaccurate. When milk is selling from thirteen to eighteen cents per quart, you ought to be sure that your milk dealer or dairyman delivers milk in a bottle that has been tested and sealed by a sealer of weights and measures. 1

About fifty thousand strawberry baskets were seized in the city of Huntington alone. In certain spots over the state berry, cherry and peach baskets were always found short. When blackberries are selling from fifty to seventy-five cents per gallon, the purchaser ought to take time enough to ascertain whether he (or she) is receiving less than a gallon.

In Charleston alone, in a clean-up campaign of four weeks, eleven hundred and sixty-nine weights and measuring devices were confiscated, including both liquid and dry measures; three hundred and forty-two scales were condemned for repairs. These scales were from one to seven ounces out of balance. A few of them were against the merchant. Most of them were against the purchaser.

Seven car loads of flour and meal were held up and resacked by the milling company. The shortage amounted to \$3,224.30. In this one instance the department saved the public an amount of money above the total appropriation made to the department of weights and measures for the year 1917.

Out of sixty-three gasoline pumps tested in the city of Wheeling, thirty-nine were condemned for repairs. At one place twenty-six ten-gallon cans were condemned and twenty-seven were seized. At another, twenty-five ten gallon measures were seized. The greatest error found was where a pump was short seven gallons in a delivery of seventeen gallons. This investigation was no exception to the rule. A condition just as bad was found in other towns and cities. Nearly all gasoline pumps are short or they can be made to throw less than a gallon at each revolution. A gasoline pump found to be accurate on Monday was found inaccurate on Tuesday. Gasoline users should buy a five or ten gallon can, and have it tested and sealed.

The state inspector has tested fifty-one mine scales, twenty-seven of which were found in bad condition, and twenty-four in good condition. Adjustments were made and the miners returned to work at seven mines, and at fourteen plants where trouble was brewing and suspensions threatened, a strike was avoided by the prompt arrival of the state inspector.

Nineteen arrests have been made and fines ranging from ten to twenty-five dollars have been collected in each case.

The effectual application and enforcement of the weights and measures law, depends upon the support of the housewives and purchasing public. If an aroused public sentiment does not back up the Department of Weights and Measures now, when there is such gross profiteering, the law will become a dead letter and take its place in the archives of the dead, alongside the weights and measures laws of Media, Egypt, Persia and Rome.



## BRIEF REFERENCE TABLES.

**United States Linear Measure.**

12 inches (in.)=1 foot (ft.)  
 3 ft.=1 yard (yd.)=36 inches.  
 5½ yards=1 rod (rd.)=16½ feet.  
 320 rods=1 mile (mi.)=1760 yards=  
 5280 feet.

**Square Measure.**

144 square inches (sq. in.)=1 square  
 foot (sq. ft.)  
 9 sq. ft.=1 square yard (sq. yd.)  
 30¼ sq. yd.=1 square rod (sq. rd.)  
 160 sq. rd.=1 acre (a.)

**Cubic Measure.**

1728 cubic inches (cu. in.)=1 cubic  
 foot (cu. ft.)  
 27 cu. ft.=1 cu. yard (cu. yd.)

**United States Liquid Measure.**

4 gills (gi.)=1 pint (pt.)  
 2 pt.=1 quart (qt.)=8 gills.  
 4 qt.=1 gallon (gal.) 8 pints=32 gills.  
 31½ gal.=1 barrel (bbl.)=126 quarts.  
 2 bbl.=1 hoghead (hhd.)=63 gallons  
 =252 qts.

**Apothecaries' Fluid Measure.**

60 minims (m.)=1 fluid dram (fl. dr.)  
 8 fl. dr.=1 fluid ounce (fl. oz.)=480  
 minims.  
 16 fl. oz.=1 pint (O.)=128 fl. dr.=  
 7680 m.  
 8 O.=1 gallon (cong.)=128 fl. oz.=  
 1024 fl. dr.

**U. S. Dry Measure.**

2 pints (pt.)=1 quart (qt.)  
 8 qt.=1 peck (pk.)=16 pints.  
 4 pk.=1 bushel (bu.)=32 quarts=64  
 pints.

**Avoirdupois Weight.**

27 11/32 grains (gr.)=1 dram (dr.)  
 16 dr.=1 ounce (oz.)=437½ grains.  
 16 oz.=1 pound (lb.)=256 drams=  
 7000 grains.  
 100 lbs.=1 hundredweight (cwt.)=  
 1600 ounces.  
 20 cwt.=1 ton (t.)=2000 pounds.

**Apothecaries' Weight.**

20 grains (gr.)=1 scruple.  
 3 scruples=1 dram=60 grains.  
 8 drams=1 ounce=24 scruple=480  
 grains.  
 12 ounce=1 pound (lb.)=384 dram=  
 288 scruple=5760 gr

**Liquid Measure.**

Number of cubic inches in U. S.  
 Standard capacity measures:

1 gallon contains 231 cu. in.  
 ½ gallon contains 115.5 cu. in.  
 1 quart contains 57.75 cu. in.  
 1 pint contains 28.875 cu. in.  
 ½ pint contains 14.437 cu. in.  
 1 gill contains 7.218 cu. in.  
 1 fluid oz. contains 1.804 cu. in.  
 1 dram contains .225 cu. in.

**Dry Measure.**

1 bushel contains 2150.42 cu. in.  
 ½ bushel contains 1075.21 cu. in.  
 1 peck contains 537.60 cu. in.  
 ½ peck contains 268.80 cu. in.  
 ¼ peck contains 134.40 cu. in.  
 1 quart contains 67.20 cu. in.  
 1 pint contains 33.60 cu. in.  
 ½ pint contains 16.80 cu. in.

**The Metric System.**

The metric system is based on a unit  
 of length (the meter.) A cubic box one-  
 tenth of a meter on the side is the unit  
 of capacity, a liter, and the water con-  
 tained in a liter weighs one kilogram.  
 The unit of weight, the gram, in the  
 metric system is the weight of water  
 contained in a cubical box one-hun-  
 dredth of a meter on a side. (Note:  
 These values are not precisely correct  
 but hold for all but the most refined  
 measurements.)

The entire system is then built up by  
 multiplying or dividing the unit by ten,  
 one hundred and one thousand, using  
 always the same prefix to indicate what  
 the unit is multiplied or divided by,  
 thus:

milli means 1/1000 or divided by 1000.  
 centi means 1/100 or divided by 100.  
 deci means 1/10 or divided by 10.  
 deka means 10 or multiplied by 10.  
 hecto means 100 or multiplied by 100.  
 kilo means, 1,000 or multiplied by  
 1,000.

The table then becomes:

**Length.**

10 millimeters=1 centimeter.  
 10 centimeters=1 decimeter.  
 10 decimeters=1 meter.  
 10 meters=1 dekameter.  
 10 dekameters=1 hectometer.  
 10 hectometers=1 kilometer.

**Weight.**

- 10 milligrams=1 centigram.  
 10 centigrams=1 decigram.  
 10 decigrams=1 gram.  
 10 grams=1 dekagram.  
 10 dekagrams=1 hectogram.  
 10 hectograms=1 kilogram.

**Capacity.**

- 10 milliliters=1 centiliter.  
 10 centiliters=1 deciliter.  
 10 deciliters=1 liter (1 cubic decimeter.)  
 10 liters=1 dekaliter.  
 10 dekaliters=1 hectoliter.  
 10 hectoliters=1 kiloliter.

In the metric system there is but one standard of weight, one standard of measure for liquids and dry commodities alike, and but one standard of length.

**A Few Useful Equivalents.**

- |   | Approximate<br>Equivalents. |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 centimeter=. 394 inch.</td <td style="text-align: right;">4/10</td> | 4/10                        |
| 1 inch=2.54 centimeters.  | 2 1/2                       |
| 1 yard=.914 meter.  | 9/10                        |
| 1 meter=39.37 inches.<br>=1.09 yards.                                 | 39 1/3<br>1 1/10            |
| 1 kilometer=.621 mile.  | 5/8                         |
| 1 mile=1.61 kilometers.<br>1 nail=2 1/4 inches.                       | 1 6/10                      |
| 1 palm=3 inches.  |                             |
| 1 hand=4 inches.  |                             |
| 1 barley-corn=1/3 inch.   |                             |
| 1 span=9 inches.  |                             |
| 1 cubit=18 inches.  |                             |
| 1 pace=3 ft.  |                             |
| 1 hairbreadth=1/48 inch.  |                             |
| 1 dry quart=1.104 liquid quarts (U. S.)                               | 1 1/6                       |
| =67.2 cubic inches.   |                             |
| 1 liquid quart=.859 dry quart (U. S.)                                 | 6/7                         |
| =57.75 cubic inches.  |                             |
| 1 liter=1.056 liquid quarts (U. S.)                                   | 1 1/20                      |
| =.908 dry quart (U. S.)   | 9/10                        |
| 1 cubic inch=4.43 fl. dr.   | 4 1/2                       |
| 1 cubic meter=1.308 cubic yards.                                      | 1 1/3                       |
| 1 cubic yard=21,606 bushels (U. S.)                                   | 21 2/3                      |
| =.705 cubic meter   | 3/4                         |
| 1 fluid dram=.226 cu. in.   | 1/4                         |
| 1 hectoliter=26.42 gallons (U. S.)                                    | 26 1/2                      |
| =2.84 bushels (U. S.)   | 2 6/7                       |
| 1 cord (firewood)=4x4x8 ft.   |                             |
| 1 barrel refined oil=42 gallons.                                      |                             |
| 1 heaped bushel=1 1/4 struck bushel or ordinary bushel.               |                             |
| 1 firkin butter=56 pounds.  |                             |

- 1 gallon of water weighs 8,323 pounds.  
 1 gram=15.43 grains. 15 1/2  
 1 milligram=.0154 grains. 2/130  
 1 grain=64.8 milligrams. 65  
 1 ounce (Av.)=28.35 grams. 28 1/3  
 1 kilogram=2,205 pounds (Av.) 2 1/5  
 1 pound (Av.)=.454 kilogram. 9/20  
 1 ton=907.185 kilograms. 900  
 1 metric ton=2204.62 pounds (Av.) 220  
 1 long ton=2240 pounds.  
 1 caret=200 milligrams.

**Rules for Finding the Capacity of Certain Containers.**

*To find the capacity of a rectangular box or bin:* Multiply the length by the breadth by the depth or height. The three dimensions must be in the same units.

Example: A bin is 6 ft. wide, 5 ft. 6 in. deep and 8 ft. 3 in. long. Its capacity is  $6 \times 5 \frac{1}{2} \times 8 \frac{3}{4} = 272 \frac{1}{4}$  cubic feet.

*To find the capacity of a cylindrical measure or box or bin:* Multiply the square of the diameter by 3.1416 by the height and divide by 4.

*To find the approximate capacity of a barrel of dimensions different from those given in the statutes by measuring the mean diameter and depth.* Example: A barrel is 25 inches between the heads inside. The inside diameter at the top and bottom is 18 inches and the inside diameter at the center is 20 inches. Find the capacity. The average diameter is approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the diameter of the ends and of the center, or  $(18'' + 20'') \div 2 = 19$  inches. Then proceed as in the case of a cylinder.

$(19 \times 19 \times 3.1416 \times 25) \div 4 = 7088.2$  cu. in.

*The approximate capacity of a berry box which has sloping sides can be found by adding the area of the top and the area of the bottom and dividing by 2 and then multiplying by the depth.*

Example. A berry box is 5.1x5.1 inches on top; 4.3x4.3 inches at the bottom, and 3 inches in depth; the contents is  $[(4.3 \times 4.3) + (5.1 \times 5.1)] \times 3 \div 2 = 66.7$  cubic inches.

*To find the approximate number of tons of coal in a bin, find the number of cubic feet it occupies and multiply by the weight of a cubic foot of coal and divide by 2,000.*

Example: Average nut coal weighs about 58 pounds to the cubic foot. If a rectangular bin is 5 feet wide and 8 feet 6 inches long and filled evenly to a depth of 4 feet, there will be:  $5 \times 8 \frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 170$  cubic feet of coal or  $170 \times 58 \div 2000 = 4.93$  tons of coal.

## TABULATED LIST OF SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The county and city sealers of weights and measures and the sheriffs, who are *ex-officio* sealers of weights and measures in their respective counties, on September 1, 1917, were as follows:

COUNTIES.	SEALERS.	ADDRESSES
Barbour.....	B. Leroy Compton.....	Philippi, W. Va.
Berkeley.....	E. N. Fiery.....	Martinsburg, W. Va.
Boone.....	G. E. Berry.....	Danville, W. Va.
Braxton.....	W. H. Moyers, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Belfont, W. Va.
Brooke.....	S. H. Baxter.....	Follansbee, W. Va.
Cabell.....	H. E. Love, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Huntington, W. Va.
Calhoun.....	M. A. C. Board, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Grantsville, W. Va.
Clay.....	E. L. Stephenson, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Clay, W. Va.
Doddridge.....	S. L. Ford, <i>ex officio</i> .....	West Union, W. Va.
Fayette.....	C. H. Burgess.....	Fayetteville, W. Va.
Gilmer.....	Jacob Moore, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Sand Fork, W. Va.
Grant.....	W. H. Muntzing, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Maysville, W. Va.
Greenbrier.....	J. E. McClung.....	Lewisburg, W. Va.
Hampshire.....	Amos L. Pugh, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Capon Bridge, W. Va.
Hancock.....	A. S. Cooper, <i>ex officio</i> .....	New Cumberland, W. Va.
Hardy.....	F. B. Christian, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Lost River, W. Va.
Harrison.....	C. A. Chambers.....	Clarksburg, W. Va.
Jackson.....	John A. Shinn, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Ripley, W. Va.
Jefferson.....	O. L. Watson.....	Ranson, W. Va.
Kanawha.....	R. L. Massey.....	Big Chimney, W. Va.
Lewis.....	Roy R. Hale, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Weston, W. Va.
Lincoln.....	K. E. Toney, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Toney, W. Va.
Logan.....	Frank B. Hurst, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Logan, W. Va.
Marion.....	W. D. Straight.....	Fairmont, W. Va.
Marshall.....	Paul Reidel.....	Benwood, W. Va.
Mason.....	C. D. Ball, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Pt. Pleasant, W. Va.
Mercer.....	W. J. Elliott, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Priaceton, W. Va.
Mitcal.....	J. R. Banc.....	Keyser, W. Va.
Mingo.....	G. T. Blankenship, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Matewan, W. Va.
Monongalia.....	S. A. Barker.....	Morgantown, W. Va.
Monroe.....	George E. Bare, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Alderson, W. Va.
Morgan.....	W. R. Dawson.....	Berkeley Springs, W. Va.
McDowell.....	T. W. Edwards.....	Welch, W. Va.
Nicholas.....	W. E. Morton, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Calvin, W. Va.
Ohio.....	Edw. A. Brooks.....	Warwood, W. Va.
Pendleton.....	J. P. Kiser, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Franklin, W. Va.
Pleasants.....	R. B. H. Riggs.....	St. Marys, W. Va.
Pocahontas.....	William Gibson, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Marlinton, W. Va.
Preston.....	J. G. Menear.....	Kingwood, W. Va.
Putnam.....	John Burnside.....	Winfield, W. Va.
Raleigh.....	W. L. Foster, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Beekley, W. Va.
Randolph.....	Stewart L. Marsteller, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Beverly, W. Va.
Ritchie.....	R. L. Warder, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Harrisville, W. Va.
Roane.....	Enos Johnson, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Spencer, W. Va.
Summers.....	J. D. Bolton, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Hinton, W. Va.
Taylor.....	L. N. Grimes.....	Grafton, W. Va.
Tucker.....	John F. Repair, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Parsons, W. Va.
Tyler.....	H. D. Conant.....	Middlebourne, W. Va.
Upshur.....	J. H. Ashworth, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Buckhannon, W. Va.
Wayne.....	J. O. Eakin, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Wayne, W. Va.
Webster.....	S. R. Woodzell, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Webster Springs, W. Va.
Wetzel.....	H. H. Cyrus, <i>ex officio</i> .....	New Martinsville, W. Va.
Wirt.....	H. G. Sayre, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Elizabeth, W. Va.

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Wood .....	William Dudley, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Parkersburg, W. Va.
Wyoming .....	W. B. Belcher, <i>ex officio</i> .....	Pineville, W. Va.

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#### City Sealers.

Huntington.....	E. M. Fizer.....	Huntington, W. Va.
Parkersburg.....	F. R. Knight.....	Parkersburg, W. Va.
Wheeling.....	Edw. A. Brqqks.....	Wheeling, W. Va.
Clarksburg.....	C. D. Clemens.....	Clarksburg, W. Va.

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### FORESTRY, GAME AND FISH.

By C. W. BRANDON, Forest, Game and Fish Warden.

Game and fish laws are older than the State of West Virginia. In the year 1699—more than two hundred years ago—the State of Virginia enacted a law restricting the hunting of deer in certain ways. In chapter 101 of the Virginia code of 1849, may be found considerable legislation concerning certain kinds of game, but it remained for West Virginia—in the year 1869—to enact the first law of any state, protecting all kinds of insectivorous birds. The law remained a dead letter, however, having neither public sentiment favoring it nor special constituted authority to enforce it. In fact the slaughter of our game went ruthlessly on until its final extermination seemed almost certain.

At the request of the sportsmen and nature-loving citizens of West Virginia, Governor William M. O. Dawson, in the latter part of the year 1908, appointed a committee to draft a bill to be presented to the legislature of 1909, amending and re-enacting the game and fish laws. This committee drafted a bill, which, with some amendments, was enacted into law by the legislature of 1909.

In this law was also included some needed legislation relative to our forests, and their protection from forest fires, that had proved detrimental and destructive to our timber, water supply, game, birds and fish. From the enactment of this law dates the real conservation work in West Virginia on these several subjects. From the first day of July, 1909, when this law became effective, West Virginia has been rapidly changing from the class of backward states in protecting these resources, to the class of progressive states in this respect, and will in the near future be a model state in all this work.

Reducing forest fires, stopping the buying, selling and shipping of game and birds, taking the gun out of the hands of the unnaturalized foreigner, making the dynamiting of fish a felony and various other provisions of the law is fast restoring West Virginia to its primitive attractiveness, and filling its mountains with the wild birds and animals and its streams with fish.

The first data collected relative to forest fires in West Virginia was in the year 1908. The report of the West Virginia commission shows that 710 fires occurred within the state during that year, with a burned-over area of 1,703,850 acres; standing timber burned amounting to 943,515,850 feet, worth at that time \$2,903,500. The lumber, tan bark and improve-

ments burned were valued at \$490,175. The injury to soil and undergrowth was estimated at \$1,703,850, making a grand total of the property destroyed from forest fires for the single year of 1908 of \$5,997,525.

The loss from forest fires having become so enormous and appalling the Legislature of 1909 enacted a law placing this subject under the control of the forest, game and fish warden. In the eight years since this law has been enacted we have had less than one-tenth of the loss that occurred in the single year of 1908.

The total number of fires which occurred during the years 1909 and 1910 was 293; number of acres burned over 182,730; value of timber and forest products destroyed, \$150,927.19; amount expended in extinguishing fires \$4,983.28.

The total number of fires in the years 1911 and 1912 was 113; number of acres burned over, 65,156; value of timber and forest products destroyed \$64,547.49; amount expended in extinguishing same, \$2,290.02.

The total number of fires in the years 1913 and 1914 was 364; number of acres burned over, 304,276; value of timber and forest products destroyed, \$261,962.40; amount expended in extinguishing same, \$8,681.21.

The total number of fires in the years 1915 and 1916 was 408; number of acres burned over, 153,885; value of timber and forest products destroyed, \$151,163.90; amount expended in extinguishing same, \$8,091.37.

The total number of fires in the years, from July 1st, 1916, to July 1st, 1918, was 556; number of acres burned over, 220,599; value of timber and forest products destroyed, \$202,508.55, and the amount expended in the extinguishment of same \$11,435.92.

The grand total since the present law was enacted, is as follows: Total number of fires, 1,724; number of acres burned over, 926,446; value of timber and forest products destroyed, \$831,109.53; amount expended in the extinguishment of same, \$35,682.80.

Sufficient money has been saved from this source alone—since the enactment of the forestry law—to pay all expenses of running the entire state government.

Prior to this time there was no organized effort to control forest fires, each property owner endeavoring to keep the fires from burning his own fences and improvements and allowing it to consume all of the forests without hindrance.

It was the general rule to set fire to the forests, it being contended that the burning improved the ground and made better range for the cattle.

While this work of extinguishing fires has been of great benefit, it has been found to be more economical to establish a system to prevent these fires, or at least to control and extinguish them in their early stages.

The United States Government, under an act known as the "Week's Law," has, since the year 1911, been assisting several states in protecting the water sheds of the navigable streams from destruction by forest fires. In order to secure this aid, the State must first provide a system of fire control and appropriate sufficient money to make the system effective.

The State of West Virginia took advantage of the aid extended by the National government under the "Week's Law" and on the 16th day of

October, 1913, entered into a contract with the United States government to co-operate with them in protecting the water sheds of the navigable streams of West Virginia from destructive forest fires, the United States government appropriating the sum of \$5,000.00 for the purpose, the State agreeing to spend at least a like amount.

The State at once began the construction of lookout stations on high mountain peaks, from which a federal lookout watchman—equipped with field glasses—could command a view for at least fifteen miles in all directions, and by the use of alidades, protractors and maps, could locate approximately any forest fire that originated in this territory, and with the aid of telephones could notify some one near it and have it extinguished.

Lookout stations and patrol routes have been constructed as the following tables indicate:

## LOOKOUT STATIONS, ELEVATIONS, ETC.

Station	County	Elevation
Job Knob	Greenbrier	4,338 feet
Mountain View	Pocahontas	3,198 feet
Signal Knob	Pocahontas	4,290 feet
Briery Knob	Pocahontas	4,534 feet
Laurel Hill	Randolph	3,075 feet
Weiss Knob	Tucker	4,490 feet
McGowan	Tucker	3,354 feet
Potato Hill	Webster	3,350 feet
Bald Knob	Pocahontas	4,800 feet
Pinnacle	Mineral	3,327 feet
Turkey Mountain	Webster	3,887 feet
Sugar Grove Knob	Nicholas	3,158 feet
Tip Top	Preston	3,000 feet
Ivy Knob	Raleigh	3,400 feet
Lick Knob	Raleigh	3,150 feet

## PATROL ROUTES.

Route	County
Back Bone Mountain	Tucker
New Creek Mountain	Grant
Big Spruce	Pocahontas
Cherry Pond Mountain	Raleigh & Wyoming
Baker's Ridge	Wyoming

The timber land owners were quick to observe the great service rendered by the State and national governments cooperating in forest protection, and during the month of March, 1914, organized what is known as the "Central West Virginia Fire Protective Association," for the purpose of more effectually combating forest fires. This association has had a marvelous growth and at the present time has about 1,000,000 acres under complete and adequate fire protection. A yearly assessment of one cent per acre, is levied on the landowners, which is used in the protection of their forests, in cooperation with both the State and national governments; thus forming a sort of triple alliance, protected by the State, national government and private owners.

This association employs a field agent who has absolute and complete control of the affairs of the association, and all employees are under his supervision. All work, however, in perfect harmony with both the

State and national governments. The table below gives the names and locations of the patrol routes, used by the association patrolmen.

Route	County
Pollock Mountain	Greenbrier
Little Clear Creek	Greenbrier
Fork Mountain	Nicholas
Spruce Mountain	Pocahontas
Turkey Creek	Webster
Gauley River	Webster
Williams River	Webster
Gauley Mountain	Webster
Cheat River	Pocahontas
Smoke House Knob	Pocahontas
Burned Knob	Randolph
Rich Mountain	Randolph
Cheat Mountain	Randolph
Shaver's Fork	Grant

There has also been organized what is known as the "Southern West Virginia Fire Protective Association," which association is intended to embrace and cover all the southern counties of the State. Already about 250,000 acres has been subscribed and is now under good fire protection. This association also has a field manager, and it seems to be giving good satisfaction in the way of fire protection.

During the present season this association has employed eight patrolmen, and has also been able to employ a field manager.

This association as well as the Central West Virginia Fire Association is governed by a constitution and by-laws, and has a president, vice president, secretary and board of directors.

With its present organization, and with the support and cooperation of both State and federal governments these associations will undoubtedly be of great benefit in the way of forest protection.

The government's assistance to these associations is the employment of lookout watchmen and patrolmen, and these men—while under the supervision of the State—are paid by the Federal government, and not, as many believe, paid by the State.

The following patrol routes have been used during this year:

Cherry Pond Mountain, in Raleigh and Wyoming counties; Baker's Ridge, Wyoming County; Squealer's Knob, Raleigh County; McCajah's Ridge, Mercer, Wyoming and Raleigh counties; Guyandotte and Huff Mountain, Wyoming county; Indian Ridge, McDowell county, and Paint Creek Patrol Number One.

The wasteful methods of the lumbermen, and the destructive forest fires, have rendered almost valueless hundreds of thousands of acres of land that with proper care could have been reforested and made more valuable than in its virgin condition.

No other question is of more importance than protecting our remaining and cut-over forest areas from fire, and arranging ways and means to re-forest depleted territory.

The lumber industry has been one of great importance to the State of West Virginia, it being estimated that more than twenty billion feet have been cut during the past thirty years.

The following table shows the cut of lumber, in feet, in West Virginia, for the years:

1880.....	180,120,000
1890.....	301,958,000
1900.....	778,051,000
1907.....	1,395,975,000
1909.....	1,472,942,000
1910.....	1,376,737,000
1911.....	1,387,786,000
1912.....	1,318,732,000
1913.....	1,249,559,000
1914.....	1,118,480,000
1915.....	967,304,000
1916.....	1,009,156,000
1917.....	810,458,000

This does not include, however, anything except cut timber, and therefore does not include ties and poles, upon which there appears to be no statistics, as they are, as a rule, cut by individuals, such as farmers, and tie cutters, who do not make a regular business of such work, and it is therefore very hard to get proper statistics concerning this part of the timber industry.

Estimates indicate that there have been—during the past ten years—at least 25,000 men engaged directly in the lumber operations throughout the State, earning about \$15,000,000 each year, and possibly one-half this many more laborers affected by this industry, such as carpenters, salesmen and others who are indirectly furnished employment on account of the lumber industry.

It is further estimated that at least 8,000,000 acres of forest land should be perpetually maintained in West Virginia, which, if properly protected from fire and well cared for, should produce harvests of at least 16,000,000 feet of timber each year, which at \$20.00 per thousand feet would produce a yearly gross income of thirty-two million dollars.

The national government has well demonstrated the possibilities of systematic timber growing in its administration of its national forests, and at the present time acquiring a considerable acreage of cut-over lands in West Virginia, for the purpose of protecting the water sheds of the head waters of navigable streams and to assist the state in a better administration of its forestry work.

The West Virginia legislature of 1909 enacted a law giving the right to the national government to purchase lands in West Virginia for this purpose.

The following table shows the status of the purchase program, as of June 30th, 1917. Part 1 of this table gives information concerning the acreage of the areas within counties and on watersheds within which purchases are being made. Part 2 gives the acreage which has been approved for purchase in the State of West Virginia, and the different counties, and the average price at which purchases have been authorized. Part 3 gives the acreage which has been acquired and the aggregate amount which has been expended in purchase.



STATE AND COUNTY	Part 1. Location of Purchase Area			Part 2. Approved for Purchase			Part 3. Acquired		
	Area	Waterhed	Acres	Acres	Price	Value	Acres	Price	Value
West Virginia:									
Grant.....	Monongahela.....	Potomac.....			\$.....	\$.....	0.65	\$ 2.50	\$ 23.88
Hampshire.....	Potomac.....	Potomac.....	3,462	1,610	5.60	0,210.50	1,657.00	5.76	8,969.30
Hardy.....	Potomac.....	Potomac.....	70,632	37,023	2.88	108,196.70	28,119.05	2.00	81,702.13
Pendleton.....	Shenandoah.....	Potomac.....	76,931	18,000	3.40	62,750.00	13,318.45	3.40	18,472.90
Pocahontas.....	Monongahela.....	Monongahela.....	21,754						
Preston.....	Monongahela.....	Monongahela.....	57,960						
Randolph.....	Monongahela.....	Monongahela.....	352,399	30,355	3.18	96,625.15	19,086.99	2.87	54,704.72
Tucker.....	Monongahela.....	Monongahela.....	250,104	23,703	3.60	85,533.00	24,609.02	3.54	87,324.57
Total.....			842,301	111,308	3.25	302,365.35	80,701.05	2.00	251,202.14

The lands are placed under administration as soon as they are approved for purchase and forest guards are appointed to patrol for fires and trespass. During dry seasons—where the hazard from fires is greatly increased—an extra patrolman is appointed for a short period. The forest guards are not employed during winter months. Two forest guards cover land already under government administration.

### GAME AND FISH.

The first colonists migrating to America found a land of unbroken forests, teeming with all kinds of game; the coasts and water courses were swarming with water fowls of every description, and every river was alive with beautiful fish.

From the landing of the Pilgrim fathers down to the present time, the wild game and fish have had an enormous potential value, and have been the main-stay in providing food for the pathfinder, the prospector and the settler as they blazed the way of civilization from the Virginia colonies on the Atlantic to the Golden Gate on the Pacific, and turned this continent from a vast forest—inhabited by the deer, the bear and the bison—into a great country of civilization, dotted with fertile fields, happy homes and industrial development that has been an inspiration to the whole world.

Nowhere in the world has there been such a destruction of wild life as has taken place on the American continent in the past century. No other country has been endowed with such an abundance of wild game as has the United States. It seems that nature lavishly bestowed upon every acre of our territory every kind and character of the wild fauna and flora that could be maintained thereon. No pioneer ever pushed so far into the wilderness that he did not find hosts of birds and beasts and millions of fishes awaiting him.

Almost a century before the big game of the Rocky mountains was discovered, the game and fish inhabiting the hills, valleys and streams of West Virginia were being slaughtered to feed the Indian and white man alike.

The large game in West Virginia has all been exterminated except a limited number of Virginia white-tail deer and black bear. The elk or Eastern Wapiti have not been seen in our State since 1845, at which time a herd of seven of these animals was seen in Pocahontas county, near the place where the town of Durbin is now located. However, within the past few years sixty-five head of these animals have been brought into the State, from the State of Wyoming, by the Allegheny Sportsmen's Association, and the Legislature having made it a felony to kill one of these animals for a period of years, it is quite certain that they will again become plentiful in West Virginia.

The smaller game animals and birds are yet reasonably plentiful and under protection and care will increase rather than diminish.

West Virginia has been called the "birth place of rivers." These rivers take their rise in the lofty mountain peaks and wending their way through the primeval forests to the larger streams that ultimately reach the Atlantic ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, afford scenery that is not sur-

passed in the United States, and offer some of the most delightful fishing places in the whole world.

Over one hundred species of fish are found in West Virginia waters, among them some of the most valuable and finest game and food fishes found inhabiting the waters of the United States. The large and small-mouth black bass, and the brook and rainbow trout are special kinds that delight the fisherman's heart, while the principal food fishes are the wall-eyed pike, blue cat, mud cat, channel cat, rock bass, white perch and various kinds of the sucker family.

For some years the great industrial developments in the state wrought great damage to our fish, but many of the beautiful mountain streams, where lumbering operations have ceased, are now returning to their primitive condition, and fish are becoming more plentiful. In the industrial centers of the State, especially where coal is mined extensively, it is not possible to propagate fish with any degree of certainty, for the reason that they will not thrive nor even live in the highly polluted waters, but most of our streams are free from pollution and with proper re-stocking and care can be made as fine fishing streams as can be found anywhere.

Many states are reaping great benefits from recreation seekers who love the haunts of the wilds. West Virginia with her picturesque scenery, beautiful mountains and streams, and healthful climate furnishes a splendid resort for all those in quest of rest and recreation, and nothing is more desirable than a stroll along some of our crystal streams in search of the speckled trout or gamy bass, or a hunting camp on some mountain crest where the foot of the white man has seldom trod, searching for the ruffed grouse, the wild turkey or the fleet footed deer.

A better sentiment for fish and game protection pervades the air. Where ten years ago you found one sportsman or fisherman you now find twenty.

The farmer no longer regards the robin or bob-white as a pest on his farm, but accords them a welcome second only to his children. The game and fish of our state belong to the people as a whole and not to any one class. It is ours to use but not to destroy. It is confidently believed that under our present system of protection with sufficient funds to restock depleted territory, that our game and fish will double in number and value within the next five years.

## SYNOPSIS OF GAME AND FISH LAWS.

You cannot hunt, fish or fowl upon the enclosed or improved lands of another, without permission in writing from the owner or his agent.

The carrying of any unceased gun in the woods or fields of this State by any person not having the lawful right to hunt shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of the law.

It is a violation to alter or change in any manner, or to borrow, loan, sell or transfer any hunting or fishing license.

It is unlawful to have in your possession, with the intention of transporting the same, or having transported beyond the limits of the State, any game animals (except rabbits) game fish or game birds.

It is a felony to chase, pursue, kill or injure any elk, or to chase any deer with dogs.

It is unlawful to hunt or fish on Sunday.

There is no open season on the following game birds: Hungarian partridge, Reeve's pheasant, English pheasant, Lady Amherst pheasant, Chinese pheasant, caporealize or any foreign game bird.

The English sparrow, owls, hawks, eagles, crows and kingfishers may be killed at any time.

It is unlawful to catch or kill any wild non-game birds protected by the laws of this State, or to take or destroy the nests or eggs of any wild bird, or have the same in your possession, except as provided by law.

A fine of \$1,000 and a jail sentence may be imposed upon you if you negligently or carelessly wound or kill any human being or live stock while hunting.

You cannot sell or buy any game animals, game birds or game fish.

You cannot shoot or discharge any fire arms in or across any public road, or within four hundred feet of any school house or on the lands of another, or any lawn or orchard or on any pleasure ground or other ground which is directly appurtenant to or within six hundred feet of an occupied dwelling house.

It is unlawful to have in possession, set or maintain anywhere in this State, or on any water subject to the jurisdiction thereof, any seine, trap or device whereby fish may be taken or caught, or to catch any fish except by hook and line, or with trot line the hooks on which are at least two feet apart.

It is unlawful at any time to set any snare or trap on the enclosed or improved lands of another, without the express permission of the owner or tenant of such land. It is unlawful at any time to set or maintain any steel or spring bear trap on the lands of another.

You cannot at any time catch by seine, net, bait trap or snare, of any kind or device, any wild turkey, ruffed grouse, pheasant or quail.

The rabbit, red fox, raccoon, mink and skunk may be killed by the property owner, his bona fide tenant or agent, on his own premises at any time in any way.

You cannot kill more than twelve quail, six ruffed grouse, two wild turkeys, or twelve squirrels in a day, or more than ninety-six quail, twenty-five ruffed grouse, six wild turkeys or one hundred squirrels in a season.

You cannot hunt the various birds and animals, or catch any fish except during the respective open seasons which are as follows:

**Animals.**

Deer (with horns over four inches long), October 15 to December 1; squirrel (gray, black, red and fox), September 16 to December 1; rabbit (except as provided above), October 15 to January 1; red fox, raccoon, mink and skunk (except as noted above), November 1 to January 1.

**Birds.**

Quail (Virginia partridge), November 1 to December 1; pheasant (ruffed grouse), wild turkey, October 15 to December 1; Wild duck, goose or hrant, October 1 to January 16; woodcock October 1 to December 1; plover, ortolan or sandpiper, September 1 to December 16; rail, September 1 to December 1; snipe, October 15 to December 16.

**Fish.**

Trout or land-lock salmon, April 1 to August 1; suckers, carp, mullet, rod horse, jack-salmon (commonly called jack-fish or white salmon), all species of bass, pike and pickerel, July 1 to April, following.



**J. H. STEWART,**  
**Commissioner of Agriculture.**

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

J. H. STEWART, Commissioner.

The work of the agricultural department during the year ending June 30th, 1918, has been quite satisfactory, the expansion in the work made possible by liberal appropriation from the legislature has been carried out through well organized plans.

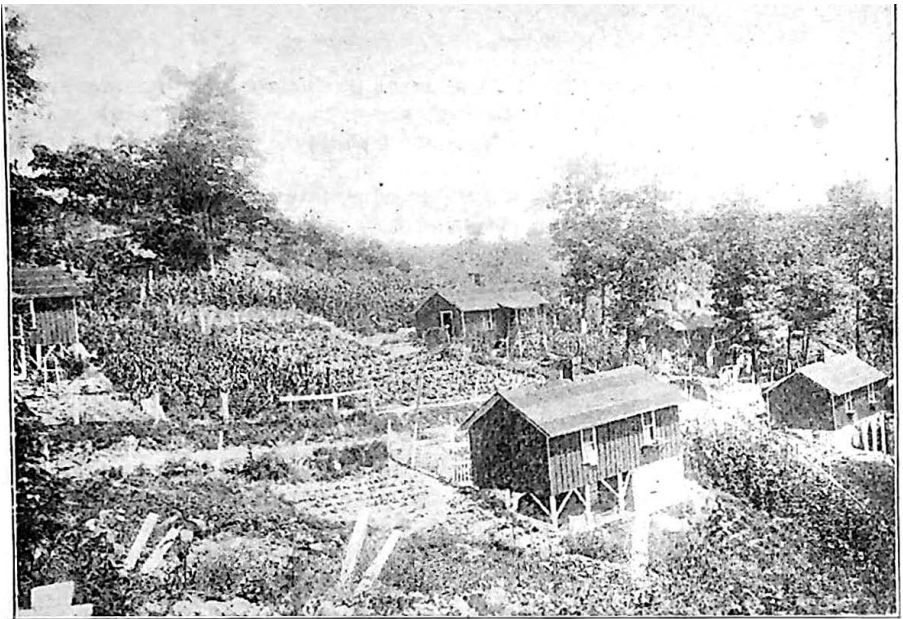
The specific requirements of a number of statutes enacted by the legislature have been enforced and perfected with thoroughness and efficiency. To these, many things have been added, made necessary by war conditions.

The people of West Virginia have responded admirably to every call in supplying the full quota of the finest soldiers in the world; in mining and delivering immense quantities of coal; in the manufacture of lumber; the manufacture of munitions and in transportation, and, best of all, they have responded enthusiastically and patriotically to every call upon them for strenuous efforts to produce our food supplies at home. While this has not been done entirely, under the circumstances we should congratulate ourselves upon the fine results which we have obtained. The tremendous drain upon the man power of the farm, by reason of the war has raised serious labor problems and made it necessary that those not engaged in agricultural pursuits should lend a helping hand in every way possible, and the result of the year's work is most commendable indeed, and entitles the whole state to the compliments of every one for the success of the work. The State department of agriculture has taken the lead in the state, all along the line for greater food production by securing ample farm supplies, such as seeds, fertilizers, implements, labor and better transportation, so that an inventory shows a decided increase in some cases.

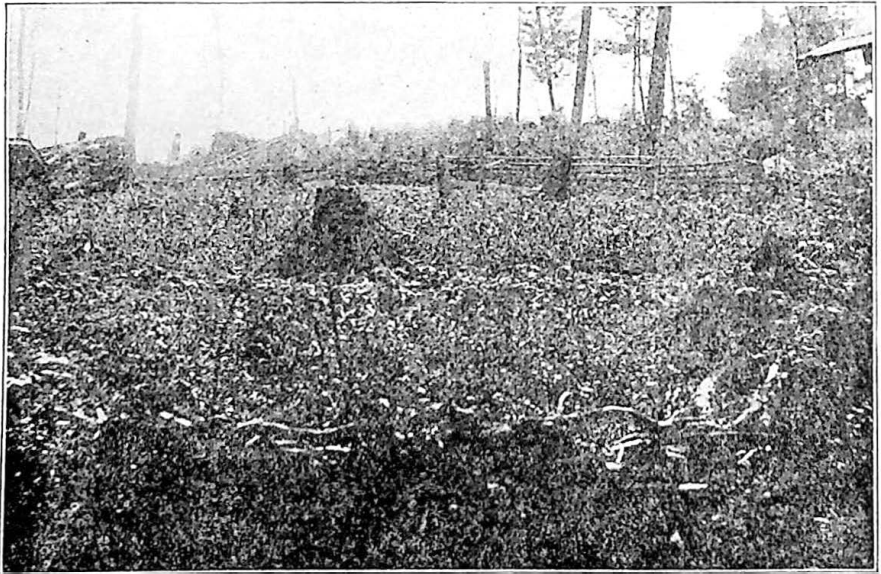
## Patriotic Garden League.

In order to get the best results out of the work of the non-agricultural element the Patriotic Garden League was originated and first organized by the department in Charleston. The mayor of the city and some of the most prominent citizens were made officers of the organization, branches of which were headed by various civic, professional and industrial organizations. These cooperated with agents of the department, enlisting those who took part in the work; securing for use unoccupied lots in and around the city; in some cases providing partial cultivation; planning the work; aiding in securing proper seeds; directing cultivation in every way and otherwise encouraging the enterprise.

Those who took part in the work are to be complimented upon the fine results which followed. This plan was adopted, as nearly as possible, and put into effect in most of the towns and cities in the State, as well as at institutions, mining, lumber and industrial centers and camps. In sections which were regarded as typically non-agricultural, thousands of the finest gardens have been grown. No class of people in the state have responded more intelligently and efficiently than the mine and factory managers and workers.



MINERS' GARDENS, WEYANOKE.—SHOWING WORK OF PATRIOTIC GARDEN LEAGUE.



PATRIOTIC LEAGUE GARDEN WORK ON CUT OVER LAND.



The National War Garden Commission of Washington, D. C., composed of a large membership, headed by ex-secretary of agriculture, Hon. James Wilson—a voluntary organization for the promotion of food production—adopted the West Virginia plan as the best in the whole country and recommended it to other states for their adoption. This work will be intensified for the coming year.

#### Sire Registration Law.

This act of the legislature went into effect on April 1, 1918. It is designed to eliminate all breeding animals infected with communicable diseases and defects, such as cataract, amaurosis, (glass); periodic ophthalmia, (moon blindness); laryngeal hemiplegia, (roaring or whistling); pulmonary, (heaves, broken wind); chorea, (St. Vitus' dance, crampiness, shivering string halt); bone spavin; ringbone; sidebone; navicular (diseases of coffin joint); curb, with curby formation of hocks; glanders, *farcy maladie de coit*; urethral gleet; mange and melanosis. The law is mandatory as to the examination and registration of stallions, but is optional with breeders of cattle, sheep and hogs.

The department is equipped with the Stud Book of all Live Stock Breeders' Associations, showing the registry of all animals. All the licensed veterinarians of the state are authorized to make examination on the health and condition of the animals, and the result of the year's work up to date shows:

#### Stallions Registered.

Pure Bred.....	208	Bulls .....	40
Grade.....	29	Boars .....	9
Scrub.....	165		—
			49
	502		

The ultimate results of the right enforcement of this act will be to greatly encourage maintenance of pure bred herds and flocks and will doubtless eliminate, finally, the use of all scrub animals for breeding purposes. Now that West Virginia has already taken such a forward stand in maintaining pure bred animals it is hard to estimate the immense benefits which will grow out of this act of the legislature. The veterinarians and the breeders have entered into the enforcement of this act in a splendid spirit and much good has already been accomplished. The fees derived from the enforcement are not sufficient to carry on the work. Some provisions should be made by the legislature.

#### Work Among Negroes.

Along with other specific activities of the department during the year, much has been done among the colored people of the State. Negro agents from the department—both men and women—have visited every place in the State where there was any appreciable number of colored people, and by lectures, conferences, demonstrations, etc., have greatly stimulated interest in agriculture among them.



This has not been confined to those now engaged in agriculture, but has been chiefly directed to those who are non-agricultural people. The objects of the work have been manifold.

1st.—To encourage ownership and settlement upon lands for agriculture.

2nd.—To encourage thrift and industry and elevate the standard of citizenship among them along religious, moral, educational and economic lines.

While there are one hundred thousand farmers in the State, it is a lamentable fact that there are only about five or six hundred negro farmers—or about one-half of one per cent. of that race—who are actively engaged in agriculture. The remainder congregate around cities, mining camps and other centers where the majority of them live in rented houses—and often in unsanitary conditions and surroundings—a condition which serves to impede their upward progress.

The main object of the department has been to encourage as many of them as possible—as well as the land owners—to meet on a common level. In other words, to inculcate in them an inclination and disposition to purchase land and at the same time to find land for them, and thus establish rural communities of negroes. The effort has met with great encouragement from all classes in all parts of the State. This subject has been thoroughly discussed at all of the annual sessions of the leading religious organizations in the State, by the commissioner of agriculture and others of the department, as well as by prominent churchmen and laymen, all of whom have manifested great interest. Two of the most prominent organizations, viz: the A. M. E. church and the Baptist church have appointed standing commissions for the purpose of carrying on this work in conjunction with the department of agriculture at Charleston.

For the first time, perhaps, in the history of the country, efficient and trained negro women have been employed. These women have visited churches, schools and homes for the purpose of doing—in a general way—what might be termed "Welfare Work," but chiefly to encourage the production and conservation of food by house to house work, conferences, addresses at schools and churches and by canning and preserving demonstrations. Much has been accomplished in the increased production of food, as well as in the quantity saved.

From time to time, fourteen members of this race have been employed by the department and sent out upon this mission. As far as West Virginia is concerned, this work was never attempted before by any department of public service. A vast amount of good has been accomplished and it should be continued. The class of people employed in the work was invariably efficient, aggressive and thoroughly trained and represented the very best there is in the negro race anywhere.

The commissioner intends to amplify and continue this work from year to year and thereby open the door of hope to a people—already too long, in many respects, neglected—and to afford them the deserved opportunity to work out their own salvation in the social and economic world by helping them to help themselves.

The commissioner of agriculture has conceived the idea that West Virginia can grow its own broom corn and manufacture its own brooms. At first one would suppose the production of broom corn and the manufacture

### Brooms and Broom Corn.

of brooms was a very trifling enterprise for this State, but upon investigation one will be convinced that it is a very conservative estimate to place the annual cost of brooms in our State—for the whole people—at probably \$3,000,000 or more.

At the present time—including the brooms made at Mcunndsville by the prisoners, which are made out of imported broom corn and usually sold outside of the state—there are relatively a very small number of brooms being made in the State. It has been ascertained by the department, that broom corn can be produced in the State in quantities which will make it a very profitable crop. Recent experiences in the production of broom corn and the manufacture of brooms—both hand-made and power-made—show that this can be developed into a very successful industry.

If the department can bring about the result of the State's producing its own broom corn and making its own brooms—thus saving the importation of 3,000,000 brooms into the State and stopping the sending out of the State, each year, the sum of \$3,000,000.00 in cash—it will amply justify the money laid out by the State in the maintenance of its State department of agriculture.

Ordinary brooms are selling at this time at from \$1.00 to \$1.50 each. A ton of high class broom corn, at the present time, will market at \$500.00; and this is not considered an excessive crop; hence, it will be seen very clearly, that this is a very profitable crop to grow, considering that no more skill and labor are necessary for the production of broom corn than that of the ordinary field corn. It has been conclusively shown that much of the soil and climate of West Virginia is admirably suited to the production of high class broom corn.

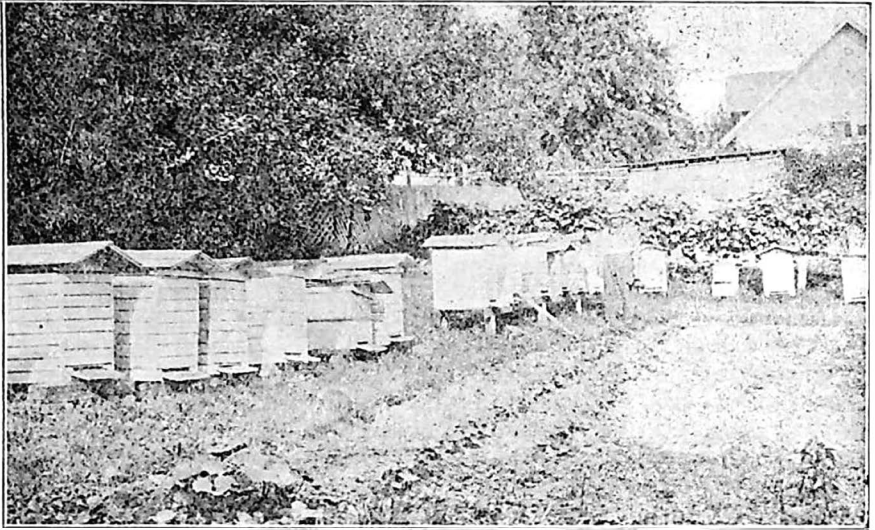
### Bee Industry.

The bee industry—which is experiencing its first year in the history of the State of West Virginia under legal protection—is being rapidly developed under scientific directions, and has by far exceeded the fondest expectations of its promoters in the department of agriculture. Many people were instructed—for the first time—as to the exceedingly great value of the honey bee in agriculture, not only on account of honey it produced, but because of its association with the pollenization of bloom.

Interest, at first, was somewhat retarded on account of the lack of knowledge of the habits of the bee and the fundamental principles of bee-keeping. Quite a few who owned bees, but kept them in non-productive hives, were prevailed upon to transfer their bees into modern hives and for the first time received an excellent crop of honey. In a number of cases where only a few pounds had been produced heretofore, a yield ranging all the way from one hundred and twenty-five pounds to one hundred and fifty pounds was reported.

Many orchardists were advised to place bees in their orchards in order to facilitate the proper pollenization of fruit bloom, with the result that their crops showed a marked increase over that of previous years.

With the interest intensified, many bee-keepers have taken advantage of



A MODERN APIARY THAT PAYS.



AN UNPRODUCTIVE APIARY.

the opportunity to ally themselves with the West Virginia Bee-Keepers' Association, the object of which is to spread information concerning improved methods and production; to inform the public as to the value of honey as a food; the importance of the business of honey production; the value it is to other crops, and to assist in checking the spread of infectious and destructive bee diseases.

Besides becoming members of the Bee-Keepers' Association many felt the need of a local association, where it would be possible to meet local conditions. With the assistance of the department four such associations were organized.

The total number of bee-keepers visited by the different inspectors was 1,577. The total number of colonies reported was 14,088. The number of cases of American foul brood treated was one hundred and nine; the number of cases of European foul brood treated was thirty-seven.

It might be well to state that it is the aim of the department to complete the general survey of bee-keeping in reference to bee diseases and the general status of the industry, this season. When this is accomplished we shall be able to report the status of bee culture in this State in its relations to other states.

The prospects for future development in this industry are exceptionally bright and with the general interest which is being shown by a large number of individuals, it will only be a question of a short while until West Virginia will take high place and rank along with the other honey-producing states, in the production of this product.

According to statistics obtained from bee-keepers in all counties in the state, the average production per colony last season was approximately 15.5 pounds. Taking into consideration the number of colonies reported by the last census, this would indicate an approximate production of 1,800,000 pounds.

The outlook, as it appears at the present time, is that the production this season will by far exceed that of past seasons.

#### **Special Investigation of Fruit Growing Possibilities of Portions of the State.**

The special agents of the department have devoted much of the time during the year to the investigation of the fruit possibilities and the introduction of methods for developing these possibilities in certain parts of the State.

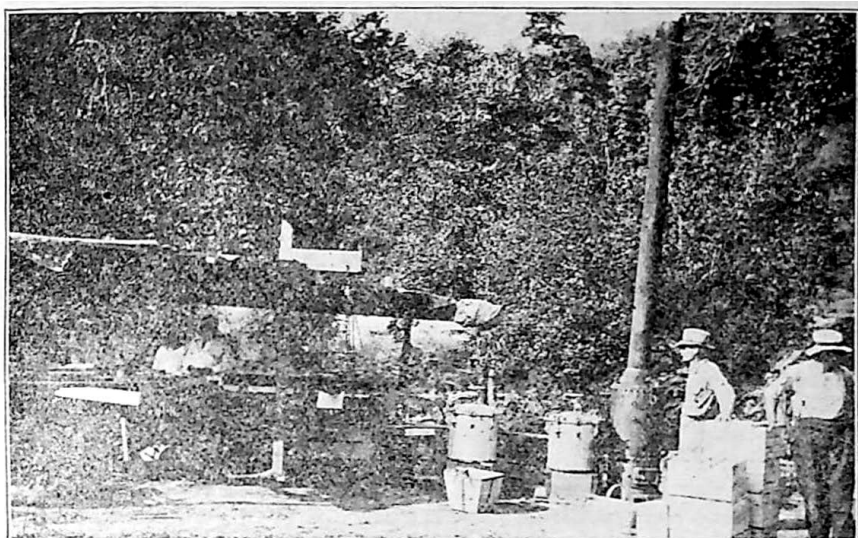
It has been clearly demonstrated that no State in the Union, or country in the world, can surpass West Virginia in yield and perfection of color and flavor in its fruit, nevertheless, it is well known that while this industry has been highly developed in the Northern and Eastern Panhandles of the State, and in a limited way at points in the Ohio valley below the Northern Panhandle, that there are still vast areas of the State—where fruit growing can be brought to great perfection in which the industry is almost wholly neglected. The home orchard has become almost obsolete in these sections, and these investigations are carried on for the purpose of stimulating interest in the industry. There are so many inviting fields of labor for intelligent activity that this important

and attractive industry has been greatly neglected. In the meantime—in the usual way—disease and insect enemies have been introduced and spread all over these large areas and in some cases they have practically wiped out the orchards that were there. This can only be corrected by the introduction and use of proper spraying devices and material for the extermination and control of these enemies of fruit and fruit trees. The manufacturers of spray and spray materials have been enlisted in this undertaking. Depots of supplies have been established in a number of places, proper spraying machines and supplies of materials have been secured at the lowest cost by these agents, and demonstrations have been given of their use in Raleigh, Summers, Mason, Kanawha, Ohio, Fayette, Putnam, McDowell, Mingo and Cabell counties. In pursuance of this work. Bulletin No. 35 was prepared by these agents and issued under the title of "Handy Spray Calendar," and general information on spraying orchards and gardens was given. So popular was this bulletin, that the first edition of 10,000 copies was quickly exhausted and still another edition was printed and distributed. In consequence of this work it is believed that great stores of valuable food will be produced. The work will be intensified and extended in proportion to its importance. Some day we will appreciate the necessity of forty-five centimeter ideas in pest fighting. People have not properly learned to fear things that are not clearly in view. If army worms were occasionally the size of boa-constrictors, and if house flies for a few hours could be as big as army tanks and fruit scales could suddenly swell to the dimensions of whales, then things would be seen in their true proportions. Worms, scales, beetles, weevils and rodents annually gnaw a billion dollar hole in the world's purse. They are the silent partners of agriculture and horticulture and manage to get more than an even break. But because they are individually so insignificant, we do not consider their numbers and acquaint ourselves with the appalling fact that every American pays as much to board these pests as he expends on his own table.

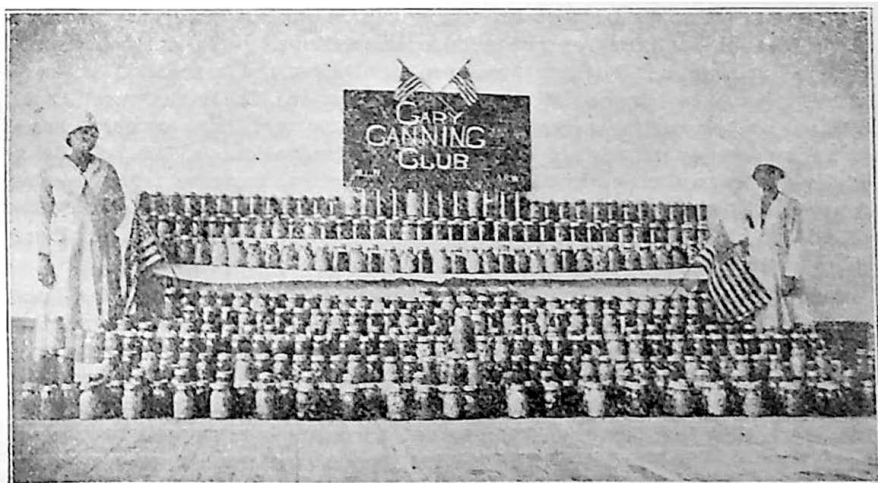
#### The Establishment of Canneries.

The conservation of perishable fruits and vegetables is of great importance. Markets are sometimes overrun with these fresh products during the season of ripening and very often great quantities are lost for the lack of facilities for taking care of the temporary surplus. The fear of such losses, in many cases, serves to reduce the acreage and production and thus the supply is greatly limited. To overcome this state of affairs, the department has set about the introduction of canneries of moderate capacity, expecting to introduce the commercial cannery through enterprises of private companies and fruit growers associations to take care of the heavy production of communities, and for the introduction of low cost but efficient canning outfits sufficiently large to handle the production of the average large farm enterprises or for limited communities of smaller farms. The department has succeeded in establishing several such enterprises in a number of counties and others have been engaged for use the coming year. There is no good reason for West Virginia to buy train loads of canned and preserved fruits from other states, for





A SMALL BUT SUCCESSFULLY OPERATED CANNERY.



DISPLAY OF COMMUNITY KITCHEN WORK. UNDER AUSPICES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

the finest quality and maximum quantity can be grown here, as has been demonstrated over and over. A good citizen of Kanawha county, this year, from four hundred and seventy tomato plants, has supplied his family, has been liberal in gifts to his friends, has canned enough for the family for the year and has sold \$280 worth of tomatoes in Charleston. Another good citizen of Mason county from a measured quarter of an acre, after supplying all the wants of three families, at this time has sold \$347 worth of tomatoes. Carried into commercial quantities commensurate with the demand of the State, it is easily seen that truck growing in West Virginia is an industry of such great possibility as to command the consideration of the finest business men in it.

A scarcity of sugar has made it necessary to develop sorghum molasses, maple sugar and other sources of sweets. The maple sugar industry has been pressed to the extreme, and the sorghum industry has been greatly expanded throughout the country and in West Virginia. The department—through its special agents—has had much to do with this and an up-to-date complete sorghum-making outfit has been bought by the department, installed and thoroughly tried out. It is a success and all the facts concerning its cost and operation will be extended among the people during the winter and coming season. The introduction of this device will greatly enhance interest in this important industry.

A modern evaporator for reducing maple sap to syrup has been secured by the department and installed by the White Sulphur Hotel Company.

Sorghum and maple syrup reducing machinery should be used extensively in the production of high grade syrups and molasses. The valleys and dales of West Virginia possess all the soil and climate requirements for the finest sorghum cane, and no better sugar maple forests are found in any land than in this State.

Agents of the department have done much during the year to bring about the development of production associations, particularly canners' associations, of which there has been one organized representing practically all of the canners of the State, and several Truck Growers' Associations, representing a large number of important land owners, have been brought up to a state of permanent organization. This will be a great benefit to the State, will increase production, increase profits to the grower, will stapleize the product and bring about an improved method of packing and will raise the standard of these productions in West Virginia and other markets.

There should be established smaller canning associations, by the hundreds, throughout the state. The cost of the little machinery needed would more than be paid back in excess profits and saving the first year. The necessity for this activity is most eloquently told in the fact that less than one per cent of canned beans used in West Virginia are canned in the State, and less than ten per cent of all canned, preserved and dried fruits and vegetables, put on the market, bought and used by the citizens of the State, are produced within its borders. There is no better product on the market than that grown in the State.

### Crop Pest.

An act of the legislature known as the "Crop Pest Law," requires inspection and licensing of nurseries in the State, and licensing the sale of nursery stock from other States, when such nurseries are properly certified by designated inspecting officers of those states.

The act also provides for the appointment of a State entomologist, whose duties are set out in the act. The legislature made an appropriation for carrying out this statute and for the promotion of the horticultural and truck industry of the State.

During the year, the State entomologist has been active and efficient in the inspection of nurseries and orchards and in the establishment of quarantines against the importation of five-leaf pines, currants and goose berries.

The object of the quarantine is for the purpose of preventing the introduction of a disease known as white pine blister rust. This is a fungous disease which has for its host plants, wild and cultivated gooseberries and currants, white pine trees and other five-leaf pines. The disease has come to this country from Europe on imported white pine seedlings. This quarantine has been rigidly enforced. During the year careful outlook and investigation have been made with a view to locating any occurrence of this disease. White pines are especially adapted for re-forestation of denuded and cut-over lands. They grow quickly and are profitable for timber. They are also extensively used for ornamenting private and public grounds. The white pine is one of the most valuable timbers of the State and covers a very considerable area in native forests. Some of the areas have been cut over already; but in such regions where their new growth has not been destroyed by fire, valuable second growth pines are coming on. The State entomologist and the commissioner of agriculture are members of the national committee, whose business it is to disseminate information and institute control practices, such as quarantines and other preventive measures against the introduction and spread of this disease.

Another very important work done by the above appropriation has been the encouragement of a greater food production, of gardens, truck patches and commercial trucking enterprises. This work has been carried along collaterally with the work done under the operation of the Patriotic Garden League, herein mentioned. The influence and results which have been achieved by the department in this respect—during the years 1917-8—has far exceeded its most sanguine expectations. It has been noticeable everywhere in the State and should have been obvious to every one. In cities, towns, along railroad rights-of-ways, in the country, among the shop workers, mine workers, factory workers,—in fact, everywhere, there has been an increased production of this sort of food stuff, both in quantity and quality.

Space will not permit a detailed statement of this, but in many sections, the citizens have regarded the opportunity for entering into the work in such an energetic way that all of the demands have been satisfied during the summer and fall, and an immense quantity of the finest vegetables and fruits have been canned, preserved and stored up for the winter.



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**Live Stock Sanitation Law.**

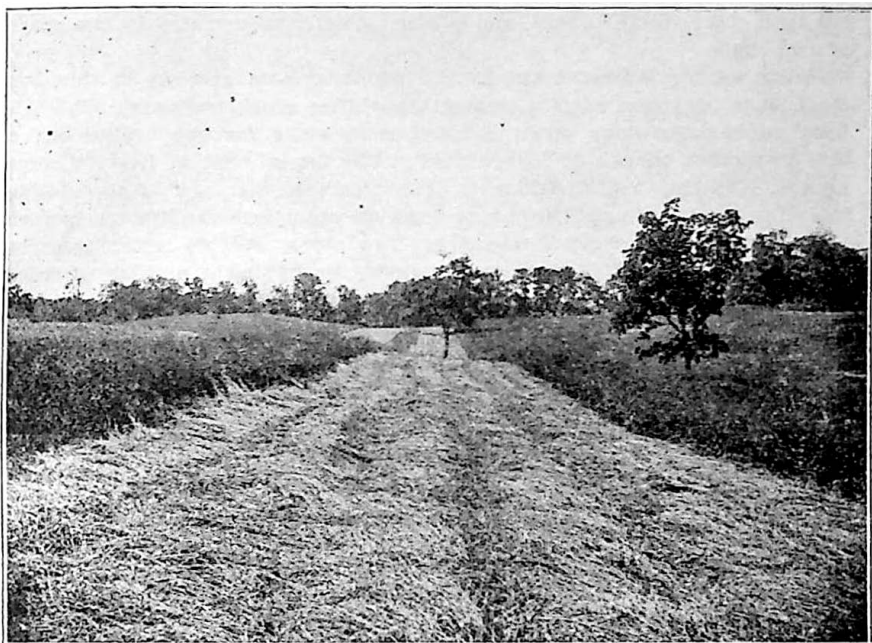
This statute—which provides for the control of infectious and contagious diseases among live stock, such as blackleg, glanders, hog cholera and hydrophobia—has been vigorously enforced and handled by the commissioner and his able corps of veterinarians. The consulting veterinarians appointed by the commissioner—who are men trained in the best veterinary schools in the country—have taken a lively interest in carrying out the provisions of this statute along broad lines. They are thoroughly organized and act in perfect accord with the commissioner, not only in the treatment of diseases, but by way of introducing better sanitary practices and better care, feeding and breeding of animals. The consulting veterinarians have done splendid work all over the State in the important service required under the law concerning the importation of breeding animals, all of which—before entering the state—must be certified as free from contagious and infectious diseases; and in the enforcement of quarantines and making tests of animals, where they have crept into the State without having been tested or certified. They have likewise met every demand, although, sometimes with considerable inconvenience, in the examination and certification of breeding animals to be shipped into other States. This is an exceedingly important branch of the service, because where animals that are shipped from one part of the country to the other are not examined as to these diseases, and where the work is indifferently done, it is a source of contamination and spreads disease probably more than in any other way.

It is not an uncommon thing to find unscrupulous dealers who gather up job lots of uncertified breeding animals and drive them across the line from other states in order to escape the expense of examination and more often because the animals are suspected of having these diseases. They are bought up by some of our own people and then the State has the difficulty upon it to test, appraise, condemn and pay for the animal found to be diseased.

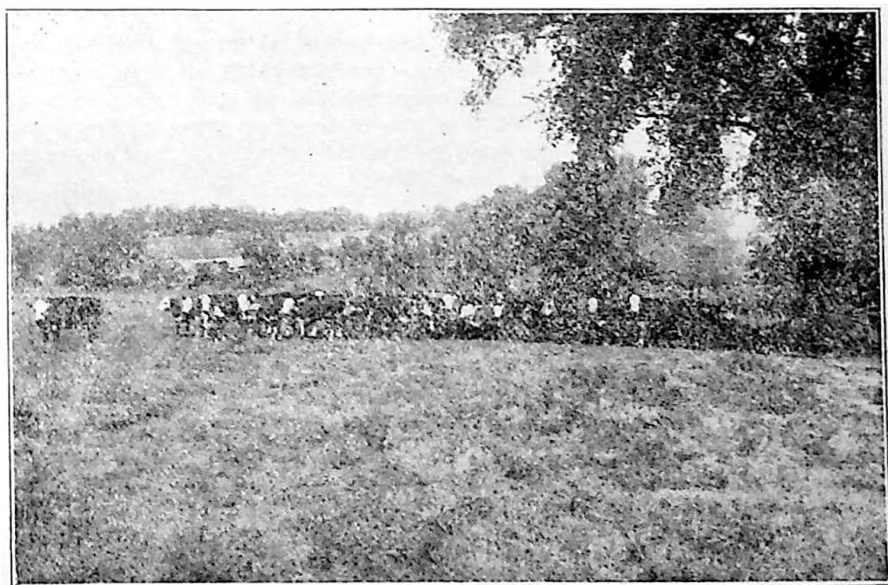
The department should be supplied with additional funds with which it may more perfectly patrol the borders of the State, for the purpose of breaking up this iniquitous practice. To bring live stock into the State in this manner is unlawful—a fraud upon innocent purchasers—and will work a hardship upon live stock owners all over the state.

In cases of an outbreak of hog cholera, it is the duty of the consulting veterinarian to enforce quarantine on the premises upon which the diseased hogs are found, and to confine them and treat them until the trouble is ended. Great difficulty has been experienced in handling hog cholera in localities where the law permits live stock to run at large. In such cases quarantine is well nigh impossible, and the greatest losses which have been sustained from this disease have been in such communities and under such conditions. It would seem that some additional legislation is necessary in order to make it possible to eradicate this destructive disease in these cases.

The war has created an unusual difficulty and confusion in this important work, as in almost every other enterprise. A number of splendid consulting veterinarians have gone into the war in the capacity of their



FOUR TONS OF ALFALFA PER ACRE. ON LAND TREATED WITH NATIVE MARL.



A TYPICAL WEST VIRGINIA HEREFORD RANCH.

chosen profession, or as soldiers. Notwithstanding this fact, the service has been commendable, indeed, and is being greatly appreciated by the people of the State.

Under appropriations made by the legislature on account of this law, there is a provision for the promotion of live stock industry. This has been taken advantage of in a number of ways for the betterment of this important branch of agriculture. The department is locating, mapping and making examinations of cut-over areas, with a view to bringing them to the attention of those who desire to enter into the live stock work, especially that of sheep husbandry. The object of this effort is to increase and develop this important industry by having a number of tracts of suitable land available, for purchase or rent, by those who wish to engage in it. Also to secure prices of terms and sale, and to conduct necessary negotiations in order to bring the shepherd and the land owner together. It is one thing to say West Virginia is good for sheep husbandry, but it is a very different thing to have a specific part of West Virginia to which the shepherd or stockman contemplating locating in the State, may be shown, and which will satisfy him. It is for this purpose that specific information and description of a number of available and suitable areas of land are being assembled by the special agents of the department.

In addition to this, sheep are being located; prices for which they may be purchased are being ascertained, and all necessary information concerning them, so that any one desiring to go into the business of sheep husbandry, or wishing to increase his flock, may be served. Some car loads of sheep have already been brought into the State, and the indications are that many more will be handled in this way in the very near future.

No country in the world produces finer grass for fattening cattle than West Virginia. Large areas in the State—much of which has been cleared—are magnificently adapted to the most luscious grasses. Thousands of cattle every year are marketed from the State—from three to five years old—which command the cream of the market prices, and they are cattle that never in their lives have tasted grain.

#### Rat Campaign.

A successful and wonderfully useful rat campaign was carried on by the department of agriculture during the past year, in which practical and efficient methods were employed to destroy rodents and keep them out of the mills, factories, store rooms and houses. Information was spread throughout the State and a special week was given over by thousands of people to clearing their premises of rats and mice. The result of this effort has been that it has become an established habit to keep rats and mice from collecting in mines, factories, farm houses and other places. This effort has been worth probably \$1,000,000 to the State, as it is estimated that rats destroy annually about \$5,000,000 worth of food and property.

It is noteworthy that shortly after its inauguration of this rat campaign, the same effort was made by the United States government, at Wash-

ington, and in a number of states. The department in carrying out this campaign, among other things recommended and relied chiefly upon the following formula for killing rats and mice:

The following mixture is very attractive and palatable to rats and mice and produces intestinal troubles, which cause death in a few hours. One pound of sugar (brown sugar is better) one pound of cheese, one pound of flour, one pound of corn meal and two pounds of plaster of paris (dental plaster of paris is better.) Mix dry; place in small paper bags and distribute about premises where rats and mice frequent most.

#### Additional Quarters for the Department.

In carrying out the greatly increased service required of the department additional laboratories and office space have become necessary. The commissioner of agriculture hit upon the happy plan of supplying this need by using some unutilized space in the capitol basement.

The capitol building—already overcrowded—afforded no relief, so he went into the old, unused basement of the capitol, sewered it, put in concrete and cement floors and complete up-to-date plumbing, lighting and wiring, to the end that fourteen splendid rooms—together with halls, closets, dark rooms for photographic work, all splendidly lighted and ventilated—have been added to the equipment.

This is not only a valuable accession to the department in its work, but has added several hundred thousand dollars worth of property to the capitol building.

This space is being used for the installation of agricultural exhibits; museum of natural resources of the state, office and photographic rooms, mailing rooms, seed laboratories, editorial rooms, and entomological, chemical and pathological laboratories.

#### Fertilizer Law.

The fertilizer law being administered by this department, has had careful attention throughout the year. Prof. B. H. Hite, chief chemist, and his able staff, have carried out the provisions of this law fully and with entire satisfaction to everybody concerned. This service has been called upon much more during the year than ever before; particularly, in getting fertilizer into the State.

Strange to say, notwithstanding bad transportation conditions and the lack of supply in some of the important material used in the production of fertilizer, the amount has not differed from that used in normal times, although the price has greatly advanced.

#### Weekly Market Bulletin.

This little publication—issued weekly by the department of agriculture—was begun by sending mimeograph copies to a few people in the State and its contents consisted chiefly of things wanted and things for sale among agricultural folks. Since that time it has grown in proportion, in a number of ways, and is now an illustrated, printed bulletin of a 10,000 edition, recognized by the United States postal authorities and mailed

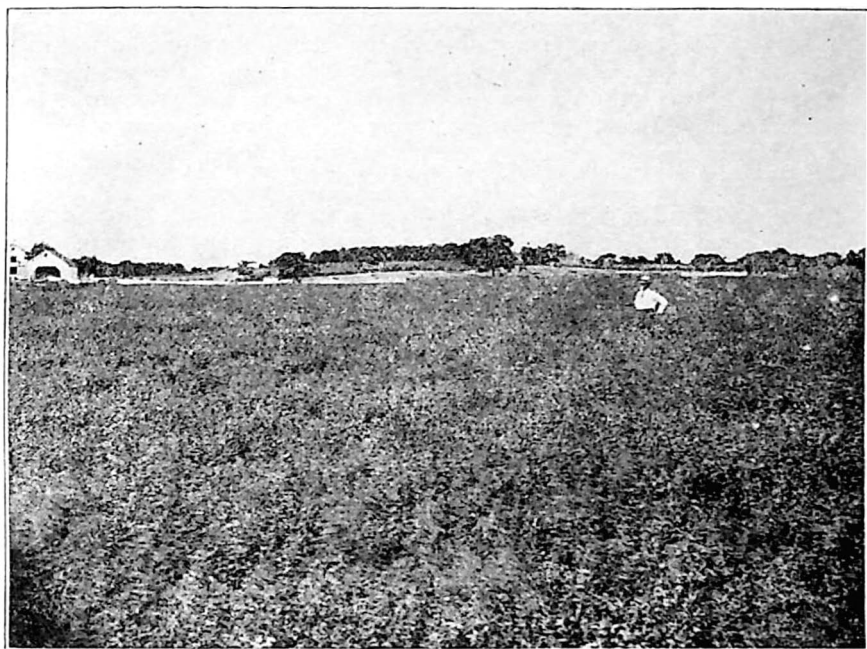
under special regulations and laws of the United States. Every week it carries discussions of some important agricultural subject and many suggestions and hints in relation to current subjects of agricultural interest, and publishes classified lists of things wanted by citizens and of things for sale of an agricultural nature. It is among the popular things which the department of agriculture at Charleston is doing. Its list of subscribers and correspondence is rapidly increasing and its usefulness is far greater than most persons would suppose. Many accommodations and conveniences have been rendered by it to a great many citizens and thousands of dollars worth of property have been bought and sold through its agency. More and more it is serving in that commendable effort of the department to bring the man who has something to sell in direct contact with the man who wants to buy something, without any cost to either, and thus business is facilitated, many citizens are accommodated and served, at a very trifling cost to the state. Those who desire to be on the mailing list of this bulletin, should send a card to James H. Stewart, Commissioner of Agriculture, Charleston, W. Va.

#### Bureau of Markets.

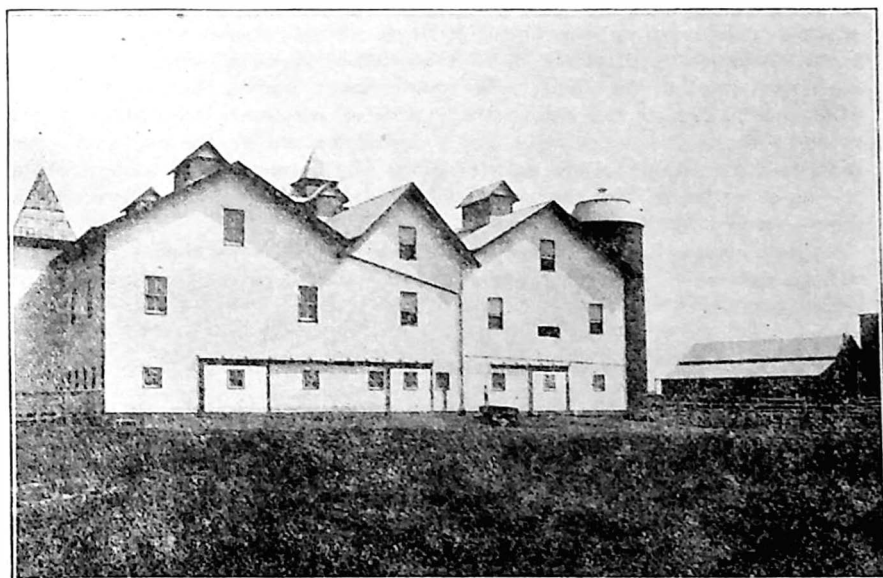
This bureau was organized under a law passed by the last legislature and has accomplished much good during the year. Members of the bureau staff have visited the National Buyers' Association Meet, at New York City, which afforded opportunity to meet Field Buyers of horticultural and agricultural products and to explain what West Virginia had, and when it would be ready for market. Visits have been made to the regions producing some special crop and to peach and apple sections. Bulletins have been published giving the names and addresses of companies and individuals having fruit for sale, showing the kind, quality and quantity. These have been sent to the buyers in and out of the State. Lists of responsible buyers of fruit and other agricultural productions have been published and put in the hands of a large number of producers. This arrangement has proven very satisfactory indeed, to all concerned and has facilitated transactions, especially in bringing the buyer directly to the producer, thus eliminating commissions and in most cases resulting in the sale of the product at the point of production. The matter of food containers, barrels, crates, carriers, baskets, etc., have been handled very successfully by this bureau.

Notwithstanding the extra conditions by reason of the war, efficient transportation, through the activities of officers of this department of perishable products, such as peaches, apples, etc., have been handled with great success and with minimum inconvenience and loss. Much service has been given to the farmer and the consumer in the marketing of potatoes, turnips, corn, cattle, hogs and sheep. Much assistance has been rendered in the purchase of lime, fertilizers, implements, seeds and other agricultural supplies. In general, this bureau has been especially beneficial in numerous instances in bringing the consumer and producer in much closer touch with each other. A State canners' association has been formed. This has been very beneficial already, in the matter of standardizing the pack, systematizing the selling and buying, settling questions





ALFALFA LAND TREATED WITH NATIVE MARL.



A MODERN STOCK BARN IN THE SOUTH BRANCH VALLEY.

arising between growers and packers, and, to some extent, difficulties between the laborer and the packer.

A list of the commercial canners of the State—showing the approximate number of cases each would pack, and the kind of goods packed, consisting chiefly of tomatoes, corn, peaches, pears and pumpkins—has been made public and distributed among the buyers, wholesale houses, etc. Packers are also furnished the list of buyers under the operation of this bureau.

This organization bids fair to have a long and useful life and will eventually reach all over the state in its membership and influence. The work is now in a developmental state and is sure to grow wonderfully in favor, and in service to a greatly increased number of citizens from year to year.

#### Statistics.

In order to get a proper check on the production and consumption of food which can be produced in West Virginia, the department has had several of its special agents gathering detailed information in several counties, on production, and in the whole state for the importation of various meats, vegetables, both raw and canned and otherwise preserved; grains, stock, feeds, forage, fruits, live stock, poultry products, dairy products, brooms and broom corn, such as can be grown successfully in the State. The object of securing these statistics is chiefly to know in what productions West Virginia is short and to locate the markets throughout the State for the benefit of the growers and producers. This is partially completed for the year ending June 30, 1918. The amount of these importations from actual figures and from carefully compiled estimates, is enormous and also unbelievable. A single outside broker shows from his books an actual importation of \$7,000,000.00 of these products in a wholesale way during the year. A single meat packer has sold almost \$7,000,000.00 during the same time. Several wholesale enterprises show by their books the importation and distribution within the State of more than half a million dollars each of dried and canned beans alone; while the total estimate for the state would probably—for these two items alone—exceed \$20,000,000.00.

On the completion of this work—which will be very soon—the result will be published in bulletin form and distributed to the mailing lists of the department.

#### Publications.

The following Bulletins were issued by the department: No. 19, Handling and Preserving of Pork and Pork Products; No. 20, West Virginia Fertilizer Law; No. 21, West Virginia Market Law; No. 22, West Virginia Apiary Law; No. 23, West Virginia Sire Registration Law; No. 24, State Crop Pest Law and Rules and Regulations of the Commissioner; No. 25, West Virginia Apple Packing Law; No. 26, A Census of the Peach Crop of 1917 in West Virginia; No. 27, List of Fruit Buyers; No. 28, Hog Cholera; No. 29, West Virginia Dog Law; No. 30, West Virginia Live

Stock and Directory of Breeders; No. 31, The Home Garden; No. 32, Enclosures and Trespasses; No. 33, Transferring of Bees; No. 34, West Virginia Seed Law; No. 35, Handy Spray Calendar; No. 36, Commercial Fertilizer Report and the Weekly Market Bulletin.

#### Seed Law.

The seed law of the State, requiring all seeds sold to be examined and certified, has been enforced successfully and energetically in the location of agricultural seeds of the State, bringing the planter in reach of the owner. An immense amount of good has been done; thousands of samples of seeds have been taken and tested. In the case of seed corn tested, the laboratories have been of immense benefit to growers in many places throughout the State. A large number of samples were examined. Much of this corn appeared to be good seed corn, but owing to the late ripening in the fall of 1917, and the extremely cold weather which came on early, much of the seed was absolutely ruined. There can be no doubt that the department—by services in this alone—has added fully five per cent to the value of the corn crop this year, which means in figures a million and a quarter dollars. Those in charge of the work are now busy advising the growers upon the best way to harvest, select and store seeds for next year's use. Much good can be done in this way. Equipment for this service is first-class and the department is doing as fine work in testing and analyzing seeds as can be done anywhere in the country. This is a very important branch of the department's work.

#### Museum and Exhibits.

The statute creating the department of agriculture at Charleston makes it the duty of the commissioner to collect and maintain a museum of the natural resources of the State, and much of this material has been secured and is being installed in the new quarters herein described, in the basement of the capitol. This material will consist of a permanent, durable exhibit and a collection of perishable products. The latter, of course, must be renewed from time to time. Among the things and materials collected are forages, grains, canned, preserved and dried fruits and vegetables, honey, sorghum, maple syrups and products; fresh fruits and vegetables representing the best products and most popular varieties; wool and woollen products; dried and cured meats; edible native nuts; poultry and dairy products. In addition there are displays of forest products, coal, coke, limestone, soils, glass sand, iron ore, pottery and other clays, etc.

#### Our Honor Roll.

Since the United States has become involved in the great war, many of this department's staff have been called to the colors. The commissioner has purchased a beautiful metallic tablet designated "Our Honor Roll," and the name of every member of the staff so called, is inscribed on it. Thus far the following names are enrolled: Cecil W. Wood, S. O. Fisher, R. R. Pharr, Donald Hoffman, Frederick Hawley, W. O. Hughes, Gilbert A. Wilson, Paul Dayton, Henry Sheppard, S. M. Langford, Howard Savill and Arch E. Otto.



With much sadness we record the death of Hon. Charles H. Henning, Chief of the Bureau of Markets, at Charleston.

Mr. Henning leaves a legion of friends and he will be greatly missed in his chosen field of work as well as all over the State where he was so widely and popularly known.

He was born in Wheeling, forty-four years ago, at which place he has had his home. For twelve years he was clerk of the circuit court of the county. He was afterwards connected with prominent departments of the State at Charleston; assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the National Republican Executive Committee; candidate for nomination for secretary of state in 1916; identified intimately with the Legislature as an officer and subsequently Chief of the Bureau of Markets of the State Department of Agriculture, which position he filled with great credit to himself and the State.

**BANKING DEPARTMENT.**

S. P. SMITH, Commissioner.

Office: Second Floor, Capitol Building, Charleston.

Among the more important features of the State government, none exceeds in usefulness that of the State banking department. The necessity for the supervision exercised by this department was realized some years ago, and the legislature was prompt in meeting the need. Moreover, as the department has grown in usefulness, it has, also, grown in popular favor; so that, at present, the confidence reposed in it is quite general.

**Commissioner of Banking.**

Provision is made for the appointment, by the governor, every four years, of some competent person as commissioner of banking. This official is required to be a man of probity and experience. Nor may he be interested—either directly or indirectly—in any bank or other institution subject to his supervision. In carrying out the work required of him, the commissioner may designate and appoint three assistants, who shall have the same qualifications as their chief and who, under the direction and authority of the commissioner, may perform any and all duties vested by law in the head of the department.

**Examinations.**

The duties of the commissioner of banking require that he shall—either in person or through his assistants—at least twice within each twelve months, make a thorough examination of the condition of affairs of all banks and other institutions coming under his supervision. To quote from the statute:

“He shall ascertain whether the officers and directors thereof (of banks and other institutions) have properly taken the oath prescribed by law as such, and whether or not the said officers have executed proper and legal bonds in sufficient amounts and with ample security. He shall examine and ascertain whether the books of said institutions are properly kept, and he shall ascertain carefully and fully the assets and liabilities of each and all of said banks and other institutions, and whether such assets are solvent and good or otherwise, and whether all the laws of this State pertaining to banks and banking are carefully observed.”

**Banks In Hands of Receivers.**

Another important duty devolving upon the commissioner is the supervision of banks in the hands of receivers. His duties in this particular are clearly defined, and authority for putting them into execution, is amply provided for in the following from the banking laws:

“The commissioner of banking or his assistants shall examine each and every bank in the hands of a receiver at least once in each six months, until its affairs shall be wound up, and shall file a copy of each said examination with the clerk of the circuit court in the county where such bank is located. Receivers of all insolvent banks shall make reports to the commissioner of banking in the same manner as is required of other banks, and shall cause statements to be published in like manner. Any receiver of an insolvent bank who shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section, or who shall neglect or refuse to submit the affairs of such bank to an examination by the commissioner of banking or his assistant, or who shall violate any of the provisions of this act relating to the examination

of banks, shall be subject to the same penalties provided for officers or employes of banks."

#### Irregularities Corrected.

In addition to the foregoing, the commissioner has authority, if his investigations reveal irregularities in the manner of conducting banks, etc., to direct the attention of the officials of such institutions thereto and to require that such irregularities be corrected. He may, also, in matters in this regard, require the officials in question to make such special reports as he may deem necessary. Proceedings, however, in this particular, are attended with much caution and, always, with the public interest in view.

Other duties of the commissioner are varied and interesting, and for full discussion thereof, reference is made to the banking laws of the State.

#### Commissioner's Report.

On or before the first day of December of each year, the commissioner is required to submit to the governor—verified by affidavit—a full and complete report of all work done by his department, together with such suggestions and recommendations as he may deem proper. This information—with the suggestions and recommendations—is given to the legislature, by the governor, and, in many instances, forms the basis for improved banking legislation.

#### Growth of State Banks.

The growth of the West Virginia State Banks during the preceding year has been phenomenal, showing assets of \$142,000,000, an increase of over thirty percent. Deposits, subject to check, have increased from forty million dollars to sixty-one million dollars; bills payable and re-discounts have decreased from nine hundred thousand dollars to two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars, showing great improvement as to size and condition. Charters have been issued to eleven new banks, making a total of two hundred and four State banks and trust companies.

#### Interesting Information.

The following list of commissioners, assistant commissioners and attaches of the banking department since its incipency will, no doubt, prove of general interest:

#### COMMISSIONERS:

CHARLES W. YOUNG.....April 7, 1892 to April 7, 1893. Charleston, Kanawha County  
 C. A. WEAVER.....April 10, 1893 to March 30, 1897. Martinsburg, Berkeley County  
 O. B. WETZEL.....March 30, 1897 to March 30, 1901. Ravenswood, Jackson County  
 M. A. KENDALL.....April 1, 1901 to April 1905. Charleston, Kanawha County  
 S. V. MATTHEWS.....April 1, 1905 to Nov. 26, 1914. Charleston, Kanawha County  
 (Died while in office)  
 EWD. F. DIEHL, Acting Com...Nov. 27, 1914 to April 1, 1915.  
 S. P. SMITH.....April 1, 1915 ———.

#### ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

S. P. SMITH.....	—————	GEO. M. WEEKLEY.....	1913-
H. P. BRIGHTWELL.....	—————	EDV. F. DIEHL.....	1913-
ONA C. JEFFERYS.....	1909-1915	AMOS BRIGHT.....	1915-



S. P. SMITH  
COMMISSIONER OF BANKING



W. J. HEATHERMAN  
CHIEF DEPARTMENT OF MINES



CHAS. W. BRANDON  
FOREST, GAME & FISH WARDEN  
APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS.



W. M. FOULK  
STATE HISTORIAN  
& ARCHIVIST

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**Giving Worthless Check.**

If any person make, issue and deliver to another for value any check or draft on any bank, and thereby obtain from such other any credit, money, goods or other property of value, and have no funds, or insufficient funds, on deposit to his credit in said bank with which such draft or check may be paid, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, if the amount of such check or draft be under twenty dollars, and upon conviction thereof be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and confined in the county jail not less than one day nor more than thirty days, and if the amount of such check or draft be twenty dollars or over he shall be guilty of a felony and confined in the penitentiary not less than one year nor more than two years, and the drawer of such check or draft shall be prosecuted in the county in which he delivers the same. Provided, however, that if the person who makes, issues and delivers any such check shall, within twenty days from the time he receives actual notice, verbal or written, of the protest of such check, pay the same, he shall not be prosecuted under this section, and any prosecution that may have been instituted within the time above mentioned, shall, if payment of said check be made as aforesaid, be dismissed at the cost of defendant.

Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction to try misdemeanors hereunder.

**Payment of Deposits to Minors.**

Whenever any minor shall make or have credit for a deposit in any bank or trust company in his or her name, such bank or trust company may pay such money on the check or order of such depositor the same as in cases of depositors of legal age, and such payment shall be in all respects valid, except when such bank or trust company has been specifically directed to do otherwise, in writing, by the parent or guardian of such minor.

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**DEPARTMENT OF MINES.**

W. J. HEATHERMAN, Chief of Department.

J. L. HEIZER, Chief Clerk.

Offices: Second Floor of the State house.

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The first law governing the mining industry of the State was enacted by the legislature of 1883, creating the office of State Mine Inspector with one inspector for the entire State. At the session of the legislature of 1887, the act was amended providing for two inspectors and in 1893 was again amended, increasing the number of inspectors to three. At the session of the legislature of 1897, the original act was further amended by providing for a Chief Inspector and four District Inspectors and this number was increased by act of the legislature of 1901 to five District Inspectors and in 1905 to seven District Inspectors.

At the legislative session of 1907, the Department of Mines was created, the head of the department being given the title of "Chief of the Department of Mines," with twelve District Inspectors. This act was again amended at the session of the legislature of 1915 by a provision for three additional District Inspectors, making fifteen in all. At the session of the legislature of 1917 the laws were further amended, placing all sand mines, sand pits, clay mines, clay pits, quarries and cement works under the jurisdiction of the department, and providing for an inspector for same.

The first records of the coal industry of the State are for the year 1880 and show a coal production of 1,404,008 gross tons and 121,715 net tons of coke, giving employment to 3,726 men. This has been steadily increased until the year 1917 shows a production of 79,806,652 gross tons of coal and 2,533,314 tons of coke, employing 88,665 persons.

For the convenience of those interested in this industry, we are showing on the following pages the production of coal by counties for the years 1888 up to and including 1917; and the production of coke from the year 1897 to 1917, inclusive.

#### THE COAL AND COKE INDUSTRY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Comparative Statement Showing the Production in Tons, by Counties for the Fiscal Years from 1888 to 1917 Inclusive.

(Coal is expressed in tons of 2240 pounds;

Coke in tons of 2000 pounds).

Compiled by W. J. HEATHERMAN, Chief of  
Department of Mines.

#### BARBOUR COUNTY

Year /	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1894.....	7,736	.....	1907.....	776,245	34,030
1895.....	.....	.....	1908.....	829,046	44,359
1896.....	.....	.....	1909.....	735,033	27,203
1897.....	31,658	.....	1910.....	805,427	31,898
1898.....	48,600	1 350	1911.....	792 268	19,770
1899.....	63,275	5,980	1912.....	756,395	1,475
1900.....	73,041	12,579	1913.....	964,627	16,005
1901.....	226,047	12,666	1914.....	1,098,496	26,353
1902.....	394,768	15,682	1915.....	962,228	16,128
1903.....	525,924	20,991	1916.....	1,096,358	36,084
1904.....	690,897	19,128	1917.....	1,306,983	43,789
1905.....	556 158	11,967			
1906.....	638,263	17,643		13,469,462	414,980

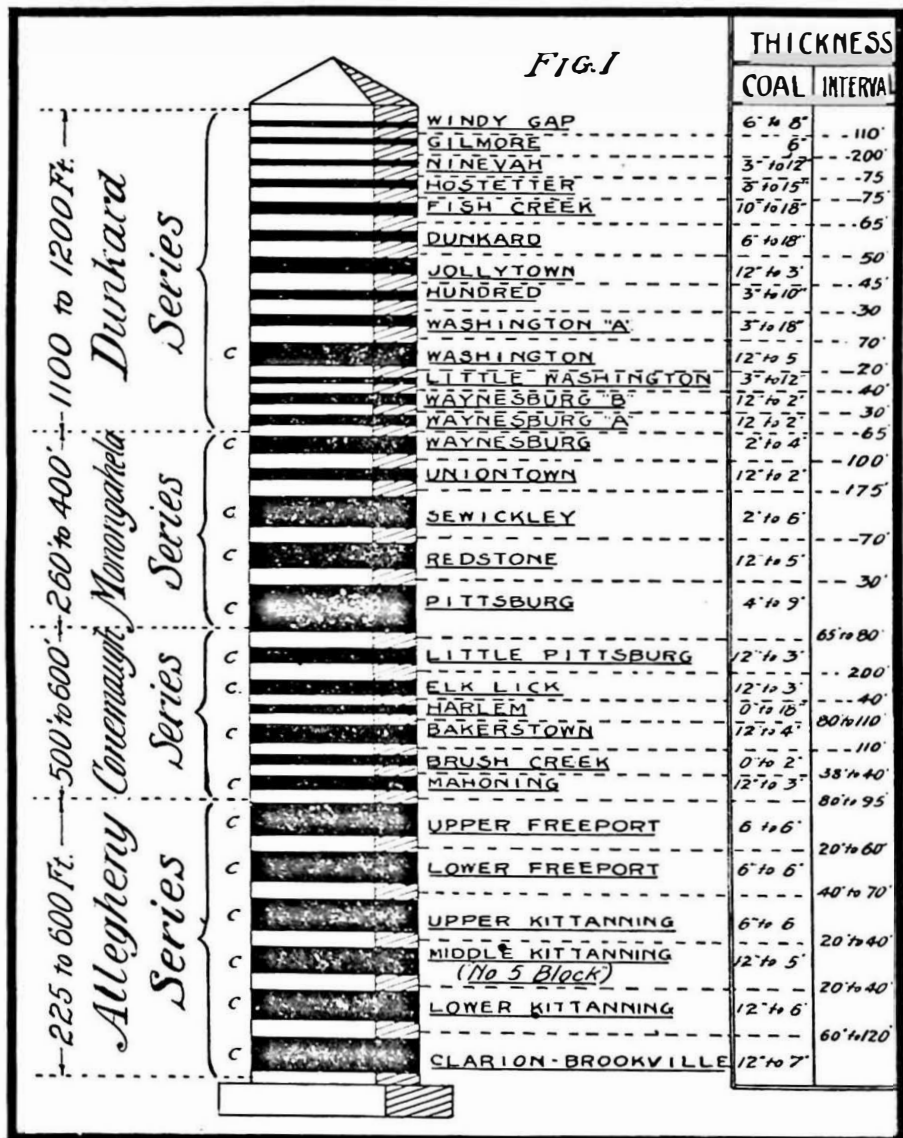


DIAGRAM OF COAL SEAMS.

PRODUCTION OF COAL AND COKE

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BOONE COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1909.....	3,451	.....	1914.....	472,993	.....
1910.....	50,566	.....	1915.....	575,835	.....
1911.....	93,305	.....	1916.....	800,194	.....
1912.....	329,179	.....	1917.....	720,868	.....
1913.....	324,594	.....			
				3,346,985	.....

BRAXTON COUNTY

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1907.....	55,774	.....	1913.....	233,712	.....
1908.....	91,783	.....	1914.....	265,101	.....
1909.....	93,024	.....	1915.....	294,206	.....
1910.....	114,422	.....	1916.....	316,445	.....
1911.....	175,846	.....	1917.....	286,594	.....
1912.....	203,430	.....			
				2,130,317	.....

BROOKE COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888.....	17,108	.....	1904.....	37,804	.....
1889.....	19,203	.....	1905.....	183,803	.....
1890.....	32,857	.....	1906.....	378,312	.....
1891.....	33,999	.....	1907.....	526,997	.....
1892.....	35,046	.....	1908.....	458,284	.....
1893.....	29,375	.....	1909.....	449,647	.....
1894.....	32,445	.....	1910.....	433,660	.....
1895.....	50,013	.....	1911.....	608,987	.....
1896.....	49,623	.....	1912.....	680,192	.....
1897.....	42,198	.....	1913.....	575,884	.....
1898.....	56,793	.....	1914.....	564,337	.....
1899.....	63,176	.....	1915.....	727,326	.....
1900.....	61,396	.....	1916.....	594,909	.....
1901.....	65,904	.....	1917.....	727,069	.....
1902.....	55,857	.....			
1903.....	24,266	.....		7,616,470	.....

CLAY COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1904.....	2,860	.....	1912.....	181,963	.....
1905.....	60,455	.....	1913.....	266,388	.....
1906.....	66,087	.....	1914.....	396,411	.....
1907.....	60,252	.....	1915.....	531,645	.....
1908.....	42,461	.....	1916.....	479,320	.....
1909.....	25,797	.....	1917.....	483,463	.....
1910.....	36,306	.....			
1911.....	92,205	.....		2,725,613	.....

FAYETTE COUNTY

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888.....	1,522,430	.....	1904.....	5,650,217	434,919
1889.....	989,276	.....	1905.....	6,738,343	430,163
1890.....	1,302,355	.....	1906.....	7,625,839	614,428
1891.....	1,737,617	.....	1907.....	7,277,297	615,577
1892.....	1,564,579	.....	1908.....	6,851,271	415,425
1893.....	2,350,250	.....	1909.....	7,597,747	325,154
1894.....	1,185,102	.....	1910.....	9,389,578	713,640



## PRODUCTION OF COAL AND COKE

1895.....	2,162,090	.....	1911.....	9,010,395	474,481
1896.....	3,253,547	.....	1912.....	8,812,058	370,517
1897.....	2,903,061	329,080	1913.....	9,079,857	568,418
1898.....	3,960,266	394,052	1914.....	8,686,988	406,455
1899.....	4,446,469	454,909	1915.....	7,881,872	128,770
1900.....	4,547,002	481,690	1916.....	10,367,505	253,074
1901.....	5,375,702	442,411	1917.....	9,555,518	360,153
1902.....	5,724,882	515,308			
1903.....	4,075,324	437,390		161,733,437	9,175,112

## GILMER COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1907.....	312	.....	1913.....	90,150	.....
1908.....	6,697	.....	1914.....	88,369	.....
1909.....	14,740	.....	1915.....	137,971	.....
1910.....	32,255	.....	1916.....	121,036	.....
1911.....	35,029	.....	1917.....	119,151	.....
1912.....	57,641	.....			
				703,351	.....

## GRANT COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1903.....	28,489	.....	1911.....	221,462	.....
1904.....	113,969	.....	1912.....	188,907	.....
1905.....	167,053	.....	1913.....	178,378	.....
1906.....	228,837	.....	1914.....	189,746	.....
1907.....	271,542	.....	1915.....	165,121	.....
1908.....	242,442	.....	1916.....	178,420	.....
1909.....	177,406	.....	1917.....	267,269	.....
1910.....	217,490	.....			
				2,836,540	.....

## GREENBRIER COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1907.....	31,978	.....	1913.....	42,853	.....
1908.....	6,066	.....	1914.....	22,633	.....
1909.....	32,296	.....	1915.....	24,128	.....
1910.....	21,688	.....	1916.....	35,692	.....
1911.....	48,819	.....	1917.....	45,207	.....
1912.....	52,358	.....			
				363,718	.....

## HANCOCK COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1897.....	33,858	.....	1908.....	66,511	.....
1898.....	42,870	.....	1909.....	46,756	.....
1899.....	39,440	.....	1910.....	75,884	.....
1900.....	47,013	.....	1911.....	65,207	.....
1901.....	30,357	.....	1912.....	.....	.....
1902.....	38,685	.....	1913.....	.....	.....
1903.....	70,495	.....	1914.....	.....	.....
1904.....	69,700	.....	1915.....	.....	.....
1905.....	58,029	.....	1916.....	.....	.....
1906.....	53,557	.....	1917.....	.....	.....
1907.....	78,280	.....			
				816,642	.....

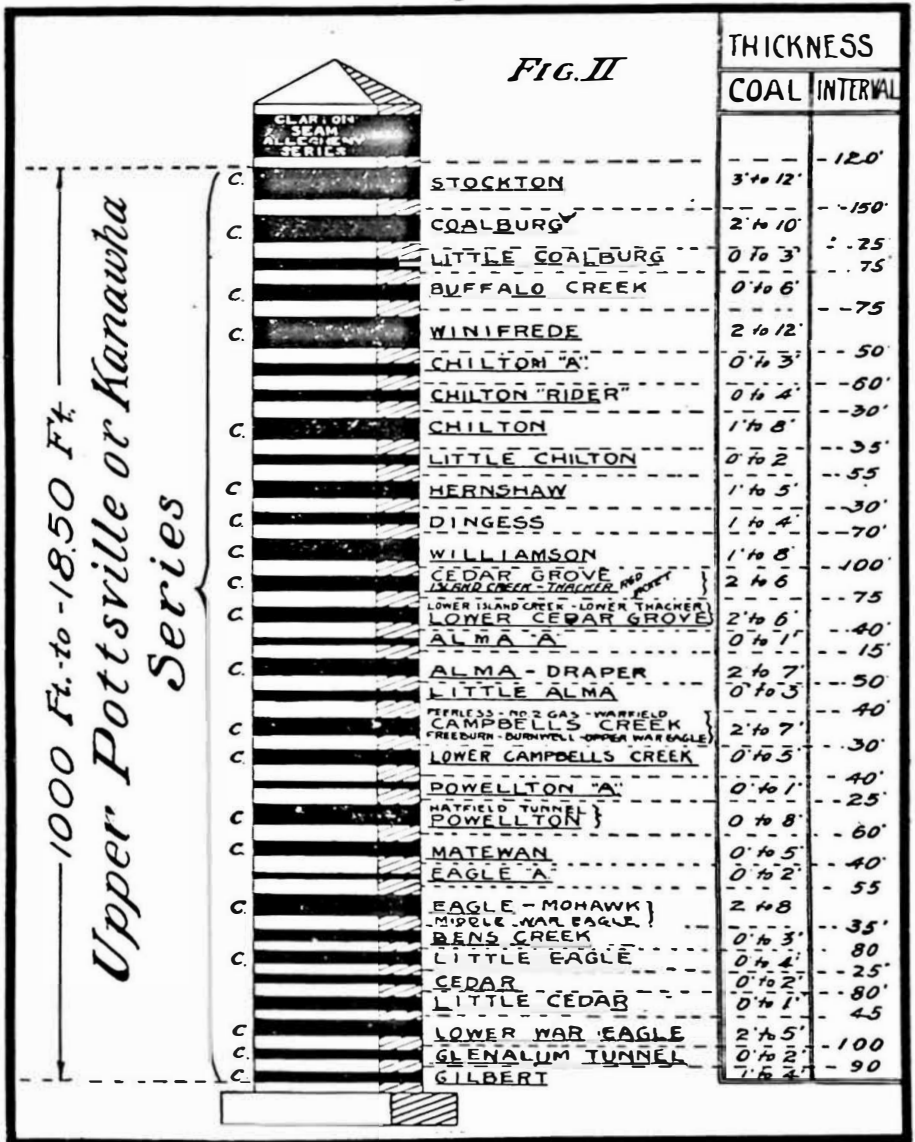


DIAGRAM OF COAL SEAMS.

HARRISON COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888.....	113,030	.....	1904.....	2,445,202	621
1889.....	111,440	.....	1905.....	2,560,905	.....
1890.....	128,964	.....	1906.....	3,030,737	768
1891.....	113,258	.....	1907.....	3,343,319	22,390
1892.....	142,960	.....	1908.....	3,168,042	1,092
1893.....	248,099	.....	1909.....	3,005,689	275
1894.....	275,297	.....	1910.....	3,708,123	7,116
1895.....	204,442	.....	1911.....	3,974,058	.....
1896.....	155,772	.....	1912.....	4,529,344	.....
1897.....	221,249	.....	1913.....	4,812,472	13,107
1898.....	271,554	5,419	1914.....	5,097,644	17,649
1899.....	413,150	5,871	1915.....	4,533,032	5,584
1900.....	647,430	15,994	1916.....	4,813,808	32,282
1901.....	1,088,715	5,190	1917.....	4,675,411	42,373
1902.....	1,662,144	16,572			
1903.....	2,108,336	62,382		61,603,636	266,355

KANAWHA COUNTY

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888.....	982,310	.....	1904.....	2,792,078	9,547
1889.....	976,396	.....	1905.....	3,126,638	19,993
1890.....	1,021,386	.....	1906.....	4,086,102	31,527
1891.....	1,209,386	.....	1907.....	4,626,101	18,287
1892.....	1,175,371	.....	1908.....	4,523,739	12,124
1893.....	1,210,749	.....	1909.....	4,136,213	.....
1894.....	1,143,626	.....	1910.....	5,754,378	21,908
1895.....	1,078,253	.....	1911.....	5,753,470	5,460
1896.....	1,088,737	.....	1912.....	5,606,522	.....
1897.....	1,042,745	20,132	1913.....	3,846,288	.....
1898.....	1,213,116	21,578	1914.....	5,108,783	.....
1899.....	1,293,068	10,983	1915.....	5,142,586	.....
1900.....	1,456,890	32,665	1916.....	5,766,941	.....
1901.....	1,727,115	30,722	1917.....	5,577,677	.....
1902.....	1,863,386	29,722			
1903.....	1,878,752	25,789		86,208,802	290,437

LINCOLN COUNTY

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1902.....	12,053	.....	1911.....	65,045	.....
1903.....	53,330	.....	1912.....	.....	.....
1904.....	31,744	.....	1913.....	54,551	.....
1905.....	7,695	.....	1914.....	61,588	.....
1906.....	15,801	.....	1915.....	41,966	.....
1907.....	17,589	.....	1916.....	19,406	.....
1908.....	25,064	.....	1917.....	200,179	.....
1909.....	49,954	.....			
1910.....	49,237	.....		795,502	.....

LEWIS COUNTY

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1907.....	5,528	.....	1913.....	47,024	.....
1908.....	22,640	.....	1914.....	28,956	.....
1909.....	13,780	.....	1915.....	300	.....
1910.....	20,906	.....	1916.....	23,482	.....
1911.....	3,684	.....	1917.....	20,640	.....
1912.....	40,057	.....			
				226,097	.....

## PRODUCTION OF COAL AND COKE

## LOGAN COUNTY

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1804.....	52,673	.....	1907.....	740,607	.....
1895.....	40,610	.....	1908.....	1,215,039	.....
1896.....	.....	.....	1909.....	1,909,063	.....
1897.....	.....	.....	1910.....	2,213,372	.....
1898.....	.....	.....	1911.....	2,663,165	.....
1899.....	.....	.....	1912.....	3,243,033	.....
1900.....	.....	.....	1913.....	4,110,577	.....
1901.....	.....	.....	1914.....	5,333,943	1,322
1902.....	.....	.....	1915.....	6,307,286	.....
1903.....	.....	.....	1916.....	8,162,390	.....
1904.....	.....	.....	1917.....	8,859,122	2,351
1905.....	127,616	.....			
1906.....	349,228	.....		45,336,714	3,673

## MARION COUNTY

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888.....	253,675	.....	1904.....	2,785,350	102,416
1889.....	245,899	.....	1905.....	3,251,990	127,850
1890.....	406,900	.....	1906.....	3,629,805	171,621
1891.....	772,594	.....	1907.....	3,619,764	233,700
1892.....	903,896	.....	1908.....	3,440,666	105,743
1893.....	958,296	.....	1909.....	3,733,765	65,213
1894.....	1,186,542	.....	1910.....	4,210,622	93,865
1895.....	1,198,336	.....	1911.....	4,084,822	45,628
1896.....	1,210,017	.....	1912.....	4,833,652	81,147
1897.....	1,368,582	142,043	1913.....	5,271,441	116,413
1898.....	1,639,625	149,000	1914.....	5,830,070	57,491
1899.....	2,392,983	155,985	1915.....	6,988,679	51,490
1900.....	2,925,907	298,119	1916.....	6,189,891	88,441
1901.....	2,674,553	118,285	1917.....	5,125,390	104,461
1902.....	3,172,194	210,451			
1903.....	2,668,914	282,924		85,084,120	2,802,286

## MARSHALL COUNTY

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888.....	59,172	.....	1904.....	345,273	.....
1889.....	84,606	.....	1905.....	380,066	.....
1890.....	110,418	.....	1906.....	411,061	.....
1891.....	118,242	.....	1907.....	560,427	.....
1892.....	166,893	.....	1908.....	369,189	.....
1893.....	110,530	.....	1909.....	233,848	.....
1894.....	84,037	.....	1910.....	475,431	.....
1895.....	137,762	.....	1911.....	509,850	.....
1896.....	148,128	.....	1912.....	664,393	.....
1897.....	162,396	.....	1913.....	711,390	.....
1898.....	165,874	.....	1914.....	920,425	.....
1899.....	233,600	.....	1915.....	963,173	.....
1900.....	242,176	.....	1916.....	1,018,842	.....
1901.....	199,633	.....	1917.....	1,119,827	.....
1902.....	201,179	.....			
1903.....	279,276	.....		11,137,748	.....

## MASON COUNTY.

Year.	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888.....	85,870	.....	1904.....	89,009	.....
1889.....	126,797	.....	1905.....	77,846	.....
1890.....	120,744	.....	1906.....	108,420	.....

PRODUCTION OF COAL AND COKE

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1891.....	116,598	.....	1907.....	93,211	.....
1892.....	123,323	.....	1908.....	109,738	.....
1893.....	141,104	.....	1909.....	106,802	.....
1894.....	92,764	.....	1910.....	145,189	.....
1895.....	171,074	.....	1911.....	209,807	.....
1896.....	101,418	.....	1912.....	130,377	.....
1897.....	111,535	.....	1913.....	112,826	.....
1898.....	109,204	.....	1914.....	123,630	.....
1899.....	106,867	.....	1915.....	125,135	.....
1900.....	85,367	.....	1916.....	109,655	.....
1901.....	98,427	.....	1917.....	157,241	.....
1902.....	113,527	.....			
1903.....	102,282	.....		3,523,787	.....

MCDOWELL COUNTY

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1880.....	245,760	.....	1904.....	5,524,376	1,170,200
1890.....	504,222	.....	1905.....	6,810,730	1,380,505
1891.....	704,871	.....	1906.....	7,806,524	1,699,426
1892.....	1,100,882	.....	1907.....	8,123,699	1,744,819
1893.....	1,876,838	.....	1908.....	8,515,689	1,681,584
1894.....	2,340,581	.....	1909.....	9,415,069	1,733,479
1895.....	2,440,551	.....	1910.....	12,189,200	2,235,822
1896.....	2,836,013	.....	1911.....	11,945,763	1,358,800
1897.....	2,617,917	567,070	1912.....	13,768,077	928,545
1898.....	3,181,529	731,681	1913.....	14,913,342	984,312
1899.....	3,516,666	923,166	1914.....	14,055,157	769,433
1900.....	4,142,102	1,070,033	1915.....	13,007,674	552,363
1901.....	4,219,251	953,702	1916.....	18,999,079	996,400
1902.....	4,734,199	929,433	1917.....	18,671,942	1,415,490
1903.....	5,249,913	1,016,988			
				203,457,616	24,843,851

MERCER COUNTY

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888.....	762,645	.....	1904.....	1,274,070	190,132
1889.....	744,803	.....	1905.....	1,738,330	267,697
1890.....	744,403	.....	1906.....	2,023,466	318,357
1891.....	1,210,723	.....	1907.....	2,009,522	313,117
1892.....	1,175,141	.....	1908.....	1,823,674	219,597
1893.....	1,195,574	.....	1909.....	2,103,263	220,681
1894.....	886,942	.....	1910.....	2,542,867	310,551
1895.....	865,879	.....	1911.....	2,533,728	248,104
1896.....	1,308,417	.....	1912.....	2,733,866	189,200
1897.....	873,300	155,522	1913.....	2,829,810	247,396
1898.....	1,004,379	109,061	1914.....	2,850,499	196,650
1899.....	1,144,358	192,062	1915.....	2,717,510	133,069
1900.....	1,046,937	207,277	1916.....	3,519,952	155,198
1901.....	1,105,153	167,769	1917.....	3,225,429	164,054
1902.....	1,104,523	175,083			
1903.....	1,274,003	167,567		50,424,560	4,349,044

MINERAL COUNTY

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888.....	468,618	.....	1904.....	467,613	.....
1889.....	433,365	.....	1905.....	505,171	.....
1890.....	512,217	.....	1906.....	540,147	.....
1891.....	623,067	.....	1907.....	607,172	.....
1892.....	473,862	.....	1908.....	622,295	.....
1893.....	557,488	.....	1909.....	745,658	.....

PRODUCTION OF COAL AND COKE

1894.....	480,808	.....	1910.....	858,072	.....
1895.....	614,780	.....	1911.....	615,059	.....
1896.....	554,492	.....	1912.....	655,941	.....
1897.....	537,160	.....	1913.....	703,550	.....
1898.....	510,757	.....	1914.....	688,172	.....
1899.....	554,286	.....	1915.....	556,330	.....
1900.....	562,667	.....	1916.....	639,341	.....
1901.....	513,772	.....	1917.....	607,242	.....
1902.....	552,181	.....			
1903.....	514,582	.....			17,375,404

MINGO COUNTY

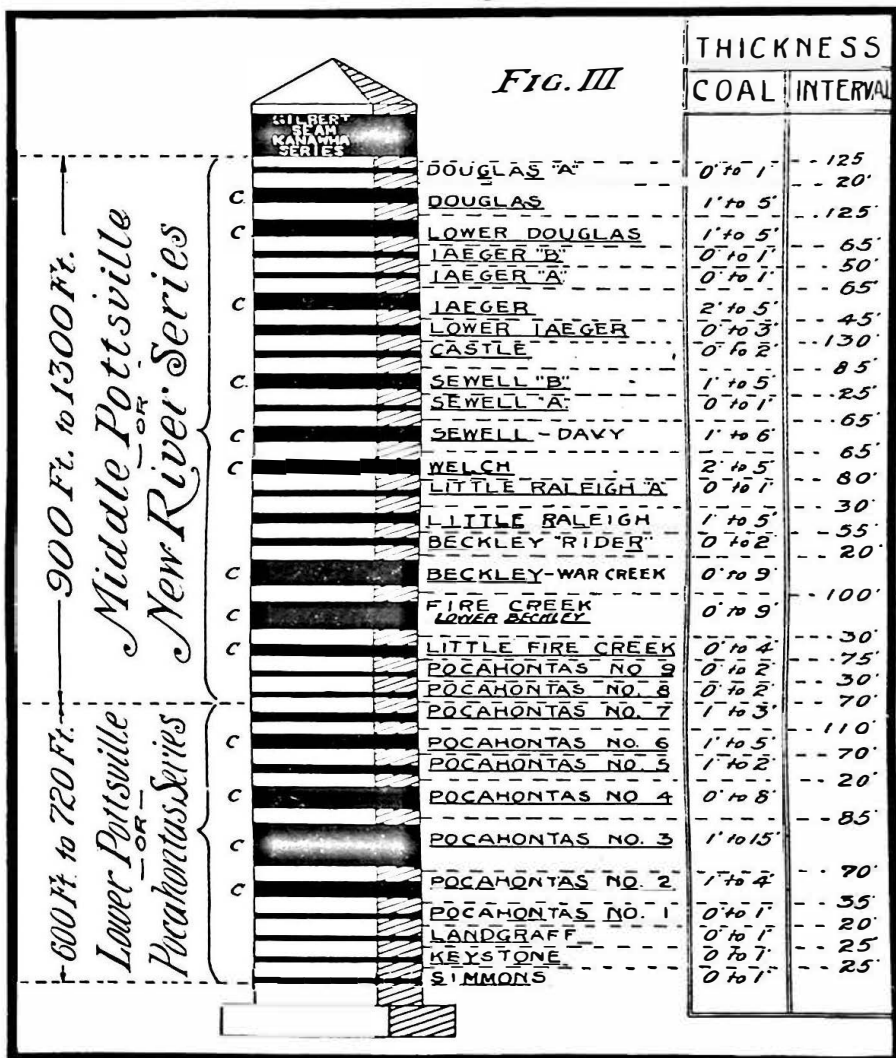
Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1895.....	95,279	.....	1907.....	1,867,100	.....
1896.....	111,690	.....	1908.....	1,714,807	.....
1897.....	267,789	.....	1909.....	1,617,581	.....
1898.....	383,280	.....	1910.....	2,045,420	.....
1899.....	350,294	.....	1911.....	2,036,223	.....
1900.....	466,695	.....	1912.....	2,374,563	.....
1901.....	501,410	.....	1913.....	2,271,501	.....
1902.....	635,113	.....	1914.....	2,510,568	.....
1903.....	864,464	.....	1915.....	2,538,174	.....
1904.....	1,153,013	.....	1916.....	2,938,443	.....
1905.....	1,375,233	.....	1917.....	3,207,162	.....
1906.....	1,719,233	.....			33,045,325

MONONGALIA COUNTY

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1889.....	6,850	.....	1904.....	194,540	22,999
1890.....	28,000	.....	1905.....	178,752	42,802
1891.....	46,100	.....	1906.....	196,074	58,264
1892.....	70,062	.....	1907.....	202,596	113,031
1893.....	97,905	.....	1908.....	271,843	76,386
1894.....	62,125	.....	1909.....	235,816	117,254
1895.....	47,653	.....	1910.....	414,902	133,586
1896.....	52,080	.....	1911.....	464,310	130,935
1897.....	31,288	2,778	1912.....	382,164	55,994
1898.....	68,867	12,337	1913.....	426,137	115,273
1899.....	56,793	5,204	1914.....	400,046	102,728
1900.....	82,148	17,077	1915.....	319,047	50,459
1901.....	75,580	5,777	1916.....	501,101	92,702
1902.....	130,571	19,948	1917.....	751,403	78,086
1903.....	148,074	30,500			6,033,635
					1,284,129

NICHOLAS COUNTY

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1902.....	12,190	.....	1911.....	98,257	2,003
1903.....	7,645	.....	1912.....	46,135	3,113
1904.....	25,723	.....	1913.....	88,342	7,322
1905.....	51,524	.....	1914.....	96,440	3,967
1906.....	50,924	.....	1915.....	122,264	1,508
1907.....	57,412	.....	1916.....	182,854	.....
1908.....	61,806	.....	1917.....	176,455	.....
1909.....	40,556	.....			1,177,072
1910.....	59,445	615			18,528



OHIO COUNTY

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888	137,678		1904	101,207	
1889	159,664		1905	91,752	
1890	92,487		1906	101,768	
1891	80,738		1907	136,350	
1892	82,534		1908	143,498	
1893	48,681		1909	158,227	
1894	49,821		1910	252,975	
1895	88,691		1911	301,911	
1896	122,106		1912	374,595	
1897	95,578		1913	374,034	
1898	96,912		1914	482,844	
1899	119,960		1915	540,333	
1900	96,610		1916	643,840	
1901	115,830		1917	643,538	
1902	148,852				
1903	129,688			6,013,102	

PRESTON COUNTY

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888	147,290		1904	689,139	27,611
1889	134,925		1905	651,122	70,757
1890	159,320		1906	827,772	142,230
1891	134,467		1907	1,079,692	222,846
1892	82,089		1908	874,786	138,644
1893	105,618		1909	654,233	175,915
1894	29,936		1910	1,033,902	293,416
1895	52,585		1911	888,202	198,231
1896	116,361		1912	841,801	196,031
1897	120,212	19,567	1913	999,141	226,774
1898	169,044	28,450	1914	1,281,181	165,053
1899	277,173	34,023	1915	980,322	59,526
1900	403,610	46,250	1916	1,246,189	142,219
1901	434,713	6,500	1917	1,106,378	166,414
1902	449,523	18,930			
1903	574,741	34,627		16,555,252	2,423,013

PUTNAM COUNTY

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888	135,100		1904	406,226	
1889	107,325		1905	661,180	
1890	183,184		1906	465,341	
1891	156,856		1907	401,413	
1892	154,962		1908	424,424	
1893	197,733		1909	378,420	
1894	148,474		1910	458,229	
1895	122,037		1911	529,588	
1896	161,555		1912	506,470	
1897	131,522		1913	565,028	
1898	79,315		1914	554,923	
1899	93,570		1915	479,045	
1900	68,360		1916	531,589	
1901	102,089		1917	508,489	
1902	272,106				
1903	244,088			9,228,461	



## PRODUCTION OF COAL AND COKE

## RALEIGH COUNTY

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1894	48,365		1907	1,104,676	
1895	84,762		1908	1,250,420	
1896	89,279		1909	1,797,812	497
1897	63,701	18,454	1910	2,547,721	
1898	70,315	20,007	1911	3,335,417	
1899	93,370	20,318	1912	4,581,776	
1900	68,360	15,460	1913	4,600,744	
1901	102,080		1914	5,066,221	
1902	272,108		1915	4,957,567	
1903	244,088		1916	6,099,519	
1904	406,226		1917	6,304,282	
1905	661,180				
1906	823,666			44,781,662	74,816

## RANDOLPH COUNTY

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1893	937		1906	509,443	231,006
1894			1907	609,380	244,054
1895			1908	545,803	129,273
1896			1909	463,206	128,401
1897			1910	700,290	183,405
1898			1911	788,662	130,694
1899	21,975		1912	716,632	119,513
1900	102,207	3,223	1913	741,567	171,919
1901	167,883	13,498	1914	727,718	152,280
1902	225,687	38,845	1915	550,108	67,381
1903	393,487	120,387	1916	684,556	114,415
1904	356,531	77,077	1917	708,638	120,811
1905	416,834	146,243			
				9,487,544	2,193,035

## TAYLOR COUNTY

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888	66,439		1904	234,502	
1889	177,501		1905	252,161	
1890	68,403		1906	398,563	
1891	83,851		1907	416,138	1,747
1892	74,000		1908	396,358	
1893	69,928		1909	437,633	5,392
1894	72,229		1910	583,222	7,820
1895	86,536		1911	634,462	9,893
1896	43,469		1912	731,300	6,452
1897	178,397		1913	893,601	14,301
1898	100,532		1914	1,068,772	34,100
1899	249,103		1915	946,814	15,019
1900	376,030		1916	1,192,552	14,101
1901	383,223		1917	1,270,182	6,874
1902	415,502				
1903	264,524			12,174,327	108,609

## TUCKER COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1888	43,256		1904	1,037,758	221,801
1889	79,647		1905	961,298	231,600
1890	219,087		1906	1,057,600	253,492
1891	189,050		1907	1,006,210	262,951

PRODUCTION OF COAL AND COKE

642

1892	369,320		1903	920,563	149,229
1893	513,950		1904	1,095,873	97,634
1894	418,005		1910	1,070,367	173,840
1895	316,345		1911	1,083,881	76,436
1896	523,624		1912	1,114,732	40,710
1897	647,666	159,542	1913	1,100,160	29,934
1898	831,497	229,261	1914	1,199,133	14,361
1899	490,038	140,638	1915	1,453,752	7,763
1900	1,098,874	295,731	1916	1,313,348	13,097
1901	938,204	176,352	1917	1,214,964	10,265
1902	1,011,435	279,670			
1903	1,072,997	291,122		24,348,143	3,148,729

UPSHUR COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1906	5,409		1913	59,077	10,626
1907	39,502	2,100	1914	97,473	10,560
1908	76,773	4,010	1915	98,594	2,274
1909	60,589		1916	140,003	18,629
1910	70,796		1917	146,762	9,193
1911	56,180				
1912	37,091			888,178	48,392

WAYNE COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1892	55,920		1906	14,914	
1893	21,849		1907	25,217	
1894	40,720		1908	35,756	
1895	21,191		1909	34,919	
1896	2,000		1910	41,464	
1897			1911	30,111	
1898			1912	48,100	
1899			1913	80,266	
1900			1914	53,060	
1901			1915	51,158	
1902			1916	63,451	
1903			1917	60,441	
1904					
1905	21,165			703,632	

WEBSTER COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1917	3,702				

WETZEL COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1917	10,000				

WYOMING COUNTY.

Year	Coal	Coke	Year	Coal	Coke
1908	652		1914	30,789	
1909			1915	96,166	
1910			1916	452,177	
1911			1917	852,034	
1912					
1913	1,650			1,422,468	

## RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

County	Coal	Coke	County	Coal	Coke
Barbour.....	13,169,462	414,980	McDowell.....	203,457,610	24,843,851
Boone.....	3,346,935	.....	Mercer.....	50,424,560	4,349,044
Braunton.....	2,130,317	.....	Mineral.....	17,375,494	.....
Brooke.....	7,616,470	.....	Minzo.....	33,045,325	.....
Clay.....	2,725,013	.....	Monongalia.....	6,033,635	1,234,129
Fayette.....	101,733,437	0,175,112	Nicholas.....	1,177,972	18,528
Gilmer.....	703,351	.....	Ohio.....	6,013,102	.....
Graat.....	2,836,540	.....	Preston.....	16,555,252	2,423,013
Greenbrier.....	363,718	.....	Putnam.....	9,228,461	.....
Hancock.....	816,612	.....	Raleigh.....	44,781,662	74,816
Harrison.....	61,603,636	266,355	Randolph.....	9,437,544	2,193,045
Kanawha.....	86,203,802	200,437	Taylor.....	12,174,327	105,609
Lincoln.....	795,502	.....	Tucker.....	24,318,743	3,148,729
Lewis.....	226,997	.....	Upshur.....	888,173	48,392
Logan.....	45,336,714	3,073	Wayne.....	703,632	.....
Marion.....	85,934,120	2,802,386	Webster.....	3,702	.....
Marshall.....	11,137,748	.....	Wetzel.....	10,000	.....
Mason.....	3,523,787	.....	Wyoming.....	1,422,468	.....
GRAND TOTAL....				627,691,523	51,444,980

NOTE:—The above production of coal reduced to net tons equal 1,039,015,406.

## THE WEST VIRGINIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

By I. C. WHITE, State Geologist.

## Historical Sketch.

The West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey was established pursuant to an act of the legislature, passed February 26, 1897, and which—as amended by the legislature in February, 1903,—reads as follows:

“An Act to establish a State Geological and Economic Survey and to make provisions for the preparation of reports and maps to illustrate the natural resources of the State, together with the necessary investigations preparatory thereto.

“Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

“1. That there is hereby established a State Geological and Economic Survey which shall be under the direction of a commission composed of the Governor, the Treasurer, the President of the West Virginia University, the President of the State Board of Agriculture and the Director of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, who shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties; and the said commission shall have general charge of the survey, and shall appoint as superintendent of the same a geologist of established reputation, and such assistants and employees as they may deem necessary; and they shall also determine the compensation of all persons employed by the survey, and may remove them at pleasure.

“2. That the survey shall have for its objects:

“First: An examination of the geological formations of the State with especial reference to their economic products, namely: Building stones and other constructive materials and resources; clays, ores, and other mineral substances and fuels, the prevention of their waste, and the utilization of by-products.

# DIAGRAM — SHOWING — COAL PRODUCTION

## — IN — WEST VIRGINIA

FOR THE CALENDAR YEARS

1863 to 1897

AS GIVEN BY THE

*U. S. Geological Survey*

— AND —

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS

1897 to June 30th, 1917

FROM REPORTS OF THE

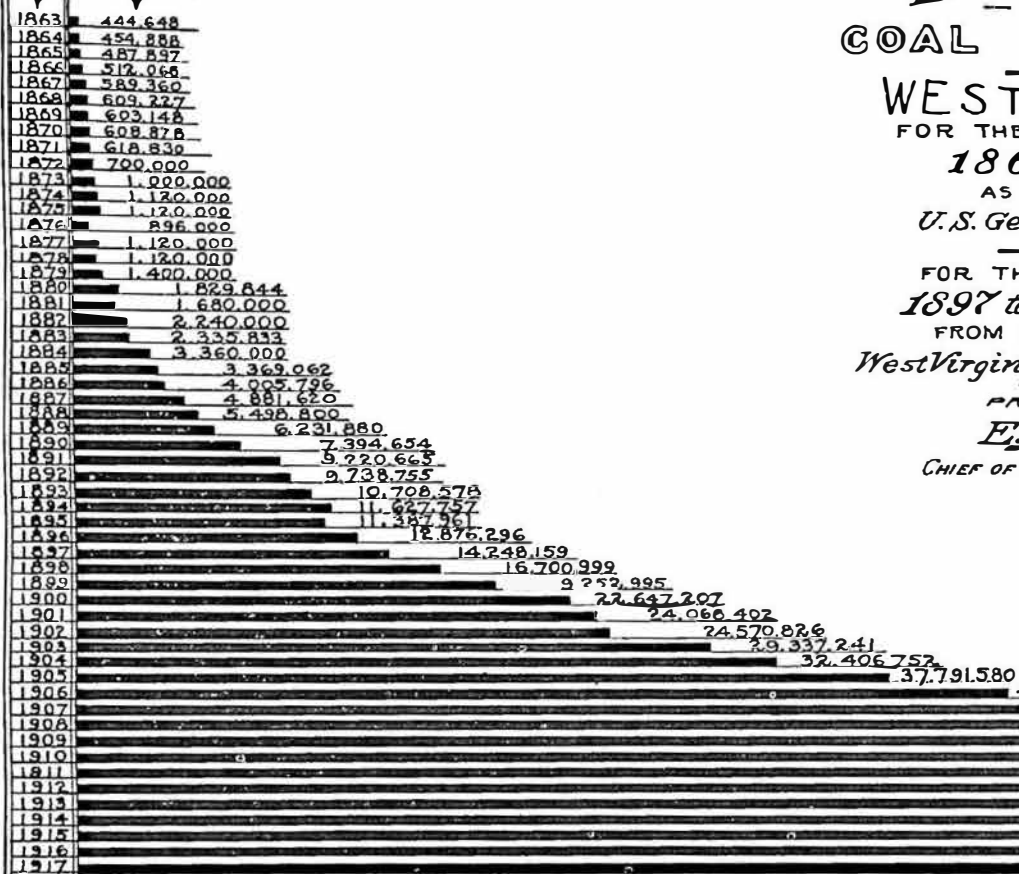
*West Virginia Mining Department*

PREPARED FOR

*E. A. Henry*

CHIEF OF DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

YEAR  
↓  
SHORT TONS.  
↓



## ANALYSES OF COMMERCIAL COAL BEDS OF WEST VA. TAKEN FROM REPORTS OF WEST VIRGINIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

SEAM	MOIS.	V.M.	F.C.	ASH.	SUL.	PHOS.	B.T.U.
WASHINGTON	1.04	34.37	45.76	18.83	2.76	.007	11,885
WAYNESBURG	0.43	34.40	47.67	17.50	3.70	.021	12,008
SEWICKLEY	1.15	38.45	51.97	8.43	3.48	.005	14,187
REDSTONE	0.67	36.89	55.41	7.03	2.43	.009	13,831
PITTSBURG	0.67	37.03	55.68	6.62	1.65	.014	14,079
LITTLE PITTSBURG	3.57	38.76	50.22	7.45	3.32	.043	12,660
ELK LICK	1.10	37.40	46.46	15.04	2.49	.006	13,360
BAKERSTOWN	0.78	41.25	52.36	5.61	3.15	.005	13,698
MAHONING	3.46	31.80	59.12	5.62	2.56	.007	13,556
UPPER FREEPORT	0.79	29.45	61.91	7.85	1.51	.032	14,178
LOWER FREEPORT	1.15	24.01	59.41	15.43	3.52	.013	13,819
UPPER KITTANNING	0.86	29.78	58.53	10.83	2.37	.053	13,580
MIDDLE KITTANNING - NR 5 BLOCK	0.68	19.37	71.20	8.75	1.76	.031	13,418
LOWER KITTANNING	0.95	28.05	62.16	8.84	1.33	.063	13,976
STOCKTON - LEWISTON	1.51	33.41	50.01	6.07	0.86	.002	13,501
COALBURG	1.11	33.90	57.37	7.78	0.80	.004	13,951
LITTLE COALBURG	2.00	40.71	54.06	5.23	0.88	.004	
BUFFALO CREEK	2.67	35.99	56.25	5.09	0.75	.005	
WINIFREDE	1.09	36.59	58.42	3.90	0.65	.003	13,732
CHILTON	1.91	36.21	56.04	5.84	0.75	.006	14,258
HERNSHAW	0.67	38.94	52.79	7.60	3.13	.005	13,700
DINGESS	1.50	40.81	50.43	7.26	1.43	.009	13,241
WILLIAMSON	1.62	38.53	53.13	6.72	1.82	.011	14,000
CEDAR GROVE	0.86	36.31	57.85	4.98	0.61	.004	14,561
ALMA	1.29	39.53	53.80	5.36	1.32	.005	14,120
CAMPBELLS CREEK - NR 2 GAS	1.15	29.49	63.00	6.36	1.51	.007	14,203
POWELLTON	1.10	32.26	60.77	5.87	0.97	.006	14,339
EAGLE	0.81	31.01	63.09	5.09	0.86	.011	14,709
LITTLE EAGLE	0.25	29.45	60.85	9.45	0.57	.003	13,700
CEDAR	1.40	28.92	61.70	7.98	1.14	.010	13,965
LOWER WAR EAGLE	0.34	35.21	60.85	3.60	0.79	.003	
SEWELL	0.78	19.79	75.91	3.52	0.88	.005	15,072
WELCH	0.74	17.72	78.07	7.47	0.74	.020	14,547
BECKLEY - WAR CREEK	0.81	14.83	72.22	5.14	0.73	.009	14,831
FIRE CREEK	0.84	16.66	77.06	3.44	0.65	.056	14,748
POCAHONTAS - NR 6	0.70	19.66	76.54	3.10	0.58	.007	15,190
POCAHONTAS - NR 4	0.97	15.67	78.45	4.91	0.66	.006	15,123
POCAHONTAS - NR 3	1.21	15.66	78.01	5.12	0.69	.008	15,027

Total Coal Produced from January 1st 1863 to June 30th 1917, = 1,112,641,859 Short Tons.

No. 5209 Clark & Krebs C&M Engrs & Geologists, Charleston W. Va. Jan. 1918. (NOTE: - TOTAL AVAILABLE COAL IN WEST VIRGINIA = 160,000,000.000 NET TONS - ESTIMATED)

"Second: An examination and classification of the soils and a study of their adaptability to particular crops.

"Third: An examination of the forests and timber lands of the State with reference to the economic utilization of the same and the prevention of their waste.

"Fourth: An examination of the physical features of the State with reference to their practical bearing upon the occupations of the people, the industrial development and the material prosperity of the several sections of the State, having due regard to their varying resources, conditions and needs.

"Fifth: The preparation of special geological and economic maps to illustrate the resources of the State.

"Sixth: The preparation of special reports, with necessary illustrations and maps which shall embrace both a general and detailed description of the geology and natural resources of the State.

"Seventh: The consideration of such other scientific and economic questions as in the judgment of the commissioners shall be deemed of value to the people of the State, and the immediate establishing and the proper marking of the true meridian points in the several county seats of the State.

"3. That the commissioners shall cause to be prepared a report to the legislature before each meeting of the same, showing the progress and condition of the survey, together with such other information as they may deem necessary and useful or as the legislature may require.

"4. That the regular and special reports of the survey, with proper illustration and maps, shall be printed as the commission may direct, and the reports shall be distributed or sold by the said commission as the interest of the State, the diffusion of practical information relating to the development of the State, and the advancement of science, may demand; and all moneys obtained by the sales of the reports may be used to defray the cost of publication and their distribution to the people, and any balance remaining shall be paid into the treasury.

"5. That all materials collected, after having served the purpose of the survey, shall be distributed by the commissioners to the educational institutions in such manner as to be of the greatest advantage to the educational interests of the State; or if deemed advisable, the whole or part of such material shall be put on permanent exhibition.

"6. That the engineers, surveyors and other persons employed by and acting for said survey, and all such persons employed by and acting for the United States Geological Survey; or other department of the United States Government, having for their object the obtaining and diffusion of practical information relating to the resources and development of the State, and the advancement of science, and for the purpose of carrying out the objects of said State geological and economic survey, shall have the right to enter all mines, for the purpose of exploring, surveying, or doing any other matter or thing which may be necessary to effect the said objects, to enter upon all lands, either public or private, and examine any property, products or developments relating to the objects of said survey, within the State, without molestation or arrest, and without being liable to the owners thereof, except for actual damages done to the property."

#### History, Work, Publications, etc.

Under this act the commission created thereby held its first meeting in the city of Wheeling, September 23, 1897, at which all the members were present, viz: Hon. George W. Atkinson, Governor of West Virginia; Hon. M. A. Kendall, State Treasurer of West Virginia; Dr. Jerome H. Raymond, President of the West Virginia University; Prof. T. C. Atkinson, President of the State Board of Agriculture; and Hon. James H.

Stewart, Director of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. The organization of the board resulted in the election of George W. Atkinson, President; T. C. Atkeson, Secretary; and M. A. Kendall, Treasurer. Satisfactory by-laws and regulations were adopted for the transaction of the business of the survey, and Dr. Raymond was chosen executive officer of the board and empowered to approve all bills before presentation for payment.

The office of the survey was established at Morgantown, upon the offer of the West Virginia University and the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station to furnish suitable rooms free of all cost.

Dr. I. C. White, of Morgantown, was appointed Superintendent of the Survey, with the title of State Geologist, and his salary fixed at \$2,000 a year.

Prof. S. B. Brown, of the State University, was appointed Assistant Geologist, and Curator of Collections, at an annual salary of \$250.00, and requested to prepare a bibliographical and historical sketch of all previous work on the geological and economic resources of the State.

Action was also taken with reference to the meridian work required by the act establishing the survey, and the question of employing some one to do the work was referred to Dr. Raymond.

The treasurer's bond was fixed at \$10,000.00, and after authorizing that officer to make a draft upon the Auditor for \$3,000.00, the commission adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

The next meeting of the commission was held at Morgantown, December 1, 1897, at the request of the State Geologist, who had returned from Russia in November and formally accepted the office of Superintendent of the Survey. The former president of the State Board of Agriculture, Prof. T. C. Atkeson, having resigned that office, and Hon. S. W. Atkinson of Brooke county, having been appointed to the vacancy, the latter gentleman was present as a member of the commission, *ex-officio*, together with Governor George W. Atkinson, Hon. M. A. Kendall, and Dr. Jerome H. Raymond.

After the correction and approval of the minutes of the Wheeling meeting, Dr. White, the State Geologist, appeared before the commission and made a statement of his plans for work during the ensuing year, in substance as follows:

(1) The authorization of a contract with the United States Geological Survey for the location and marking of the true meridians in every county of the State, at a total cost not to exceed five hundred (\$500.00) dollars, the same to supersede the arrangement made by the executive officer with Prof. John L. Johnston, in pursuance of action taken at the Wheeling meeting.

(2) The preparation and publication of a new map of the State to serve as a preliminary basis for geologic and economic purposes.

(3) The preparation by the State Geologist of reports upon petroleum, natural gas and coal, and their publication within the limits of appropriations made.

(4) The employment of a suitable person to act as chief clerk of the survey and do the principal part of the work which is now required of the secretary of the commission.

DR. I. C. WHITE,  
State Geologist.



(5) The employment of a chemist for the survey at a nominal salary.

After thorough discussion the State Geologist was authorized to carry into effect the plans above outlined.

The secretary of the commission having resigned that office, Dr. Jerome H. Raymond was appointed to fill the same and serve without salary, at his own request.

Dr. White tendered the commission the use of his office and fire proof vault free of charge as the temporary office of the survey, which was accepted. He also requested that his salary should not begin until January 1st, 1898, and this arrangement was approved.

The meeting then after the transaction of some routine business adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

The third meeting of the commission was called for the city of Wheeling at the office of Atkinson & Flick, September 14, 1898, and the following members were in attendance: Governor George W. Atkinson, Dr. J. H. Raymond and Hon. S. W. Atkinson. The State Geologist was also present and submitted a verbal report of the progress of the survey, and also made a financial statement showing that the funds (\$3,000.00) drawn from the State treasury on the warrant issued in September, 1897, had all been expended for the purposes of the survey, except a balance of \$20.46. The commission thereupon authorized its treasurer to draw a warrant upon the auditor for the unexpended balance of the appropriation (\$3,000.00) carried by the act, and, after the transaction of other routine business, adjourned to meet at the call of the president.

The fourth and last meeting of the commission—at which the biennial report of the commission and that of the State Geologist for the years 1897 and 1898 were formulated and submitted to Governor Atkinson for publication in his annual message to the legislative session of 1899—met on the call of the president at Charleston, December 21, 1898, the following members being present: Governor George W. Atkinson, Dr. Jerome H. Raymond, Hon. James H. Stewart and Hon. S. W. Atkinson.

In this first biennial report of the State Geologist, after giving details of the work of establishing true meridians at every county seat in the State, determining the amount and annual rate of variation of the magnetic compass, and reporting the publication of the first geological map of the State, showing the coal, oil, and gas areas, and the preparation of Volume I on "Petroleum and Natural Gas," he set forth a comprehensive plan for the prosecution of geological work, and also the preparation of a complete topographic map of the State on the scale of 1:62,500, or approximately one mile to the inch, through cooperation of the State Geological Survey with the United States Geological Survey, the latter to bear half of the expense and to do the work with its own experts in the same manner as the work is carried on in other States by such cooperation.

The State Geologist also proposed the preparation of a series of volumes covering the State as a whole in addition to Volume I on "Petroleum and Natural Gas." viz:

Volume II, Coal.

Volume III, Clays, Limestones and Cements.

Volume IV, Iron Ores, Building Stones, Glass-Sand, etc.



Volume V, Forests and Plant Life.

Volume VI, Animal Life.

Volume VII, Geology of the State.

Volume VIII, Paleontology of the State.

In addition to these volumes, each of which was to cover the entire State on the subjects considered, a series of county reports was proposed in which the geology of each county and its natural resources should be described and illustrated with much more detail than possible in the series of general volumes, each report to be accompanied with accurate maps of the several counties, showing their topography, geology, geological structure, the outcrops of the principal coal beds, and other minerals, as well as a soil map of each county, through cooperation with the Bureau of Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture, the latter to use its soil experts in the study and mapping, and the State survey to pay only a small portion of the entire cost of the soil work.

The State Geologist also offered to give his services as Superintendent of the Survey and State Geologist as a "labor of love" and without salary in future, so long as the commission desired to accept the same.

The commission after discussion adopted the plans for future work proposed by the State Geologist, including his services, without future salary, and in order to inaugurate the same upon a practical basis, recommended to the legislature of 1899 the appropriation of \$30,000.00 annually for the years 1899 and 1900.

The legislative session of 1899 adjourned without making any appropriations for the survey, but since the law creating the survey had not been repealed, the matter was again urged upon the legislature at the session of 1901, when favorable action ensued, and the legislature tacitly adopted the recommendations as to the plan of the survey made by the commission in its 1898 report, by appropriating \$30,000.00 for the support of the survey during the year 1901, and \$37,500.00 for the year 1902, or a total of \$67,500.00 for the two years, \$30,000.00 of which was to be expended in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey in the beginning of the work on the topographic map of the State. Since that time (1901) the survey has been fairly well supported with annual appropriations, the total amounts, since the beginning of the survey, being shown in the following table:

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS MADE TO THE WEST VIRGINIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FROM 1897 TO AND INCLUDING 1919

Year	General Purposes	Cooperative Topographic Surveys	Salaries for the Geologic Staff	Preparation and Publication of Reports	Field and Other Expenditures	Stream Gauging	Soil Studies and
1897.....	\$ 3,000.00	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ .....
1898.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901.....	.....	10,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
1902.....	.....	20,000.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
1903.....	.....	15,000.00	.....	5,500.00	2,000.00	.....	.....
1904.....	.....	15,000.00	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	.....
1905.....	.....	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00	.....	.....
1906.....	.....	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00	.....	.....
1907.....	.....	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00	.....	.....
1908.....	.....	15,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00	.....	.....
1909.....	.....	12,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	.....	.....
1910.....	.....	12,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	2,500.00	.....	.....
1911.....	.....	12,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	.....	.....
1912.....	.....	12,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	.....	.....
1913.....	.....	8,000.00	4,900.00	4,660.66	1,000.00	133.33	200.00
1914.....	.....	12,000.00	14,600.00	14,000.00	3,000.00	400.00	500.00
1915.....	.....	12,000.00	14,600.00	13,000.00	3,000.00	400.00	600.00
1916.....	.....	.....	.....	22,500.00	.....	.....	.....
1917.....	.....	.....	.....	22,500.00	.....	.....	.....
1918.....	.....	.....	.....	26,000.00	.....	.....	.....
1919.....	.....	.....	.....	26,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 201,000.00	\$ 95,700.00	\$ 184,666.66	\$ 29,000.00	\$ 933.33	\$ 1,000.00

The total State appropriations for all purposes up to and including 1919 amount to \$522,899.99, while the United States Geological Survey has appropriated for its share of the expense on the topographic map up to and including the year 1918 the sum of \$180,278.58 thus making the total appropriations from State funds and from Government funds since the beginning of the survey in 1897 amount to \$703,178.57 of which sum \$321,278.58 has been expended for work on the topographic mapping of the State, and the balance of \$321,899.99 on the purely geological work including publication of reports, field expenses, salaries of the geologic staff and all expenses of administration, supplemented by about \$24,683.64 derived from sales of publications which has been used in the work of the survey in accordance with the original act and amendments establishing the same.

Topographic Mapping.

The accompanying sketch map shows graphically the area of the State that had already been covered by topographic surveys up to January 1, 1918, as also the area covered by detailed county surveys. The total area of the State surveyed topographically amounted to 18,933.70 square miles on January 1, 1918.

The legislatures of 1915 and 1917 made no appropriations for continuing the cooperative topographic surveys over the nine counties whose areas have not yet been covered by the new and accurate topographic maps. These counties are the following, in whole or in part:

Grant	Hardy.	Pocahontas.
Greenbrier.	Monroe.	Randolph.
Hampshire.	Pendleton.	Summers.

containing an unresurveyed area of 5,236.30 square miles, the entire area of the State being figured at 24,170 square miles.

The United States Geological Survey pays the entire cost of engraving the quadrangle maps on copper plates, and with this additional expense which the States does not share, the director of the government survey estimates that fully half of the cost of the topographic mapping, or even more than half, is paid by the United States Geological Survey, when the latter puts up \$10,000 against \$12,000 annually for the cost of preparing the maps ready for the engraver. Engraving on copper is a slow and expensive process and this is the reason that it requires two to three years from the time of the completion of the field surveys on any quadrangle before the same can be engraved and printed, since all the government work of this description must take its regular place in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing carried on by the United States Geological Survey where similar quadrangle maps from all over the United States and its territories await their turn for engraving and publication.

Most people understand the value of an accurate, plain map, but many do not understand the value of topographic maps and for that reason the following explanation of the topographic surveys and their varied uses find here an appropriate place.

The map unit adopted by the United States Geological Survey in making the topographic survey of West Virginia, as well as all the other States of the Union in which cooperative work is carried on, is the quadrangle, or a surface one-quarter of a degree square, that is, fifteen minutes of latitude by fifteen minutes of longitude. The kind of map produced is herewith illustrated by a reproduction of a small portion of the quadrangle which embraces the State capital, and is therefore called the "Charleston Quadrangle," although in the published quadrangles the streams are in blue, the contours in brown, and the culture in black. Since a degree of longitude gets sensibly longer in miles in going southward or toward the equator, these quadrangles, although being always fifteen minutes of latitude in length and fifteen minutes of longitude in breadth, are not all of the same size except on the same parallels of latitude, those lying farther south having a few more square miles than those at the northern line of the State. For instance: the "Fairmont Quadrangle" contains not quite two hundred and thirty-one square miles, while the "Welch Quadrangle," in McDowell—the most southern county of West Virginia—contains about two hundred and thirty-seven square miles. These separate map units or quadrangles must join the corresponding edges of every other quadrangle perfectly as to roads, streams, railways, contours, etc., etc., and hence they are taken by the State survey and assembled into complete maps of an entire county, or, as the case may be, two or three counties, on a single sheet for publication, since the United States Geological Survey under its contract for cooperation grants transfers free of charge from the copper plate engravings whenever desired by the State.

### Scale and Contour Intervals.

The scale of the field work of topographic mapping is 1:48,000, or 4,000 feet to one inch, and the preliminary photolithographs are reproduced on this scale and are thus of much use to the State and to engineers. The scale of the maps which are published by the United States Geological Survey is 1:62,500, or very nearly one mile to one inch. This scale has been adopted as one of the standard topographic scales of the Federal government because it is an even multiple of 1:1,000,000 which is the standard international unit of geographic map scales, and is easily convertible into the metric system or into feet or miles and is therefore intelligible to persons using any system of measures.

Differences of elevations are shown upon these maps by lines of equal elevation called "contour lines." The contour interval used in much of the cooperative work of West Virginia has been twenty feet, but the greater contour interval of fifty feet has been used on those sheets within the rougher and more mountainous portions of the State. This because the smaller interval covered the maps so densely with the brown contour lines as to obscure some important details in roads, drainage, etc., and because the greater interval of fifty feet is sufficient to show all details of slopes and heights in the rougher country.

The effect of a contour map is to show clearly differences of elevation and absolute heights over every part of the country mapped. Also, in conjunction with the scale, it shows grades or steepness of slope. Consequently geologists and railroad and mining engineers and others can determine from an inspection of these maps not only the relative but the absolute heights and shapes and gradients of all hills and valleys.

### Woodland.

There is now printed upon these cooperative topographic maps in a faint green tint all wooded areas. The outlines of these wooded areas are mapped in the course of the field work at the same time with other features, but until recently—though the information has been retained in manuscript—was unpublished because of the difficulty experienced in endeavoring to so represent the wooded areas as not to obscure other features. An inspection of the map now shows at once what is cleared land and what is wooded. It also shows the location of the timber lands in relation to routes of transportation, as highways, streams or rail, and the intervening slopes of hills or mountains over which the timber must be hauled to market.

### Map Publication.

While the federal survey accepts cooperation in the making of the field survey and the drafting of the resulting maps, it accepts no assistance from the State in the publication of the final results. In consequence, though the State does contribute more than half toward the making of the survey, one of the most expensive features of the map making, the publication and distribution, is handled at no expense to the State. Meantime since the inception of cooperation, the State has

benefitted by marked improvements in the method and style of the published maps. Much greater detail and nicer representation is shown on the later maps than on the earlier ones. This includes chiefly, exactness in representing cuts and fills and other obstacles along the railroads and highways, and the position of the highest points on hills and mountain tops. Not only are all houses in cities and in the country shown, but schoolhouses and churches are distinguished, as are cemeteries.

#### Classification of Roads.

A valuable aid—in connection with any inquiry into the improvement of the public highways—is furnished by the classification of the roads; as, first class, or those having made surfaces of macadam, gravel and other permanent materials; second class, or ordinary public dirt roads; third class, or private and farm roads; and fourth class, as trails and paths. A marked improvement is also shown in the character of the lettering and other finish of the engraving, making the maps more attractive and legible.

#### Spirit Levelling.

As a datum for the determination of elevations on which the contouring is based, all altitudes are referred to mean sea-level, and all elevations within the State are referred to this one datum plan. This result is procured through lines of precise levels run by the Government from the ocean at Sandy Hook, *via* Washington, Harper's Ferry and Cumberland, to Cincinnati; also from the Gulf *via* the Mississippi, the Ohio, and Kanawha rivers to Kanawha Falls. Other lines running *via* the Hudson river and the great lakes extend from Erie, *via* Pittsburgh, to Wheeling, and the Ohio and Kanawha rivers; also from Moorhead City, North Carolina, *via* Clifton Forge, to Kanawha Falls. The effect is a network of precise levels checking within a small fraction of a foot at various points within the State, which furnish datum of reference to mean sea-level with such precision that the results will never be changed, at least during the present generation.

Based on these precise levels, lines of very careful spirit-levels are run into every area mapped in cooperation with such detail that a permanent bench mark tablet of metal is placed at every three miles throughout the State. Originally these tablets were placed at distances of six miles apart, but they are now left more frequently.

Based further on the spirit leveling, a secondary grade of leveling of moderate accuracy is run over practically every road within the State, leaving elevations everywhere which are of the greatest value to the residents of the State. Calls from mining engineers, railways, cities and counties for these elevations are very frequent, thus showing their value in the development of the State.

#### Primary Control.

The topographic map being made by the State is based upon a system of very exact triangulation executed with theodolites reading angles



Potomac Gorge at Harpers Ferry.

to two seconds of arc. This system of triangulation is referred ultimately to lines called bases, which have been measured with great precision, and the geodetic positions of the ends of these bases are determined by latitude, longitude and azimuth by astronomic methods of greatest accuracy. The effect is to give by computation the geodetic positions of a number of triangulation stations within the area of each quadrangle mapped. These stations are permanently marked by metal or stone posts and furnish reference points upon which all classes of either private or public property or boundary surveys may be based. Should these monuments be lost at any time, they may always be recovered by geodetic methods as their positions by latitude and longitude are matters of record. As property becomes more valuable—especially because of mining activities, as well as for agricultural uses—conflicts over property lines may be settled permanently by tying these lines to the geodetic position obtained by the cooperative survey, thus furnishing permanent record of such property lines whereby they may never again be lost.

#### Areas of Political Subdivisions.

Still another result of those topographic surveys has been the exact demarkation on the maps of political boundaries, as of towns and counties as they are found to exist on the ground at the time of the survey. The federal survey is not able to enter into the adjudication of disputed boundaries, that being a matter calling for special legislation or settlement in the courts. But the boundaries as commonly accepted are shown on the map in relation to houses, roads, and hills. From these maps the exact area of each district and county may be measured, and important information has been procured by the State as a result of the exactness with which these maps indicate such essential facts.

#### Conclusions.

From the resumé of the above outline of work accomplished by the cooperative topographic survey of West Virginia, and the following summary of the uses of the map, it is evident that these latter are so varied as to furnish data touching nearly every public and private activity having to do with the surface of the land.

The maps are of practical value for planning engineering projects, improvement of highways, construction of electric and steam railways, and studies of the sewerage and water-supply of cities. They are of political value in connection with questions relating to legislative matters, as the subdivision of counties, the assignment of jurisdiction of State institutions, boundaries of towns, counties, and their relation to natural features. They are of administrative value in connection with questions of official control of public works, reservations, highways, and jurisdiction of courts. They are of great value in connection with questions concerning the use of timber lands. They are of the highest importance to the military affairs of the State and Federal government in planning works of defense, encampments, marches, maneuvers, etc.

They are of educational value by presenting an exact knowledge of the country, by serving teachers and pupils with studies of home geography, and the relation of hills, valleys, and slopes to industrial activities and to water courses. They are of statistical value as maps for the representation of facts relating to population, industries, products, etc.

Finally, they are of the highest economic importance as a means of showing locations, extent, and accessibility of lands, waters, forests, and mineral resources. They are indispensable to State and Federal bureaus, to owners, investors, and corporations in connection with inquiries into these matters. Their main importance, however, is as a basis upon which to study the geological formations and the relations of the various ores, clays, coal oil and gas bearing formations and other minerals one to another, their depth below the surface, and the probable extension of such resources into unexploited areas; also as a basis for soil surveys for the determination of the agricultural value and properties of the lands.

#### Quadrangles Surveyed.

The following table gives a complete list of the quadrangles surveyed with the dates of publication, area, and location up to the present date:

Date Published	Name	Counties	Square Miles
Feb., 1910	Antietam (W. Va. portion)	Jefferson	25
Nov., 1907	Arnoldsburg	Calhoun, Gilmer, Wirt, Roane	222.48
Nov., 1904	Atalia (W. Va. portion)	Cabell	16.22
July, 1912	Bald Knob	Boone, Raleigh, Wyoming, Logan	25.66
June, 1913	Berkley	Raleigh, Fayette	25.86
Apr., 1907	Belington	Barbour, Tucker, Preston, Randolph	28.67
Mar., 1906	Belleville (W. Va. portion)	Wood, Wirt, Jackson	28.90
—, 1916	Berrville (W. Va. portion)	Jefferson	37.99
Apr., 1914	Big Bend	Summers, Raleigh, Monroe, Mercer	26.44
June, 1904	Blacksville (W. Va. portion)	Monongalia, Marion	7.76
Mar., 1910	Bluefield (W. Va. portion)	Mercer	17.22
Dec., 1911	Bramwell (W. Va. portion)	Mercer, McDowell, Wyoming	29.22
June, 1904	Braxton (W. Va. portion)	Preston	20.43
Jan., 1906	Burnsville	Braxton, Lewis, Gilmer	22.48
June, 1904	Cameron (W. Va. portion)	Marshall	21.60
—, 1916	Canon Bridge (W. Va. portion)	Berkeley	11.00
June, 1905	Centerpoint	Doddridge, Harrison, Wetzel, Tyler	220.6
Nov., 1913	Ceredo (W. Va. portion)	Wayne	50.00
Mar., 1903	Charleston Special	Kanawha, Putnam	24.07
Apr., 1905	Clarinnton (W. Va. portion)	Marshall	1.22
Oct., 1902	Clarksburg	Harrison, Marion	230.6
Mar., 1910	Clay	Clay, Nicholas, Kanawha	24.07
May, 1903	Clendenin	Kanawha, Clay	24.07
—, 1917	Cowan	Welster, Nicholas	24.07
Nov., 1914	Crawford	Lewis, Upshur, Braxton	219.18
—, 1914	Davis	Tucker	125.30
Feb., 1914	Eccles	Raleigh, Fayette, Kanawha, Boone, Wyoming	235.66
Dec., 1906	Elizabeth	Wirt, Ritchie, Wood	24.67
—, 1914	Elk Garden	Mineral	110.00
May, 1909	Elkins	Randolph, Barbour	22.48
Oct., 1902	Fairmont	Marion, Monongalia, Taylor, Harrison	220.36
Sept., 1910	Fayetteville	Fayette, Nicholas, Kanawha	24.37
Mar., 1914	Flat Top	Mercer, Summers, Raleigh, Wyoming	236.44
Mar., 1910	Gassaway	Braxton, Gilmer, Nicholas, Clay, Calhoun	24.28
—, 1916	Gerrardstown (W. Va. portion)	Berkeley, Morgan, Jefferson	161.00
Jan., 1912	Gilbert (W. Va. portion)	Intero, McDowell, Wyoming, Logan	22.00
Feb., 1906	Glenville	Gilmer, Braxton	22.48
Aug., 1903	Glenwood (W. Va. portion)	Mason, Putnam, Cabell	190.30
Oct., 1902	Gavandot (W. Va. portion)	Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln	17.31
Sept., 1913	Hacker Valley	Welster, Braxton, Lewis, Upshur, Randolph	234.28
Feb., 1907	Harrisville	Ritchie, Gilmer, Calhoun, Wirt	231.67
Nov., 1906	Holbrook	Ritchie, Doddridge, Gilmer	231.67



Date Published	Name	Counties	Square Miles
Sept., 1912	Holden	Lozan, Mingo, Lincoln	235.66
	Horton	Tucker	5.00
Aug., 1912	Iaeger (W. Va. portion)	McDowell	135.00
Nov., 1907	Kenna	Jackson, Roane, Kanawha, Putnam	233.28
Nov., 1907	Keno (W. Va. portion)	Jackson, Wood	12.00
	Keveer	Mineral	146.00
Mar., 1907	Kingwood	Preston, Tucker	230.56
Dec., 1905	Littleton (W. Va. portion)	Wetzel, Marshall, Tyler	22.00
	Lohelia	Nicholas, Webster	19.00
Aug., 1913	Lozan	Lozan, Wyoming, Boone	235.66
June, 1913	Louis (W. Va. portion)	Wayne	-0.00
Aug., 1911	Madison	Boone, Kanawha, Lincoln, Logan	234.87
June, 1905	Mannington (W. Va. portion)	Marion, Monongalia, Wetzel	201.76
Aug., 1904	Marieetta (W. Va. portion)	Wood, Pleasants	115.59
June, 1916	Martinsburg	Berkeley, Jefferson	217.00
Sept., 1912	Mintean (W. Va. portion)	Lincoln, Logan	156.76
Feb., 1915	Meadow Creek	Summers, Greenbrier, Fayette, Raleigh	215.66
June, 1909	Midway	Lincoln, Lozan, Wayne	244.87
Oct., 1902	Milton	Cabell, Mason, Putnam, Lincoln	234.07
	Mingo (Webster Co. portion)	Webster	21.00
May, 1910	Montgomery	Fayette, Kanawha, Boone	234.87
July, 1902	Moranstown (W. Va. portion)	Monongalia, Preston	201.51
Apr., 1912	Mullens	Wyoming, Raleigh	236.44
June, 1912	Nacantuck (W. Va. portion)	Lincoln, Lincoln, Wayne	155.00
Apr., 1906	New Martinsville (W. Va. portion)	Wetzel, Marshall, Tyler	152.39
June, 1905	New Matamoras (W. Va. portion)	Tyler	11.41
	Onezo	Tucker	16.00
Dec., 1907	Otter	Clay, Braxton, Wahoan, Roane, Kanawha	231.28
June, 1904	Parversburg (W. Va. portion)	Wood	6.56
July, 1904	Parsons	Tucker, Randolph, Preston	231.67
May, 1916	Peters-town (W. Va. portion)	Monroe, Summers, Mercer	140.22
April, 1911	Pevonia	Boone, Kanawha	234.87
Dec., 1904	Phillips	Barbour, Taylor, Harrison, Upshur	221.67
July, 1915	Pickens	Randolph, Upshur, Webster	231.28
April, 1912	Pineville	Wyoming, McDowell, Lozan	236.44
Sept., 1903	Point Pleasant (W. Va. portion)	Mason	135.06
Nov., 1907	Pomeroy (W. Va. portion)	Mason	4.00
April, 1912	Pounding Mill (W. Va. portion)	McDowell	34.00
Oct., 1903	Ravenswood (W. Va. portion)	Jackson, Mason	152.12
	Richwood	Nicholas	103.00
July, 1907	Ripley	Jackson, Wirt, Roane	212.48
April, 1909	Saint Albans	Kanawha, Putnam, Lincoln	234.07
Nov., 1906	Saint Marys (W. Va. portion)	Pleasants, Ritchie, Tyler	187.86
Jan., 1915	Sago	Upshur, Barbour, Randolph	234.48
Nov., 1907	Spencer	Poone, Wirt, Calhoun	232.48
Sept., 1904	Steubenville (W. Va. portion)	Brooke, Hancock	54.31
Oct., 1915	Summersville	Nicholas, Clay	234.07
Nov., 1910	Sutton Special	Braxton, Webster, Nicholas	231.28
Jan., 1907	Thernton	Taylor, Monongalia, Preston, Barbour	230.36
July, 1904	Vadis	Lewis, Gilmer, Pendergast, Harrison	231.67
Dec., 1907	Walton	Poone, Kanawha	233.28
May, 1909	Wayne	Wayne, Cabell, Lincoln	234.87
	Webster Springs	Webster, Nicholas, Greenbrier, Pocahontas	234.07
April, 1912	Welch	McDowell, Wyoming	137.22
June, 1904	Wellsville (W. Va. portion)	Hancock	55.37
June, 1904	Weeton	Lewis, Upshur, Harrison	231.67
Oct., 1905	West Union	Pendergast, Ritchie, Tyler	210.36
Oct., 1902	Wheeling (W. Va. portion)	Ohio, Marshall, Brooke	172.59
Sept., 1912	Williamson (W. Va. portion)	Mingo	1.58
Oct., 1912	Williamsport (W. Va. portion)	Berkeley	57.30
Sept., 1903	Winfield	Putnam, Jackson, Mason	231.28
Mar., 1916	Winona	Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas	234.87
TOTAL			13,691.49

\*Not yet published.

The West Virginia portions of the following quadrangles have been mapped on the scale of 1 to 62,500, but the work has not been done in cooperation with the State:

Date Published	Name	Counties	Square Miles
Oct., 1900	Accident (W. Va. portion)	Preston	9.97
July, 1903	Flinstone (W. Va. portion)	Mineral, Hampshire	36.19
Sept., 1893	Frostburg (W. Va. portion)	Mineral	40.06
Dec., 1901	Hancock (W. Va. portion)	Morgan, Berkeley	151.37
April, 1900	Paw Paw (W. Va. portion)	Morgan, Hampshire	91.20
TOTAL			332.21
TOTAL area completed up to July 1, 1918			13,933.70

The following members of the United States Geological Survey were engaged in the field work; during the year 1916:

*Topographic Mapping:*

E. I. IRELAND, Topographic Engineer,

J. I. GAYETTY, Topographer.

KLETT MCKINLEY, Topographic Aid.

*Trangulation:*

J. B. METCALFE, JR., Assistant Topographer.

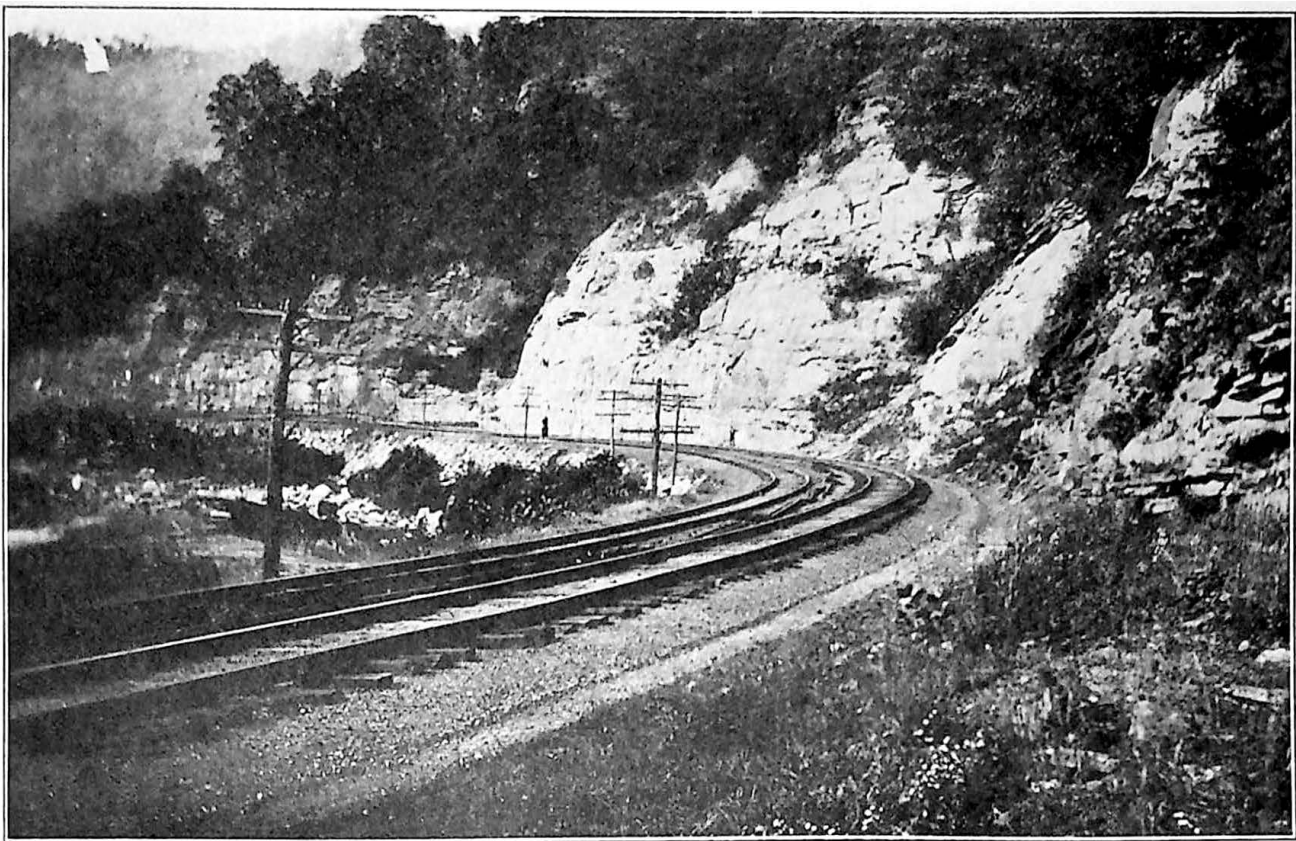
*Primary Levels:*

K. F. MAXCY, Junior Topographer.

**Publications of the State Survey.**

The following table gives the name of each publication of the State survey in the order of its appearance, together with the number of copies published and the total cost of issues:

Year issued.	Name of Publication.	Total Cost.
1899	Coal, Oil, and Gas Map, 2,000 copies.....	\$ 300.00
1899	Volume I, Petroleum and Natural Gas, 392 pages, 2,000 copies..	676.26
1901	Bulletin No. 1, Bibliography and Cartography, 85 pages, 1,500 copies.....	149.00
1903	Volume II, Coal, 725 pages, 7,000 copies.....	2,542.18
1904	Volume I (a), Petroleum and Natural Gas, 625 pages, 5,000 copies..	1,221.46
1904	New Edition, Coal, Oil, Gas and Limestone Map, 5,000 copies....	600.00
1905	Railroad and County Products Map, 5,000 copies.....	634.56
1905	Volume III, Clays, Limestones and Cements, 565 pages, 2,500 copies	1,493.48
1906	Detailed County Report and case of maps (Ohio, Brooke and Hancock), 378 pages, 2,500 copies.....	2,472.80
1908	Volume II (A), Supplementary Coal Report, 720 pages, 5,900 copies	3,778.31
1908	Third Edition Coal, Oil, Gas and Limestone Map, new base, 5,000 copies.....	775.00
1909	Volume IV, Iron Ores, Building Stones, and other Minerals, 603 pages, 2,500 copies.....	1,735.06
1910	Detailed County Report and case of maps (Marshall, Wetzel and Tyler), 654 pages, 2,500 copies.....	3,398.20
1910	Detailed County Report and case of maps (Pleasants, Wood and Ritchie), 352 pages, 2,500 copies..... \$2,984.80	
	Statistical Map of same counties, 1911, 2,550 copies.....	405.00
1910	Fourth Edition Coal, Oil, Gas, and Limestone Map, 5,000 copies....	631.00
1911	Bulletin 2, Levels and Coal Analyses, 350 pages, 3,500 copies....	1,034.26
1911	Volume V, Forestry and Wood Industries, (including 4,000 copies Forestry Map), 481 pages, 3,500 copies.....	3,402.43
1911	Detailed County Report and case of maps, (Wirt, Roane and Calhoun), 573 pages, 2,500 copies.....	3,054.35
1912	Detailed County Report and case of maps, (Jackson, Mason and Putnam), 387 pages, 2,500 copies.....	8,720.16
1912	Detailed County Report and case of maps, (Boydridge and Harrison), 712 pages, 2,500 copies.....	8,031.35
1913	Fifth Edition Coal, Oil, Gas, Limestone and Iron Ore Map, published in cooperation with the Semi-Centennial Commission, 2,000 copies.....	388.00
1913	Volume V (A), The Living and Fossil Flora of West Virginia, 491 pages, 3,500 copies.....	2,443.25
1913	Detailed County Report and case of maps, (Monongalia, Marion and Taylor), 844 pages, 2,500 copies.....	4,208.25
1913	Detailed County Report and case of maps, (Cabell, Wayne and Lincoln), 483 pages, 2,500 copies.....	4,403.02
1914	Sixth Edition (Revised) Coal, Oil, Iron Ore and Limestone Map, 3,000 copies.....	530.00
1914	Detailed County Report and case of maps, (Kanawha), 679 pages, 2,000 copies.....	4,712.88
1914	Detailed County Report and case of maps, (Preston), 566 pages, 2,000 copies.....	4,092.44
1915	Detailed County Report and case of maps, (Logan and Mingo), 76 pages, 2,500 copies (including Soil Report and Map).....	4,053.79
1915	Detailed County Report and case of maps (Wyoming and McDowell), 753 pages, 2,500 copies (including Soil Report and Map).....	4,180.69
1916	Detailed County Report and case of Maps, (Lewis and Glinner), 660 pages, 2,000 copies (including Soil report and Map).....	3,444.26



Showing Cliffs of the Nuttall ("Dotson") Sandstone, Extending Sixty Feet Above the Norfolk & Western Ry. Grade, Three-quarters of a Mile Northwest of Wyoming, (formerly Dotson), McDowell County.

Year Issued.	Name of Publication.	Total Cost.
1916	Figure Showing Bituminous Coal Beds in West Virginia, scale, 200 feet to the inch, 40 inches long by 6 inches wide, 2,000 copies..	41.70
1916	Detailed County Report and case of maps. (Raleigh County, Summers West of New River, and the Coal Area of Mercer County), 778 pages, 2,500 copies (including Soil Report and Map)....	4,545.20
1916	Detailed County Report and case of maps. (Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan), 644 pages, 2,500 copies (including Soil Report and Map) .....	4,374.39
1917	Seventh Edition, Coal, Oil, Gas, Iron Ore and Limestone Map, 4,500 copies .....	1,064.00
1917	New Railroad Map of West Virginia, 3,000 copies.....	453.00
1917	Detailed County Report and case of maps (Eraxton and Clay), 883 pages, 2,250 copies (Soil Report and Map not included—not yet issued) .....	4,778.17
1918	Revised Figure Showing Bituminous Coal Beds in West Virginia, 2,000 copies .....	45.36
1918	Detailed County Report and case of maps (Barbour, Upshur and Western Randolph), 867 pages, 2,500 copies (Soil Report and Map not included in cost—not yet issued) .....	6,507.51
Total .....		\$98,369.75

#### Publications of the West Virginia Geological Survey.

The following is a reprint of the descriptive circular of the Survey giving a short account of each publication with the price of same, and telling how any or all of these publications may be obtained:

(1) *Volume I, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Levels, True Meridians* at each County Seat, published under date of March 20th, 1899, paper binding, 391 pages, a few copies at \$2.00 each, except in combination as given below. Author, I. C. White.

(2) *Volume I (A), Petroleum and Natural Gas*, 625 pages. Issued under date of July 1st, 1904. Contains a full history of the oil and gas developments of West Virginia, as well as statistics of production to date. Also the full statement of the Anticlinal Theory of oil and gas occurrence, with descriptions of the different Sands and Oil regions, together with hundreds of oil and gas well records from every county within the oil or gas zone, and many from the adjoining States of Pennsylvania and Ohio. Price, postage paid by the Survey, paper, \$1.50, if ordered separately, but in combination, see below. Author, I. C. White.

(3) *Volume II, Coal*, 725 pages, issued June 15, 1903. Gives a full description of all the Coal Formations, and the Separate coal beds of the State, together with accurate analyses from complete sections of every coal mine in commercial operation up to January 1, 1903. Price, postage paid by the Survey, paper binding, \$1.50, when ordered separately, but in combination, see below. Author, I. C. White.

(4) *Supplementary Coal Report, Volume (II), (A)*, 720 pages. Issued under date of September 15th, 1908, with map showing location of bore holes, the records of which are given in the text. This *Supplementary Coal Report* devotes much more space than did the older Volume II to the region southwest of the Great Kanawha and New Rivers. The revised correlation of the coals of the *Kanawha Group* is also given in full, together with corrections of the errors made in the correlations attempted in Volume II. Price, \$2.00, when ordered separately, or \$2.25 with Coal, Oil, Gas, Limestone and Iron Ore Map, postage paid by the Survey. For other combinations at reduced prices, see below. Author, I. C. White.

(5) *Volume III, Clays, Limestones and Cements*. Edition exhausted except a few copies for complete sets.

(6) *Volume IV, Iron Ores, Building Stones and Other Minerals*, 603 pages, cloth, issued under date of September 25th, 1909. This volume gives descriptions and analyses of all the principal Iron Ore deposits of the State together with a history of the old *charcoal furnace industry*. The main building stones of the State are described and elaborate tests given of their strength and crushing limit, together with chemical analyses, petrographic determinations, etc. The *Glass-Sands, Salt Industry and Brines* of the State are also described and analyses given. Illustrated with 24 page plates, and 16 figures and maps in the text, showing location of iron ores, geological structures, Blast-Furnaces, etc. Price, postage paid by the Survey, \$2.00 when ordered separately, but in combination, see below. Author, G. P. Grimsley.

(7) *Volume V, Forestry and Wood Industries*, 500 pages, handsomely illustrated with 58 page plates, and accompanying forest map folded in pocket of cover and showing in separate colors the Virginia forest, cut-over, and farm lands of the State, issued under date of February 1st, 1911. Published in cloth only, price, delivery charges prepaid, \$2.00, but in combination, with Volume V (A), \$3.00. For other combinations at reduced prices, see below. Extra copies of Forestry map, 50 cents each. Author, A. B. Brooks.

(8) *Volume V (A), The Living and Fossil Flora of West Virginia*, issued under date of June 1st, 1913, 491 pages +XIII. *Part I, The Living Flora* by Dr. C. F. Millspaugh, a complete revision of the "West Virginia Flora" published in 1896, with many additions and new species brought up to date. Invaluable for students and teachers of Botany. *Part II, the Fossil Flora*, by Dr. David White gives a complete list of the fossil plants associated with each of the great coal beds, thus constituting a splendid guide to correlation. Price, including delivery charges, \$1.50, but in combination, see below.

(9) *Bulletin No. V, Bibliography and Cartography*, 85 pages, paper binding, published under date of July 15th, 1901, a few copies at 75 cents each. Author, Samuel B. Brown.

(10) *Bulletin No. 2—Levels and Coal Analyses*, published under date of December 1st, 1910, 385 pages +XVI. Part I contains a list of railway profiles, distance tables and elevations along all the Railways and principal Rivers of the State in a much more detailed and accurate manner than ever heretofore published, as well as the elevations of all the permanent bench marks made in West Virginia through the precise level work of the U. S. G. Survey up to the close of the year 1909. Part II takes up the coal beds of the State and collects together all the analyses heretofore made by the Survey of each coal bed in regular order from the oldest or Pocahontas group to the highest and youngest, at the same time correcting typographical and other errors that had unavoidably crept into previous tables of analyses. Price, cloth, delivery charges paid by the Survey, \$1.50 when ordered separately, but in combination, see below. Author, I. C. White.

(11) *Detailed County Report on Ohio, Brooke and Hancock Counties*. Edition exhausted.

(12) *Detailed County Report on Marshall, Wetzel and Tyler Counties*, 654 pages plus XVIII, with case of 3 maps—topographic, geologic, and soil—published under date of October 1st, 1909. In this Report a new feature is introduced showing the structure of the rocky strata by contours on the Pittsburgh Coal bed, thus bringing out the exact positions of the anticlines and synclines, and exhibiting the location of all the oil and gas pools developed in these three counties to the close of 1909. The line of disappearance of the *Pittsburgh Coal* is shown with more accuracy than possible on the small scale of the State map. Price, with case of maps, postage paid by the Survey, \$2.50, but in combination, see below. Author, Ray V. Hennen.

(13) *Detailed County Report on Pleasants, Wood, and Ritchie Counties*, containing 352 pages +XIV, with a case of topographic, geologic, and soil maps, published under date of April 1st, 1910. The topographic and geologic maps show all the roads, by-roads, houses, school houses, churches, villages, streams, etc. The oil and gas pools developed up to 1909 are also shown by appropriate symbols. Price of Volume and case of maps, postage prepaid, \$2.50, but in combination with other publications of the Survey, see below. Extra copies of geologic, structural (by Ray V. Hennen), and topographic maps printed on muslin, \$1.00 each. Author, G. P. Grimsley.

(14) *Detailed County Report on Wirt, Roane and Calhoun Counties*, 573 pages plus XX, with case of three maps—topographic, geologic, and soil—published under date of July 1st, 1911. Besides the detailed study and description of all the rocks, the geologic map gives also the true location of all oil and gas pools, developed up to July 1st, 1911, and shows by structural contours, the several anticlinal and synclinal arches including the southern extension of the famous Burning Springs or Volcano anticlinal. Price, with case of maps, postage paid by the Survey, \$2.50, but in combination, see below. Extra copies of geologic map, \$1.00, topographic, 50 cents. Author, Ray V. Hennen.

(15) *Detailed County Report on Jackson, Mason and Putnam Counties*, under date of December 15th, 1911, 387 pages +XIV, with 36 plates and illustrations, and a case of three maps (topographic, geologic and soil) of the entire area in single sheets, being the largest maps yet published by the State Survey. In addition to the detailed study and description of all the rocks, the geologic map gives the structural contours on the Pittsburgh Coal horizon, as well as the approximate area underlain by that bed. Price, with case of maps, delivery charges paid by the Survey, \$2.00, but in combination with other publications of the Survey, see below. Extra copies of geologic map, 1.00 each; topographic, 50 cents each. Author, C. E. Krebs.

(16) *Detailed Report on Cabell, Wayne and Lincoln Counties*, issued under date of April 15th, 1913, 483 pages plus VI, with 26 half-tone plates and six zinc etchings in the text, also a case of nine maps, covering the soils, topography, and geology of each county separately. In addition to the description of all the geologic features of the counties in question, the geologic maps give the structural contours on the Pittsburgh Coal horizon, as also the location of the anticlines and synclines showing their relations to the several oil and gas pools of the district. The soil maps and reports of the experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture covering this great agricultural and tobacco region of the State, with case of maps, delivery charges paid by the Survey, \$2.00, but in combination with other publications, see below. Extra topographic or geologic maps, 25 cents for each county. Author, C. E. Krebs.

(17) *Detailed County Report on Doddridge and Harrison Counties*, under date of September 1st, 1912, 712 pages +XVI, with 20 plates of illustrations and five figures in the text, and a case of three maps (soil, geologic and topographic) of the entire area in single sheets. In addition to the detailed study and description of all the rocks, the geologic map gives the structural contours on the Pittsburgh Coal, and thus is very valuable to any one interested in coal, oil or gas, in show-



ing the exact positions of all the anticlines, synclines, and structural terraces. The line where the Pittsburgh Coal of commercial thickness and value disappears in Doddridge County is shown with much more accuracy on these maps with their larger scale of one inch to the mile, than was possible on the State map with its much smaller scale. Price, with case of maps, delivery charges paid by the Survey, \$2.50, but in combination with other publications of the Survey, see below. Extra copies of geologic map, \$1.00. Author, Ray V. Hennen.

(18) *Detailed County Report on Monongalia, Marion and Taylor Counties*, published under date of September 1st, 1913, containing 844 pages plus XVII and 37 plates of illustrations and 11 figures in the text, and a case of three maps (Soil, Topographic and Geologic) of the entire area. In addition to the detailed study and description of all the rocks, the geologic map gives the structural contours on the Pittsburgh Coal, and thus is very valuable to any one interested in coal, oil, or gas, in showing the exact position of all the anticlines, synclines and structural terraces. The suggestions of Ray V. Hennen the author of the Report, as to the location of prospective oil and gas territory, which have heretofore been so frequently verified, are very full and complete in this Report. Price, with case of maps, delivery charges paid by the Survey, \$2.50, but in combination with other publications, see below. Extra copies of the geologic and structural map, \$1.00 each. Author, Ray V. Hennen.

(19) *Detailed Report on Kanawha County*, issued under date of April 1st, 1914, with 679 pages +XXVIII, containing 38 half-tone plates and 14 figures in the text; also a case of three maps covering the soils, topography, and geology of the county separately. In addition to the description of the Kanawha coal series and all the geologic features of the county, the geologic map gives the structural contours on the Pittsburgh Coal horizon north from the Kanawha and Elk rivers, and on the Kanawha Black Flint south and east of the Elk and Kanawha rivers, as also the location of the anticlines and synclines showing their relations to the several oil and gas pools of the county. The soil map and report of the experts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture covering this region of the State should prove of especial value to the agricultural and horticultural interests. Price with case of maps, delivery charges paid by the Survey, \$2.50, but in combination with other publications, see below. Extra geologic maps, \$1.00 each. Author, C. E. Krebs.

(20) *Detailed Report on Preston County*, issued under date of September 1st, 1914, containing 566 pages +XIX of introductory matter, and illustrated with 49 half-tone plates and 10 figures in the text, also a case of three maps covering the soils, topography and geology of the county separately. In addition to the detailed description of all the geologic formations exposed in Preston County, the geologic map gives the structural contours and outcrop of the *Upper Freeport Coal*, the most important mineral horizon of the area in question. The soil and topographic maps will also prove of great value to every interest including agriculture, road improvement, water resources, etc. Price, with case of maps, delivery charges paid by the Survey, \$2.00, but for combination price with other publications, see below. Extra copies of the Topographic map, 50 cents each; and of the Geologic map, \$1.00 each. Authors, Ray V. Hennen and David B. Reger.

(21) *Detailed Report on Logan and Mingo Counties*, issued under date of January 15, 1915, containing 776 pages +XXI of introductory matter, and illustrated with 15 half-tone plates and 23 figures or zinc etchings in the text; also a case of two maps covering the topography and geology of the entire area of both counties in one sheet. The soil map is attached to the accompanying soil Report. In addition to the detailed description and revision of all the rich coal beds and other geologic formations exposed in these counties, the geologic map gives the structure contours and outcrops of the celebrated No. 2 *Gas Coal*, as also that of several other valuable coal beds, along with many new sections, analyses, etc., etc. Price, with case of maps, delivery charges paid by the Survey, \$2.50, but for combination price with other publications, see below. Extra copies of geologic map, \$1.00 each, and of the topographic map, 50 cents each. Authors, Ray V. Hennen and David B. Reger.

(22) *Detailed Report on Boone County*, by C. E. Krebs, issued under date of May 25, 1915, containing 648 pages +XVIII of introductory matter, and illustrated with 43 half-tone plates and three figures or zinc etchings in the text; also a case of two maps covering the topography and geology of the entire area in one sheet. The soil map is attached to the accompanying Soil Report. In addition to the detailed description and revision of all the rich coal beds and other geologic formations exposed in these counties, the geologic map gives the structure contours and outcrops of the celebrated No. 2 *Gas Coal*, as also that of several other valuable coal beds, along with many new sections, analyses, etc., etc. Price, with case of maps, delivery charges paid by the Survey, \$2.00, but for combination price with other publications, see below. Extra copies of geologic map, \$1.00 each, and of the topographic map, 50 cents each.

(23) *Detailed Report on Wyoming and McDowell Counties*, by Ray V. Hennen, issued under date of December 31, 1915, containing 783 pages +XXVII of introductory matter, and illustrated with 32 half-tone plates and 38 figures or zinc etchings in the text. The soil map is attached to the accompanying soil report. This Detailed County Report covers one of the principal areas of the great Pocahontas or "Smokeless" coal fields of West Virginia, giving a complete account of each coal bed, with analyses, estimates of unmined tonnage, and topographic and structural maps showing the elevation, dip and strike of the principal coal beds, including the famous No. 3 Pocahontas, covering the counties of Wyoming and McDowell, the latter leading every other county of West Virginia in the production of coal of the highest grade by several million tons annually. Price, with case of maps,

delivery charges paid by the Survey, \$2.50, but for combination price with other publications, see below. Extra copies of geologic map, \$1.00 each, and of the topographic map, 50 cents each.

(24) *Detailed Report on Lewis and Gilmer Counties*, by D. B. Reger, issued under date of March 1st, 1916, containing 660 +XX pages of introductory matter, and illustrated with 30 half-tone plates and 12 figures or zinc etchings in the text, and accompanied with a separate case of topographic and geologic maps covering the entire area in single sheets. The soil map and report also accompany the volume. Both of these counties lie within the coal, oil and gas belt of the State, and the economic geology and structural map of both will prove of great value and interest to all. Price of Report with case of maps, delivery charges paid by the Survey, \$2.00, but for combination price with other publications, see below. Extra copies of geologic map, \$1.00 each, and of the topographic map, 50 cents each.

(25) *Detailed Report on Raleigh County, Summers West of New River, and the Coal Area of Mercer County*, by C. E. Krebs, assisted by D. D. Teets, Jr., with a chapter on Kanawha Marine Fossils by Wm. Armstrong Price, issued under date of August 1st, 1916, containing 778 pages +XXI pages of introductory matter, illustrated with 31 half-tone plates and nine figures or zinc etchings in the text, and accompanied with a separate case of topographic and geologic maps of the entire area in two sheets, one covering Raleigh and Western Summers, and the other Mercer County. Also a separate soil report and soil map of Raleigh. Eastern Raleigh, Summers and Mercer lie within the great New River and Pocahontas smokeless coal districts, while Western Raleigh holds immense deposits of Kanawha Splint and gas coals. Price of Report with case of maps, including soil report and map, delivery charges paid by the Survey, \$2.50, but for combination price with other publications, see below. Extra copies of geologic maps, 75 cents each, and of topographic maps, 50 cents each.

(26) *Detailed Report on Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan Counties*, comprising the Eastern Panhandle of the State, by G. P. Grimsley, issued under date of December 30, 1916, containing 644 pages +XXVI pages of introductory matter, illustrated with 37 half-tone plates and 20 figures or zinc etchings in the text, one of which shows cross-sections of the geologic formations, and accompanied with a separate case of topographic and geologic maps of the entire area, also a separate map showing the belts of pure limestone. This area contains vast deposits of the purest limestones in the country as also immense deposits of pure dolomites and vast quantities of glass-sands, besides many other valuable and interesting mineral deposits, numerous analyses of all of which are given in the volume. Price, including case of maps, delivery charges paid by the Survey, \$2.50, but for combination price with other publications, see below. Extra copies of geologic map, \$1.00 each, and of the topographic map, 50 cents each.

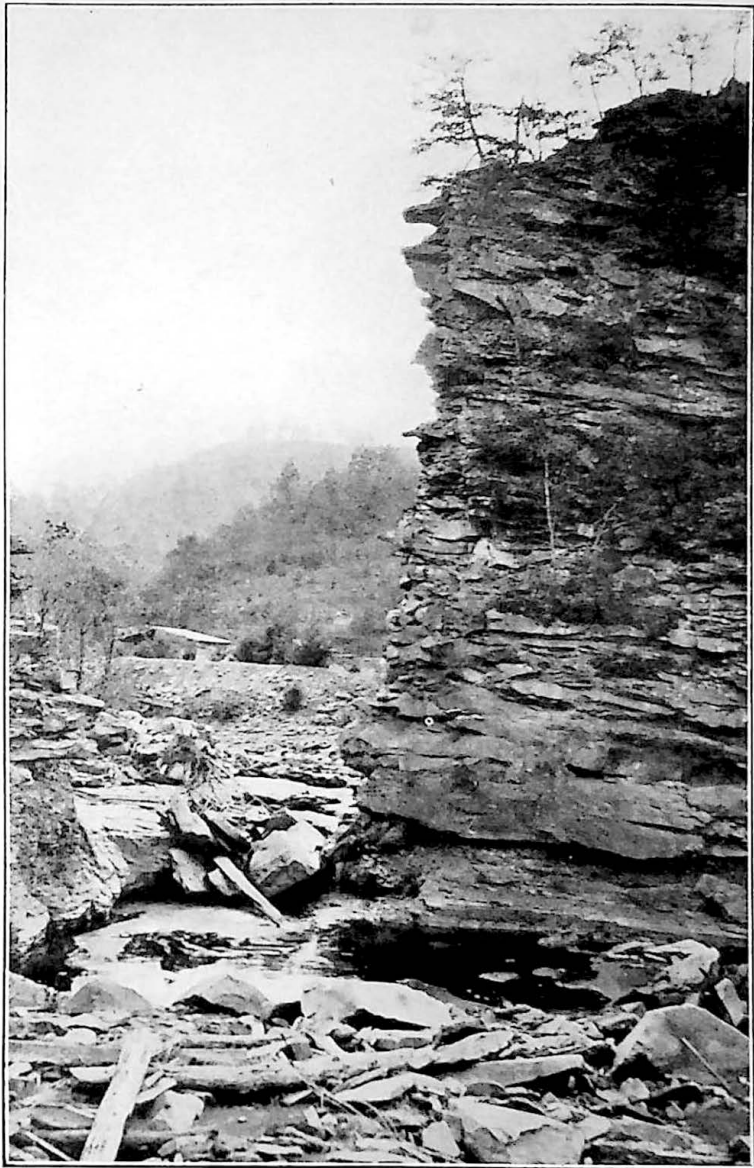
(27) *Detailed Reports on Braxton and Clay Counties*, by Ray V. Hennen, with notes on Conemaugh fossils by Dr. Wm. Armstrong Price, and Prof. E. C. Case of Michigan University, issued under date of October 1st, 1917, containing 893 pages +XIX pages of introductory matter, illustrated with 29 half-tone plates and 16 figures in the text, and accompanied by a case of topographic and geologic maps, the area of each county being published on separate sheets. This volume is replete with valuable information on the coal, oil, gas and other minerals of these counties, and the geologic maps give the anticline and synclinal in accurate detail. Price, including case of maps, delivery charges included, \$2.50; extra copies of the geologic maps, 75 cents each, and of topographic maps, 50 cents each.

(28) *Detailed Report on Barbour and Upshur Counties and Western Randolph*, by D. B. Reger, with an Introductory Discussion of Deep Well Records, including the Deepest Well in the World, by J. C. White, and a Discussion of Deep Well Temperatures, by C. E. Van Orstrand, issued under date of July 1st, 1918, containing 867 pages + CIV pages of introductory matter, and illustrated with 53 half-tone plates and 43 figures or zinc etchings in the text, accompanied with a separate case of topographic and geologic maps of the entire area in two sheets, one covering Barbour County, and the other Upshur County, and the coal area of Randolph west from Big Laurel and Rich Mountains. The whole region is underlain by the Coal Measures in which are several valuable beds, all of which are described, analyzed, and their areas mapped in this report. Price, including case of maps, delivery charges paid by the Survey, \$3.00, but for combination price with other publications, see below. Extra copies of geologic map of Upshur and Western Randolph, \$1.00; of Barbour, 75 cents. Extra copies of topographic map of Upshur and Western Randolph, 75 cents; of Barbour, 50 cents.

(29) *New Edition of Coal, Oil Gas, Limestone and Iron Ore Map*, thoroughly revised, showing oil and gas pools many anticline lines not heretofore shown, and also the names and post-office addresses of all the principal coal mining operators in West Virginia up to July 1st, 1917. Map issued under date of October 1st, 1917; scale, 8 miles to the inch. Price, folded in strong envelope and delivered by mail, 50 cents.

(30) *New Railroad Map of West Virginia*, on a scale of 8 miles to the inch, showing by numbers all the steam railways of the State up to July 1st, 1917, with their mileage and valuation for taxation. Price, folded in strong envelope and delivered by mail, 50 cents.

(31) *Revised Figure Showing Bituminous Coal Beds in West Virginia*, zinc-graph section, or cut, 6 inches wide and 40 inches long, showing the names, number and intervals separating the coal beds of West Virginia, and extending from the top of the Dunkard Series to the base of the Pottsville Series, on the scale of 1 inch to 200 feet, compiled and revised to July 1, 1918, by Ray V. Hennen, Assistant Geologist. Price, 25 cents.



Showing Example of Stream Piracy at Rift, McDowell County. Flattop Mountain Sandstone forms Cliff, with Rift Shale at Base.



The prices quoted above are the retail ones in cloth binding (except Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 9) when only a single publication is ordered (the payment, cash, check, or 3-cent postage stamps up to \$2.50 only, must always accompany the order, as the Survey Commission does not permit any open accounts), but as many wish the entire set of the Survey publications, a considerable reduction in price is offered by the following combinations:

(1)	Volume II. Coal.....	
	Volume II (A). Supplementary Coal Report.....	
	Bulletin No. 2, Levels and Coal Analyses.....	\$ 5.00
	Coal, Oil, Gas, Iron Ore and Limestone Map.....	
	Railroad Map of West Virginia.....	
	Revised Figure showing Bituminous Coal Beds in West Virginia	
	Volume I, Oil and Gas, True Meridians and Levels.....	
	Volume I (A), Petroleum and Natural Gas.....	
(2)	Volume II, Coal.....	
	Volume II (A), Supplementary Coal Report.....	7.00
	Bulletin No. 2, Levels and Coal Analyses.....	
	Coal, Oil, Gas, Iron Ore and Limestone Map.....	
	Railroad Map of West Virginia.....	
	Revised Figure showing Bituminous Coal Beds in West Virginia	
	Volume I, Oil and Gas, True Meridians and Levels.....	
	Volume I (A), Petroleum and Natural Gas.....	
	Bulletin No. 1, Bibliography and Cartography.....	
	Volume II Coal.....	
	Volume II (A), Supplementary Coal Report.....	
	Bulletin No. 2, Levels and Coal Analyses.....	
(3)	Volume IV, Iron Ores, Building Stones, etc.....	11.00
	Volume V, Forestry and Wood Industries.....	
	Volume V (A), Living and Fossil Flora.....	
	Coal, Oil, Gas, Iron Ore and Limestone Map.....	
	Railroad Map of West Virginia.....	
	Revised figure showing Bituminous Coal Beds in West Virginia	
	Complete sets of all described publications, including all County	
(4)	Reports and Maps, except No. 11.....	38.50
(5)	For those who desire a special combination of publications	
	other than those given in Combinations 1, 2, 3 and 4 above, a dis-	
	count of 20 per cent. from the total retail price will be given in	
	any combination which the purchaser may choose to make, pro-	
	vided the total retail price amounts to \$10.00 or over, and de-	
	livery charges will be paid by the Survey.	

Morgantown, W. Va., July 1, 1918.

I. C. WHITE, State Geologist.

The "Detailed Report on Fayette County" by Assistant Ray V. Hennen has just started through the press and should be issued before the close of the present year, while the manuscript for the "Detailed Report on Webster County" will soon be finished and submitted to the printer. The field work on Nicholas county has been completed, and the detailed report on that area will be ready for publication before July 1st, 1919.

#### Illustrations.

Most of the publications of the survey are illustrated with half-tone engravings made from photographs taken in the field by the members of the survey staff. A few samples of these are herein reproduced for the information of the general public. The subjects selected are always those that tend to illustrate or clarify points of interest either in geology, landscapes, or economic affairs, such as forests, mines, factories, and outcropping cliffs, or formations.

#### Area of the State Already Covered by Detailed County Reports.

The accompanying cut or map of the State shows graphically the portion of the State covered by topographic surveys up to July 1, 1918, and also by another style of shading the portion covered by detailed county surveys up to the same date. The list of quadrangles and their

areas has already been given on previous pages. The list of county reports already published, with the areas covered by each, is as follows:

	Area in Square Miles.
Ohio, Brooke and Hancock.....	294.00
Marshall, Wetzel and Tyler.....	935.85
Pleasants, Wood and Ritchie.....	956.00
Wirt, Roane and Calhoun.....	997.30
Jackson, Mason and Putnam.....	1,274.86
Doddridge and Harrison.....	739.46
Monongalia, Marion and Taylor.....	859.54
Cabell, Wayne and Lincoln.....	1,241.35
Kanawha .....	914.39
Preston .....	653.88
Logan and Mingo.....	879.32
Boone .....	501.13
Wyoming and McDowell.....	1,045.70
Lewis and Gilmer.....	733.75
Raleigh, Summers (one District), and Mercer (two Districts).....	787.61
Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan.....	856.00
Braxton and Clay.....	866.41
Barbour, Upshur and Randolph (western portion) .....	925.70
Total, forty counties and portions of three others.....	
	15,462.25

#### Reports Prepared But Not Published.

Fayette .....	666.50
Webster .....	537.41
Nicholas .....	672.00*

Grand total surveyed, 43\* counties..... 17,338.16

thus making a total of forty counties upon which detailed reports have been published, and forty-three counties and portions of three others, covering 17,338.16 square miles of the fifty-five counties and 24,170 square miles within the boundary of the commonwealth upon which detailed studies will have been finished, leaving twelve counties (nine complete and three partial areas) and 6,831.84 square miles yet to complete before the entire State is covered by these detailed county report studies.

#### Sales of Publications.

Upon the reorganization of the survey in 1901, the state Geologist advised the commission to place its publications on sale at the approximate cost of the same. The commission assented to this plan, and the results have proved in every way satisfactory, since after supplying

free of cost all the public libraries in the State, and the libraries of all State public officials with copies of each publication, there have been sold to date a very large number of these publications, as may be seen from the following tables of annual sales and receipts therefrom:

Oct. 1, 1901, to Oct. 1, 1902.....	\$ 589.79
Oct. 1, 1902, to Oct. 1, 1903.....	780.44
Oct. 1, 1903, to Oct. 1, 1904.....	1,098.03
Oct. 1, 1904, to Oct. 1, 1905.....	572.10
Oct. 1, 1905, to Oct. 1, 1906.....	1,248.30
Oct. 1, 1906, to Oct. 1, 1907.....	757.72
Oct. 1, 1907, to Oct. 1, 1908.....	620.24
Oct. 1, 1908, to Oct. 1, 1909.....	1,954.85
Oct. 1, 1909, to Oct. 1, 1910.....	1,803.82
Oct. 1, 1910, to Oct. 1, 1911.....	1,594.93
Oct. 1, 1911, to Oct. 1, 1912.....	1,310.41
Oct. 1, 1912, to Oct. 1, 1913 (¾ fiscal year).....	1,350.96
July 1, 1913, to July 1, 1914.....	1,706.69
July 1, 1914, to July 1, 1915.....	1,814.16
July 1, 1915, to July 1, 1916.....	2,237.76
July 1, 1916, to July 1, 1917.....	2,349.05
July 1, 1917, to July 1, 1918.....	2,664.38
Total .....	\$24,683.64

The receipts from these sales make a handsome total, (\$24,683.64), and a showing on which the survey is to be congratulated, since the amount is much greater than that received from the sales of publications of State survey reports in all the other States of the Union (and fifteen to twenty of them have their reports on sale).

The proceeds of these sales are used in accordance with the law creating the Survey, which permits their use in the purchase of postage, payment of express bills, and the preparation and printing of other publications.

#### Cooperative Soil Survey.

The soil maps, studies, and reports made by the experts of the United States Bureau of Soils of the Department of Agriculture constitute one of the very valuable features of the detailed county reports. Through the kindly cooperation of Dr. Milton Whitney, Chief of the United States Bureau of Soils, the same areas covered by the geological studies of the State's geologists are covered the same season by the soil survey experts of the Department of Agriculture, and thus the State survey is enabled to republish both the soil maps and reports on the soils of each county at the same time that the geological reports and maps on the same are issued. This cooperation costs the State so little, (only fifty to 75 cents per square mile) and is of such great value to the agricultural and horticultural interests that it should be continued to cover every county of the commonwealth. The Department of Agriculture in return for this service of its experts asks only that the State pay the principal portion of the field and traveling expenses of the men during the time they are actually engaged in the field studies.

#### Survey Staff.

The present working staff of the survey consists of the following members, with the salary attached; viz.:

	Annual Salary
I. C. WHITE, State Geologist and Superintendent of the Survey.....	No Salary
D. B. REGER, Assistant Geologist.....	\$3,000.00
W. ARMSTRONG PRICE (in war service).....	No Salary
B. H. HITE, Chief Chemist.....	600.00
J. B. KRAK, Assistant Chemist.....	1,100.00
J. LEWIS WILLIAMS, Chief Clerk (in war service).....	No Salary
R. C. TUCKER, Engineer and Acting Chief Clerk (during the absence of Mr. Williams).....	2,000.00
MARGARET BUCHANAN, Draftsman (temporary).....	5.00 daily
MARIE STENGER, Stenographer (temporary).....	125.00 monthly

#### COMMENT BY STATE BOARD OF CONTROL.

**Expenditure of Appropriations.**—The appropriation bill of 1911 provided that the appropriations for the Geological and Economic Survey "should be expended at the discretion and upon the approval of the State Board of Control." The authority to govern and direct the work is not given as other institutions committed to us, by section 3, chapter 58, and it is well that such authority be not given, for the reasons that, to intelligently direct the work, it would be necessary for this board to employ expert engineers and geologists, as part of its office force, and for the greater reason that the work is being done under the general charge of a commission composed of the Governor, State Treasurer, President of the West Virginia University, President of the State Board of Agriculture, and the Director of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, and through Dr. I. C. White, State Geologist, appointed by the said commission to superintend the work. The office of this board, therefore, in connection with the work, is the auditing of bills and general conservation of the fund appropriated for the purpose.

While our authority is thus limited we have devised a plan by which all bills and accounts are verified and forwarded to us for payment as they are incurred. They are carefully checked up by the auditing department, and moneys drawn from the treasury only as needed to meet current bills, while the remainder of the appropriations are left in bank to the credit of the State, at three per cent. interest on daily balance. Under previous practices the appropriations were drawn out in bulk and no interest thereon accrued to the State. We believe that a material saving is made to the State, not only by the interest we cause the appropriations to earn, but likewise by the close scrutiny of bills presented.

**Work of the Survey.**—A great work is being done by the Geological Survey. For a State to be possessed of the vast mineral wealth of which West Virginia so proudly boasts is indeed a good fortune, but to produce the key to nature's great vault in which these valuable minerals are deposited becomes an individual fortune to each of our citizens fortunate enough to possess a few acres of land. To furnish this key is the office of the Geological Survey. Well has this work been done so far under the superior scientific knowledge and untiring effort of our State Survey. The progress of the work has at different times been re-



Quarry in Upper Stone's River Limestone. at Security Lime and Cement  
Company, Four Miles North of Martinsburg.

tarded for want of money to carry it on as fully as it should have been, but the people of the State have a greater appreciation of this work as its results are shown, and will doubtless approve any reasonable appropriation made for the work.

Fortunately for our State this Survey is being carried on under an arrangement with the Federal government by which we are required to pay part only of the expense, while the government pays the remainder.

#### Geological Survey Commission.

JOHN J. CORNWELL.....President  
Governor of West Virginia.

W. S. JOHNSON.....Vice-President  
Treasurer of West Virginia.

FRANK B. TROTTER.....Secretary  
President West Virginia University.

J. L. COULTER.....Executive Officer  
Director State Agricultural Experiment Station.

#### State Board of Control.

E. B. STEPHENSON.....President

J. M. WILLIAMSON.....Auditor and Treasurer

JAMES S. LAKIN.....Purchasing Agent

The nine counties whose areas have not yet been remapped topographically, viz; Grant, Greenbrier, Hampshire, Hardy, Monroe, Pendleton, Pocahontas, Randolph, and Summers, contain large quantities of iron ore, limestone, glass-sand, considerable coal, and possibly large quantities of manganese. Now that great iron and steel factories have been located in the Kanawha Valley, near Charleston, it is of the greatest importance to the future development of the State that the topographic maps of these counties should be completed at the earliest date possible, so that the great mineral resources of the counties in question can be carefully studied and published for the information of all. The citizens of these nine counties have borne their proper share of the cost of the surveys covering all of the other forty-six counties of the State, and hence as a matter of equity and justice to these unsurveyed counties, the legislature should not discontinue the work until these areas are finished and reports published on the same under the seal of the State. The reports and maps published on the other forty-six counties of the state have been instrumental in bringing many millions of capital into the same to aid in their exploitation and development, and like results would almost certainly follow the publication of reports and maps on these nine unsurveyed counties.

#### Recent Petroleum History of West Virginia.

Modesty forbids any extended comment on the part which West Virginia has taken in developing and making known to the oil and gas world



a scientific method of locating oil and gas territory. for although the "anticlinal theory" had been discovered and announced by Hunt, Andrews, Hofer, and others, a quarter of a century before the writer, in connection with Mr. Earseman, of the Forest Oil Company, rediscovered its truths, it remained in the "dead letter" office of untested theories until it was taken up and vitalized for all time through the efforts of the writer in its successful application to the discovery of new gas and oil pools. Indeed, to such a low estate had the efforts of scientific men to aid the drill in finding petroleum and natural gas fallen, previous to the reannouncement of the "Anticlinal Theory" in the issue of "Science" for June 26, 1885, and the successful demonstration of its great value as an aid to the oil and gas industries, that one prominent operator—disgusted at frequent failures of geologists to locate productive oil pools for him—was led to remark that if he desired to be absolutely sure of getting a dry hole he would hire a geologist to make his location. Now, however, the only unfortunate ones are those operators who neglect to study rock structure or the dip and strike of the stratified measures as taught by the anticlinal theory.

In the year 1893—just after the oil and gas fields of West Virginia had been developed in the northern end of the State—the writer made the prediction, in a talk before the members of the West Virginia Legislature, that the petroleum and natural gas fields of the State would extend entirely across it from Hancock County on the north to the Kentucky line on the southwest. The West Virginia Coal, Oil, and Gas Map, as well as the State's Survey Detailed County Maps, show how closely that prediction has been fulfilled, and also how the structural theory of oil and gas has been verified by every pool of either gas or oil found along this great petroliferous belt.

In passing southwestward from Pennsylvania into and across West Virginia, practically all of the oil and gas sands of Allegheny, Washington, and Greene counties have been found and identified in northern West Virginia, down to and including the Bradford sand of Pennsylvania, at a depth of 4,350 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal, which so far remains the lowest productive horizon for oil and gas within the boundaries of our State.\* This new sand (Benson) first developed by the Hope Natural Gas Company on the land of J. C. Benson, near Overfield, Barbour county, has the enormous rock pressure of 1,800 pounds to the square inch, and gives promise of adding greatly to the life of West Virginia natural gas fields. But as we pass to the southwest all of the sands below the Big Injun horizon appear to fade out into shales and fine sandy beds too close of grain to hold commercial quantities of either oil or gas, after we pass to the south of the Little Kanawha river, excepting the Berea Grit, which remains productive on into Kentucky.

The latest detailed studies of the West Virginia Geological Survey,

\*Since this was written a still lower gas horizon has been developed at the Kester Helrs well No. 1932 of the Hope Natural Gas Company near Shirley, Tyler county, where a gas flow of 12,000 cubic feet was found at 3021 feet below the top of the Big Injun Sand, or about 256 feet below the Benson horizon, since the latter comes at 2765 feet below the top of the Big Injun.

Then, too, some oil and a considerable flow of gas has been found by the same Company at its deep well on the Volcano arch in Wood County in what appears to be the Oriskany Sand at a depth of 4531 feet.

carried on from the Pennsylvania line southwestward to and including Roane county, principally by one of my former assistants on the survey, Mr. Ray V. Hennen, has resulted in some revision of the column of geological horizons at which oil and gas have been developed within the State. Mr. Hennen finds that much confusion has arisen in connection with the identification by oil well drillers, as also by engineers and geologists, of the First and Second Cow Run sands, as originally named from their type localities on Cow Run, Washington County, Ohio. He identified the "First Cow Run Sand" of the type locality with the Buffalo Sandstone of the Conemaugh Series, and he identifies the Second Cow Run Sand, which comes 400 feet lower, with the Homewood Sandstone, or uppermost member of the Pottsville Series. Accepting this revision as correct, the table of oil sand formations with their geologic equivalents as grouped by Mr. Hennen, reads as follows:

The Oil and Gas Horizons of West Virginia.

CARBONIFEROUS.

Monongahela Series.....	(Carroll Sand (Uniontown)).
Conemaugh Series.....	{ Minshall (Connellsville). Murphy (Morgantown). Moundsville (Saltsburg). First Cow Run (Little Dunkard) Sand (Buffalo). Big Dunkard Sand (Mahoning).
Allegheny Series.....	{ Burning Springs (Upper Freeport) Sand. Gas Sand (Lower Freeport).
Pottsville Series.....	{ Gas Sand of Marion and Monongalia Counties (Homewood), Second Cow Run of Ohio. Gas Sand of Cairo. Salt Sand of Cairo. Cairo.
Mauch Chunk Red Shale.....	(Maxtbn, Dawson, Cairo).
Greenbrier Limestone.....	("Big Lime," not generally productive).
Pocono Sandstones.....	{ Keener Sand and Beckett Sand of Milton. Big Injun Sand. Squaw Sand. Weir Sand. Berea Grit.



## DEVONIAN.

	{	Gantz Sand.
	{	Fifty-foot Sand.
	{	Thirty-foot Sand.
	{	Gordon Stray Sand.
Catskill Red Beds.....	{	Gordon Sand.
	{	Fourth.
	{	McDonald or Fifth Sand.
	{	Bayard or Sixth Sand.
	{	Elizabeth.
	{	Speechley (?) Sand.
Chemung and Portage Beds.	{	Burnside Sand.
	{	Benson (Bradford) Sand.
	{	Kester Sand.

The following table gives the approximate intervals of the several oil and gas sands below the Pittsburgh Coal in the northern end of the State, though, of course, these intervals may vary many hundred feet in different portions of the same; for instance, the interval from the Pittsburgh Coal to the Berea Grit near Chester, Hancock County, is only about 1,500 feet, but this increases to 1,050 feet at Wellsburg, 1,700 at Wheeling, 2,050 at Huntington, and 2,800 feet at Griffithsville, Lincoln County, and 3,400 feet in the Edwards deep well on Slaughter Creek, Kanawha County, through the thickening of intervening formations; hence the figures given in the table must be understood as applying only to the northern central region of the oil and gas belt of the State.

## Approximate Distance from Pittsburgh Coal to Top of Oil and Gas Sands.

Sand	Distance, Feet
Minshall (Connellsville) Sand.....	110
Murphy (Morgantown) Sand.....	200
First Cow Run (Little Dunkard) (Buffalo) Sand.....	420
Big Dunkard (Mahoning) Sand.....	500
Burning Springs (Upper Freeport) Sand.....	590
Gas (Lower Freeport) Sand.....	720
Second Cow Run (Homewood) Sand.....	800
Salt Sand.....	906
Maxton Sand.....	1,125
Big Lime.....	1,300
Keener Sand.....	1,375
Big Injun Sand.....	1,400
Berea Grit Sand.....	1,800
Gantz—Fifty-foot Sand.....	2,000
"Gordon Stray" Sand (Nineveh?).....	2,050
Gordon Sand.....	2,100
Fourth Sand.....	2,200
Fifth Sand (McDonaid).....	2,300
Sixth, or Bayard Sand.....	2,400
Elizabeth.....	2,500
Speechley (?) Sand.....	2,650
Burnside.....	4,050
Benson (Bradford).....	4,350
Kcster.....	4,600
Corniferous Limestone.....	3,500-7,550
Oriskany.....	3,505-7,600
Clinton Sand.....	6,000-9,000

The Coniferous Limestone or top of the lower "Big Lime" of the Ohio Geological Survey, has been certainly penetrated at only four localities in West Virginia; viz, in the Central City deep boring at Huntington, Cabell County, where it was encountered at 1,000 feet below the Berea Grit, or at a depth of 2,700 feet below the Ohio River, and 3,100 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal; in the Slaughter Creek well (Edwards), at a depth of 4,945 feet and about 6,235 feet below the horizon of the Pittsburgh Coal; in the Volcano well of the Hope Natural Gas Company at a depth of 4,527 feet; and in the Martha O. Goff well, also drilled by the Hope Natural Gas Company, eight miles northeast from Clarksburg, West Virginia, the deepest well in the world (7,386 feet) at 7,363 feet and 7,563 feet below the Pittsburgh Coal. This important horizon is evidently nearer the surface in the Huntington-Kenova region than anywhere else along the Ohio Valley.

The modern development of the petroleum and natural gas fields of West Virginia dates from 1889. The old development which started at Burning Springs in May, 1860, had practically ended with defining the producing territory along the Burning Springs anticlinal, since although many "shows" of oil had been found in several other portions of the State during the drilling craze of the sixties, yet for the reasons already given, none of these attempts had reached the main oil producing sands of Pennsylvania, although it has since been proved that many

of these early shallow borings, which, owing to the condition of the well drilling art, could be sunk only a few hundred feet, were in reality located over rich pools of petroleum or natural gas.

The Coal, Oil and Gas Map, published by the West Virginia Geological Survey, together with the Economic and Structural Maps published in connection with the Detailed County Reports, show the general extent of the oil and gas developments entirely across the State from Hancock to Wayne and Mingo Counties. For many years West Virginia has outstripped Pennsylvania in the production of both petroleum and natural gas, as well as every other State in the Union in the production of "white sand" oil of the very highest grade, and will most probably maintain this supremacy for many years in the future.

The statistics of oil and gas production are not kept in separate form for each County by any State or other agency, like that of coal production by the State Department of Mines, hence the oil and gas production by counties is not available for publication. The United States Geological Survey, however, publishes the statistics of such production by States and districts and the following tables, compiled from these annual reports and other sources, give the oil production of West Virginia for every year beginning with 1876, with a lump estimate of production previous to that date.

#### Statistics of Oil Production.

Year	Barrels
1859 to 1876.....	3,000,000
1876.....	120,000
1877.....	172,000
1878.....	180,000
1879.....	180,000
1880.....	179,000
1881.....	151,000
1882.....	128,000
1883.....	126,000
1884.....	90,000
1885.....	91,000
1886.....	102,000
1887.....	145,000
1888.....	119,448
1889.....	544,113
1890.....	492,578
1891.....	2,406,218
1892.....	3,810,086
1893.....	8,445,412
1894.....	8,577,624
1895.....	8,120,125
1896.....	10,019,770
1897.....	13,090,045
1898.....	13,615,101

1899.....	13,910,630
1900.....	16,195,675
1901.....	14,177,126
1902.....	13,513,345
1903.....	12,899,395
1904.....	12,644,686
1905.....	11,578,110
1906.....	10,120,935
1907.....	9,095,296
1908.....	9,523,176
1909.....	10,745,092
1910.....	11,753,071
1911.....	9,795,464
1912.....	12,128,962
1913.....	11,567,299
1914.....	9,680,033
1915.....	9,264,798
1916.....	8,731,184
1917.....	8,379,285
1918.....	
Grand Total.....	289,608,082

#### Great Increase in West Virginia Petroleum Output, Dating from 1889.

This table exhibits an almost steady decline from 1876 until the close of 1888, but here the tide turns, and there is a sudden increase. The year 1889 marked the opening of the Dolls Run, Eureka, and Man-nington oil pools, and from that time forward the growth of West Virginia's oil production has been upward with such marvelous strides that toward the close of the year 1900, it finally surpassed that of Pennsylvania, and the pipe-line runs at the present time show that her production exceeds that of Pennsylvania and New York combined. This primacy in "white sand" oil (the purest and best petroleum in the world) production will also very probably continue in the future, since West Virginia, occupying as she does the heart or central portion of the great Appalachian coal basin, contains a much larger area of white sand oil territory than her sister States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky.

The year 1891 marked the maximum production (33,009,236 barrels) of Pennsylvania thirty-two years after the industry began, with the completion of the famous Drake well), and from that time (1892) forward the decline in Pennsylvania's oil production has been rapid and almost continuous, so that in 1915 the pipe-line runs from both the Pennsylvania and New York fields foot up only 9,114,570 barrels, or 159,318 barrels less than the West Virginia production (9,273,888 barrels) for that year.

#### The Future of West Virginia's Oil Production.

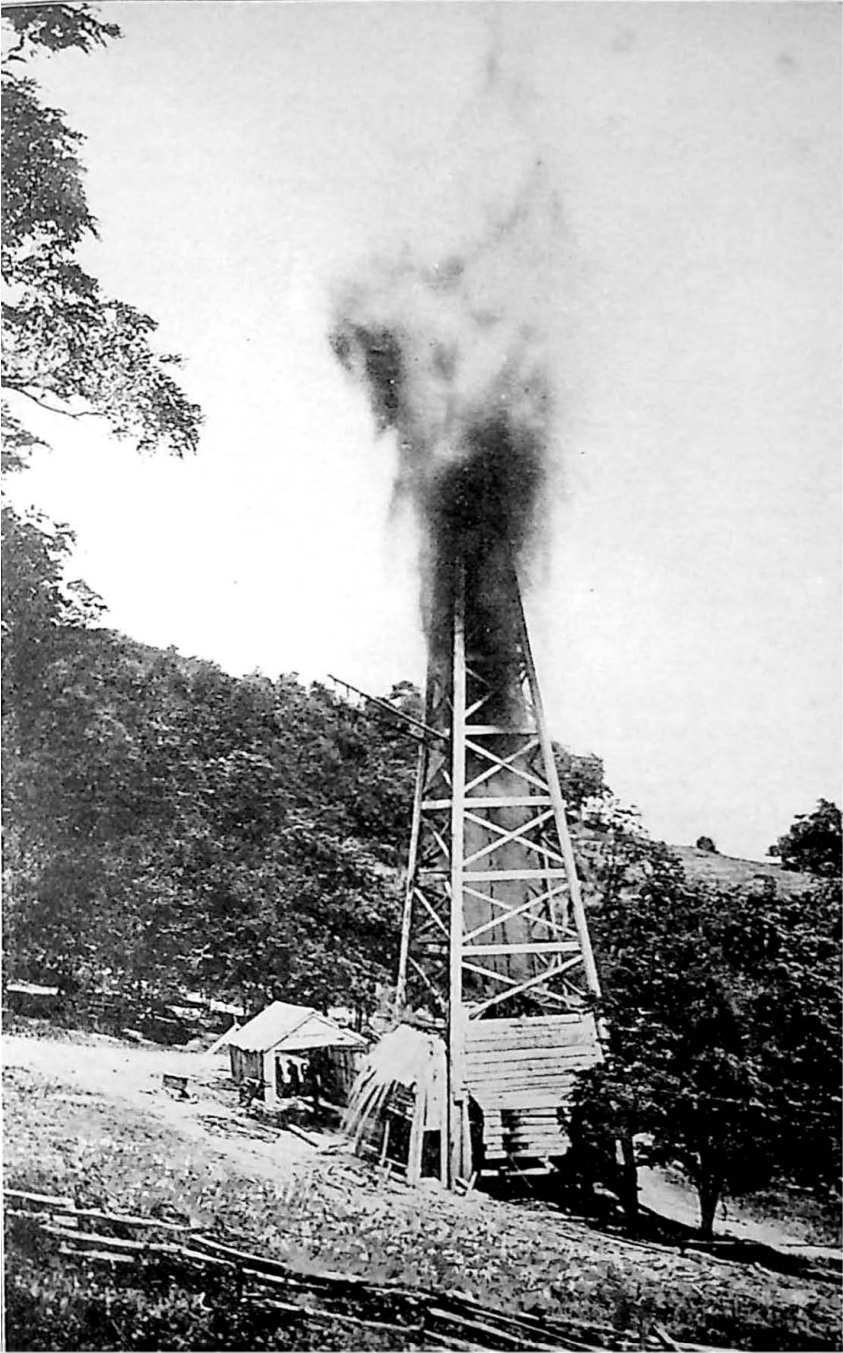
It is not probable that West Virginia's annual production can ever exceed that of 1900, (16,195,675 barrels), its maximum, and the proba-

bilities are that from this figure the gradual decline of the last fifteen years will continue, since it is almost certain that the largest and richest pools of oil in the State have been discovered. There is some compensation, however, connected with the unpleasant fact of waning production, and that is, the price of petroleum is almost certain to advance with the diminishing supply, and hence it is possible that when the quantity produced has decreased to only one-fourth of what it is now, the price received then may be equivalent to that obtained now for the greater quantity.

#### Oil and Gas in West Virginia for 1917.

In spite of the incentive to development provided by a record market for crude oil and in spite of an active drilling campaign, less petroleum was marketed from the oil fields of West Virginia in 1917 than in 1916. The apparent production in 1917 was 8,379,285 barrels, a loss of 351,899 barrels, or four per cent., compared with 1916. This loss, like that in 1916, is attributed to the steadily dwindling capacity of the new wells drilled in proved territory and to the continued failure of wildcat operations to discover new pools of consequence. The field work done in West Virginia in 1917 included drilling in eighteen counties and resulted in the completion of 1,635 new wells, or 158 less than in 1916. Of these 933 produced an average of 16 barrels of oil each for the first twenty-four hours after completion—a loss of seven barrels in initial capacity compared with 1916—435 produced gas only, and 267, an average of one in every six drilled, were failures. In drilling activity, Marion county led, with a total of 456 wells, 210 of which were oil wells credited with an average initial yield of seventeen barrels each, but in new production Kanawha county held first place, its total of 210 new wells including 169 oil wells averaging forty-one barrels each the first day of productive life.

These two counties included the principal centers of drilling interest in 1917—the Dents Run pool, Mannington District, Marion county, and the Berea Sand development on Longbottom Run, Cabin Creek District, Kanawha county. The former pool, which came into prominence in 1916 as a consequence of the development of prolific wells in the 30-foot Sand, retained its hold on the attention of the oil operators in 1917 as a result of the discovery that the deeper-lying Gordon Sand was also productive in that locality. The developments were, however, rather disappointing, as the area of Gordon Sand production proved small and the wells declined rapidly in yield. The feature of operations in Kanawha County was the regularity with which wells of moderate capacity, giving every promise of long productive life, were completed in the Berea Sand in the Cabin Creek district. At the end of 1917 there were about 125 productive oil wells in this district, credited with an aggregate capacity of 4,000 barrels a day. Early in the year the discovery of oil in the Weir Sand in a test drilled by the Cabin Creek Gas Company on the farm of David Ward's heirs, on Kellys Creek, gave promise of a new pool in Cabin Creek District, north of the pool on Longbottom Run. Subsequent drilling proved disappointing in this re-



Effect of Shot of a Fifty-foot Sand Oil Well in the Shinnston  
Pool—Hartley Heirs No. 1 Well.

spect, but resulted in the development of a gas field of considerable importance.\*

In Sherman district, Calhoun county, the quest for natural gas along the Little Kanawha River resulted in discoveries of oil in the Big Injun Sand, on the Rafferty and Brake farms, that aroused interest in the possible development of an oil pool in that area.

Unsuccessful tests, of special interest because of their depth and location, were completed in 1917 as follows:

In August, by the Philadelphia Company, on the farm of S. and O. Leonard, in Buckhannon district, Upshur county; depth, 5,513 feet.

In October, by the Reserve Gas Company, No. 1, on the A. J. Richmond farm, Cove district, Barbour county; depth, 4,700 feet.

In December, by the Coal River Oil Company, No. 1, on the property of the Bowman Lumber Company, at Stovers Fork of Sycamore Run, Clear Creek district, Raleigh county; depth, 3,340 feet. A small flow of gas was reported in the "Big Lime" at 1,855 feet.

Drilling was continued in 1917 in the deep test of the Hope Natural Gas Company, on the farm of Martha O. Goff, on Owens Fork, Simpson District, Harrison county, and at the end of the year the well was reported to have reached a depth of 7,260 feet. On March 1, 1918, this well had reached a depth of 7,386 feet, making it the deepest well in the world.

#### Pennsylvania's Oil Production.

It is of interest as bearing upon the future of West Virginia's oil production to place before the reader in tabular form the oil production in the sister State of Pennsylvania from its beginning in 1859 down to the end of 1915 for which we have rather complete and accurate figures for each year, coupled up with the production from southern New York (amounting to about 900,000 barrels annually). These figures and the average price per barrel together with total value read as follows, according to the compilations of the United States Geological Survey:

Statistics of Pennsylvania's and New York's Oil Fields.

Year	Barrels	Average Price	Value
1859.....	2,000	\$16.000	\$ 32,000
1860.....	500,000	9.600	4,800,000
1861.....	2,113,609	.490	1,035,668
1862.....	3,056,690	1.050	3,209,525
1863.....	2,611,309	3.150	8,225,663
1864.....	2,116,109	8.060	20,896,576
1865.....	2,497,700	6.590	16,459,853
1866.....	3,597,700	3.740	13,455,398
1867.....	3,347,300	2.410	8,066,993
1868.....	3,646,117	3.625	13,217,174
1869.....	4,215,000	5.638	23,730,450
1870.....	5,260,745	3.860	20,503,754

\*Since this was written the Columbian Carbon Company on July 22nd drilled deeper an old gas well on the Hudnall lot near Mammoth, on Kellys Creek, and at 418 feet below the top of the Big Lime the well began to flow at the rate of over 500 barrels daily. This is nearly a mile east from the discovery well (which is still flowing 125 barrels daily, though over a year old) and thus gives intimations of a rich pool of 45° Baume light amber oil.

## STATISTICS OF OIL PRODUCTION

Year	Barrels	Average Price	Value
1871.....	5,205,234	4.340	22,591,180
1872.....	6,293,194	3.640	21,440,503
1873.....	9,893,786	1.830	18,100,464
1874.....	10,926,945	1.170	12,647,527
1875.....	8,787,514	1.350	7,368,133
1876.....	8,968,906	2.563	22,987,306
1877.....	13,135,475	2.420	31,787,850
1878.....	15,163,462	1.190	18,044,520
1879.....	19,685,176	.859	16,909,566
1880.....	26,027,631	.945	24,596,111
1881.....	27,376,509	.859	23,516,421
1882.....	30,053,500	.781	23,471,784
1883.....	23,128,389	1.059	24,492,964
1884.....	23,772,209	.835	19,849,795
1885.....	20,776,041	.879	18,262,140
1886.....	25,798,000	.713	18,393,974
1887.....	22,356,193	.668	14,933,937
1888.....	16,488,668	.876	14,444,073
1889.....	21,487,435	.941	20,219,676
1890.....	28,458,208	.868	24,701,725
1891.....	33,009,236	.670	22,116,188
1892.....	28,422,377	.556	15,802,842
1893.....	20,314,513	.640	13,001,288
1894.....	19,019,990	.839	15,957,772
1895.....	19,144,390	1.359	26,017,226
1896.....	20,584,421	1.179	24,269,032
1897.....	19,262,066	.786	15,139,984
1898.....	15,948,464	.911	14,529,051
1899.....	14,374,512	1.294	18,600,619
1900.....	14,559,127	1.353	19,698,499
1901.....	13,831,996	1.210	16,736,715
1902.....	13,183,610	1.238	16,321,309
1903.....	12,518,134	1.590	19,883,833
1904.....	12,239,026	1.628	19,925,134
1905.....	11,554,777	1.394	16,107,359
1906.....	11,500,410	1.598	18,377,655
1907.....	11,211,606	1.745	19,564,252
1908.....	10,584,453	1.780	18,840,326
1909.....	10,434,300	1.648	17,174,858
1910.....	9,848,500	1.336	13,157,596
1911.....	9,200,673	1.308	12,034,480
1912.....	8,712,076	1.626	14,165,836
1913.....	8,865,493	2.458	21,791,382
1914.....	9,109,309	1.877	17,098,173
1915.....	8,726,483	1.584	13,821,678
1916.....	8,466,481	2.521	21,340,050
1917.....	8,612,885	3,218	27,715,984
.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>780,246,109</b>	<b>\$ 1.31</b>	<b>\$1,021,981,624</b>



### Meaning of Fluctuation in Production.

The fluctuations shown in this production mark the rise and decline of great oil pools, like Bradford, Cherry Grove, Washington, and McDonald, the last great pools discovered in Pennsylvania, which carried the production of that State to its maximum in 1891, from which it has steadily declined, and will in the nature of things continue so to do, with temporary spurts of increase from the discovery of new producing areas. The drill has now exploited the possible oil territory of Pennsylvania so thoroughly, however, that it is hardly probable any large areas of richly productive territory yet remain to be discovered that can materially increase, or even stay, the present declining yield of petroleum in that State.

The same condition of affairs which these statistics reveal as the history of production in Pennsylvania is now occurring in West Virginia and it is quite probable that the constant decline in the production of the West Virginia and Pennsylvania fields shown by these tables will continue indefinitely, unless indeed there may exist several good pools of oil (like those recently discovered on Blue Creek and Cabin Creek), in the untested areas of Braxton, Clay, Kanawha, Boone, Lincoln, Logan, Wayne and Mingo counties. Any such pools, however, could only retard the decline in the West Virginia fields, and accentuate their yield over those of New York and Pennsylvania.

Although the production of oil by counties has never been kept by any agencies that preserve statistics, since so many farms overlap from one county to another that the pipe-lines which collect the runs of oil from the wells and transmit it to central stations could not separate the same according to county lines without very great inconvenience and added cost, yet the number of wells drilled annually in each of the oil districts, however, which sometimes coincide with county lines, is a matter of ready determination and of these the United States Geological Survey publishes lists in its annual volumes on mineral statistics. These give more or less accurate data as to present and past activities in oil and gas developments in several of the counties of the State and are quoted herewith so far as available, although some of the statistics appear to be inconsistent from year to year, probably owing to corrections introduced in later years that were not taken account of in the preceding years. The tabular statement of drilling operations reads as follows from the year 1897 to and including the year 1917, as compiled from statistics published by the United States Geological Survey:

## STATISTICS OF WELLS DRILLED

## Statistics of Wells Drilled

YEAR	OIL WELLS				GAS WELLS			
	Completed		Aban- doned	Pro- ductive Dec. 31	Completed		Aban- doned	Pro- ductive Dec. 31
	Oil	Dry			Gas	Dry		
1897.....					47	1		196
1898.....					32	4	1	227
1899.....					78	6	5	300
1900.....					129	6	1	428
1901.....					177	8	1	604
1902.....					142	37	1	745
1903.....					242	43		987
1904.....					292	33	5	1,274
1905.....					385	28	80	1,579
1906.....					263	23	11	1,831
1907.....					377	59	39	2,169
1908.....				12,485	441	80	99	2,511
1909.....	988	188	638	12,835	801	65	80	3,232
1910.....	690	140	561	12,964	1,002	69	182	4,052
1911.....	664	143	614	13,014	905	117	167	4,790
1912.....	1,327	140	616	13,725	870	149	127	5,533
1913.....	1,320	180	501	14,544	1,038	128	37	6,534
1914.....	1,130	218	742	14,932	856	154	196	7,194
1915.....	711	111	443	15,337	779	97	255	7,718
1916.....	936	154	385	15,888	1,055	161	265	8,508
1917.....	933	267						
1918.....								

The total number of wells drilled for either oil or gas in the State of West Virginia can only be approximately estimated from these statistics, but taking the number of wells abandoned, together with the dry holes reported in connection with oil and gas, and the number of wells reported as productive on December 31, 1917, an approximate estimate would be 35,000 as the total number of wells drilled since 1897, while the number of wells drilled previous to 1897 was probably as many more, making the total number of wells drilled in West Virginia for either oil or gas 65,000 to 70,000; but this may be several thousand wells in error owing to the incomplete statistics.

The complete list of the oil and gas counties is as follows, beginning at the northwestern part of the State and proceeding southwestward to the Kentucky line, viz:

Hancock	Marion	Lewis
Brooke	Taylor	Gilmer
Ohio	Harrison	Clay
Marshall	Doddridge	Calhoun
Tyler	Measants	Roane
Wetzel	Ritchie	Wood
Monongalia	Wirt	Upshur

Braxton	Fayette	Wayne
Jackson	Boone	Mingo
Putnam	Lincoln	Logan
Kanawha	Cabell	

These thirty-two counties out of the fifty-five in the State have all produced natural gas in commercial quantity, except Jackson, and all except Upshur, Fayette, Boone, Logan, and Mingo have produced oil in paying quantity. It is also possible that Barbour, Webster, Nicholas, Raleigh, Mason, Wyoming, and McDowell, when properly tested, may yet produce some oil or gas in commercial quantity. The remaining counties of the State, being situated in mountainous regions where the stratified rocks have been highly folded, and in many cases even overturned, the oil and gas they may once have contained has practically all escaped into the air through fractures, faults, and other forms of rupture, so that except possibly at very great depths—5,000 to 10,000 feet—the chances of obtaining either oil or gas therein would be practically none whatever.

NATURAL GAS.

Along with this wonderful growth of the petroleum industry in West Virginia there has been a corresponding increase in the production of natural gas, so that this State for several years has ranked first of all the States of the Union in the production of this matchless fuel, and with proper care in husbanding this source of power and the prevention of needless waste, it should last for another generation at least.

Nearly all the principal towns of the State west of the Alleghanies are now supplied with this fuel, while probably 500 million cubic feet daily pass out of the State, through the great 16-, 18-, and 20-inch lines of the United Fuel, Hope, Philadelphia, Carnegie, Manufacturers Light and Heat, and other gas companies, to the cities of Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and intermediate points.

The hundreds of drilling wells, and thousands of pumping oil wells, and all of the pump stations for handling the oil and gas produced, together with the water-supply, and everything connected with the oil and gas industry, receive practically all of their power from the consumption of natural gas, so that the quantity thus burned must aggregate many millions (possibly 150-200 millions) of cubic feet daily. It is also practically the only fuel used in all of the glass factories of the State and many of the brick and pottery works, as well as electric power plants, city water works supply, etc.

A very large use is that for the manufacture of carbon black in which probably thirty to fifty million cubic feet is daily consumed in Calhoun, Lewis, Doddridge, Harrison, Clay, Kanawha and other counties.

The entire quantity of natural gas daily used within the State for every purpose will probably approximate 500 million cubic feet, while a much greater amount is transported out of the State, and possibly half as much more (200-250 million feet) is daily wasted through unplugged wells, leaking joints, and from producing oil wells. This estimate would make the quantity of natural gas daily coming to the surface in West Vir-

ginia and utilized about one billion cubic feet—or the equivalent in heating power of one million bushels of coal, (40,000 tons) daily—14,600,000 tons annually, or about one-fifth of the State's annual production of coal.

All of this gas that is piped out of the State is sold at a rate of not less than 30 cents per 1,000 feet for domestic purposes, and 15 to 20 cents per 1,000 feet for manufacturing uses, while that taken to distant points, like Toledo, Cleveland, etc., is sold at 30 to 40 cents per 1,000 feet, hence if we value the gas produced in the State at only 10 cents per 1,000 feet, on the basis of one billion feet of daily production, it would amount to \$100,000 daily, and probably one-fifth as much more is wasted without accomplishing any useful purpose whatever.

Quite recently there has been a general awakening to the enormity of this inexcusable waste of the best fuel in the world, and hence it is to be hoped that much of it may soon cease.

#### Methods of Transportation.

As is well known, natural gas exists in porous rocks under a pressure proportioned to the depth of its reservoir below the surface of the valleys. This ratio of increase in pressure with depth is in about the same proportion as the weight of a column of water would increase with its length, so that at depths of 2,000 feet, 600 to 900 pounds of pressure to the square inch is developed when the gas in a new field is shut in, and for depths of 2,500 to 3,500 feet, pressures of 1,000 to 1,500 pounds are developed under like conditions.

This "rock pressure," as it is termed, is sufficient of itself to transport the gas in large quantity by its own expansive energy from central West Virginia (Lewis county) very great distances, so long as the "rock pressure" in the wells does not decrease below 500 to 600 pounds to the square inch. But in proportion as the gas is taken from any district, pool or field, the "rock pressure" in that particular gas horizon will gradually decline, until its effective pressure to deliver gas at the end of a long pipe-line would be lost entirely. To meet this contingency, the Philadelphia, Hope, Manufacturers Light and Heat and other gas companies have installed large pumping stations to which the gas flows from the wells to the pumps under a low pressure, and is then compressed by immense engines to about 300 pounds to the square inch before it enters the mains for transportation beyond the boundaries of the State.

The quantity of gas which any pipe-line will transport, either under the natural pressure of the gas, or the artificial pressure created by pumps, depends upon many factors, the relations of which have been investigated and skilfully worked out by Prof. S. W. Robinson of the Ohio State University, and published in Volume VI of the Ohio Geological Survey. The diameter of the pipe, the length of the line, the pressure at the intake end, all enter into the calculation, while the number of angles or abrupt bends in the line all of which produce friction and retard the flow of gas are also factors in the transportation of gas. The principles governing the transportation and measurement of natural gas are published in Volume I (a), West Virginia Geological Survey, as stated by the late F. H. Oliphant, pages 31-43.

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**Statistics.**

The United States Geological Survey did not begin the publication of any statistics on natural gas production in West Virginia until 1885, and then only the estimated value and not quantity was given until the year 1906, beginning with which both volume and value have been compiled and published up to and including the year 1916. Of course these statistics of production and value are approximately accurate so far as they go, but they obviously can take no account of the very large quantity wasted (amounting to hundreds of billions of cubic feet) in the long period from 1890 up to even 1910 and later, and the large quantity (100 to 200 million feet daily) still going into the air from oil wells, leaking pipe-lines, the unmetered gas used throughout the State for light, heat, steam, oil and gas operations, etc., etc., large torches and many other forms of wastefulness, so that the total production of natural gas in West Virginia can only be approximately estimated during the last twenty-five years, since during the greater portion of this period much more gas escaped into the air than was measured or utilized.

The following tables, taken from the annual reports on Mineral Statistics of the United States Geological Survey, give the annual value of natural gas production in West Virginia from 1889, and also the quantity produced since 1906. The value and production of the sister State of Pennsylvania is also given alongside for comparison:

## PRODUCTION OF NATURAL GAS

Year	WEST VIRGINIA		PENNSYLVANIA	
	1000 Cubic Feet	Value	1000 Cubic Feet	Value
1882.....		\$.....		\$ 75,000
1883.....		.....		200,000
1884.....		.....		1,100,000
1885.....		40,000		4,500,000
1886.....		60,000		9,000,000
1887.....		120,000		13,749,500
1888.....		120,000		19,282,375
1889.....		12,000		11,593,989
1890.....		5,500		9,551,025
1891.....		35,000		7,834,016
1892.....		70,500		7,376,281
1893.....		123,000		6,488,000
1894.....		395,000		6,279,000
1895.....		100,000		5,852,000
1896.....		640,000		5,528,610
1897.....		912,528		6,242,543
1898.....		1,334,023		6,806,742
1899.....		2,335,864		8,337,210
1900.....		2,959,032		10,215,412
1901.....		3,954,472		12,688,161
1902.....		5,390,181		14,352,183
1903.....		6,882,359		16,182,834
1904.....		8,114,249		18,139,914
1905.....		10,075,804		19,197,336
1906.....	119,400,392	13,735,343	138,161,385	18,558,245
1907.....	122,687,236	16,670,962	135,516,015	18,844,156
1908.....	112,181,278	14,837,130	130,476,237	19,104,944
1909.....	166,435,092	17,538,565	127,697,104	20,475,207
1910.....	190,705,809	23,816,553	126,866,729	21,057,211
1911.....	206,890,576	28,435,907	108,860,296	18,520,706
1912.....	239,006,682	33,324,475	112,149,855	18,539,672
1913.....	245,453,985	34,164,820	118,860,269	21,095,845
1914.....	238,740,162	35,515,329	108,494,387	20,401,295
1915.....	244,004,559	36,424,263	113,691,690	21,139,605
1916.....	299,318,907	47,603,396	129,925,150	24,344,324
1917.....	*305,264,926	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total.....	2,190,089,264	\$345,746,055	1,359,708,117	\$443,253,431

\*Estimate by Public Service Commission of West Virginia, calendar year 1917.

#### Gasoline from Natural Gas.

The casing-head gasoline industry did not begin in the United States until 1904, when Andrew Fasnmyer, near Titusville, Pennsylvania, inaugurated the manufacture of gasoline in a crude way, and during the latter half of that year obtained about 4,000 gallons, by utilizing the gas escaping from a few old oil wells. Other plants were soon afterwards installed at Warren and Tidioute, Pennsylvania, but it was not until 1909 that the industry became important, and not until the year 1911

that the United States Geological Survey began the compilation of statistics relating to the manufacture of gasoline from natural gas. The many millions of gallons of this precious fluid which have escaped into the air along with the vast waste of natural gas in our State from oil wells can only be imagined, but at the present retail price of gasoline, the values thus wasted must have amounted to hundreds of millions of dollars since each 1,000 cubic feet of gas escaping from an oil well would carry away with it from two to four gallons of gasoline, and hence during the period (which covered several years) when over five hundred million cubic feet of casing-head gas escaped into the air daily from the oil wells of West Virginia, there would be going into the air also an average of 1,500,000 gallons of gasoline daily or more than five hundred and fifty million gallons a year, which at only ten cents a gallon (gasoline is now, July, 1918, retailing at thirty-five cents a gallon) would amount to fifty-five million dollars annually, a value three times greater than that of the wasted gas when valued at ten cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

From 1911 to and including 1913, West Virginia led all the States of the Union in the manufacture of casing-head gasoline, but in 1914, Oklahoma captured the pennant and West Virginia retired to second rank in the list of the nine States manufacturing this kind of gasoline, California taking third place, while Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Kansas, New York, and Colorado came, as to quantity, in the order named. No statistics for the manufacture of casing-head gasoline in 1917 are yet available, but there was a large increase in West Virginia, since several of the great gas companies have now installed immense plants for the extraction of gasoline from natural gas before the latter enters the compressing stations on its way to fuel-consuming centers. Of course, the effective heating power of the natural gas is reduced by the quantity of gasoline thus removed from the natural gas before it enters the compressing stations' lines, and by the small quantities of gasoline condensed and removed from the pipe-lines at the numerous "drips," etc., but it still retains, in the Appalachian field at least, an effective heat value—for the consumer, slightly exceeding 1,100 B. T. U. per cubic foot of gas, while illuminating gas has 755 B. T. U., water gas 350, and producer gas from bituminous coal only 155.

The following statistics of casing-head gasoline production in West Virginia, compiled from the annual reports of the United States Geological Survey for 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916, will show the rapid growth of the industry:

## PRODUCTION OF GASOLINE

## Gasoline from Natural Gas Marketed in West Virginia, 1913-1916.

1913.

COUNTY	Plants		Gasoline produced		Average yield in gasoline per thousand cubic feet of gas	Average gravity of gasoline as produced and before blending
	Number in operation	Daily capacity	Quantity	Value		
		Gallons	Gallons		Gallons	Baume
Tyler.....	47	13,011	3,228,641	\$344,296	1.5-10.0	70 -97
Ritchie.....	15	6,710	1,440,531	146,801	1.0- 4.0	82 -96
Brooke.....	6	1,960	711,867	74,242	2.5- 3.0	85 -96
Wetzel.....	4	840	*683,437	74,412	1.5- 2.0	60 -86
Pleasants.....	17	2,070	459,385	41,275	1.0- 4.0	80 -97
Hancock.....	5	1,825	301,125	37,471	2.0- 4.6	86 -92
Wood.....	9	660	198,232	21,089	1.5- 5.5	80 -105
Kanawha.....	4	2,564	144,699	15,908	2.0- 6.0	85.2-91.5
Calhoun.....	2	550				
Clay.....	1					
Wirt.....	1					
Marion.....	1	1,740	494,576	51,009	1,0- 3,0	80 -91
Marshall.....	1					
Harrison.....	1					
Doddridge.....	1					
	115	31,930	7,662,493	\$807,406	2.57	.....

1914.

Tyler.....	50	13,455	3,687,992	\$288,337	1.0-4.0	75 -90
Ritchie.....	15	6,915	1,266,117	95,007	1.0-4.0	80 -90
Kanawha.....	6	5,464	673,757	46,167	0.1-5.0	75 -92
Brooke.....	7	2,181	599,426	49,014	2.0-5.0	85 -96
Pleasants.....	17	1,607	438,709	31,214	1.0-3.0	74 -96
Hancock.....	7	1,696	398,930	35,012	2.0-8.0	80 -90
Wetzel.....	5	800	194,866	14,562	1.5-2.0	83.2-86
Doddridge.....	3	725	172,084	13,452	2.0-2.5	83.2-96
Wood.....	6	517	110,729	7,164	2.0-3.0	80 -86
Calhoun.....	1					
Harrison.....	1					
Marion.....	1	1,100	*1,735,498	111,970	2.0-3.0	83.2-87
Wirt.....	1					
Roane.....	1					
	121	34,460	9,278,108	691,899	2.58	.....



1915.

Tyler.....	46	14,047	3,781,573	\$319,821	2.0-7.0	74-92
Ritchie.....	16	5,245	1,331,425	100,296	1.0-4.0	80-90
Kanawha.....	7	7,007	1,024,845	75,963	0.3-4.5	75-100
Brooke.....	9	2,325	603,419	55,568	2.0-6.0	84-92
Pleasants.....	13	1,615	426,961	33,677	2.0-3.0	80-90
Hancock.....	4	780	297,653	24,475	1.5-6.0	86-92
Wetzel.....	5	975	185,998	15,271	1.0-2.0	78-86
Doddridge.....	3	650	116,000	9,520	2.0-2.5	84-89
Wood.....	6	530	70,201	6,088	1.0-2.5	80-90
Clay.....	1					
Harrison.....	1					
Marion.....	1	1,248	*3,012,533	277,400	0.3-2.0	75-90
Roane.....	1					
Calhoun.....	1					
	114	34,422	10,853,608	927,079	2.3	.....

\*Includes drips.

1916.

Tyler.....	53	14,430	4,424,890	\$ 780,928	0.8- 6.0	75-94
Kanawha.....	7	9,287	1,566,461	287,856	2.5- 5.0	76-92
Ritchie.....	15	3,628	1,011,902	175,566	0.8- 3.3	80-90
Brooke.....	11	2,689	626,464	111,893	2.0- 3.5	80-94
Wetzel.....	8	1,832	420,369	76,579	1.0- 2.0	70-86
Hancock.....	6	1,260	314,458	52,685	2.0-10.0	78-95
Pleasants.....	19	1,690	299,025	46,852	2.0- 3.0	72-90
Roane.....	3	970	261,940	44,850	1.3- 3.0	80-88
Wood.....	4	680	59,472	8,510	1.2- 3.0	80-86
Harrison.....	2				0.5- 1.5	84-85
Doddridge.....	2				1.0- 2.5	81-88
Clay.....	1	2,810*	304,643	56,312	2.0	82
Wirt.....	1				3.0	89
Calhoun.....	1				0.5	92
Total by compression and vacuum	133	39,276	9,289,624	\$1,642,031	2.616	70-95
Total by absorption and drip...	14	59,383	9,475,432	1,383,262	0.094	68-86
	147	98,659	18,765,056	3,025,293	0.179	68-95

\*Includes operators having absorption plants in Monongalia, Cabell, Jackson, Lewis, and Marion Counties.

### Carbon Black Industry.

The manufacture of carbon black from natural gas originated in West Virginia and is largely confined to it, (although the industry is getting started in Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas), with a production of 22,818,943 pounds of carbon black in 1916.

In 1917, the Public Service Commission of West Virginia estimated that 26,062,706,000 cubic feet of natural gas was used in the manufacture of carbon black. This would seem to be a very wasteful use of gas since all the hydrogen (about 50 to 60 per cent. of the gas) is lost, with its vast heating power, and also a considerable portion of the car-

bon. However, it has heretofore been made largely from gas that would otherwise have escaped into the air and been totally lost, and hence is to that extent a measure of conservation.

**Elevations Above Tide and Descriptions of Bench Marks at the Various County-Seats.**

County.	County-Seat.	Feet.
Barbour,	<i>Philippi</i> , at north side of front entrance to brick schoolhouse, in center north face of foundation stone; bronze tablet stamped "1311 Grafton"...	1,310.265
Berkeley,	<i>Martinsburg</i> , at King Street entrance of Berkeley County court-house, eastern end of first step up from sidewalk; tablet stamped "457.7".....	466.692
Bocne,	<i>Madison</i> , in west side of foundation of Boone County jail; aluminum tablet stamped "704"...	703.171
Braxton,	<i>Sutton</i> , at suspension bridge over Elk River, in north face of north tower, 0.9 foot above foundation and 2.4 feet east of corner; bronze tablet stamped "843 Grafton".....	842.677
Brooke,	<i>Wellsburg</i> , Panhandle R. R. station.....	660.6
	Wabash P. T. R. R. station.....	717.7
	Top of abutment, Dam No. 11, Ohio River.....	635.5
Cabell,	<i>Huntington</i> , in front of C. & O. station; top of rail Court-house at corner of Fourth Avenue and Eighth Street, in north corner of northeast entrance; aluminum tablet stamped "566 Grafton" .....	565
Calhoun,	<i>Grantsville</i> , in northwest corner of west face of stone foundation of court-house; bronze tablet stamped "725 Grafton".....	563.725
Clay,	<i>Clay</i> , corner of Main and Church Streets, 10 feet west of northwest corner of Clay County Bank, in monument; bronze tablet stamped "707".....	726.301
Doddridge,	<i>West Union</i> , Bank Building, between door and center window, in center face of stone; aluminum tablet stamped "836 Grafton".....	707.816
Fayette,	<i>Fayetteville</i> , approximately .....	835.724
Gilmer,	<i>Glennville</i> , in top stone of middle pier on east side of bridge over Little Kanawha River; bronze tablet stamped "733 Grafton".....	1,850.
Grant,	<i>Petersburg</i> , Hampshire Southern R. R. station....	733.623
Greenbrier,	<i>Lewisburg</i> , approximately.....	934.0
Hampshire,	<i>Romney</i> , B. & O. R. R. station.....	2,200.00
Hancock,	<i>New Cumberland</i> , southwest corner of D. S. Schiller Foundry Co.'s Works, Front and Ferry Streets, in west end of door stoop, chiseled square (U. S. Engineer Corps bench mark 56A)	731.00
Hardy,	<i>Moorefield</i> , Hampshire Southern R. R. station..	670.57
Harrison,	<i>Clarksburg</i> , at corner of Pike and Third Streets, in northwest corner of post-office, 2 feet above ground; aluminum tablet stamped "1006 Grafton" .....	823.0
Jackson,	<i>Ripley</i> , Court-house square, southwest corner, in top of stone post; bronze meridian tablet stamped "615 Adj 1903".....	1,007.209
Jefferson,	<i>Charles Town</i> , N. & W. Ry. station.....	614.426
	B. & O. R. R. station.....	530.
Kanawha,	<i>Charleston</i> , in northwest corner of State Capitol; bronze tablet stamped "602C" (old bench mark)	515.83
		600.703



Chimney Rock of Harpers Shale Near Base of Blue Ridge  
Opposite Harpers Ferry.

County.	County-Seat.	Feet.
Lewis,	<i>Weston</i> , at end of southwest pier of Baltimore & Ohio R. R. bridge 2-1A over West Fork River; bronze tablet stamped "1017 Grafton 1901"....	1,008.903
Lincoln,	<i>Hamlin</i> , in third stone from top in northeast end of abutment wall of bridge over Mud River; bronze tablet stamped "645 Grafton".....	642.436
Logan,	<i>Logan</i> , in northeast corner of court-house wall; bronze tablet stamped "678" (reported 1911 as destroyed).....	678.447
	In south side of west entrance to court-house; bronze tablet stamped "683".....	681.606
Marion,	<i>Fairmont</i> , in front of Baltimore & Ohio station; top of east rail.....	883.0
Marshall,	<i>Moundsville</i> , Marshall County court-house, south front of, 17.2 feet east of center of doorway; bronze tablet stamped "690 Grafton".....	689.094
Mason,	<i>Point Pleasant</i> , west side of "Cornstalk Monument," in Mason County court-house yard; bronze tablet stamped "570-A".....	569.295
	Lock 11; zero of gage.....	513.80
Mercer,	<i>Princeton</i> , Mercer County court-house, in center of north face of top concrete step to main entrance; bronze tablet stamped "2449".....	2,449.457
Mineral,	<i>Keyser</i> , near, opposite telegraph pole 20½ set between tracks in south abutment of B. & O. bridge; copper bolt (B. & O. bench mark 22)..	800.700
	<i>Keyser</i> , near center of Keyser yards, opposite mile-post 202; section of rail set vertically in ground (B. & O. bench mark 23).....	827.000
Mingc,	<i>Williamson</i> , at court-house, U. S. Army Engineers' bench mark No. 30 (Army Engineers' elevation 660.774).....	660.276
Monongalia,	<i>Morgantown</i> , 480 feet south of Baltimore and Ohio station, in coping stone of abutment at northwest corner of truss bridge over Deckers Creek; bronze tablet stamped "821 Pittsburgh 1899"..	820.454
	<i>Morgantown</i> , in front of Baltimore and Ohio station; top of east rail.....	822.7
Monroe,	<i>Union</i> , approximately.....	2,100.
Morgan,	<i>Berkeley Springs</i> , west face of southwest cornerstone of Morgan County court-house; aluminum tablet stamped "612C" (reported destroyed, court-house torn down).....	611.795
McDowell,	<i>Welch</i> , on west side of front entrance to First National Bank, in fourth tier of stone above foundation; aluminum tablet stamped "1304"..	1,303.434
	<i>Welch</i> , in front of N. & W. station, top of rail....	1,300.07
Nicholas,	<i>Summersville</i> , east side of door in base of pilaster in front of court-house; aluminum tablet stamped "1894 Knwa".....	1,894.382
Ohio,	<i>Wheeling</i> , north front of city building, 37 feet east of northwest corner; chiseled square (U. S. Engineer Corps bench mark 90-A).....	678.070
	<i>Wheeling</i> , Panhandle R. R. station.....	652.0
Pendleton,	<i>Franklin</i> , approximately.....	1,750.0
Pleasants,	<i>St. Marys</i> , on water table of post-office building, south of entrance facing Main Street; chiseled square .....	634.10
Pocahontas,	<i>Marlinton</i> , approximately.....	2,131.

## ELEVATIONS AND BENCH MARKS

County.	County-Seat.	Feet.
Putnam,	<i>Winfield</i> , approximately.....	570.0
Preston,	<i>Kingwood</i> , on southwest corner of Price and Main Streets. water table of Kingwood, National Bank. east of front door; bronze tablet stamped "1862 Adj 1903".....	1,862.485
	<i>Kingwood</i> , Morgantown and Kingwood Railroad station .....	1,666.0
Raleigh,	Beckley, approximately.....	2,400.0
Randolph,	<i>Elkins</i> , top step of Western Maryland R. R. office building .....	1,930.0
Ritchie,	<i>Harrisville</i> , in west end of doorstep of main entrance of court-house; aluminum tablet stamped "871 Adj 1903".....	870.288
Roane,	<i>Spencer</i> , at crossing at B. & O. station; top of rail	719.0
Summers,	<i>Hinton</i> , in northwest corner of Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. station; aluminum tablet stamped "1386" .....	1,385.212
Taylor,	<i>Grafton</i> , in front of (old) station; top of rail on main line of B. & O. R. R.....	1,000.0
	<i>Grafton</i> , Baltimore & Ohio R. R. bridge across Tygart Valley River, at north end of central pier on coping stone; chisel mark (Coast and Geodetic Survey bench mark "M").....	996.304
Tucker,	<i>Parsons</i> , 900 feet east of, iron railroad bridge over Cheat River, in second step of southwest coping stone; bronze tablet stamped erroneously) "155 Adj 1903".....	1,649.387
Tyler,	<i>Middlebourne</i> , in stone over cellar window, north of front entrance to house, northeast of sheriff's residence; aluminum tablet stamped "744 Grafton 1903".....	744.912
Upshur,	<i>Buckhannon</i> , Upshur County court-house, west side of front entrance, in center of west face of base block—of square column; aluminum tablet stamped "1433 Grafton".....	1,432.531
	<i>Buckhannon</i> , B. & O. railroad station.....	1,411.0
Wayne,	<i>Wayne</i> , 3 feet north of main door in east side of Wayne County court-house; aluminum tablet stamped "707".....	706.539
Webster,	<i>Webster Springs</i> , at north entrance of court-house, in east side of top step; bronze tablet stamped "1509" .....	1,508.740
Wetzel,	<i>New Martinsville</i> , in county court-house, facing Main Street, near Main Street entrance; bronze tablet stamped "630 Grafton 1903".....	630.092
Wirt,	<i>Elizabeth</i> , on southwest curb line of Washington Street. point southeast of north corner of Raleigh Hotel, south meridian mark, in stone post; bronze tablet stamped "646 Adj 1903"....	645.807
Wood,	<i>Parkersburg</i> , corner of Fifth and Julian Streets, at southeast corner of custom-house and post-office, on top of foundation water table; chiseled square marked U. S. B. M. (U. S. Engineer Corps bench mark 183-A).....	615.639
Wyoming,	<i>Pineville</i> , 250 feet northeast of schoolhouse building, between two roads that fork at schoolhouse, in rock; aluminum tablet stamped "1323" .....	1,323.227



**A.D. WILLIAMS**  
ENGINEER, CHAIRMAN



**T.S. SCANLON**  
SECRETARY - TREASURER



**CHAS. E. MCCOY**  
CHIEF CLERK  
STATE ROAD COMMISSION.



## STATE ROAD COMMISSION.

A. DENNIS WILLIAMS,  
*Chairman.*

T. S. SCANLON,  
*Secretary-Treasurer.*

C. E. MCCOY,  
*Chief Clerk.*

Offices: Third floor Davidson Building, Charleston.

### History of Road Legislation.

The first attempt at a general codification of the road laws of West Virginia was made by the legislature of 1872-73, chapter 180. The legislature at that time attempted to compile into a general code the entire road laws accumulated from the formation of the State and copied from the State of Virginia. At that particular session of the legislature the width of right-of-way was made thirty feet.

"Acts of Virginia 1817, Ch. 38, entitled,

"An Act prescribing certain general regulations for the incorporation of turnpike companies."

Sec. 14. "Be it further enacted, That the president and directors shall construct bridges over all water courses crossing the said road, where the same shall be found necessary, and shall make the said road in every part thereof (sixty feet) wide at least, eighteen feet of which shall be well covered with gravel or stone, where necessary, and at all times kept firm and smooth, free from all mudholes, ruts and other obstructions and in all respects fit for the use of heavily laden wagons, and of other carriages; and on each side of the part so to be made and preserved, they shall clear out a summer road eighteen feet wide and keep the same always in good repair, free from all stumps, roots, rocks, stones, mudholes, ruts and other obstructions, fit for the use of wagons and other carriages in dry weather between the 1st day of May and the 31st day of October."

The legislature of 1881, by chapter 35 and chapter 36, also, chapter 14, attempted to and did make some changes and provided for one system of alternate road laws.

The legislature of 1891 provided another system of alternate road laws. Other legislatures at various times have made such changes in the various laws that when they were published in the code of 1906 they appeared so contradictory that no one—by reading the code compilation—was able to tell what the laws were.

Steps leading toward a general system of road legislation and codification of the laws was made by the legislature of 1907, when, on the 19th day of February of that year, it passed chapter 60, creating the office of State highway inspector. Section five of that chapter provided: "It shall be the duty of the State highway inspector to consider and report to the governor and to the next regular session of the legislature of this State what changes are required in the laws of West Virginia relating to the construction and maintenance of the public highways of the State to meet the conditions as they exist within the several counties of the State, with the least possible burden upon the people and property of the State; he shall submit to the governor and to the legislature, together with his report, such measure or measures as he may deem necessary and expedient to

remedy defects, remove irregularities in our present laws relating to the subject named and give the State a more efficient system of laws relating to the construction and maintenance of the public highways, together with a brief report giving the total number of miles of road in each of the counties, the manner in which money for such purpose is raised and how expended, the manner in which accounts pertaining to the same are reported, the amounts expended annually during the past five years by the various counties of the State for the construction and maintenance of public highways, and with what results as may be shown by their present condition of improvement; he shall make or cause to be made test of materials found within the various counties of the State suitable for road construction, and it is hereby made the duty of the chemical and engineering departments of the West Virginia university to make such tests whenever requested by the highway inspector to do so."

The board of agriculture and West Virginia university were requested to cooperate in making tests and investigations of a general nature.

Complying with the authority of that act, Governor W. M. O. Dawson appointed H. E. Williams, of Greenbrier county, to the office of State highway inspector. Mr. Williams entered upon his duties and made a thorough investigation of the laws in the states of New Jersey, Connecticut, New York, Massachusetts, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Illinois. He published a report to the legislature in 1908 and included the form of thirteen bills, one of which created the State office of public roads.

The State board of trade in 1908, at Clarksburg, requested the governor to appoint a commission to act with the highway inspector in preparing legislation. In compliance with this, Governor Dawson appointed the commission, which after spending some time reading over the bills proposed by the highway inspector, formulated its report, which, in conjunction with that of the State highway inspector, was submitted to the legislature.

In his report Mr. Williams said, in part: "Upon careful examination and upon comparison with the laws of other states it is evident that the road laws of West Virginia need amendments. We have in existence in this State four distinct road laws, the first of which contains general provisions for the building and maintenance of the roads, and the other three are alternate road laws and their adoption requires a vote of the people of the magisterial districts; and in a great many of the counties we find no record in the clerk's office showing which one of these laws is in force in the different districts of the county, while in some of the counties at least three of these laws are now in effect. Only a few days ago a road overseer was in the office trying to find the amount due him as compensation for services, stating that the county clerk had no records to show which one of the road laws was in effect in his district."

This condition still existed to 1917 as all the road laws of the State ever written were piled into chapter 43 of the code.

Governor W. M. O. Dawson, in submitting his message to the legislature, commenting upon the subject of improved roads and referring to the appointment of the commission, said:

"The subject is one of great importance and the difficulties are as great as the importance of the subject. We have a very difficult State in which to make and maintain good roads owing to the character of our soil and the hilly and broken condition of the State. There is a wide sentiment in favor of doing something. I have feared that the people would start before they were ready. The amount of money that has been wasted annually upon our highways is very great; in



fact, a very large percentage of all the money is wasted. The problem has two phases—plan and means. First, we should not attempt to spend money until we have a thoroughly practical plan which includes efficient, expert superintendence. *The making of roads is a profession, almost an art; hence few people are capable of doing it.*

“Under the present system, the more money we spend the worse we will be off. Under any other system, not in a high degree practical, the same results would follow to a certain extent. The second phase of the problem is where to get the money. Good roads, like all other good things, cost money. The plan mostly favored is that which has been adopted into our free school system, the combination of State and local funds. Still the question arises, ‘Where are we to get the money that the State would furnish?’ Any efficient system will provide for maintenance of roads after they are built. We should learn from the railroads that it requires constant attention to keep roads in condition. A defect should be mended as soon as discovered, for here, indeed, ‘A stitch in time saves nine.’ A good road will soon become a bad one unless it is properly looked after. It is the elements that destroy our roads, more than the wear of the vehicles upon them, and this is especially true in a hilly State like ours. Another serious problem is the proper location. It would not be advisable to spend money upon many of our roads upon their present location. The greater the grade the greater the wash and wear of the elements.”

Bill No. 13, as recommended by Mr. H. E. Williams, was introduced in the legislature of 1909 as Senate Bill No. 140 and as House Bill No. 189. The house bill carried the title “A Bill to amend and re-enact chapter 43 of the code of West Virginia, of 1906, relating to the construction and maintenance of public roads,” which was the purpose and intention of the legislature of 1909. The Senate bill was passed as a substitute for House Bill 189, and carried the title, “A Bill defining public roads and providing for their regulation, construction, use and maintenance and providing for raising revenue in the counties for the construction and maintenance of public roads and defining the office of State highway commissioner of public roads, creating the office of county engineer, and prescribing the duties thereof.”

On July 1st, 1909, Governor William E. Glasscock appointed Hon. Charles P. Light, of Martinsburg, Berkeley county, as commissioner of public roads. Mr. Light organized the department by selecting Mr. Edward D. Baker of Beverly, Randolph county, as engineer, and Ray C. Teter of Philippi, Barbour county, as draftsman.

The legislature of 1909 also passed a bill providing for State aid, to consist of a direct State levy of one cent on each one hundred dollars' valuation on all property taxed for State purposes, the net earnings of the State penitentiary, over and above the sum of \$20,000, and automobile license tax.

This act and the act creating the office of public roads were abolished by the legislature of 1911, by House Bills Nos. 284 and 285, and the funds accruing to the State by reason of the levies, were directed to be disbursed to the several counties. During the years 1911-12 the auditor returned to the counties the sum of \$226,523.96, as shown by his biennial report for 1911-12, pages 13-30 and S1. The money was returned to the counties without any restriction being placed upon the mode of expenditure and no one at the present time is able to point to the results of the expenditure of this fund in any part of the State.

**State Road Bureau Created.**

The legislature of 1913 by Senate Bill No. 84, chapter 41, created the State road bureau which is made up of a chairman (who was chief road engineer of the State, to May 23, 1917, the date the new law took effect), the director of the agricultural experiment station, and two other persons representing the two greater political parties, appointed by the governor. On July 8, 1913, Governor Henry D. Hatfield appointed A. D. Williams of Marlinton, Pocahontas county, chief road engineer, George D. Chorpening of Clarksburg, Harrison county, as Republican member, and J. W. Lynch, of Union, Monroe county, as Democratic member.

The State road bureau was given authority over all of the public roads of the State and was authorized to assist in preparing plans and specifications, and to perform general work; but the legislature in creating the bureau provided no funds with which to carry out the provisions of the act. The State board of control—owing to the bureau being made a department of the university—appropriated out of the current and contingent fund of the university a sufficient amount to enable the bureau to organize and to start work in the various counties of the State.

The first effort of the bureau was to compile the road laws that were active and enforceable. These were published in pamphlet form. But much of the material in the code was not put in this pamphlet.

Among the duties and important things provided in connection with the act was the creation of a highway department at the university, and requiring all road engineers to attend that department for at least ten days. This was the first department of its kind established by legislation in any university of the country, and so attracted the attention of other educational institutions, that many sought to copy and have adopted the course given for the bettering of the highway work of their sections of the country.

The first road school was held at the university, February, 1914, with an enrollment of one hundred and fifty road engineers, citizens and officers. The second school was held December, 1914; enrollment one hundred and fifty-three; the third school was held January, 1916; enrollment one hundred and fifty-five; the fourth school was held February, 1917; enrollment one hundred and fifty-four. Fifth school was held January, 1918, enrollment one hundred and forty-seven.

All of the road schools were made up of a series of lectures given by experts called from different parts of the country. These lectures have done much to focus the attention of the people upon better highway construction and to assist, in a measure, with the work throughout the State.

One of the great needs in solving the tremendous highway problems that confront the people of West Virginia, is trained road builders, because the highway problem in the State is in its infancy. Many good engineers working throughout the State are capable of performing their work in their particular and special lines, but these men—as well as citizens and individuals—have not given the question of highway improvement and maintenance, sufficient study and attention to make them expert or capable of handling the amount of funds that is, and will in the future be, at the disposal of the road officials of the State.

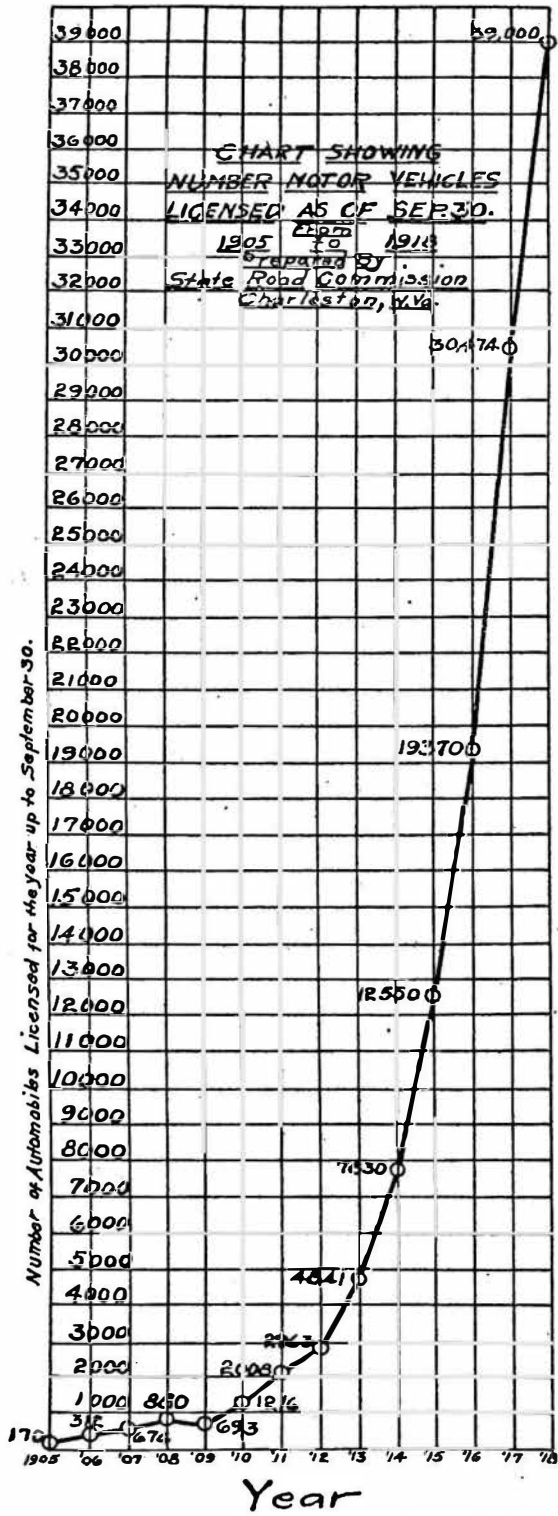
The bringing together once each year of persons connected with the highway work and acquainting them with what has happened and is happening in other parts of the country, permitting an exchange of views and experiences, will in a short time greatly increase the efficiency of all persons engaged in the road work.

“Good Roads Days” were held, by proclamation of the governor, in the spring of the years 1914, 1915 and 1916. These were very beneficial and much

good resulted from the enthusiasm shown, as well as the efforts put forth, in behalf of better roads on these days.

Extension meetings were held in many parts of the State in which instruction has been given many road officials.

The results of the work of the State road bureau can be seen in the growth of the automobile license shown in the following graphic chart.



Number of Automobile Licenses Issued Each Year up to October 1, 1917.

	1917	1918		1917	1918
Barbour.....	472	687	Mingo.....	119	177
Berkeley.....	824	1,148	Monongalia.....	1,290	1,631
Boone.....	28	45	Monroe.....	293	364
Braxton.....	105	152	Morgan.....	193	262
Brooke.....	421	468	McDowell.....	547	801
Cabell.....	2,047	2,503	Nicholas.....	243	248
Calhoun.....	61	82	Ohio.....	2,710	3,237
Clay.....	5	10	Pendleton.....	174	244
Doddridge.....	202	251	Pleasants.....	191	239
Fayette.....	771	996	Pocahontas.....	296	333
Gilmer.....	121	132	Preston.....	853	1,229
Grant.....	261	315	Putnam.....	110	130
Greenbrier.....	565	661	Raleigh.....	476	533
Hampshire.....	380	466	Randolph.....	446	642
Hancock.....	509	595	Ritchie.....	502	631
Hardy.....	247	312	Roane.....	236	355
Harrison.....	2,046	2,753	Summers.....	204	251
Jackson.....	211	301	Taylor.....	431	554
Jefferson.....	651	826	Tucker.....	326	394
Kanawha.....	1,701	2,585	Tyler.....	555	626
Lewis.....	538	691	Upshur.....	262	354
Lincoln.....	110	150	Wayne.....	113	164
Logan.....	350	427	Webster.....	45	52
Marion.....	1,531	2,136	Wetzel.....	451	611
Marshall.....	908	1,236	Wirt.....	87	74
Mason.....	305	417	Wood.....	1,161	1,417
Mercer.....	782	945	Wyoming.....	51	62
Mineral.....	568	743			
Total.....				29,244	37,653
Number Motorcycle Licenses Issued to October 1.....				1917	1918
Number Chauffeur License Issued to October 1.....				750	784
Number Automobile Dealers License Issued to October 1.....				2,236	3,275
Number Motorcycle Dealers License Issued to October 1.....				500	550
Number Special Privilege License Issued.....				27	13
					1,057

REPORTS NOT PRINTED.

One of the problems which confronted the bureau was a lack of funds with which to print and disseminate information. Annual reports for 1915-16-17, containing valuable tables, statistics and information, collected according to the provisions of the law, remain unprinted for reasons above stated. The chief engineer furnished statistics and information to the engineers and various officials in different parts of the State, and assisted in preparing standard plans and specifications. In all, twenty-four bulletins and reports were prepared, charts and tables, showing the cost of different kinds of bonds and bond issues, were prepared. The efforts along this line alone show a saving of more than three and one-half million dollars to the taxpayers of the State.

Attempts were made at the session of the legislature of 1915 to revise and codify the road law, but the question not being thoroughly understood was postponed. The special session of May, 1915, passed an act in reference to bonds for road improvement which did much toward advancing the road movement in the State. With this act upon the statute books, new life was put into the highway movement of West Virginia. The legislature of 1917 undertook a comprehensive revision of the road laws. Doubtless no wiser plan could have been adopted than the one pursued by that body. After each house had appointed its Committee on Roads and Navigation, a joint meeting was effected and a sub-committee, consisting of Senators W. F. Burgess, who was chairman of the Senate committee, E. H. Morton and Elmer Hough, Delegates John Parks, chairman of the House committee, Fleming of Doddridge and Cottrill of Gilmer, was appointed. The committee organized by electing Senator Morton as a joint chair-

man. All of the bills introduced in each branch of the legislature, copies of all acts previously passed and copies of legislation enacted by all of the States, collected by the chief road engineer and the State historian and archivist, were placed at the disposal of this committee. After weeks of hard and tedious work, chapter 66 of the acts of 1917, with a few amendments added in the house was the result. "An act to amend and re-enact chapter forty-three, forty-three-a and forty-three-b of the code of one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and chapter eight of the acts of the second extraordinary session of the legislature of one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, relating to the establishment, classification, construction and maintenance of public roads and the regulation of traffic thereon; giving assent to the provisions of an act of congress, approved July eleven, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, relating to construction of rural post roads; creating a state road fund and appropriating certain revenues therefor; creating a state road commission and defining the powers and duties thereof." This new law provided for a bi-partisan State road commission, consisting of two members. The law was passed on the 22d day of February and became effective without the governor's signature, ninety days after passage. On June 1st, Governor Cornwell appointed A. Dennis Williams, of Pocahontas county, ex-chief road engineer, for a term of four years and T. S. Scanlon, of Cabell county for a term of two years, naming Mr. Scanlon as secretary-treasurer. The commission immediately proceeded to organize. Temporary headquarters were made in the Senate chamber. Fifty thousand blank forms for the application and collection of automobile licenses were prepared, printed and distributed. Before the organization could be completed and arrangements made, something like fifteen thousand applications had accumulated. The confusion of changing from the old system of licensing automobiles to the new method and establishing the record gave the commission a heavy task.\*

The new law, in addition to providing for the collection and distribution of the automobile tax by the commission, based upon the weight of the machine, designated a State road system to be adopted by the commission and county courts jointly. The adoption of this system and the preparation of maps, showing forty-five hundred and eighty-four miles of roads has been a big task. This work has been completed, the surveys have not all been made and the mileage shown in the apportionment table may vary some little. This system, as designated, leaves no point in the State more than fifteen miles from a State road, approximately eighty percent of the people of the State are within two miles of these roads and ninety percent will be within five miles.

#### FEDERAL AID.

Congress in 1916 appropriated \$75,000,000 covering a period of five years distribution. Of this amount, West Virginia will receive approximately \$800,000.

The requirements of the bill necessitate the State putting up an equal amount. Rules and regulations covering the expenditures, under the direction of the secretary of agriculture, have been prepared. This bill was a step toward national standards in road construction and maintenance, and necessitated some legislation on the part of West Virginia to meet the demands of the Federal statute. It is an attempt at national partnership with the states in road development. The spirit of the law should be carried out in the State in connection with the counties.

\*The Commission in the month of October rented and moved to quarters in the Davidson Building, Quarrier and Hale Streets, and from that date has transacted the business of the Commission from that address.



The Federal aid apportionment so far made for West Virginia is as follows:

Financial Statement.

1917 Apportionment.....	\$ 53,270.46
1918 Apportionment.....	100,540.92
1919 Apportionment.....	150,713.89
Total.....	\$310,525.27
Assigned by Project Agreements Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 14 and 19.....	75,027.48
	214,497.79
Projects approved but agreements not executed.....	142,226.00
Balance 1919 funds available for construction of which projects have not been submitted.....	\$102,271.79

The State commission's approximate apportionment as follows:

Apportionment 1918.

County	Mileage	Rate \$95.00	Apportionment
Barbour.....	85	.....	\$ 8,075.00
Berkeley.....	69	.....	6,555.00
Boone.....	94	.....	8,930.00
Braxton.....	84	.....	7,980.00
Brooke.....	32	.....	3,040.00
Cabell.....	20	.....	1,900.00
Calhoun.....	62	.....	5,890.00
Clay.....	82	.....	7,790.00
Doddridge.....	57	.....	5,415.00
Fayette.....	85	.....	8,075.00
Gilmer.....	74	.....	7,030.00
Grant.....	80	.....	7,600.00
Greenbrier.....	120	.....	11,400.00
Hampshire.....	115	.....	10,925.00
Hancock.....	45	.....	4,275.00
Hardy.....	75	.....	7,125.00
Harrison.....	95	.....	9,025.00
Jackson.....	107	.....	10,165.00
Jefferson.....	60	.....	5,700.00
Kanawha.....	128	.....	12,160.00
Lewis.....	73	.....	6,935.00
Lincoln.....	104	.....	9,880.00
Logan.....	83	.....	7,885.00
Marion.....	89	.....	8,455.00
Marshall.....	89	.....	8,455.00
Mason.....	87	.....	8,265.00
Mercer.....	96	.....	9,120.00
Mineral.....	85	.....	8,075.00
Mingo.....	85	.....	8,075.00
Monongalia.....	97	.....	9,215.00
Monroe.....	75	.....	7,125.00
Morgan.....	70	.....	6,650.00
McDowell.....	85	.....	8,075.00
Nicholas.....	92	.....	8,740.00
Ohio.....	42	.....	3,990.00
Pendleton.....	95	.....	9,025.00
Pleasants.....	42	.....	3,990.00
Pocahontas.....	127	.....	12,065.00
Preston.....	112	.....	10,640.00
Putnam.....	75	.....	7,125.00
Raleigh.....	83	.....	7,885.00
Randolph.....	125	.....	11,875.00
Ritchie.....	113	.....	10,735.00
Roane.....	85	.....	8,075.00
Summers.....	71	.....	6,745.00
Taylor.....	49	.....	4,655.00



## STATE ROAD COMMISSION

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Tucker.....	77	7,315.00
Tyler.....	70	6,650.00
Upshur.....	50	4,750.00
Wayne.....	94	8,930.00
Webster.....	100	9,500.00
Wetzel.....	91	8,645.00
Wirt.....	58	5,510.00
Wood.....	109	10,355.00
Wyoming.....	98	9,310.00

## Apportionment 1919.

COUNTY	Mileage	Rate \$120.00	Amount
Barbour.....	87		\$ 10,440.00
Berkeley.....	76		9,120.00
Boone.....	94		11,280.00
Braxton.....	109		13,050.00
Brooke.....	32		3,840.00
Cabell.....	69		8,250.00
Calhoun.....	66		7,920.00
Clay.....	78		9,360.00
Doddridge.....	57		6,840.00
Fayette.....	104		12,480.00
Gilmer.....	75		9,000.00
Grant.....	80		9,600.00
Greenbrier.....	119		14,280.00
Hampshire.....	100		12,000.00
Hancock.....	45		5,400.00
Hardy.....	75		9,000.00
Harrison.....	83		9,960.00
Jackson.....	116		13,920.00
Jefferson.....	71		8,520.00
Kanawha.....	123		15,360.00
Lewis.....	79		9,480.00
Lincoln.....	104		12,480.00
Logan.....	83		9,960.00
Marion.....	58		6,960.00
Marshall.....	60		7,200.00
Mason.....	87		10,440.00
Mercer.....	96		11,520.00
Mineral.....	90		10,800.00
Mingo.....	85		10,200.00
Monongalia.....	97		11,640.00
Monroe.....	80		9,600.00
Morgan.....	56		6,720.00
McDowell.....	55		6,600.00
Nicholas.....	92		11,040.00
Ohio.....	42		5,040.00
Pendleton.....	95		11,400.00
Pleasants.....	42		5,040.00
Pocahontas.....	127		15,240.00
Preston.....	112		13,440.00
Putnam.....	75		9,000.00
Raleigh.....	83		9,960.00
Randolph.....	122		14,640.00
Richie.....	93		11,160.00
Roane.....	85		10,200.00
Summers.....	80		9,600.00
Taylor.....	49		5,880.00
Tucker.....	77		9,240.00
Tyler.....	80		9,600.00
Upshur.....	53		6,360.00
Wayne.....	94		11,280.00
Webster.....	101		12,120.00
Wetzel.....	95		11,400.00
Wirt.....	65		7,800.00
Wood.....	100		12,000.00
Wyoming.....	98		11,760.00

## Federal Aid Projects.

The following table showing projects from No. 1 to 24 inclusive shows the county, name of road, length in miles of the project, type, the date the project was filed, the date it was approved by the Federal Government,

the date the plan was filed, the date the plans were approved, the amount apportioned by the state for the fiscal years 1918 and 1919 to the respective counties, the portion of the road on which aid was given, the date agreements were executed between the state and the Federal Government, the total estimated cost and the estimated amount of the Federal aid to be given. These amounts as to cost may vary but after an agreement is filed and contract completed with the Government, the amount to be received from the Government cannot exceed the amount set out in the agreement. Under the law the Commission can allot to a county wholly state or wholly Federal aid or can subdivide and give both state and Federal aid so that the aggregate of the project does not exceed the allotment to the county. It will be noted by reference to the two following tables that the commission has exercised these privileges as the local conditions demanded.

STATUS OF WEST VIRGINIA FEDERAL PROJECT

No.	County	Name of Road	Length Miles	Type	Filed	Project Approved	Plans Filed	Plans Approved	Amount Appropriated By State		Aid On	Agreement Executed	Agreement Total Cost	Estimate Fed Aid
									1018	1010				
1	Greenbrier	Roncoverte-Lewisburg	2.63	Bit-Mac	7-20-17	8-17-17	9- 1-17	1-28-18	11,400.00	14,280.00	All	1-28-18	\$ 32,857.08	\$ 0,246.48
2	Taylor	Fetterman-Prunty town	2.00	Brick	2-12-18	3-30-18	4-30-18	0- 1-18	4,655.00	5,880.00	Sur	0-20-18	53,333.50	9,000.00
3	Putnam	Petersburg-Franklin	10.00	Earth	12-22-18	1-10-18	7-31-18	.....	0,025.00	11,400.00	All	.....	25,709.31	12,500.00
4	Marion	Brandonville-Fishing Creek	2.40	Concr.	2-12-18	3-30-18	7-11-18	7-27-18	6,555.00	6,960.00	Sur	.....	47,457.07	13,000.00
5	Monongalia	Westover-Randall	2.51	Concr.	1-11-18	3-30-18	4-30-18	5-25-18	9,215.00	11,640.00	All	6-20-18	50,895.90	18,000.00
6	Mineral	Piedmont-Keyser	0.78	Concr.	3-18-18	3-20-18	0- 7-18	0-26-18	8,075.00	See S 36	All	7-31-18	14,530.84	6,381.00
7	Wetzel	Round Bottom	1.25	Concr.	2-12-18	3-30-18	5-15-18	0- 4-18	8,615.00	11,700.00	Sur	0-20-18	23,000.00	8,615.00
8	Wayne	Wilson Creek-Elmwood	2.00	Concr.	2- 9-18	3-30-18	.....	.....	8,930.00	11,280.00	All	.....	.....	.....
9	Jackson	Ravenswood-Sandyville	1.00	Concr.	2-25-18	3-30-18	5-29-18	6-21-18	10,165.00	13,920.00	All	.....	20,200.00	9,770.00
10	Mason	Clarksburg	5.80	Concr.	2-14-18	4- 6-18	0- 7-18	8-10-18	8,265.00	10,440.00	Sur	.....	103,517.70	16,530.00
11	Randolph	Street Car	5.25	Earth	2-23-18	Withdrawn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Randolph	Seneca Pike	1.80	Earth	2-23-18	Withdrawn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Roano	Spencer-Walton	1.00	Concr.	4-12-18	5-31-18	6-30-18	8- 8-18	8,075.00	.....	Sur	.....	13,552.00	6,770.00
14	Mingo	Williamson-Pigeon	4.00	Earth	2-20-18	4-17-18	5-17-18	0- 5-18	8,075.00	10,200.00	All	8-13-18	54,700.00	8,075.00
15	Jackson	Ripley-Fairplain	1.00	Concr.	3-18-18	5-10-18	5-29-18	0- 6-18	See No. 0	.....	All	0-24-18	21,000.00	10,000.00
16	Barbour	Fairmont-Beverly	3.20	Bit-Mac	4- 4-18	3-30-18	0-30-18	7-25-18	8,075.00	10,440.00	All	.....	33,334.00	8,075.00
17	Brooke	River	1.00	Brk, Bit, Mac	3- 8-18	3-30-18	.....	.....	3,010.00	3,840.00	All	.....	.....	.....
18	Tyler	Sistersville-Salem	1.00	Concr.	0- 8-18	7- 5-18	0- 3-18	.....	9,050.00	9,600.00	All	.....	27,754.43	10,000.00
19	Ohio	River	0.58	Concr.	5-27-18	7- 3-18	0- 8-18	7- 9-18	3,030.00	5,040.00	Sur	8-14-18	11,435.25	5680.00
20	Dodridge	Greenwood-West Union	0.58	Concr.	5-27-18	7- 5-18	.....	.....	5,115.00	6,810.00	All	.....	.....	.....
21	Lewis	Weston-Buckhannon	0.60	Brick	3-22-18	5-18-18	8-10-18	8-22-18	9,935.00	9,480.00	Sur	.....	20,000.00	6,600.00
22	Hancock	Pughtown-Chester	1.05	Brick	4-30-18	5-17-18	.....	.....	4,275.00	5,400.00	All	.....	.....	.....
23	Kanawha	Sissonville	3.00	Asph-Concr.	4- 0-18	5-11-18	8- 5-18	8- 3-18	12,100.00	15,360.00	All	0-20-18	69,971.48	20,000.00
24	Preston	Kingwood-Tunnelton	3.85	Bit-Mac	4-13-18	6-11-18	7-11-18	7-27-18	10,610.00	See S 28	Sur	.....	36,078.90	10,000.00
			58.30										600,228.06	188,278.48

STATE ROAD COMMISSION

**State Aid Projects.**

The following table showing projects from 25 to 77, inclusive, gives the counties, names of roads, mileage in the projects, the date of projects approval, the date the plans were filed, the date they were approved, the estimated cost, the state aid requested, the apportionment to the county for 1918 and 1919, and the type of road designated in the projects.

After a county has complied with the requirements of the law and agreements executed between the county and the state, the allotment for the county covered in the project contract or agreement is held to the credit of the county and paid out upon approved estimates as the work is done or upon completion of the work. After the plans are approved and agreements made the county does not forfeit its rights though the money is not expended within the fiscal year for which it was allotted. The Commission has applied this principle to the counties because the Federal Government has applied the same principle to the State.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE PROJECTS

No.	County	Name of Road	Miles	Project Approved	Plans Filed	Plans Approved	Estimated Cost	State Aid Requested	Apportionment		Type
									1918	1919	
25	Tucker	Parsons-Hendricks	0.5	4-11-18			13,750.00	3,500.00	7,315.00	9,240.00	Earth
20	Wood	Elizabeth-Charleston Pike-Northwest Pike	22.0	4-11-18	7-25-18	9-20-18	43,108.09	10,355.00	10,355.00	12,000.00	Earth
27	Fayette	Giles-Fayette-Kanawha Tke.	7.2	4-11-18			118,620.70	10,000.00	8,075.00	12,480.00	Bit-Mac.
28	Preston	Kingwood-Terra Alta Pike	3.8	4-11-18			20,003.50	10,000.00	Sec F 24	13,440.00	Earth
29	Ritchie	Sand Hill-Cairo-Harrisville	21.0	4-11-18	8-13-18	9-26-18	21,470.00	10,735.00	10,735.00	11,700.00	Earth
30	Wirt	Elizabeth-Charleston Pike	0.40	4-11-18			18,879.75	5,510.00	5,510.00	7,800.00	Earth
31	Nicholas	Summersville-Richelwood	1.0	5-13-18			19,577.80	8,740.00	8,740.00	11,040.00	Earth
32	Calhoun	Grantsville-Croston-Glenville-Spencer	8.0	4-13-18	7-20-18	9-26-18	17,600.00	6,590.00	5,890.00	7,920.00	Earth
33	Pleasants	River Road via Belmont	3.25	4-17-18	7-25-18	9-26-18	12,425.48	3,990.00	3,990.00	5,040.00	Earth
34	Hampshire	Northwestern Turnpike	23.0	4-17-18			15,000.00	7,500.00	10,925.00	12,000.00	Earth
35	Pondleton	Petersburg-Franklin	2.0	4-15-18			30,470.00	5,000.00	Sec F 3	Sec F 3	Earth
36	Mineral	Cumberland-Romney	15.0	4-15-18			23,992.00	6,000.00	Sec F 6	10,800.00	Gravel
37	Raleigh	Giles-Fayette-Kanawha Turnpike	6.2	0-8-18			128,027.35	7,885.00	7,885.00	9,960.00	Bit.-Mac
38	Mercer	Princeton-1st Top	19.5	5-29-18	8-16-18	9-26-18	2,200.00	1,000.00	9,120.00	11,520.00	Maintenance
40	Mercer	Carrs School House-Sand Lick	0.7	5-29-18	8-16-18	9-26-18	4,061.75	2,813.10	Sec 35	Sec 38	Macadam
40	Mercer	Princeton-Lorona	14.0	5-29-18	8-16-18	9-26-18	2,200.00	1,000.00	Sec 35	Sec 38	Maintenance
41	Mercer			Withdrawn							
42	Gilmer	Glenville-Weston Turnpike	10.5	5-4-18	8-1-18	9-26-18	12,780.00	7,030.00	7,030.00	9,360.00	Earth
43	Webster	Randolph Co.-Nicholas Co.	10.5	5-4-18			27,000.00	9,500.00	9,500.00	12,120.00	Earth
44	Braxton	Gauley Bridge-Weston	15.0	5-4-18			27,980.00	7,050.00	7,050.00	13,030.00	Earth
45	Clay	Elk River Road	12.0	5-3-18			22,000.00	7,790.00	7,790.00	9,300.00	Earth
46	Randolph	Street Car	5.25	5-29-18			11,977.00	5,088.00	11,875.00	14,640.00	Earth
47	Ohio	River Road	5.7	5-17-18	6-7-18	6-7-18	6,233.55	2,233.00	Sec F 19		Recon.-Concr.
48	Boone	Madison-Danville	2.5	0-3-18			36,040.00	18,000.00	8,930.00	11,280.00	Earth
49	Morgan	Three Bridges		6-30-18		9-26-18	13,300.00	6,650.00	6,650.00	6,720.00	Concr.
50	McDowell	Welch-Davy	1.5	0-30-18			21,182.70	8,075.00	8,075.00	10,200.00	Concr.
51	Hardy	Moorefield-Wardensville	30.0	0-30-18			14,998.50	7,125.00	7,125.00	9,000.00	Earth
52	Upshur	Staunton-Parkersburg	1.5	0-30-18			9,500.00	4,750.00	4,750.00	0,360.00	Earth
53	Hampshire	Northwestern Turnpike	1.4	0-30-18			21,200.00	11,000.00	Sec 34		Gravel
54	Wyoming	Elmore-Herrdon	4.0	0-30-18			66,090.00	9,310.00	9,310.00	11,700.00	Earth
55	Grant	Franklin Bridge		0-30-18	7-15-18	9-26-18	8,779.00	4,380.50	7,003.00	9,000.00	Maintenance
60	Grant	Petersburg-Patterson Creek	2.0	0-30-18			6,421.00	3,210.50	Sec 55	Sec 55	Earth
57	Jefferson	Class A Roads		0-30-18				5,700.00	5,700.00	8,520.00	Maintenance
58	Morgan			Withdrawn							
50	Logan	Three Bridges		0-30-18	7-15-18	9-26-18	10,717.30	7,885.00	7,885.00	9,000.00	Concr.
00	Mercer	Princeton-Bluefield	9.0	0-30-18	8-10-18	9-26-18	8,800.00	4,270.90	Sec 35	Sec 38	Resurfacing
01	Berkeley	Class A Roads		0-30-18			5,500.00	2,750.00	6,550.00	9,120.00	Maintenance
02	Berkeley	Class A Roads		0-30-18			8,900.00	3,805.00	Sec 61	Sec 61	Maintenance
03	Putnam	James River-Kanawha	3.0	0-30-18			25,082.00	7,125.00	7,125.00	9,000.00	Earth

STATE ROAD COMMISSION

64	Harrison.....	Fairmont-Clarksburg.....	2.0	6-30-18		69,641.00	10,450.00	9,025.00	0,960.00	Brick
65	Monroe.....	Salt Sulphur.....	1.5	6-30-18		15,374.48	7,125.00	7,125.00	9,600.00	Macadam.
66	Tucker.....	Cheat River.....	8.0	6-30-18		11,000.00	3,815.00	See 25		Earth
67	Summers.....	Jumping Branch.....	10.0	6-30-18		53,460.00	6,745.00	6,745.00	0,600.00	Earth
68	Pocahontas.....	Lewisburg-Marlins Bottom.....	6.5	6-30-18		56,430.00	12,065.00	12,065.00	15,240.00	Macadam.
69	Greenbrier.....	Ronceverte-Lewisburg.....	2.5	6-30-18		32,020.77	2,153.52	See F 1		Ashp.-Concr.
70	Cabell.....							1,900.00	8,280.00	
71	Lincoln.....							9,880.00	12,480.00	
72	Randolph.....	Marlinton-Huttonsville.....	1.5	6-30-18	8- 0-18	7,807.20	3,933.00	See 46	See 40	Macadam.
73	Randolph.....	Beverly-Fairmont.....	0.3	6-30-18	8- 0-18	0,050.00	3,025.00	See 40	See 40	Earth
74	Marshall.....	Ohio River Narrows.....	1.3	6-30-18		50,000.00	15,000.00	8,455.00	7,200.00	Brick
75	Roane.....	Spencer-Walton.....	1.4	6-30-18	9-13-18	7,040.00	3,520.00	See F 13	10,200.00	Concr.
76	Mineral.....	Piedmont-Blaine.....	5.0	8-22-18		15,000.00	6,000.00	See 36	See 30	Earth
77	Hardy.....	Moorefield-Romney.....	6.0	0-30-18		18,975.00	0,000.00	See 51	See 51	Gravel
			320.73			1,200,025.92	333,404.02			

## STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA FUNDS FOR CLASS "A" ROADS FROM LEVY.

COUNTY	Total Valuation of all Property 1917	Levy for Class "A" Roads	
		Rate	Amount
	(\$)	(c)	(\$)
Barbour.....	18,165,661.89	7	12,715.96
Berkeley.....	22,426,760.40	10	22,426.76
Boone.....	12,589,255.30	10	12,589.26
Braxton.....	15,659,658.10	10	15,659.66
Brooke.....	22,569,087.00	5	11,284.54
Cabell.....	61,551,859.40	2	12,310.37
Calhoun.....	5,431,490.00	25	13,579.73
Clay.....	7,160,335.70	25	17,900.84
Doddridge.....	21,517,325.60	10	21,517.33
Fayette.....	39,937,447.00	25	99,843.62
Gilmer.....	10,700,342.00	12	12,840.41
Grant.....	6,583,261.70	18	12,389.87
Greenbrier.....	20,139,793.00	25	50,349.43
Hampshire.....	8,293,302.20	20	16,556.60
Hancock.....	13,346,463.00	8	10,677.17
Hardy.....	6,265,213.00	20	12,330.43
Harrison.....	96,564,915.00	15	144,847.37
Jackson.....	11,349,552.00	25	28,373.83
Jefferson.....	17,506,204.00	8	14,004.96
Kanawha.....	102,310,776.00	25	255,776.94
Lewis.....	34,553,638.20	10	34,533.64
Lincoln.....	17,010,939.00	25	42,527.35
Logan.....	23,843,474.00	11	26,227.82
Marion.....	72,677,115.00	10	72,677.12
Marshall.....	47,193,361.00	05	23,596.63
Mason.....	14,157,650.90	25	35,394.13
Mercer.....	44,093,898.00	5	22,046.95
Mineral.....	16,116,332.30	12	19,339.60
Mingo.....	26,827,357.00	01	2,682.74
Monongalia.....	55,529,237.00	16	88,846.73
Monroe.....	1,180,754.00	25	2,951.89
Morgan.....	12,135,537.00	20	24,271.07
McDowell.....	54,416,367.00	25	136,040.92
Nicholas.....	16,078,940.00	25	40,197.35
Ohio.....	96,292,686.00	.....	6,500.00
Pendleton.....	5,336,562.00	25	13,341.41
Pleasant.....	8,631,027.00	10	8,631.03
Pocahontas.....	14,698,232.00	25	36,745.58
Preston.....	26,905,439.00	17	45,739.25
Putnam.....	10,911,126.15	10	10,911.13
Raleigh.....	29,726,357.00	5	14,863.18
Randolph.....	23,927,632.00	15	35,891.45
Ritchie.....	23,662,323.00	25	59,156.31
Roane.....	22,215,910.00	20	44,431.82
Summers.....	9,686,193.01	10	9,686.19
Taylor.....	21,110,829.55	25	52,777.07
Tucker.....	12,971,471.00	20	25,942.94
Tyler.....	18,348,977.00	25	45,872.44
Upsbur.....	16,563,494.80	5	8,281.75
Wayne.....	21,641,966.00	.....	.....
Webster.....	9,368,214.00	25	23,420.34
Wetzel.....	34,914,694.00	25	87,286.74
Wirt.....	5,826,890.00	25	14,567.23
Wyoming.....	18,198,420.00	25	45,496.05
			1,959,109.53

In addition to these amounts, the county courts have laid under the old district and levy law, which is a part of the general thirty cent county and district levy, levies ranging from five cents to fifteen cents in most of the districts of the State. Adding to this the unexpended balances in the bonds funds, there are more than \$12,000,000 that has been raised and in the expenditure of these funds, great responsibility rests upon the road officials of all departments of State and county government.

The abnormal conditions, due to the war, have greatly increased the problems of road building in the State. The transportation of materials and shortage of labor have added to the problems. The State has now embarked upon a real road system, with laws sufficiently flexible and adequate to meet the demands and the road system of the State, by the co-operation of State and county officials, can be made a success. The time has come when road work in West Virginia must be placed upon a business basis and conducted in a business like manner. To accomplish this, competent organizations must be made in each county. To this end, the State department is working. The problem of good roads in West Virginia is one of the most important and one of the greatest questions confronting the people of the State. It demands the best talent, skill and energy attainable of legislative, administrative and executive capacities. Failure on the part of either is detrimental to the interest of the people of the State. The legislature, in enacting chapter 66, has recognized this fact and by the broad and liberal policies established has placed upon State, county, district officials and the people the mandate to join hands and put forth their best efforts to meet the demands of the State on the subject of improved roads so as to keep the transportation needs of the State abreast of its development. The lack of improved roads in West Virginia today is its greatest barrier to progress and the watchword of every citizen should be "onward," not in words, but in actions. The new road law, giving courts of the State the privilege of various levies and the citizens the further privilege of voting additional levies, or bonds, has made possible such improvements as each community may desire to make.

#### PRISON LABOR.

The report of the warden, covering expenditures for prison camps, and the following tables showing the expenditures, or analysis of expenditures, for camps number two and three, give the distribution of cost of each camp for which furnishes valuable information for comparison:

Comparisons and Analysis of Cost of Prison Camps.  
July 1, 1915 to July 1, 1916.

	Camp No. 2	Camp No. 3
Guard Salaries.....	\$1,250.00	\$1,250.00
Merchandise and Supplies.....	3,704.09	3,737.99
Transportation of Prisoners, etc.....	530.71	349.55
Expense Recapturing Prisoners.....	132.17	7.50
Total Cost for Period.....	5,616.95	5,345.04
Total Days Labor.....	5,047.65	6,045.12
Average Number Men in Camp.....	20	25
Average Number Days Work per Man.....	253.38	241.80
Average Cost per Day for Guards.....	.24764	.20678
Average Cost per Day Merchandise and Supplies..	.73383	.61836
Average Cost per Day Transportation.....	.10514	.05782
Average Cost per Day Recapturing Prisoners....	.02618	.00124
Total Average Cost per Day.....	1.11279	.88420
Total Cost Paid by County.....	3,785.74	4,533.84
Difference Paid by State (Aid).....	1,831.21	811.20
Percentage of Merchandise and Supplies.....	66%	70%
Percentage of Guard Cost.....	22%	23.4%



Percentage Transportation.....	9.5%	6.586%
Recapturing Cost Percentage.....	2.5%	.014
Total Possible Working Days.....	313	313
Percentage of Days Worked.....	80.9%	77.2%
Possible Earning if Full Time was Made.....	4,695.00	5,868.75

#### LABORATORY.

One of the requirements of the new law and likewise the requirements of the law enacted in 1913 was the testing of materials when the State road bureau was established at the West Virginia university; a testing laboratory was established also. Since that time, tests have been made upon stone, brick, clay, sand, shale, slag, cement, asphaltum and chemical materials used in road construction. These tests have saved the people of the State many thousands of dollars in showing that materials could be had near by, saving the cost of transportation. Besides this, the efficiency of many pieces of construction has been greatly increased. The department is prepared to make tests on various road materials. No road construction should be attempted in any community without first having a material survey made of that community. And especially is it true at the present time, when the cost and uncertainty of the transportation of materials make the use of imported materials prohibitive. Both the engineers and the people should give this more consideration.

#### Statement Showing Number of Miles of New Road Made or Provided for in the Various West Virginia Counties During the Fiscal Years of 1914-15-16-17, and Road Bonds Voted.

Barbour—Four miles of brick, eighteen miles of macadam and thirty miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted April 11, 1916, Barker District, \$130,000.

Berkeley—One hundred miles of macadam and one hundred and twenty miles of improved earth.

Braxton—Three miles of improved earth.

Brooke—Thirty-nine and seven-tenth miles of brick and sixty-five and one-half miles of macadam.

Bonds voted June 20, 1916, \$800,000.

Cabell—Forty miles of brick.

Bonds voted May 27, 1912, \$300,000; May 29, 1915, \$600,000.

Clay—Three miles of improved earth.

Doddridge—Six miles of macadam, thirty-seven and a half miles of brick concrete and asphalt.

Bonds voted May 3, 1916, Grant District, \$175,000; May 7, 1916, West Union District, \$200,000.

Fayette—Seventy-five miles of brick, concrete and asphalt, ten miles of macadam and six miles of tarvia.

Bonds voted May 23, 1916, Fayetteville District, \$600,000; Falls District \$175,000; Nuttall District, \$100,000; Sewell Mountain District, \$175,000.

Grant—Twenty-five miles of improved earth.

Greenbrier—Fifty-three miles of macadam and forty miles of improved earth. Bonds voted April 8, 1916, White Sulphur District, \$90,000; April 15, 1916, Lewisburg District, \$153,500; October 7, 1916, Fort Springs District, \$103,000.

Hancock—Thirty-five miles of brick, four miles of macadam and fifty miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted October 7, 1912, Grant District, \$125,000; November 5, 1912, Butler District, \$125,000; May 23, 1914, Clay District, \$40,000; March 25, 1916, Poe District, \$50,000; May 6, 1916, Clay District, \$40,000; May 6, 1916, Grant District, \$125,000.

Harrison—Sixteen miles of brick, eighteen miles of tarvia macadam, ten miles of concrete, three miles of warrenite and one hundred miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted June 15, 1916, Clay District, \$300,000.

Jackson—One and one-half miles of concrete and two miles of gravel.

Jefferson—Two hundred and eighty-two miles of macadam.

Kanawha—Fifty-two miles of brick, asphalt and macadam.

Bonds voted May 29, 1915, as follows: Poca District, \$25,000; Union District, \$50,000; Jefferson District, \$90,000; Malden District, \$45,000; Charleston District, \$80,000; Loudon District, \$85,000; May 31, 1916, Big Sandy District, \$170,000; September 7, 1916, Loudon District, \$90,000.

Lewis—Nine miles of brick.

Lincoln—One hundred and four miles of concrete, brick, macadam and improved earth.

Bonds voted May 1, 1917, \$675,000.

Logan—Four miles of brick, sixty-eight miles of improved earth and three miles of concrete.

Bonds voted April 22, 1916, Logan District, \$200,000.

Marion—Eighty-five miles of brick, concrete, warrenite, asphaltic macadam, and one hundred miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted May 27, 1913, Fairmont District, \$400,000; June, 1913, Mannington District, \$300,000; June 21, 1915, Fairmont District, \$100,000; March 6, 1917, Lincoln District, \$650,000; February 14, 1917, Paw Paw District, \$330,000; March 27, 1917, Grant District, \$195,000.

Marshall—Eleven miles of brick and fifty miles of macadam.

Bonds voted November 5, 1912, Union District, \$150,000.

Mason—Fifteen miles concrete, three miles cinder and five miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted May 15, 1917, Lewis District, \$150,000.

Mercer—One hundred miles of macadam and improved earth.

Bonds voted December 30, 1913, \$500,000; May 15, 1915, \$350,000.

Mineral—Thirty-five miles of concrete, brick and macadam.

Bonds voted June 24, 1916, New Creek District, \$200,000; Piedmont District, \$75,000.

Mingo—Ten miles of brick and macadam, two hundred miles improved earth.

Bonds voted May 5, 1917, \$1,000,000.

Monongalia—Twenty miles of brick, concrete and tar macadam.

Bonds voted September 18, 1915, Morgan District, \$300,000.

Monroe—Ten miles of broken stone.

Morgan—Twenty miles of improved earth and one mile of macadam.

McDowell—Ten miles of macadam and eighty-five miles of concrete.

Bonds voted March 8, 1915, Big Creek District, \$165,000; December 18, 1915, Sandy River District, \$293,000; February 17, 1917, Adkins District, \$450,000;

Brown Creek District, \$565,000; Elkhorn District, \$210,000; North Fork District, \$160,000.

Nicholas County—Ten miles of improved earth.

Ohio—Twenty miles of brick, one hundred and eighty-four miles of macadam and thirty-eight miles of improved earth.

Pendleton—Five miles of improved earth.

Pleasants—Five miles of concrete and one mile of gravel.

Bonds voted December 16, 1913, Washington District, \$60,000.

Pocahontas—Seventeen miles of macadam and fifty miles of improved earth.

Preston—Two miles of brick, forty miles of concrete and macadam and fifty miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted December 7, 1915, Portland District, \$280,000; January 25, 1916, Kingwood District, \$164,000.

Putnam—Bonds voted September 9, 1916, Pocatlico District, \$90,000.

Raleigh—One hundred and sixty-five miles of brick, asphalt, concrete and macadam, and sixteen miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted April 1, 1916, as follows: Town District, \$300,000; Trap Hill District, \$135,000; Shady Spring District, \$190,000; Slab Fork District, \$210,000.

Randolph—Five miles of concrete and fourteen miles of macadam.

Bonds voted March 25, 1916, Leadsville District, \$220,000.

Ritchie—Seventeen miles of concrete.

Randolph—July 27, 1918, voted \$92,000.

Bonds voted May 23, 1916, Clay District, \$240,000.

Roane—Fifty-one miles of brick and concrete and fifty miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted April 8, 1916, Spencer District, \$240,000; May 23, 1916, Walton District, \$208,000.

Summers—Twenty-six miles of concrete, asphalt and macadam, and twenty miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted August 28, 1915, Talcott District, \$100,000; Greenbrier District, \$150,000.

Taylor—Three miles of brick, and fifty miles of improved earth.

Tucker—Sixty miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted December 29, 1916; Fairfax District, \$150,000; Dry Fork District, \$60,000.

Tyler—One hundred and ten miles of improved earth.

Upshur—Ten miles of concrete, fifty miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted May 17, 1917, Buckhaannon District, \$180,000.

Wayne—Six miles of brick, fifty miles of improved earth. \$1,000,000 bonds voted March 29, 1918.

Webster—Twenty-eight miles of improved earth.

Wetzel—One hundred and thirty miles of improved earth and sixteen miles of brick and concrete.

Bonds voted June 12, 1913, Grant District, \$150,000; April 15, 1916, Church District, \$240,000.

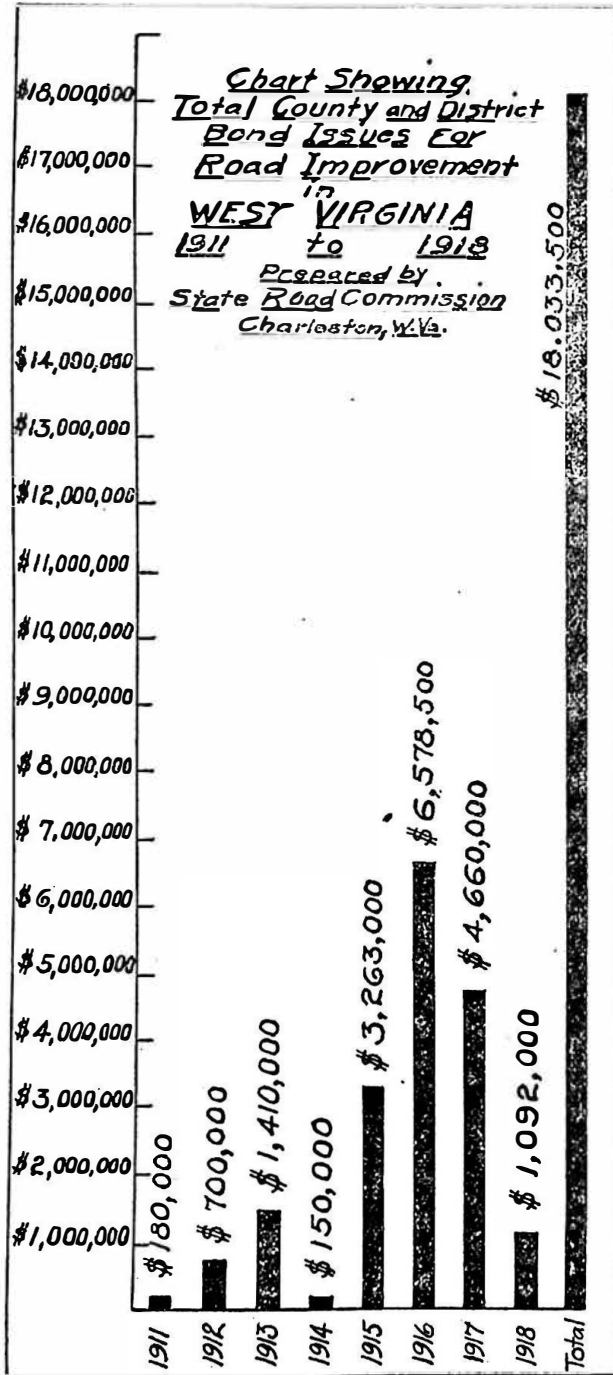
Wirt—Fifty miles of improved earth.

Wood—Forty-four miles of brick and concrete, ten miles of macadam and one hundred miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted February 21, 1911, Parkersburg District, \$180,000; March 10, 1914, Williams District, \$70,000; May 7, 1914, Clay District, \$40,000; January 24, 1916, Lubeck District, \$100,000; May 2, 1916, Tygart District, \$70,000.

Wyoming—Ninety-eight miles of improved earth.

Bonds voted August 28, 1915, \$550,000.



## Recapitulation of Roads Built.

932 miles of brick and concrete; 1,173 miles of macadam and asphalt; 1,833 miles of improved earth. Total, 3,938 miles.

Roads improved prior to 1913, in miles, 571. Net increase, 3,367 miles.

Total of road bonds voted, as shown by the above statement, \$18,033,500.

## LIST OF COUNTY ENGINEERS.

COUNTY	NAME	ADDRESS
Barbour	Cleo Swecker	Century
Berkeley	John W. Sperow	Martinsburg
Boone	S. E. Bradley	Greenview
Braxton	None	
Brooke	A. J. Fasenmyer	Wellsburg
Cabell	J. M. Oliver	Huntington
Calhoun	D. W. Shock	Doddrill
Clay	None	
Doddridge	None	
Fayette	J. K. McGrath	Fayetteville
Gilmer	Wm. M. Moss	Cedarsville
Grant	None	
Greenbrier	R. B. Holt	Lewisburg
Hampshire	James W. Hannas	Three Churches
Hancock	C. E. Grafton	New Cumberland
Hardy	None	
Harrison	J. R. Wilson	Weston
Jackson	J. A. Chase	Clarksburg
Jefferson	None	Ripley
Kanawha	F. G. Bardett	
Kanawha	P. J. Walsh	Charleston
Lincoln	T. J. Bartrug	Charleston
Lewis	W. E. Spaur	Hamlin
Logan	H. McCormick	Logan
Marion	Frank J. Wilfong	Fairmont
Marshall	S. Howe Bonar	Moundsville
Mason	G. E. Childs	Pt. Pleasant
McDowell	W. J. McClaren	Welch
Mercer	E. C. Barton	Princeton
Mineral	Edw. St. C. Smith	Piedmont
Mingo	F. C. Sluss	Williamson
Monongalia	W. S. Downs	Morgantown
Monroe	Jack W. Hancock	Union
Morgan	None	
Nicholas	Robert Williamson, Jr.	Richwood
Ohio	W. O. McCluskey, Jr.	Wheeling
Pendleton	None	
Pleasants	C. F. Ingraham	Belmont
Pocahontas	Frank Baxter	Marlinton
Preston	H. E. Wilhelm	Kingwood
Putnam	J. S. Parkius	Paradise
Raleigh	C. L. Scott, Jr.	Beckley
Randolph	F. A. Parsons	Elkins
Ritchie	A. Douglass	Cairo
Roane	H. R. Muldoon	
Summers	None	
Taylor	None	
Tucker	None	
Tyler	None	
Upshur	J. C. Smith	Spencer
Wayne	Howard A. Leverlug	Wayne

Webster .....	P. B. Cogar .....	Webster Springs
Wetzel .....	None .....	
Wirt .....	O. J. Daniel .....	Palestine, R. F. D.
Wyoming .....	L. R. Hash .....	Rockview

#### Division Engineers, and Their Districts, by Counties.

- C. E. Grafton, New Cumberland—Brooke and Hancock.  
 W. O. McCluskey, Jr., Wheeling—Ohio and Marshall.  
 J. Russell Wilson, Hundred—Wetzel, Tyler and Doddridge.  
 W. S. Downes, Morgantown—Monongalia, Marion, Preston, Taylor and Harrison.  
 Cleo Swecker, Century—Barbour, Lewis, Upshur and Randolph.  
 Edw. St. C. Smith, Piedmont—Tucker, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral and Hampshire.  
 E. L. Miller, Berkeley Springs—Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson.  
 W. J. Alexander, Parkersburg—Pleasants, Ritchie, Wood, Wirt, Calhoun and Roane.  
 Geo. H. Hill, Charleston—Gilmer, Braxton, Webster, Nicholas and Clay.  
 T. F. Maloy, Landisburg—Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers and Fayette, North of New River.  
 J. K. McGrath, Fayetteville—Raleigh, Mercer, Wyoming and Fayette, South of New River.  
 Blake Taylor, Williamson—McDowell, Mingo, Logan, Wayne and Lincoln.  
 P. J. Walsh, Charleston—Putnam, Kanawha and Boone.  
 Wm. Steenbergen, Pt. Pleasant—Jackson, Mason and Cabell.  
 Burdette Woodyard, Parkersburg—State Road Inspector.

#### Delinquent Automobile Taxes.

In the administration of the Road Law it was found that a special representative of the commission for the collection of delinquent taxes and the adjustment of differences was necessary. There being no appropriation for such a position arrangements were made through the courtesy of the Governor, and Hon. H. S. White of Matewan, Mingo county, was placed in charge. Mr. White's work has proven very valuable to the State and to the Commission in gathering up quantities of delinquent fees and in explaining the operations of the traffic laws.

#### Special Privilege Tax.

No part of the present road law has required more study and effort on the part of the commission than the administration of the Special Privilege Tax. The State road commission was created by the same act of the legislature that passed the road law, and only shortly after the enactment by the Congress of the United States of the Federal Aid Road Law. Due to the fact that it was necessary to properly organize the work of the commission, establish with the approval of the Federal Government and the concurrence of the several county courts of the State a system of roads distinguishable as Federal Aid, State Aid, Main County and District Roads, upon which data the commission could properly check their work and distribute the funds arising from the enforcement of the Special Privilege Tax as contemplated by the law makers,

it was practically impossible to put this provision of the law into effect until such systematic survey and road establishment was effected. The commission as soon as the rush for regular automobile license was over began collecting this tax as of July 1st, 1918, having adopted after considerable investigation and research the following rules and regulations:

#### Traffic Rules and Regulations.

At a meeting of the State Road Commission held in its office in the Davidson building, in the city of Charleston, on the 17th day of May, 1918; the following rules and regulations were adopted and ordered published according to the provisions of Sections 9, 38, 139 and other Sections of Chapter 66, Acts 1917, Senate Bill 284, Legislature of West Virginia passed February 22, 1917.

1. (a) Section 126 of said Chapter provides no vehicles in excess of ninety (90) inches in width without a special permit shall be operated upon the public road.

(b) No vehicle, including its own weight, shall be operated upon the public road in excess of fifteen (15) tons—thirty thousand (30,000) pounds.

(c) No vehicle bearing a load in excess of six hundred (600) pounds per inch width of tire shall be operated upon the road.

(d) No vehicle in violation of provision of such Section shall be operated without a special permit and the owner and operator of all such vehicles shall be liable for the damage done to the public highway.

(e) In describing the load limit the law specifies the six hundred (600) pound per inch width of tire to be distributed over the entire vehicle so as to bear uniformly on each tire. Any load concentrating weight upon any one tire in excess of six hundred (600) pounds per inch of width bearing upon the surface of the road is a violation of the law and shall not be permitted, without special permit as authorized in said section of the law.

2. (a) Traction engines, road rollers, tractors, trucks or other vehicles shall not have cleats on the wheels in excess of one inch in depth and not less than one and one-quarter inch in width shall extend across the face of the wheel at an angle of at least 30 degrees. When placed diagonally across the entire face of the driver, or when placed in two (2) sections similar to the letter "V," the cleats shall not be spaced over nine (9) inches apart from center to center, measured at right angles to the cleats. When the cleats are placed on the drivers in two (2) sections, known as the staggered type of cleat, they shall not be spaced over fifteen (15) inches apart from center to center, measured at right angles to the cleats. No bolt-heads, nuts, or rivet-heads shall be allowed to project, either on the guide wheels or on the drivers.

(b) No traction engines, tractors, trucks, or other vehicles having cleats on the wheels thereof, shall be driven upon any concrete, brick, asphaltic concrete, asphaltic macadam, warrenite, macadam or other improved surface of any road within the State without first removing from the wheels the said cleats or placing cushions upon said wheels in such

a manner that the cleats will not come in contact with the pavement so as to scar, indent, crack, mar or injure the pavement in any manner.

(c) Ice-picks, spuds, rough lock chains, chain wrapped wheels or other metal projecting beyond the cleats or main surface of the wheel shall be prohibited except on roads which are not macadamized or paved, and then only when the ground is frozen and so covered with ice as to prevent the road from being torn or marked up by the use of such appliances.

(d) No person, persons, firm, firms, corporation or corporations shall drive upon any paved or unpaved improved surface road (improved surface here meaning a road that has been crowned, ditched and prepared for travel by smoothing the surface) any wagon, wagons, motor vehicles, tractor, tractors, trucks, road roller, bus or any other vehicle so as to cause more than the usual wear on said road without obtaining from the county court, patrolman, county road supervisor or county engineer, permission and agreeing to place thereon sufficient section men and to provide necessary material of the kind of which the surface of the road is constructed and to keep the same in repair.

(e) No vehicle, including its own weight, shall be driven upon any earth surface road when the surface is wet and muddy, when the combined load on any one tire exceeds six hundred (600) pounds per inch width of tire without the person operating said vehicle first obtaining from the county court, road patrolman, county engineer or county supervisor, permission to use said vehicle with loads in excess thereof and providing for dragging and repairing the road.

(f) The intent of the law is to prevent unusual and unreasonable load on, or usage of, the public road. Nothing in these rules shall be construed as to authorize any use of the road that would be destructive or injurious to the road and persons making such use of the road shall be liable for damages to the road by reason of careless, negligent or wanton operation of any vehicle, motor driven or otherwise.

(g) The county court of each county, the council of each city, town or village may classify the roads in said county, city, town or village and designate such class of vehicles, kind of wheel base or bearing and loading that may pass thereon.

(h) The county court of any county or the authorities of any municipality, at their discretion, may grant permission for the moving of extra heavy engines, trailers, loads, objects or structures, over the public roads or streets under such regulations as they may prescribe, which regulations shall provide for the protection or repair of such roads or streets.

3. (a) It shall be the duty of each owner of a motor vehicle to be used in public transportation of passengers for hire operating over Class A roads, improved county roads and roads and streets within an incorporated town or city within the State of West Virginia to secure a certificate of the filing of his rates from the Public Service Commission of the State to operate over said roads and streets and present the same accompanied with a map, when required so to do, showing the roads and streets covered by the proposed route and setting forth the mileage on each kind of road or street, to the State Road Commission annually at the time and according to the rules of



the Commission and the provisions prescribed by law for owners of all other vehicles to make an application in writing for registration with the State Road Commission and to state in said application, besides other matters, by law and rules provided, the seating capacity for passengers on said motor vehicle, the route upon which said motor vehicle is to be used whether reserved or substitute cars are to be maintained by applicant, to be used only in emergency and if so, the number of such reserve and substitute cars and a complete description of each and when in use the same to be designated by special marker furnished by the State Road Commission the length of route in miles on Class A roads, improved county roads and streets and roads in incorporated towns and cities respectively, in the State of West Virginia. The weight of the vehicle, the schedule under which it shall operate during the ensuing year, and for all such motor vehicles except reserve substitute vehicles, the following annual fee shall be paid to the State Road Commission for the certificate of registration issued by it, which fee shall be in addition to the regular motor vehicle tax provided by law in Chapter 66, Acts 1917.

Class "A" Motor Vehicles including the load capacity and weight of the vehicle aggregating less than three thousand (3,000) pounds shall each be charged and pay one twenty-fifth ( $1/25$ ) of a cent for each passenger seat multiplied by the total number of miles that said application shall show, will be traveled during the fiscal year by such motor vehicle over Class A roads, improved county roads and streets and roads in incorporated towns and cities in the State of West Virginia by such motor vehicle during the year for which said certificate is issued.

Class "B" Motor Vehicles including the loading capacity and the weight of the vehicle aggregating weight of over three thousand (3,000) pounds and less than seven thousand (7,000) pounds shall each be charged and pay one-twentieth ( $1/20$ ) of a cent for each passenger seat multiplied by the total number of miles as the said application shall show will be traveled over Class A improved county roads and streets, and roads of an incorporated town or city in the State of West Virginia by such motor vehicle during the year for which said certificates are issued.

Class "C" Motor Vehicles including the loading capacity and the weight of the vehicle aggregating over seven thousand (7,000) pounds in weight and less than ten thousand (10,000) pounds shall be charged and pay one-fifteenth ( $1/15$ ) of a cent for each passenger seat multiplied by the total number of miles said application shall show, will be traveled over Class A roads, improved county roads and streets and roads in incorporated towns and cities in the State of West Virginia by such motor vehicles for which said certificates are issued.

Class "E" Motor Vehicles weighing over ten thousand (10,000) pounds including the combined weight and load capacity shall each be charged and pay one-tenth ( $1/10$ ) of a cent for each passenger seat multiplied by the total number of miles of said application shall show will be traveled over Class A roads, improved county roads and streets and roads in incorporated towns and cities in the State of West Virginia by such motor vehicles during the year for which said certificates are issued.

4. Each and every motor vehicle so registered shall operate only on

the routes and schedules set forth in said application during the fiscal year for which said license is issued. The State Road Commission upon presentation of a certificate of the filing of rates from the Public Service Commission, provided said person has not violated the road laws and rules promulgated, will authorize the motor vehicle owner to operate on the said certain route and furnish the owner with a distinguishing plate or marker which in addition to other markers, otherwise by law provided to be placed thereon, shall bear the letter stating the class under which such vehicle shall be operated as A No. .... B No. .... C No. .... E No. ....

No such motor vehicle owners shall change said schedule or route of his motor vehicle during any fiscal year for which a certificate has been issued, without a permit in writing from the State Road Commission, which permit shall not be granted until the applicant first secures from the Public Service Commission a certificate showing that the proposed change in the schedules and rates have been filed. After the filing of said certificate and such other information as the State Road Commission may require, the schedule may be changed, and if changed, a proper adjustment of charges shall be made upon the basis aforesaid.

Nothing in these rules shall be construed to prevent an owner or operator of such regularly licensed vehicle from replacing in an emergency such vehicle in order to maintain the schedule approved, or in emergency from operating temporary reserved vehicles on such routes and schedules approved as aforesaid for the public accommodation.

The license or registration fee for the special permit under these rules shall be the basis on the entire fiscal year, but may be issued on or after the 1st of October, January and April in any year for the remainder of the fiscal year expiring on the 30th day of June in which event three-fourths ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ), one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), and one-fourth ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) the yearly fee shall be paid and permits issued between the first day of October and January shall be for three-fourths ( $\frac{3}{4}$ ) of a year; permits issued between the first day of January and the first day of April shall be for one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) of the year, permits issued between the first day of April and the first day of July shall be for one-fourth ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) of the year. No portion of the fee or registration paid as aforesaid shall be refunded for any part of the year during which the said vehicle is not used.

#### Taxis.

5. It shall be the duty of each owner of a vehicle kept and used for transportation of passengers for hire and not operating upon a schedule, to apply in writing at the time and according to the methods prescribed for owners of other motor vehicles, to make an application in writing for registration and state in said application, besides other matters provided by law and by rules of the Commission the carrying capacity of such vehicles, the roads and streets over which it proposes to operate and the fees proposed to be charged. The number of cars to be used and the number of substitutes; the application shall also state the weight of the vehicle when empty and the kind of motor power to be used. The following annual fees in addition to the regular motor

vehicle tax shall be paid to the State Road Commission for certificate of registration issued by it for the privilege of operating such taxis or special passenger vehicles. The vehicle shall be classed as Class "F" and shall bear in addition to the regular tags provided by law, a tag provided by the Commission on which shall be printed or stamped a number and classed as follows: Class "F" No. .... The owner of such vehicle shall pay a fee of ten dollars (\$10.00) for the first two thousand (2,000) pounds in weight and a fee of twenty-five (25c) cents for each one hundred (100) pounds or fractional part thereof, in weight of said vehicle in excess of two thousand (2,000) pounds or double the regular license fee for said special permit to operate such vehicle over the Class "A" roads, improved county roads and roads and streets within incorporated cities and towns.

#### Freight Vehicles.

6. It shall be the duty of each owner of a motor vehicle to be used for public transportation of merchandise or freight over the Class "A" roads, improved county roads, streets and roads within incorporated towns and cities of the State to procure from the Public Service Commission of West Virginia, a permit to operate over said roads and streets and present the same to the State Road Commission annually at the time and in accordance with the rules of the Commission, and methods prescribed by law for owners of all motor vehicles to make an application in writing accompanied with a map showing the streets and roads over which said vehicle shall operate, for registration with the State Road Commission and to state in said application besides other matters provided by law and by rules of the Commission, the carrying capacity given by the manufacturer of such motor vehicles, the route upon which said motor vehicle is to be used, whether reserved or substitute cars are maintained by the applicant to be used only in emergencies, and if so, the number of such reserves and substitute cars and a complete description of each when in use, the same to be designated by a special marker to be furnished by the State Road Commission. The length of the route in miles of Class A roads, improved county roads, and roads and streets within incorporated cities and towns; the weight of the vehicle when empty schedule under which shall operate for the ensuing year and for all such motor vehicles except reserve substitute vehicles the following annual fee in addition to the regular motor tax shall be paid the State Road Commission for such special freight vehicle privilege.

Class "Z" motor vehicles weighing three (3) tons or less, including the carrying capacity, shall each be charged one-fifteenth (1/15) of a cent for each ton mile multiplied by the total number of miles that said application shall show will be traveled by such motor vehicle over main county or Class A roads, improved county roads and roads and streets within incorporated cities and towns during the fiscal year for which said certificate is issued.

Class "Y" Motor vehicles weighing not over six (6) tons and not less than three (3) tons, including the carrying capacity, shall each be charged and pay one-twelfth (1/12) of a cent per ton mile multiplied by the

total number of miles that said application shall show will be traveled by such motor vehicle, over main county or Class A roads, improved county roads and roads and streets of incorporated cities and towns within the State for the fiscal year for which said certificate is issued.

Class "X" Motor vehicles weighing not over ten (10) tons and not less than six (6) tons, including the carrying capacity, shall each be charged and pay one-tenth (1/10) of a cent for each ton mile multiplied by the total number of miles that said application shall show will be traveled by such motor vehicle over Class A or main county roads, improved county roads and roads and streets of incorporated cities and towns in the State during the fiscal year for which said certificate is issued.

Class "V" Motor vehicles weighing not over twelve (12) tons and not less than ten (10) tons, including the carrying capacity shall be charged one-fifth (1/5) of a cent for each ton mile multiplied by the total number of miles said application shall show will be traveled by such motor vehicle over main county or Class A roads, improved county roads, roads or streets of any incorporated cities or towns of the State during the fiscal year for which said certificate is issued.

7. Motor vehicles to be operated without a schedule for public or private transportation of merchandise or freight over the Class A or main county roads, improved county roads, streets and roads in incorporated cities or towns of the State, shall make an application in writing for registration with the State Road Commission and state in said application besides other matters provided by law and by the rules of the Commission, the carrying capacity giving the manufacturers number of such vehicle, proposed routes over which said motor vehicles will be used, the probable mileage that they will cover in its operation on each kind of road during the year, the weight of the vehicle when empty, and the class of freight to be hauled for such vehicle, the license or registration fees shall be computed by the Commission according to the schedules as in Section 6 of these rules, based upon the information furnished in the report and such other information as the Commission may require, which report and application must be sworn to by the applicant.

8. Persons hauling or transporting over the Class A roads or main county roads, improved county roads, roads and streets within incorporated cities and towns of the State timber, logs, lumber, stone, sand, coal or any other material from a fixed point to a fixed destination, which transportation calls for daily use or the public highways, shall, when such transportation is made by vehicles not covered by the privilege class herein provided, place upon said road, assistants or section men as is requested or required by the county court and keep said road in repair to the satisfaction of the patrolman, county road supervisor or county engineer and the court, or the officers of any municipality.

9. No motor vehicle shall have extension bodies or equipment appliances added to it so as to increase the capacity over or beyond that which is quoted or given in the application for special permit.

10. The county court or authority having charge or control of the paved or improved roads or bridges may maintain notice at the end of such paved or improved roads or bridges legible at a distance of at

least fifty (50) feet stating the maximum weight of any vehicle with load, which such paved or improved roads or bridges will safely carry. The owner of any such vehicle shall be responsible for any damage done to such paved or improved roads or bridges if the weight of such load or vehicle exceeds the weight on the notice and the amount of such damage, including penalties, may be collected as provided by law.

11. It shall be the duty of each county engineer, county road supervisor or road patrolman to report violations of the road law or rules of this Commission to the proper authorities within the county and to the Commission.

12. Any person violating the provisions of law or of these rules relating to the operation of any special permit herein authorized, shall be liable to the penalties provided in Chapter 66, Acts of 1917, and in addition thereto, the Commission may upon proof of such violation revoke the permit or license granted under these rules, and may refrain from renewing or issuing such permit.

13. All bridges on Class A roads shall be constructed with not less than 16 feet clear roadway and not less than fifteen (15) ton safe load capacity.

14. No vehicle with a pneumatic tire having a gross weight load exceeding four (4) tons shall be operated on any bridge at a rate of speed exceeding 15 miles per hour and no vehicle equipped with tires of hard rubber or other similar substances shall be operated on any bridge at a rate of speed to exceed 12 miles per hour, and no vehicle equipped with iron or steel tires having a gross weight exceeding six (6) tons shall be operated at a greater rate of speed than six (6) miles per hour over any bridge.

15. The local road officials and civil officers are requested and expected to enforce the provisions of Sections 166 to 182, inclusive, of Chapter 66, relating to obstruction of the public road and the traveled way, the care and protection of the road, and Sections 117 to 142 inclusive, relating to traffic.

16. Under Section 130 of Chapter 66, the Commission upon receipt of an application for a motor vehicle license, assigns to such vehicle a number. This number is not assigned to the individual. Therefore, when the vehicle is sold or transferred, the license and number should be transferred to the purchaser of the vehicle. The person selling the machine should surrender to the State the license card containing the number, give the name, address of the purchaser, accompany the card with one (\$1.00) Dollar for the transfer fee, so that the Commission can transfer the license to the new owner. Where a person trades a vehicle to a dealer for a new car, the license goes with the car and the purchaser of the new car should make application for a new set of license for the new car and transfer his license to the dealer who, when he sells the car can transfer it to his customer. The license number should only be changed from a vehicle when the vehicle is destroyed or removed from the State as provided in Section 135. Automobile owners and dealers will save themselves and this Commission much inconvenience by following instructions, because this is the only method in which we can keep a

record that will protect the owners of machines from theft and misrepresentation.

17. Nothing in these rules and regulations shall be construed to interfere with the rights of any council of any incorporated city or town to pass such ordinances or rules not inconsistent with law, as they may deem necessary relating to vehicles operating wholly within the corporate limits of said city or town.

18. (Sec. 136 of the Road Law.) Any foreign vehicle bearing native tag or mark showing that it has complied with the laws of the State or Country from which it came, relating to the registration and licensing of vehicles, may use the roads and streets of this State without obtaining additional license or registration within this state, for such a period as the State or country from which such vehicles came permits vehicles from other states to remain within that state or country without re-licensing therein; provided, such state or country extends like consideration to vehicles from this state.

19. The Commission has also ruled that Section 17 of these Rules and Regulation shall apply also to Chauffeurs.

20. Whereas, Representation has been made to this Commission by automobile dealers that, owing to the abnormal freight conditions, it is necessary for them to drive cars from factories to their places of business and the Commission being of the opinion that cars in transit from the factory or distributing point of manufacturer to the home or garage of the dealer should be considered freight in transit.

Thereupon, It is hereby ordered that cars bearing manufacturers tags or placards showing the name of the manufacturer, giving the date of starting and the name and residence of the dealer to whom the car has been sold, consigned and is in transit from the factory to the home of such dealer, shall be considered freight in transit and not be liable for license charge or penalties of the law for passing over roads in the State of West Virginia from any factory or freight depot within the State or from the border of the State when from a factory without the State to the home of said dealer within the State or passing from one border of the State through to another border of the State into an adjoining State when such dealer resides in another State, provided like privilege is granted dealers of this State by such adjoining State and that any dealer either resident or non-resident carries identification certificate and dealers tags, showing that he is a regular licensed dealer. Such emergency placards shall be used only as herein provided, not being valid for more than six days from the date entered by the manufacturer, if in transit from factory and not more than two days from date entered by the depot agent when unloading a freight car and then only between the depot and garage.

Any person violating this rule shall be subject to such penalties as are prescribed to enforce the rules of this Commission and for running automobiles without license.

21. This Commission may change or amend these Rules and Regulations at any time it may see fit to do so.

22. A copy of these Rules and Regulations shall be filed with the Secretary of State, a copy mailed the Clerk of each County Court, and

every member of each County Court, each county road engineer, each county road supervisor and each county prosecuting attorney. These rules shall take effect on the 1st day of June, 1918.

## STATE ROAD COMMISSION

By A. D. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

By T. S. SCANLON, Secretary-Treasurer.

## Amendment to Traffic Rules.

On September 19th, 1918, the Commission met in its offices in the Davidson Building, Charleston, West Virginia, and made the following amendments to the Traffic Rules and Regulations adopted by them on the 17th day of May, 1918; as follows:

On page 5 of the printed rules, after the words "Acts 1917" line 18, add the words "Provided, however, that no Special Privilege License shall be granted for less than the regular license fee for such vehicles."

Also on page 10 of the printed rules after the words "vehicle privilege" line 12, add the words. "Provided, however, that no Special Privilege License shall be granted for less than the regular license fee for such "vehicles."

T. S. SCANLON, Sec'y-Treas.

A. D. WILLIAMS, Chairman.

## Recommendations and Suggestions.

The abnormal conditions due to the war since the new road law became effective, have not permitted of a fair test of the law nor has the Commission been able to do what the law contemplated.

Some provisions and sections of the law that might be improved by amendments have not been sufficiently tested to justify a recommendation for amendment. therefore but few amendments in the main and general law should be attempted at the coming session of the Legislature, because the law is sufficiently flexible to enable the Commission and the various county courts to meet all requirements. The following suggestive changes are recommended to meet situations that have to be met.

1st. Section 40 of Senate Bill 284 should be amended to read as follows: "By and with the advice and consent of the county court, the county road engineer or supervisor may provide for expense and transportation, employ such agents and employees for field and office work as he may deem necessary to properly construct and maintain and care for the roads, prepare and keep the records under his charge, and may discharge such agents and employees at pleasure. Such agents and employees may receive such compensation per day or per month as may be determined by the county court of the county; provided that such compensation may be as nearly as can be ascertained the same as the prevailing wages in the vicinity for work of like kind according to the service rendered; except in the case of construction and assistant engineers required for special work under bond issues, class A or main county road work, state or Federal aid, shall receive such compensation

as the county court and the State Road Commission, as the case may be, shall deem advisable."

2nd. The provisions of Section 135 should be provided for by a clause in the General Appropriations bill.

3rd. An appropriation should be made for a field traffic officer such officer can be more than self-supporting by gathering delinquent fees in addition to assisting local officers in traffic regulations.

4th. To render more efficient service the Commission's engineering force should by appropriation be strengthened; so that engineering service in connection with Class A road construction could be rendered to the counties without charge. The time saved in preparing plans, the increased efficiency of the work after construction will more than justify the expenditure. Many counties of the state cannot afford the continued service of a first class engineer, yet such engineering service as the county would need could be rendered by the state. On a limited scale the Commission has tried this work out in two localities and has shown a large saving in engineering expense, likewise satisfactory results in the expenditure of the funds. The Federal and State work requires the supervision of an engineer from the State Department. Federal authorities demand the supervision of a state engineer on all Federal Aid work, and state funds should not be expended except under strict competent engineering supervision.

5th. Considerable saving can be made and great convenience obtained by changing the automobile license year to correspond with the calendar year. Such a change will be beneficial economically to the Department and the state, by enabling the issuance of license in the winter or dull season without increasing the office force; by enabling the public to procure license at pleasure when cars are not as serviceable and in time to plan the summer trips. The plan of issuing license in mid-summer season is very confusing and inconvenient to many motor vehicle owners, especially when the number of licenses we now issue in the state must be put out in a limited time in mid-summer season. It tends to congest the mails. At one time during the past season over 5,000 tags accumulated in the local post office. At no time was an application in the Road Commission's office over two days, yet some tags were not delivered for fifteen days. This inconvenience to the auto owners of the state would be remedied by the change of the auto license year. This change can be effected either by providing for a special tag for a six months period or by issuing a license, say July 1, 1919, good till December 31st, 1920, and collecting license for a year and a half.

6th. The law provides for the elimination of breakers and smoothening up of Class A roads. To make this law effective the ten per cent. from special privilege vehicles or a special appropriation should be made available to the Commission to make such repairs in counties where they were not or could not be made and to assist in special emergencies due to floods and other unseen conditions. The Legislature can strengthen the Commission by enabling it through proper appropriation to render such assistance as may make the roads most serviceable. This assistance to be given under strict engineering supervision.



7th. With a view of strengthening the road movement in the state and eventually working to a complete state wide system, sections 23 and 24, Article 8 of the Constitution and Section 4 of Article 10 of the Constitution should be amended and the suggestive draft submitted to the vote of the people by the incoming Legislature.

8th. In justness and fairness to the districts that have voted road bonds and have sold the same, the law should be so amended as to give such districts the benefit of the interest accruing on the funds derived from the sale of such bond issues while the same is being held in bank, instead of turning such earnings over to the general county fund, the interest so derived should be available to the progressive district in meeting its own interest charges.

9th. Changes in cost of material and labor have greatly increased road construction and maintenance cost, but the value of time to be saved by road improvement is likewise greater; the demand upon the public road heavier and its usefulness more pronounced than ever before. The change of motor power on the public highway calls for different surface. The closing of the war will find this country making greater use of its highways than in the past. The economical struggle following the war will demand cheaper and more rapid transportation which can only come through highway improvement. West Virginia's future lies in the improvement of her roads. A system of improved roads throughout West Virginia will be the best investment and her greatest asset.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY.

WILSON M. FOULK, State Historian and Archivist.

Third Floor of Capitol Annex.

The growing sentiment for the necessity of such a branch of our state government as indicated above was first officially voiced by Governor George W. Atkinson in his second biennial message January 9, 1901. The gist of his statement and complaint is summed up in the sentence: "It is painfully evident that our public records are woefully incomplete." Following this he recommended certain steps to be taken as a remedy for past omissions and in prevention of future recurrence.

Governor Albert B. White strongly urged, in both of his biennial messages, the desirability of speedy action in the same direction.

Following his second message the legislature, in 1905, passed "An Act providing for the establishment of a State Bureau of Archives and History".

The field of work to be covered by this department is prescribed and limited briefly as follows:—

I. An Archives department for the collection of valuable documents, public records and official reports of this State, and other States, for systematic classification and permanent preservation.

II. An Historical department into the library of which shall be gathered works of history, biography, and kindred subjects.

III. A Museum department illustrative of history, science and the social conditions and life of the people of our country past and present. This museum shall take into its keeping the old battle and regimental flags borne by West Virginians in war.

The provisions of this act do not dip deeply into detail. We believe they might, without dissent from any quarter, be amplified in the following language, slightly paraphrased, from the Michigan act of 1913—more broadly setting forth the duties of the department—"to collect, arrange and preserve historical material including books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, copies of domestic and foreign records and archives, photographs, paintings, statuary and any other objects and material illustrative of and relating to the history" of West Virginia and its mother State Virginia—particularly that section of Virginia west of the Blue Ridge.

"To procure and preserve narratives of the early pioneers, their exploits, perils, privations and achievements;"

"To collect and preserve material of every description relative to the genius, progress or decay of the Indian tribes that once roamed this section;"

"To collect, prepare and display in the Museum of the department objects indicative of the foregoing, and of the life, customs, dress, and resources of the pioneer residents of this State;"

"To collate, and at convenient opportunities, to publish essays, papers and monographs relative to, and illustrative of, the history of the State."

Within the limits prescribed by the foregoing, lies the legally-defined province of this department. Along these lines, its development to date has been attained and will be continued under the present management. A constant lookout is maintained for everything and anything shedding light on the early history of our country at large and this section of it in particular.

The Library, with its ever increasing wealth of historic material, its rare and valuable documents, its public records and official reports of this State, every other State, and the United States, has become the Mecca for students whose research leads along such lines. In the natural expansion of its resources and usefulness, the library's shelves of some 78,000 volumes are constantly consulted not only on matters of historic and general information, but in legislative reference work. Within the past three years there has been installed and perfected a most excellent system of card classification. This renders possible, easy and immediate reference to any topic of general information or of legislative action.

This information service is open not only to those making personal application at the library but is furnished in response to mail requests from all parts of this State and the United States. For the year ending June 30, 1918, more than one thousand applicants obtained desired information at the library, while, during the same period, some three hundred inquiries were answered by letter.

The newspaper racks contain—with less than half a dozen exceptions—the daily and weekly publications throughout the State. Every six months, or twelve months, these newspapers are bound and permanently

shelved for future reference as a most valuable original source of historic information.

The present decade is a history-making period. The department is alive to this fact and is closely scanning current events, carefully filing away for future use all data of interest and importance. From the War Department's official reports we are compiling and issuing every two weeks a state report on "West Virginia Casualties." This report is mailed, on request, to the press and interested individuals throughout the State. At the close of the war, an unbroken file of these reports will provide a reasonably-accurate roster of the West Virginians who have made "the complete sacrifice" in the struggle for world-wide freedom.

In this department—for convenience of reference—we have inaugurated a card filing system. Every name listed among the West Virginia casualties is, at the same time, entered upon a card and alphabetically filed.

The Museum is already crowded to its capacity with curios, relics and mementoes of by-gone days, yet not a week passes that it does not receive some addition of value and interest.

More widely spread knowledge and understanding of the very useful mission of this department should bring it many more articles for exhibition.

In many sections of this State, especially in the earlier settlements and older communities, are homesteads in which rest, practically unvalued, old writings, letters, deeds and other documents, manuscripts, pamphlets, charts, surveys and maps, books and records, quaint articles of clothing and household use. Many if not all of these should be officially preserved as indicative of the daily life, customs and dress of the pioneer residents of West Virginia. Sooner or later, some indifferent recipient, not appreciating their real value, may destroy these priceless heirlooms of the past. Why not take steps now to preserve them for the edification of this and future generations? This department will be pleased to receive such articles and take care of them, under glass, in a fireproof building. If not willing to donate—loan them, under certificate guaranteeing return, on demand. You can thus advance the interests of the State of West Virginia through its Department of Archives and History.

## STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

SAMUEL L. JEPSON, A. M., Sc. D., M. D., Health Commissioner.

Offices: Third Floor of the Masonic Temple, Charleston.

The first move looking to the establishment of a State Board of Health was the introduction of the following resolutions in the State Medical Society at its annual meeting in 1875 by the present Health Commissioner, Dr. S. L. Jepson.

*"Resolved, That Dr. R. P. Davis, Dr. Robert W. Hazlett, Dr. G. Baird and Dr. M. S. Hall be appointed a committee to present the accompanying plan of a bill to establish a State Board of Health to the Legislature of this State at its next session and to employ all proper means to secure the passage of the bill.*

*"Resolved, That a committee consisting of one physician from each county in the State be appointed by the President of this Society, in consultation with the above-named committee, whose duty it shall be to use all proper influence with the members of the Legislature from their respective counties to secure the passage of the bill.*

*"Resolved, That Dr. Davis, Chairman of the Committee, be authorized to have two hundred copies of this bill printed for distribution to the county committees, the members of the Legislature and such other persons as may be able to exert an influence in favor of its passage."*

But this effort to establish a State Board of Health failed, and not until March 1881, was a successful effort made, and a law enacted largely through the efforts of the late Dr. James E. Reeves, who became its first secretary, and continued so for about four years, when ill health caused his resignation. Dr. Reeves was largely aided in the passage of the law by Dr. A. R. Barbee, a senator from Mason county, which was then in the Fifth Senatorial District.

Previous to the legislature of 1913 the State Health Department consisted of a Board of eight or ten members, with a Secretary, who was paid a very meager salary. This department represented little more than an examining board for physicians seeking license to practice in the State. The inattention to the health of the people was not due to either a lack of ability, or to unwillingness upon the part of the physicians who constituted the Health Department, but was due to the imperfection of the law, and to the fact that it carried with it the meager appropriation of \$2,500.

The board has always been made up of physicians of unusual merit. The fault, therefore, was with the legislators, who were somewhat tardy in learning the value of public health work, and hence the appropriation for many years remained at \$2,500, and it was impossible for the department to attend to the sanitary needs of the State, control outbreaks of infectious and contagious diseases, and regulate the practice of medicine with a sum so small as was appropriated biennially for the department.

The Legislature of 1913 took up the matter of the revision of the medical law. Governor-elect Henry D. Hatfield, a physician of large experience and marked force of character, who was familiar with the sanitary needs of the state, and the great advance along the lines of public sanitation made by other states through their state boards of health, took up actively the effort to bring about a revision of the medical law, and with the valuable co-operation of Dr. F. F. Farnsworth,



DR. S. L. JEPSON  
STATE HEALTH COMMISSIONER  
CHARLESTON



SAML B. MONTGOMERY  
COMMISSIONER OF  
LABOR, ETC.



T. B. DAVIS  
ACTING ADJUTANT GENERAL

APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS

who was chairman of the House Committee on Medicine and Sanitation, a new health law was enacted with several very valuable features. It made the Secretary of the Board of Health a full time official, eliminating him from the general practice of his profession. It provided for the organization of a State Hygienic Laboratory and for instruction of the people in matters of hygiene and sanitation.

The efforts of the Legislature of 1913, therefore, brought about a new era in West Virginia in the way of preventive medicine, by the revision of the medical law and the appropriation of \$15,000 to be annually expended by this Department.

Governor Hatfield appointed a new Board, with S. L. Jepson, M. D., of Wheeling, as Secretary and *ex officio* Commissioner of Health, the term of office beginning June 1, 1913. The new Secretary had filled the position of Health Officer in the city of Wheeling for a period of eleven years. He had been one of the guiding spirits of the State Medical Society and was responsible more than any one else for the strong effort that was put forth to bring about what has been accomplished in the developing of a substantial Department of Health. Such organizations in other states have done much in the way of reducing the percentage of infectious and contagious diseases. The same result will no doubt be experienced in West Virginia, and it is to be confidently expected that the high mortality from tuberculosis and typhoid fever in this state will be materially reduced.

Under the law of 1913 W. W. Golden, M. D., of Elkins, was made President of the new Board, the other members being J. L. Pyle, M. D., of Hancock county, G. D. Lind, M. D., of Doddridge county, H. A. Barbee, M. D., of Mason county, W. J. Davidson, M. D., of Wood county, H. A. Brandebury, M. D., of Cabell county, J. E. Robins, M. D., of Kanawha county, H. M. Rymer, M. D., of Ritchie county, J. A. Rusmisell, M. D., of Upshur county, and J. W. Shipper, M. D., of Berkeley county and S. L. Jepson, M. D., Secretary, Ohio county.

In November, 1914, a hygienic laboratory was established at Morgantown, by authority of the new law, in connection with the University, with skilled chemists and bacteriologists in charge, and with Dr. John N. Simpson, Dean of the Medical Department, as Director in Chief of this department. A laboratory of this nature is indispensable in public health work. Here sputum is examined to determine the existence of tuberculosis, and there is given to physicians in the different sections of the state, in as short a time as possible, the findings of the bacteriologist at the laboratory in his investigations of the many infectious and contagious diseases with which the practitioner comes in contact daily, such as diphtheria, typhoid fever, pneumonia, etc., so that physicians may be enabled to act quickly and promptly in combatting these maladies. The water supplied to the people will hereafter be examined at stated intervals, and if any outbreak of typhoid fever occurs in the state, it is the duty of this department to have special field and laboratory investigations made of the water supply, and to require the Sanitary Engineer to make the proper examination and locate the cause of contamination and recommend a correction of the same.

The location of the laboratory at Morgantown proving unsatisfactory because of its inaccessibility, and it being thought better to have it in closer connection with the executive offices of the State Health Department, in July, 1918, it was removed to Charleston and now occupies rooms in the city library building, corner of Kanawha and McFarland

streets. The present director and bacteriologist of the laboratory is Dr. C. E. Gabel, and the chemist is Mrs. Lucy F. Gabel.

That the citizenship of the State may be informed in matters of sanitation, the department has caused to be published a quarterly health bulletin, which was begun in January, 1914. This publication is sent to several thousand people throughout the different sections of the State. It is quite generally used in the schools of the State in connection with the study of hygiene, and in some schools selections from it are used as supplementary reading. That this publication has proven useful and popular is evidenced by the numerous requests received from persons desiring to have their names added to the mailing list, and this is sufficient to convince one of the great good that is being accomplished through this method of enlightening the people on the conservation of health.

Through the active interest of Governor Hatfield a greatly advanced step in sanitary legislation was made by the passage of the new law, by the Legislature of 1915, which had as its chairman of the Committee on Medicine and Sanitation in the Senate, Dr. James McClung, of Richwood, and in the House, Dr. C. A. Sinsel, of Grafton. The bill that was passed had been prepared under the direction of a committee of the State Board of Health, whose chairman was W. W. Golden, of Elkins. The law created a State Department of Health, with a commissioner of Health as its executive officer, who is required to live at the capital and maintain his office therein. This is an improvement over the law passed by the Legislature of 1913. Not only in this respect but in many others are there marked improvements which place the State health law of West Virginia upon a favorable comparative basis with the law of any other states in the union. A Public Health Council of seven was substituted for the board of twelve members created in 1913. The Health Commissioner is *ex officio* a member of the Council and its Secretary and executive officer. A division of preventable diseases and one of sanitary engineering were provided for. At the head of the former, Dr. C. R. Weirich, formerly Health Officer of Brooke county, was appointed. After completing much of very creditable work he resigned in July, 1917, and was succeeded by Dr. Harold B. Wood. It is the duty of the epidemiologist to have charge of epidemic diseases wherever they occur throughout the State, study their causes and aid the local officials in their control, all at the expense of the State. At the head of the division of sanitary engineering the services of Mayo Tolman have been secured. He is a graduate in sanitary engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has had practical experience in Massachusetts and Maryland in connection with the efficient departments of health that are found in those two states. It is the duty of the sanitary engineer to cause to be examined all water supplies in the State, and when found unsafe to require such changes or additions as will insure to the people a safe supply of wholesome water for drinking and domestic purposes. This department will aid cities, towns or municipalities in their efforts to install proper water systems, as well as investigate all sewerage systems and sewage disposal plants and give advice in the introduction of new systems, when requests are made of the State Health Department for such information.

It is also the duty of the head of the division of sanitary engineering, under the present law, to cause the flow of streams through the State to be investigated from time to time and the amount of pollution determined and reported to the Commissioner of Health, which information will appear in the printed annual report of the Health Department. The problem of garbage disposal will also receive the attention of this department. Efforts are being made to improve the sanitary conditions in general of the State.

The Public Health Council has the authority under the new law to adopt regulations controlling the production and sale of milk, the sanitation of public halls, schools, railroads, street cars, barber shops, etc. A number of rules covering these subjects have been adopted which went into effect April 1, 1916, and have the force of law.

The increasing work in the commissioner's office rendered it necessary to secure additional aid, and in April, 1916, the services of Dr. Harold B. Wood were secured. In addition to being an M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Wood is also a Doctor of Public Health, graduated from the same institution, and has had a number of years' experience in public health work in several states.

Dr. Wood served the department most acceptably until April, 1918, when he was called to a responsible position in the New York State Health Department. After some weeks Dr. R. W. E. Cole, epidemiologist of the Board of Health of Akron, Ohio, was secured as his successor. After serving until October, 1918, he too was called to the New York State Health Department, and a successor has not yet been chosen.

An outline of the work done is briefly presented below.

Dr. Weirich investigated outbreaks of smallpox, diphtheria and other infectious diseases in different parts of the State. He visited nearly fifty health officers and gave them such aid as was needed in the discharge of their duties. He visited many schools, and gave talks on health subjects to nearly four thousand children; he also lectured to civic clubs and public audiences reaching nearly twenty-five hundred people, with lantern slide demonstrations, and giving instruction as to the conservation of health. He also aided in the organization of anti-tuberculosis leagues. He examined the records in the offices of many county clerks with a view of securing better reports of diseases, births, and deaths; and to the same end tried to show to physicians the value of vital statistics. He interviewed many editors and visited a number of medical societies in an endeavor to secure their hearty co-operation with the State Department of Health in its efforts to control disease.

During the winter of 1917-18 Dr. Weirich rendered very valuable services in an extensive epidemic of poliomyelitis that occurred in Elkins. He also rendered very valuable aid in an epidemic of the same disease that occurred in Marion county in the following summer, the chief center of which was at Mouongah where an emergency hospital was provided by the Consolidation Coal Company in which all of the patients were treated.

The Division of Sanitary Engineering is presided over by Mayo Tolman, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as Director. During the first year of the existence of the new State Department of Health, Mr. Tolman was the sole representative of this Division. It soon developed, however, that the amount of work to be



done was far beyond the physical abilities of any one man and two assistant engineers, Mr. Ellis S. Tisdale and Mr. Andrew N. Wardle, both graduates in sanitary engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, were added to the Division in July, 1916. The Division of Sanitary Engineering has made more than two thousand sanitary investigations in various West Virginia cities and towns. These include the examination and betterment of a large number of public water supplies. Also preliminary studies for proposed new supplies, several of which have been constructed or are under construction at the present time. Many outbreaks of typhoid fever have been investigated, the cause found and the epidemic checked. A large number of nuisances have been investigated though an effort is made to avoid this sort of work as it is not commonly productive of sufficient good to warrant the time and money that it costs. Besides, such work is properly the province of local health officers. Many conditions that have long been known as sources of danger to the health of communities, such as sewers discharging into public water supplies, have been remedied and many water supplies that were potentially dangerous have been rendered uniformly safe for drinking purposes. The Division has, largely through its own efforts, caused two towns that never had water supplies to make installations and have aided greatly in the engineering work pertaining to the construction of these supplies. At the time of the disastrous flood on Cabin Creek in August, 1916, the Division of Sanitary Engineering rendered valuable work in the flood district for largely through its efforts more than four thousand persons received the anti-typhoid inoculation which probably at the time was a record for civilian vaccination and may be considered as an especially remarkable feat when the character of the people encountered and prejudice to vaccination are considered. The Division disinfected all the wells in the flood district with chloride of lime making them safe for drinking purposes and thus eliminating one great source of danger.

Recognizing that in the last analysis public health must rest upon education, the Division has designed and caused to be constructed a health exhibit of many models illustrating the various factors pertaining to public health. Several of these models are mechanical and should create a lasting impression. In addition a number of motion pictures together with a first class projection apparatus have been secured and these are being installed together with the models upon a standard passenger coach that will be sent over the entire state of West Virginia and exhibited even in the smallest towns. In one end of this traveling exhibit is a small laboratory that field investigations and careful studies on the ground may be made of various water supplies and manufacturing wastes and probably even diphtheria swabs and sputum can be examined. This traveling laboratory should bring home forcibly to the public the value of the State Hygienic Laboratory. The work of public health education has already been carried on to considerable extent in the form of lectures. It is estimated that the various members of the Division have addressed six or seven thousand people on public health matters. Two pieces of work that stand out with considerable credit to the Division are the Braxton Survey and the Charleston Survey. In the former a house to house study of all sanitary conditions in the entire

county of Braxton was made under the direction of the Division of Sanitary Engineering. The history of typhoid fever in the county was studied at the same time and many valuable data pertaining to rural sanitation and to the presence of goiter, a disease endemic to West Virginia, were obtained. The people were given instructions as to the best method of remedying the defects in sanitation about their homes. The Charleston Survey was a detailed study of sanitary conditions in the capital city of the state. The results of this Survey have already been printed in a separate pamphlet which can be obtained by application to the State Department of Health. The annual reports of the Department of Health show more in detail the extent and character of the work of the Division of Sanitary Engineering and the 1917-18 report presents in some detail the future needs of that Division.

This Division plans to make complete examinations of all water supplies in the State and cause improvements to be made where necessary. Streams are to be examined that their progressive pollution may be recorded. Much other work, as the abatement of nuisances, investigation of tunnel air, and the studying of the character and amount of manufacturing waste, will be undertaken.

A multiplicity of activities devolved upon the late Assistant Commissioner of Health. Harold B. Wood, M. D., Dr. P. H., was appointed to and joined the department April 14, 1916, and was elected Assistant Commissioner of Health July 26, 1916.

Dr. Wood's work included epidemiological, statistical, educational and administrative activities.

Since the control of communicable disease and the lowering of the death rate are the objects of public health work, active steps were taken to begin a real movement to this end in West Virginia. No health department can work to advantage without knowing where cases of disease exist and what are the particular causes of death in each community. Frequent account of stock and a balancing of books is necessary for any successful business. Public health work is a business in which the tax payers have invested, and they expect the legislature to give to them all legal processes which have been proved necessary to safeguard the health of a community. West Virginia needs the Model Registration Laws for collecting records of births, deaths and diseases. Without these systems which have been proved by other states to be operable and efficient, West Virginia must work blindly. The many demands received for records of births and deaths which are needed for legal purposes prove the absolute necessity of West Virginia adopting the Model Vital Statistics Law.

The chief outstanding improvements and activities instituted by Dr. Wood during the first year of his incumbency include: Reports sent each month to the United States Public Health Service, reports received each week from county and city health officers in place of the irregular monthly or quarterly reports, monthly reports of births and deaths from clerks of the county courts, the adoption of the U. S. Standard Certificates for reporting births and deaths, double systems of filing and indexing records of births, deaths and diseases—a marked increase in the completeness of reports of births, deaths and cases of contagious disease. Complete reports of all communicable diseases are needed when the diseases exist, that the Department may note any undue prevalence and take energetic steps to prevent the spread of the diseases. The health officers and county clerks who are interested in conserving the health of their communities

have assisted in this work. Epidemiological investigations were made by Dr. Wood in twenty-eight localities, including an extended investigation of the Charleston typhoid outbreak. The methods of preparing and handling foods were investigated in fifty-five cities and towns. This necessitated the inspection of 193 grocery stores, 85 markets and many other food establishments. Much spoiled or decomposed food was found. The dairy farms supplying milk to ten cities were inspected, scored on a newly devised score card and directions for improvements of dairies and the marketing of milk were given the dairymen. The questions of the purity of foods and their methods of preparation and handling are economic rather than health problems and should be undertaken by a special division and adequate field force working under the State Department of Agriculture. Various serious nuisances were investigated by the Assistant Commissioner and their abatement obtained. Special surveys were made at Pennsboro, Martinsburg and Charleston. Sufficient investigations were made of factory conditions to prove the need of the State Department of Health carrying on a systematic work to decrease occupational diseases and industrial poisonings. These are medical problems and should be undertaken from the public health standpoint, having no connection with labor problems and industrial accidents.

Education work, forming the basis for improving health standards, has been undertaken by illustrated lectures, health exhibits, newspaper notices, posters, and personal interviews. Dr. Wood gave eighteen lectures in sixteen towns before audiences totalling 3,070; prepared and displayed a health exhibit in six localities, reaching a total counted audience of 6,580, and supplied 477 newspapers with educational news articles upon public health subjects. Two posters were prepared by Dr. Wood upon typhoid fever and consumption. Of these 4,378 were mailed to rural post offices and country stores to be permanently displayed and 334 were supplied to health officers and others. This educational work was carried on during the first four months after establishing the office of Assistant Commissioner.

In addition to exercising general supervision of the work of the State Health Department, the Commissioner has had the entire work of editing the quarterly bulletin which goes to ten thousand addresses, and has issued special bulletins as occasion demanded, and brief newspaper articles on health subjects. He has conducted the very voluminous correspondence of his office, much of it with local health officers in efforts to aid in the correction of sanitary defects. He prepared for submission to the Public Health Council the hundred or more health regulations adopted by that body. He has also on several occasions gone to different communities to aid in the abatement of grave nuisances and the suppression of outbreaks of infectious disease. He has addressed a number of public health meetings and teachers' institutes, reaching at least 3,000 people. By his direction, one of the sanitary engineers was sent on his way to the Cabin Creek District at seven o'clock in the morning after the flood, two others following as soon as possible performing the most valuable work described above. The Commissioner also himself made two visits of inspection to the stricken district.

Late in September, 1918, the State was invaded by the so-called Spanish influenza, a disease that prevailed extensively during the summer in Europe, and first made its appearance on this side in Massachusetts. Traveling westward and southward from our eastern panhandle which was first invaded, by the middle of October every county and district

in the State had been visited by this plague, and so severely and extensively as to greatly interfere with mining and other essential industries. Many of the cases were accompanied by lung complications generally spoken of as bronchial pneumonia, of which from thirty to forty per cent. resulted fatally, some within a day or two. Post mortem investigations showed that no lobar pneumonia was present, but an intense engorgement of the lungs, from which on section poured out an abundance of bloody fluid. This epidemic ran its course in a given community in about seven weeks. It is mentioned here because it constituted a public health problem of the gravest character. General orders were early issued by this department, closing all theaters, schools, churches and other places where crowds are apt to congregate, public meetings and parades were forbidden, patients were strictly isolated, and physicians and nurses were urged to make use of gauze masks to prevent the inhalation of disease germs which were known to reside in the throat and nasal passages of patients. So numerous were the cases in Charleston that for weeks three special hospitals were conducted for the care of patients, who often could not receive proper attention in their homes, entire families not unfrequently being afflicted.

The results that have already been accomplished by the State Health Department assure us an evolution in the methods of the regulation and prevention of diseases, and these will impress the citizenship in the future as a positive force for good which will insure a reduction in the number of cases of illness, and as a result a decrease in the mortality in the State, and a tremendous saving in the expenditure of money by our people, if the legislatures in the future will give to this department a sufficient appropriation for the administration of the law which now appears upon the statute books. The health department during the past year has cost the people of the State but two cents per capita—certainly not an extravagant amount; to be exact, 1.8 cents.

The plans and purposes of the State Health Department may be thus briefly summarized:

#### **What the State Health Department Does Through its Public Health Council.**

If an epidemic occurs in any community, on request of the local authorities it sends an expert to investigate the cause and institute means for its suppression.

It furnishes free vaccine virus for the indigent in smallpox outbreaks, and in emergencies other vaccines for the prevention of diseases.

It furnishes to county and town boards of health expert advice and assistance at any time without cost.

It issues a quarterly bulletin containing information of value touching matters of sanitation, sending this without cost to all who apply for it.

Through its Hygienic Laboratory it makes examinations to aid physicians in the diagnosis of tuberculosis, typhoid fever, diphtheria and other diseases, and swabs from the nose and throat to determine the proper time for release from quarantine of diphtheritic patients.

If any institution or community is contemplating the installation of a water or sewer system, it furnishes the free services of an expert sanitary engineer to advise as to the best methods, and to pass upon any proposed plans.

It examines public water supplies, making an inspection when necessary in addition to the chemical and bacteriological examination of the water.

It inspects, upon request, and when practicable, any public or private institution, or any city, town or village, and recommends the things necessary for sanitary improvement.

When practicable, and upon request of any community, it sends a lecturer to address public health meetings, and give advice on questions of public sanitation.

It regularly examines the water furnished for drinking purposes on the railroads of the State.

It endeavors to collect reports of all preventable diseases, but on account of the failure of physicians promptly to report such cases, its efforts in this direction have not, thus far, been very successful.

It endeavors to protect the health and save the money of the people by instituting prosecutions against persons not legally qualified to practice medicine, and yet who, under various names, are posing as healers of the sick.

In short, it seeks by every means within its control to guard the people of the State against disease, and to increase, through better health, the happiness and prosperity of our people.

#### **A List of the Officers and Members of the Different Boards of Health.**

Below is a list of the different State Boards of Health, as nearly correct as they can be gathered from the minutes, which were not always clearly written, and doubtless there are some errors:

1882-2.—Geo. B. Moffett, President, Jas. E. Reeves, Secretary, A. R. Barbee, Isaiah Bee, Geo. H. Carpenter, C. T. Richardson.

1883-4.—Geo. B. Moffett, President, Jas. E. Reeves, Secretary, A. R. Barbee, Lawrence Carr, Geo. H. Carpenter, Wm. M. Late, Gabriel McDonald, C. T. Richardson.

1885-6.—C. T. Richardson, President, T. A. Harris, Secretary, A. R. Barbee, B. D. Baker, Lawrence Carr, Wm. M. Late, Gabriel McDonald, L. D. Wilson.

1887-8.—W. P. Ewing, President, N. D. Baker, Secretary, A. R. Barbee, Geo. I. Garrison, B. H. Hoyt, W. M. Late, Gabriel McDonald, C. T. Richardson.

1889-90.—Same as above.

1891-2.—W. P. Ewing, President, N. D. Baker, Secretary, L. S. Brock, A. R. Barbee, T. P. Carpenter, B. H. Hoyt, B. F. Irons, W. M. Late.

1893-4.—W. P. Ewing, President, N. D. Baker, Secretary, W. C. Beard, T. P. Carpenter, G. T. Dailey, B. H. Hoyt, W. M. Late, L. D. Wilson.

1895-6.—W. P. Ewing, President, N. D. Baker, Secretary, A. R. Barbee, W. C. Beard, G. T. Dailey, C. R. Enslow, W. M. Late, J. B. Walkinshaw.

1897-8.—C. B. Blubaugh, President, A. R. Barbee, Secretary, A. O. Flowers, J. J. Haptenstall, T. F. Lanham, S. N. Myers, Jno. H. Pipes, C. W. Spangler.

1899-1900.—C. B. Blubaugh, President, A. R. Barbee, Secretary, A. O. Flowers, T. F. Lanham, S. N. Myers, John H. Pipes, J. E. Robins, T. W. Spangler.

1901-02.—S. N. Myers, President, A. R. Barbee, Secretary, A. N. Frame, D. P. Morgan, J. E. Robins, A. G. Staunton, D. H. Taylor, S. W. Varner.

1903-4.—A. N. Frame, President, A. R. Barbee, Secretary, S. N. Myers, D. P. Morgan, J. E. Robins, C. W. Spangler, D. H. Taylor, S. W. Varner.

1905-6.—D. P. Morgan, President, H. A. Barbee, Secretary, T. L. Barber, J. L. Dickey, A. N. Frame, N. H. Proudfoot, J. E. Robins, S. W. Varner, R. E. Vickers, A. R. Warden.

1907-8.—J. E. Robins, President, H. A. Barbee, Secretary, T. L. Barber, J. L. Dickey, A. N. Frame, D. P. Morgan, N. H. Proudfoot, S. W. Varner, R. E. Vickers, A. R. Warden.

1909-10.—John L. Dickey, President, H. A. Barbee, Secretary, L. S. Brock, M. V. Godbey, A. N. Frame, C. W. Halterman, J. E. Robins, H. M. Rymer, R. E. Vickers, A. R. Warden.

1911-12.—R. E. Vickers, President, H. A. Barbee, Secretary, C. A. Wingerter, L. S. Brock, M. V. Godby, A. N. Frame, C. W. Halterman, J. E. Robins, H. M. Rymer, R. E. Vickers, A. R. Warden.

1913-4.—W. W. Golden, President, S. L. Jepson, Secretary, H. A. Barbee, H. A. Brandebury, W. J. Davidson, G. D. Lind, J. E. Robins, H. M. Rymer, J. A. Rusmissell, J. L. Pyle, W. B. Stevens.

1915-16.—W. W. Golden, President, S. L. Jepson, Health Commissioner and Secretary, W. J. Davidson, F. F. Farnsworth, J. L. Pyle, J. E. Robins, W. B. Stevens.

1917-18.—F. F. Farnsworth, President, J. L. Pyle, W. T. Henshaw, H. E. Gaynor, E. H. Thompson, V. T. Churchman, S. L. Jepson, Health Commissioner.

## ELECTIVE STATE OFFICERS.

## Governor.

JOHN JACOB CORNWELL, (Democrat), the fifteenth Governor of West Virginia, was born July 11, 1867, in Ritchie county, West Virginia, on a farm near the town of Pennsboro, the son of Jacob H. Cornwell and Mary E. (Taylor) Cornwell. The elder Cornwell moved the family to Hampshire county in 1870 where the younger Cornwell and future Governor of the State was reared to manhood on a Hampshire county farm. Educated in the public schools and at Shepherd College, he began teaching at the age of sixteen and followed that profession for seven years, being the principal of the graded schools in Romney during the years 1889-90. In the fall of 1890 with his brother, W. B. Cornwell, he bought the Hampshire Review, published at Romney, and has been the editor of that publication—the single newspaper published in Hampshire county—for a period of over twenty-five years, retiring as the active editor when he was sworn in as Governor of West Virginia. In connection with his newspaper work he studied law in the offices of his brother and was admitted to practice in 1894. He has been largely instrumental in the development of his section of the State. It was through his efforts that the railroad was constructed from Romney to Moorefield, tapping a rich territory and permitting development. He has been active for many years in the development of his section as a commercial fruit-growing country.

In 1896 Governor Cornwell made his entry into politics and was elected a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at Chicago where William Jennings Bryan was nominated for the first time for the Presidency. In 1898 Governor Cornwell was elected to the State Senate from the old Twelfth Senatorial District which was composed of the counties of Hampshire, Hardy, Mineral, Grant, Pendleton and Tucker. In 1902 he was re-elected to the State Senate from the Fifteenth Senatorial District, the Legislature having re-districted the State, increasing the number of senatorial districts from thirteen to fifteen. While serving a second term as a member of the State Senate he was nominated by the Democratic party in State convention at Parkersburg for Governor of West Virginia. In the campaign that followed he ran 25,000 votes ahead of his ticket, being defeated by 8,009 majority by the late W. M. O. Dawson, when Theodore Roosevelt carried the State by 33,000 majority.

In 1912 Governor Cornwell was elected a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore and four years later was nominated in a general primary election to be the Democratic nominee for Governor of West Virginia. The vote in the 1916 election showed Governor Cornwell to have been the sole Democrat on the State ticket to be elected.

The Governor was married in 1891 to Miss Edna Brady and they have one surviving child, Mrs. Eugene E. Ailes, of Washington.

Since his inauguration as Governor on March 4, 1917, Governor Cornwell called the State Legislature into extraordinary session on May 14, 1917, and that body responded to his wishes in submitting to a vote of the people a constitutional amendment proposing a budget system, designed to place a check on ruthless expenditures from the State treasury. The Legislature also enacted a number of war measures through the operation of which Governor Cornwell has been desirous of assisting the Federal Government in the prosecution of the war with Germany. He has been the "war Governor" in fact as well as in name, devoting his energies to arousing the people of the State to the causes which impelled America to enter the war against the Imperial Government of Germany. He has been a foremost figure in the Liberty Loan, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other campaigns through which funds have been and are being raised to diligently and successfully prosecute the war.

## Secretary of State.

HOUSTON G. YOUNG (Republican), was born October 10, 1882, on a farm near Clarksburg, Harrison county, West Virginia; was elected Secretary of State November, 1916, for a term of four years beginning March 4, 1917.

**Superintendent of Free Schools.**

MORRIS PURDY SHAWKEY (Republican), State Superintendent of Free Schools of West Virginia, was born at Sigel, Pennsylvania, in 1868. He is one of the numerous sons of the old Keystone State who have gone to other fields to do a worthy work. In many senses Mr. Shawkey may be regarded as a typical American citizen. His father was a sturdy and energetic Teuton, born not far from the banks of the Rhine, in 1830. His mother was of Scotch-Irish blood and a descendant of the family of John Witherspoon, who was in Revolutionary times President of Princeton University and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

After his graduation from the Ohio Wesleyan University, Mr. Shawkey taught school for a time in Kansas and Pennsylvania and served one year as superintendent of schools at Reynolds, North Dakota, gathering in all these places a valuable fund of information and experience in school affairs. He came to West Virginia in 1895, and since that time has been closely identified with the educational interests of this State. He became a member of the faculty of the West Virginia Wesleyan College at Buckhannon, leaving there in 1897 to accept the position of chief clerk in the State Department of Schools. In 1906 he was elected county superintendent of schools of Kanawha county and two years later was elected state superintendent. The most recent honor to come to him was his election to the presidency of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association for the 1916 meeting at Detroit.

In 1903 Mr. Shawkey served a term in the State Legislature where, as chairman of the Committee on Education, he played an important part in working out a revision of the School Law, which marked an epoch in the educational history of West Virginia. The new laws included the uniform examination law, the compulsory attendance law, the free text book law, and the institute attendance law.

Mr. Shawkey's administration as State Superintendent has been marked by a systematic campaign for the betterment of the rural schools of the state. His ability as a leader and organizer and his untiring energy have won for West Virginia an enviable reputation as the most progressive state in the south in educational methods. West Virginia's "Social Center" plan has attracted wide attention and is being used as a model in many other states. The growth of high schools, the thousands of volumes added to the school libraries, and the improved sanitary conditions are some of the substantial evidences of school progress in the state, and explain why Mr. Shawkey is known in West Virginia as the "human dynamo."

In connection with his official services he has also found time to do some editorial and literary work. Superintendent Shawkey is the author of a geography of West Virginia which has had a very wide use in the State and is also author of a history of West Virginia in pamphlet form. He is one of the editors of the West Virginia School Journal and Educator, a journal which has been active and influential in the up-building of school sentiment in West Virginia.

While not lacking in appreciation of the purely cultural arts, Mr. Shawkey is by nature of a practical turn of mind, and is essentially an organizer and builder. Every turn of his life has something to show for the work he has done. At Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, he founded and built up the college lecture course, which is still flourishing. He was also one of two men to take the responsibility for the first summer school in that institution. As State Superintendent, Mr. Shawkey originated and built up the custom of observance of Clean-up and Beautify Day, the State Honor Roll, which has added thousands of days in the aggregate to the attendance of pupils, the present system of state high schools, the present plan of rural supervision by the state, the summer school for colored teachers, and other features of the present progressive educational system. As a member of the State Board of Regents he has been instrumental in building up the more efficient courses of work in both the normal schools and the university and in many other features



of the state educational work his hand may be seen as the hand of a public builder of enterprises.

Mr. Shawkey was nominated by the Republican party at the June, 1916, primary election and was re-elected the following November.

#### State Auditor.

JOHN SHERMAN DARST (Republican), was born in Cheshire, Gallia county, Ohio, October 3, 1860. He attended the public schools, where he acquired his education, and later learned the miller's trade, which he followed for a number of years both in Ohio and West Virginia. When he came to West Virginia he located in Jackson county, with his home and business at Cottageville.

The first public office held by Mr. Darst was member of the House of Delegates from Jackson county. He was elected in 1896 and took an active part in framing the laws of the State. He was twice re-elected as a member of the House of Delegates and in 1902 was elected to the State Senate, where he served four years. During his term in the Senate, Mr. Darst became a potent factor in the creation of the new tax system and was also the patron of the constitutional amendment, later ratified by the voters of the State, which placed the office of State Auditor on a salary basis, made the Secretary of State an elective officer and eliminated the fee system in both offices.

Mr. Darst was appointed Assistant State Tax Commissioner following his term in the State Senate and served until 1908 when he was made the Republican nominee for State Auditor. With his associates on the Republican State ticket he was elected in 1908 and re-elected in 1912.

Mr. Darst now lives at Charleston and is a citizen of Kanawha county. He married Miss Blanch McKay, of Meigs county, Ohio, and they have three children—Lieutenant Gilford Darst, of the United States Navy, assigned to special duty at Baltimore; Mrs. Helen Corbin, of Morgantown; and Moses Darst, First Lieutenant United States Regulars, at this date (October 25, 1917) stationed at Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.

Mr. Darst as Auditor of West Virginia is also ex-officio Insurance Commissioner of the State and was honored in 1915 with election to the Presidency of the International Convention of Insurance Commissioners. He is also a successful business man, heavily interested in Charleston real estate and a stockholder in banks and mercantile establishments.

At the primary election held June 6, 1916, Mr. Darst was nominated for State Auditor on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected at the general election November 7th, following.

#### State Treasurer.

WILLIAM S. JOHNSON (Republican), is a native West Virginian. He was born in Fayette county, November 13, 1873. His father was one of the pioneers of that section and the younger Johnson spent his early days on his father's farm. Taking advantage of the opportunities that were offered, he attended the public schools and later became a teacher. He continued in this work for a number of years and attained such success that he was elected County Superintendent of Schools of Fayette county in 1902 by an overwhelming majority. It was his first public office. He applied efficiency and energy to his task and was rewarded with splendid success in his efforts to improve the school system of that county.

Mr. Johnson was elected to the West Virginia State Senate in 1904, from the Ninth Senatorial District, and was re-elected in 1908. It was as a member of the State legislature that he introduced and had enacted into law—after months of perseverance—the "Johnson Pistol Law," aimed to prohibit the indiscriminate carrying of concealed weapons. Ridiculed in the beginning, it is now recognized as one of the most effective and beneficial laws of the State. Statistics show that it has practically eliminated the carrying of concealed weapons and has reduced murders fifty per cent.

During his eight years of service in the State Senate, Senator Johnson was the author and patron of much progressive educational legislation, permitting West Virginia to keep step with sister States in advancing the public school system. He assisted in the preparation of the educational code; labored for increased

teachers' salaries; for extension of the school term; for State aid for poor districts; for the establishment of high schools; and through his efforts the powers and duties of county superintendents were enlarged. As Chairman of the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining he secured the enactment of new mining statutes designed for the protection of 80,000 miners and re-organizing the State Department of Mines on a more efficient basis.

In recognition of his services in behalf of the public schools, Senator Johnson was unanimously endorsed, in 1911, for the office of State Superintendent of Schools by the teachers of Fayette county. In 1916 he became a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer in the first state-wide primary held under the direct primary statute. He was nominated by the largest majority received by any successful candidate in the primary and was elected in November of the same year.

#### Attorney General.

E. T. ENGLAND (Republican), the son of A. J. S. and Mary (Welch) England, was born and reared on a farm in Jackson county, West Virginia. During his boyhood he attended the public schools in his native county; later he was a student at the public schools at Bramwell, Mercer county.

After becoming large enough to perform manual labor to any advantage, he would work on a farm and at public works in the summer season, and on the earnings thus accumulated, pursued his studies at school in the winter, the public school at that time lasting usually four months.

He entered the Concord Normal School, at Concord (now Athens), Mercer county, in the fall of 1889, graduating therefrom in 1892. After graduating, he taught school for several years in order to procure money to further continue his education. He continued his studies at the Concord Normal School, taking the academic course in the years 1893 and 1895. Later he entered the Southern Normal University at Huntingdon, Tennessee, graduating therefrom in 1898 in law and receiving the L. L. B. degree; in 1900 he graduated from this institution in the scientific course, receiving the B. S. degree. He started the practice of law in Wyoming county, West Virginia, moving to Logan county in the year 1901. He was married in 1901, at Moulton, Iowa, to Huldah Leoma Lenburg, daughter of Peter and Maggie Lenburg. They have the following children: Arline, age 15; Max, age 10, and Marjorie, age 5.

In 1903 Mr. England was elected Mayor of Logan, defeating the Democratic candidate, although at that time the town was strongly Democratic.

In 1908 he was elected to the State Senate, from the Eighth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Boone, Logan and Kanawha, and was re-elected in 1912. During his term in the Senate he served on many important committees, being chairman of the Judiciary Committee for the sessions of 1911 and 1913, and floor leader of that body for both of these sessions. He was President of the Senate for the 1915-1916 session, and by virtue of said office was Lieutenant Governor of the State for that period of time. He presided over the first meeting of Lieutenant Governors of the United States held at Rhea Springs, Tennessee, on June 9-12, 1915.

He is a member of the Knights of Pythias; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Loyal Order of Moose. He is Grand Inner Guard in the K. of P., and looks forward with much satisfaction to the time when he will get to be Grand Chancellor Commander of this great secret order. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been for a good many years. In 1916 he was elected Attorney General of this State, his term beginning on March 4, 1917, and will end March 4, 1921. He led the State ticket by several thousand votes.

His father died in 1899, but his mother, now at the age of 74 years, is still living and resides at Beckley, West Virginia.

The legislature of 1917, at its regular session, enacted the "Good Roads Law" and the "Bond Approval Law," requiring the Attorney General to approve or disapprove the validity of all bonds issued by any county, school district or independent school district, municipality or any other political division or divisions. These two laws increased largely the business of the Attorney General's office, and other legislation, also recently enacted, together with the natural increase of business has enhanced the duties of this office more than one-third, although there has been no increase in the office force.

Each time Mr. England was a candidate for office he ran largely ahead of his ticket.

As President of the Senate his rulings were eminently fair and impartial. Possessing rare ability as a parliamentarian, his decisions as presiding officer of the Senate were seldom questioned.

As Attorney General he has had many important questions to grapple with. One of his first official duties was to defend the State and members of the Legislature in the famous Virginia Debt case, in which it was sought in a mandamus proceeding to compel the Legislature to provide ways and means by which the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States should be liquidated.

His constructions and interpretations of the various statutes have, among the legal fraternity, been generally conceded to be correct, and in this, as well as the many other official duties he has performed as Attorney General, he has shown his legal ability.

#### Commissioner of Agriculture.

JAMES H. STEWART (Republican), was born at Raymond City, Putnam county, Virginia (now West Virginia), June 20, 1859, a son of Dr. James Stewart. He was educated in the common schools and the State university. Graduated with A. B. degree in 1882; M. A. degree in 1884; L. L. B. degree in 1885. Elected to the State Senate in 1892; Regent of the State University 1893-1896; Director of the West Virginia Experiment Station 1897-1912; elected Commissioner of Agriculture, November, 1916; a member of the State Geological Survey; a granger; a member of the American Association of Advanced Science and of the National Association of State Agricultural Commissioners.

Was married to Minnie Louisa Vance in 1882.

#### APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS.

##### State Tax Commissioner.

WALTER S. HALLANAN (Republican), was born April 29, 1890, at Huntington, West Virginia; educated in the common schools of Huntington and later entered Morris Harvey College, at Barboursville, W. Va., where he completed his college course; engaged in newspaper business in Huntington for a number of years and in 1912 was assistant publicity director of the Republican State Executive Committee; appointed as Private Secretary by Governor Henry D. Hatfield, in August, 1913; appointed State Tax Commissioner by Governor Hatfield, March 1, 1917; term expires February 28, 1923.

**State Board of Control.**

DR. E. B. STEPHENSON, President. (Democrat.) Was born May 13, 1873, in the town of Clay, the county seat of Clay county, West Virginia; was educated in the public schools and at Concord Normal School, Athens; taught school for two years; attended the University of Louisville where he graduated in medicine in March, 1896; was appointed on the State Board of Control, October 1, 1910, by Governor Glasscock as the successor of Thomas E. Hodges, who resigned. Dr. Stephenson was elected Treasurer of the Board and served in that capacity until the expiration of his term, when he was succeeded by Dr. Williamson. July 1, 1917, Dr. Stephenson was appointed by Governor Cornwell as a member of the Board of Control for a term of six years, and was elected President of the Board.

While a resident of Clay county, Dr. Stephenson served as Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee and also served on the Democratic State Executive Committee. He was Chairman of the Kanawha County Democratic Executive Committee up to July 1, 1917, when he tendered his resignation, upon his appointment to the Board of Control.

Dr. Stephenson has not been actively engaged in the practice of medicine for several years, devoting his time chiefly to large business interests with which he is associated. He is connected with the Carroll Hardwood Lumber Company and is President and a director of the Stephenson Hardwood Lumber Company.

Dr. J. M. WILLIAMSON (Democrat) is a native of Washington county, Ohio, and a descendant of Scotch-Irish ancestors. He is the third son of Captain J. W. Williamson, a pioneer steamboat captain and pilot of the upper and lower Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Dr. Williamson was reared in West Virginia and received his education in the common schools of this State and the high schools of Ohio.

In 1881-2 he prepared himself for his chosen profession—that of dental surgery—and in 1883 opened an office in New Matamoras, Ohio, the place of his birth. In 1894 he removed to West Virginia, locating in Moundsville. There he built and furnished an office with the most modern equipments available for the prosecution of his profession. After his appointment to his present position, Dr. Williamson was succeeded in his profession and business by his son, Dr. C. D. Williamson, who now has charge of the large practice.

In the year 1907 Dr. J. M. Williamson was elected Mayor of the city of Moundsville on a straight Democratic ticket, and it was his distinction to be the first and only person ever elected to the mayoralty of that city as a Democrat, on a strictly party ticket. He succeeded himself for three consecutive terms of two years each. When he took charge of affairs he found the city financially embarrassed, with heavy damage suits pending. Under his management and through his foresight, these damage suits were won for the city. He also found the finances in bad condition, with no funds on hand to meet demands and the city practically without credit. City street orders were selling for fifty cents on the dollar. There was also passed down to him as Mayor a legacy in the form of a floating city order debt of \$52,000.00, that had been contracted when the city had licensed saloons and boasted of the same as a source of revenue. Under a strictly "dry" rule—the lid being on tight—these financial conditions had to be met. At the end of Mayor Williamson's third term, with no saloon license taxes, the floating order debt had been reduced to \$6,000, and not a dollar of new floating order debt created. The city made rapid improvements during his three terms of office.

During his incumbency as Mayor of Moundsville, Dr. Williamson headed a movement for a bond issue for a separate system of sanitary sewerage and surface draining. The bond issue carried by nearly five to one, and the city sewerage was completed. It can be said that no city in the State has a better and more up-to-date sanitary system than the city of Moundsville, consisting of more than twenty-nine miles. It is said that this was the largest contract ever let at one time in this State. At the same time the city of Moundsville enjoyed the distinction of being the first city in the State to install an auto fire truck, consisting of hose, ladder and chemical combination.

On the 6th day of February, 1914, Dr. Williamson was appointed by Governor Henry D. Hatfield as the minority member of the State Board of Control and served as auditor of the board.

Upon the reorganization of the board July 1, 1917, he was elected as its treasurer.

Dr. Williamson is an enthusiastic horticulturist, and has great faith in the Upper Ohio Panhandle of West Virginia as a fruit growing section. He owns and is now having operated, by the most modern methods, the largest commercial apple orchard in that section of the State.

JAMES S. LAKIN (Republican), is the eldest son of Calvin H. and Catherine (Finney) Lakin, and was born at Moundsville, West Virginia, March 1, 1864. His father is a retired minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, living at Huntington, who spent half a century in active work in the West Virginia and Iowa conferences, including service as Presiding Elder of the Oakland and Huntington districts.

James S. Lakin received his earlier education in the common schools and later attended the Fairmont State Normal and the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. In 1889 he became a member of the mercantile firm of Offutt & Lakin, doing business at Terra Alta, Preston county. He had full charge of its affairs until 1909, when he relinquished the work to accept a position as one of the members of the State Board of Control. He was succeeded as manager of the mercantile firm by his brother, Finney L. Lakin, who still occupies that position. The business of this firm was successful from the beginning, and from a strictly mercantile business branched into other lines, particularly dealign in timber lands. In connection with his business success, Mr. James S. Lakin naturally became interested in banking, and has served as President of the First National Bank of Terra Alta and as one of the directors of the Terra Alta bank. He has always taken an active interest in political and public affairs and for a number of years was a member of the Republican Executive Committee of Preston county. In 1899, Governor Atkinson appointed him First Lieutenant of Company M, First West Virginia Infantry. Governor White, in 1901, made him a director of the West Virginia Asylum, at Huntington, and in 1905 he was re-appointed by Governor Dawson. In 1906 Mr. Lakin was the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional District and was only defeated by a small majority. He was appointed in 1909 by Governor Glasscock as one of the members of the newly created Board of Control to have charge of the business and financial side of all State institutions. The other members were John A. Sheppard and Thomas E. Hodges. Mr. Lakin was elected President of the Board and in that position had ample opportunity to demonstrate his marked and excellent ability as an organizer. His service in that position was continuous except for a brief leave of absence during the political campaign of 1912, when he served as Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

In 1913 Governor Hatfield appointed Mr. Lakin a member of the new Public Service Commission, of which he was elected Chairman. Subsequently, it was held that he was ineligible to a position on the Commission because of a provision in the law covering the State Board of Control. He was thereupon restored by Governor Hatfield to membership on the Board of Control and was again elected President of the Board. In 1914-15 he was a member of the Executive Committee of the West Virginia-Panama Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco. In 1915 he was re-appointed on the State Board of Control for the term of six years, and served as President until the reorganization of the Board in 1917.

Mr. Lakin's only son—James O. Lakin—is a Lieutenant in the United States Army serving in France.

#### Public Service Commission.

E. G. RIDER, Chairman, (Republican), was born in Braxton county, September 24, 1868; received his education in the public schools of the county and at Lebanon, Ohio; took the law course at Washington and Lee University, completing the same in 1893, and practiced at Sutton up to the time of his appointment to his present position. Mr. Rider was elected prosecuting attorney of Braxton county and served four years from January 1, 1905. He was appointed Referee in Bankruptcy in the Southern District, soon after that dis-

trict was created, and filled the position until September 1, 1916. He was a member of the Republican State Executive Committee, 1912-16, and was a member and chairman of the Braxton county Republican Executive Committee for many years. On the 2nd day of September, 1916, Governor Hatfield appointed Mr. Rider a member of the Public Service Commission to serve the unexpired term of Ex-Governor William M. O. Dawson, deceased.

E. F. MORGAN, Commissioner, (Republican), was born at Forksburg, Marion county, West Virginia, January 16, 1869; educated in the public schools, Fairmont State Normal, and West Virginia University; taught in public schools of Marion county for nine years; graduated in the law department of West Virginia University, in the class of 1897; engaged in practice of law at Fairmont, West Virginia, in 1898; was judge of Intermediate Court of Marion County for a term of six years, 1907-1913; at the expiration of his term resumed the practice of law; appointed a member of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia by Governor Hatfield for a term of four years, commencing June 1, 1915.

Since June 1, 1916, Judge Morgan has been Chairman of the Public Service Commission.

GEORGE R. C. WILES, Commissioner, (Democrat), was born at Rugby, Grayson county, Virginia, May 29, 1877; moved with his father to Logan county, West Virginia, in 1886; resided in Logan county until the formation of Mingo, and since that time has lived in Mingo county; received his elementary education in the common schools; academic and legal education at West Virginia University; graduated in the College of Law at that institution in 1900, and was admitted to the bar at Williamson, in Mingo county, the same year; practiced at Williamson continuously until he was appointed by Governor Cornwell, April, 1917, as a member of the Public Service Commission. In 1903 Mr. Wiles represented Mingo county in the House of Delegates, and was Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District in 1916.

#### Compensation Commissioner.

LEE OTT (Republican), was born at Hopewell, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1859, and received his education in the common schools. He was reared on a farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to work in the mines. He came to West Virginia in June, 1897, and was appointed Superintendent of the Thomas plant of the Davis Coal & Coke Company, filling that position until April, 1900. At that time he was transferred as Superintendent to the Elk Garden Mines, but returned to Thomas, November 1, 1906, as General Superintendent of all the mines of the Davis Coal & Coke Company. During his very able management of the company's mines and ovens he brought them to a high state of efficiency and economical production. He also had charge of all the vast improvements enumerated and outlined in the history of the company.

Mr. Ott was one of the best known and esteemed business men of that region and was connected with various other concerns and enterprises, besides being a director of the Davis National Bank of Piedmont. He is an official of the affiliation board of the Coal Mining Institute of America, and a member of the executive board of the West Virginia Coal Mining Institute. He is also well known in Masonic circles, being a life member of Logan Lodge, No. 490, of Altoona, Pennsylvania; a member of West Virginia Consistory, No. 1, Wheeling, West Virginia; and Osiris Shrine, Wheeling, West Virginia. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In his political opinion, Mr. Ott is an adherent of the Republican party. Although he was never active in politics, his support was always solicited by politicians in the five counties of West Virginia along the eastern border, and his acquaintance covers a considerable portion of the State, with business concerns, especially. His interest, however, is always strong in any movement affecting the public welfare.

Mr. Ott was appointed by Governor Hatfield a member of the Public Service Commission on the 19th day of July, 1913, serving as Chairman of that body until June 30, 1915, when he was appointed State Compensation Commissioner.

### Health Commissioner.

S. L. JEPSON, M. D., (Republican), was born on a farm in Ohio, ten miles west of Wheeling, and soon after—on account of a severe injury that rendered him permanently lame—his father gave up farming and opened a store in St. Clairsville. There the boy grew to manhood. In an ungraded school he pursued his studies which included Latin, Greek and some of the higher mathematics. Applying for admission to the junior class of Washington College, Pennsylvania, (now Washington and Jefferson) he was for several months put on probation. At the end of two years he was graduated (A. B.,) eighth in a class of thirty, being one of the commencement speakers, and sharing the literary honors of the class with one who is now the Bishop of New York.

Later, the study of medicine was commenced, and in 1868 the degree of M. D. was conferred by the Medical College of Ohio. The young doctor succeeded—by a competitive examination—in securing a position as resident physician and surgeon in the Cincinnati Hospital, which position he filled for a year.

Locating in Wheeling in April, 1869, he was, in 1873, elected as City Health Officer, and held this position for six years. In September, 1895, on account of the long-continued presence of small-pox in the city, he was urged to take the office again. He assumed charge of thirty-six cases. In four weeks but three cases remained in the city. For his services \$2,000.00 extra compensation was paid, and he was twice re-elected; making a total of eleven years of service as health officer.

In 1877 he went to Europe for medical study, spending nearly a year in Edinburgh, London and Vienna. Always active in medical societies, Dr. Jepson has served as secretary and twice as President of the Ohio County Medical Society, for three years as Secretary and in 1887 as President of the State Medical Association, and for three years as a member of the Judicial Council of the American Medical Association. He is also a member of the American Public Health Association, and until the present year was a member of the American Medical Editors Association, and in 1915 a member of its Executive Committee of three. During 1915 he was Vice President of the National Federation of Medical Examining Boards. He was editor of The West Virginia Medical Journal, from its origin, in 1896, until the end of 1915. He has written many medical papers for the journals and societies.

From 1884 to 1889 he served in Wheeling as Acting Assistant Surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital Service; from 1889 to 1893 and from 1907 to 1915 as United States examining surgeon for pensions; on the medical staff of the City Hospital, Wheeling, from 1890 to 1915.

Always interested in education, he served for sixteen years on the Wheeling Board of Education, part of the time as president. He was the author of resolutions that established a High School and also a Public Library. Since 1904 he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College. From this college he received the degree of A. M., and in 1907 the honorary degree of Doctor of Science was conferred by the University of Pittsburgh.

In June, 1913, Dr. Jepson was made a member and Secretary of the State Board of Health by His Excellency, Governor Hatfield, and in June, 1914, under the new law constituting a State Department of Health, Governor Hatfield appointed him as the first Commissioner of Health, for a term of four years.

### State Geologist.

DR. I. C. WHITE, (Republican). Michael White, the father of I. C. White, married Mary Anne Russell (probably Rischel, originally, since her ancestors were all from Holland) and settled on a farm of two hundred acres in western Monongalia county, about three miles below the head of the Pennsylvania Fork of Dunkard, and the same distance above the village of Jollytown, Pennsylvania. Six children were born of this union; viz., Henry Solomon, William Thomas, Lydia Anne, Catherine, Israel C. and John, two of whom (John and Catherine), died during childhood, and the mother herself died in 1852.



Israel C. White, the subject of this sketch, was born at the old homestead in Battelle district in the western portion of Monongalia county, November 1, 1848, and grew to manhood (nineteen) on the farm, with only such educational advantages as the "subscription schools" of the time, previous to 1865, afforded. His father had a high appreciation of the value of education, however, and made many sacrifices to give to his children the advantage of the best "subscription schools" available. Michael White was a strong, virile citizen, a born leader of men, and one of the five persons selected to divide the county of Monongalia into districts, and give names to the same after the formation of West Virginia. He gave the name "Battelle" to the most western district, in which he also resided, naming it after Rev. Gordon Battelle, a talented Methodist Episcopal minister of Wheeling, who, through a series of newspaper articles, accomplished more than any other one man in crystalizing the public sentiment of West Virginia in favor of separation from the mother State. It was while attending one of these "subscription schools", taught by George Fletcher, a graduate of Alleghany College, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, that the subject of this sketch conceived the idea of securing a college education. Hence, when the West Virginia Agricultural College was established at Morgantown and opened its doors for the higher education of the young men of the State, in September, 1867, Israel C. White became one of the matriculates at the opening, through the encouragement of his intelligent and appreciative father. This father, however, although one of the strongest men physically the county ever produced—never having been outdone in wood chopping, rail making or lifting contests—sickened and died at the end of 1868, during the middle of the son's second college year. Thrown upon his own resources at the age of twenty, the son determined to carry out his father's wishes and graduate from the State's highest institution of learning. He taught school, worked on the farm during vacations, sold his small contingent interest in the farm, and graduated with honor in the class of 1872, not owing any one a dollar, but with only about \$10 in cash ahead for future capital. Soon after graduation in June, 1872, he married Emma Shay, a talented teacher of the Morgantown public schools. Both taught school for the first and second years of their married life, and in 1874 Mr. White was elected principal of a private school at Hunterdon, New Jersey, where they went to reside. Soon after the birth of his oldest daughter (now Mrs. Joseph H. Mills), Mrs. White died, November 24, 1874, and Mr. White relinquished the profession of teaching to take up the study of geology, having secured an appointment as aid to his old teacher in geology, Dr. John J. Stevenson, on the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, beginning work thereon in May, 1875. He was made full assistant in 1876, and remained in connection therewith until that survey came to a close in 1884, being the author of eight volumes of the Reports of that survey; was professor of Geology in the West Virginia University from 1877 to 1892, and one of the assistant geologists on the United States Geological Survey from 1884 to 1888, during which time he prepared and published Bulletin 65 on the "Stratigraphy of the Appalachian Coal Field." In 1892 he resigned his position in the University to take charge of a large petroleum business which he had developed for himself and associates, through scientific discoveries made in connection with his studies of the occurrence of petroleum, natural gas and coal, in all of which he is an expert specialist, being the author of the anticlinal or structural theory for the occurrence of oil and gas. Dr. White was treasurer of the Geological Society of America from 1892 to 1907, Vice-President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Section E (Geology) 1896-7; delegate to the International Geological Congress held in St. Petersburg, 1897, and in Paris, 1900. Dr. White has been State Geologist of West Virginia since 1897, and has prepared and published five of the volumes of the reports; viz., Vols. I and I (A) on "Petroleum and Natural Gas," and Vols. II and II (A) on "Coal," and Bulletin Two on "Levels and Coal Analysis." He has also supervised and edited the publication of nineteen other volumes published by the West Virginia Geological Survey which were prepared by his Assistants.

In 1904-5 Dr. White visited Brazil at the request of the Brazilian government to make studies and an official report on the coal fields of South Brazil. His report—a large quarto volume with numerous illustrations on the "Brazilian Coal Fields"—was published in both English and Portuguese in 1908. He was invited by President Roosevelt to be the second speaker on the program at the



White House Conference of Governors in May, 1908, where he delivered an address on "The Waste of Our Fuel Resources" and this in connection with an address before the American Mining Congress, at Pittsburgh, December 6, 1908, on "The Barren Zone of the Appalachian Coal Field," has greatly aided the conservation movement inaugurated by President Roosevelt.

Dr. White, although a very busy man, finds time to take an active interest in civic affairs, having been the Vice-President for West Virginia of the International League for Highway Improvement, President of the West Virginia State Board of Trade, and President of the Morgantown Board of Trade, and is also a member of the Federal Trade Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Dr. White was married a second time, in December, 1878, to Miss Mary Moorhead, of New Castle, Pennsylvania, who has borne him five children: Nell, wife of C. W. Maxwell, Attorney at Law, Elkins, West Virginia; Fannie, wife of H. P. Brightwell, Cashier, Union Trust Company, Charleston, West Virginia; Edith, wife of Karl L. Kithil, Technologist, United States Bureau of Mines, Denver, Colorado; Charles, purchasing Agent for the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railway, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Gertrude, wife of E. R. Wise, Architect, Cleveland, Ohio.

#### Commissioner of Banking.

SAMUEL PRESTON SMITH (Republican), was born March 20, 1875, at East Bank, Kanawha county, West Virginia, and received his education in the public schools. From 1904 to 1908 he was Assistant Commissioner of Banking; from 1909 to 1913 was Treasurer and Sheriff of Kanawha county. April 1, 1915, he was appointed Commissioner of Banking by Governor Hatfield for a term of four years.

#### Commissioner of Labor.

SAMUEL B. MONTGOMERY (Republican), was born on May 15, 1876, in the Digman homestead, Laurel Creek, Barbour county, West Virginia. He was the son of Adam and Susan (Digman) Montgomery, being the descendant of a family which for generations has lived among the hills of West Virginia. He removed with his parents to Preston county in 1878, and was reared at Newburg. At the age of thirteen years, upon the death of his father, which occurred as a result of exposure and wounds received in the service of the Union Army, as a member of Company H, 7th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, he was compelled to stop school and assist in the support of a large family. He started as coke-drawer at the plant of the Newburg-Orrel Coal & Coke Company, and later was day laborer and mule driver for the Monongah Coal & Coke Company, now merged into the Consolidation Coal Company. In 1896-7, he was an employee of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company as brakeman. Prior to this he was newsboy for the Union News Company, running between Wheeling and Cumberland.

He located at Tunnelton in 1899, and the next year was elected Justice of the Peace for Kingwood District. In 1902 he was elected Mayor, and was re-elected in 1903 and 1908. In 1903 he was appointed Postmaster by President Roosevelt, but resigned in 1904, when he was elected to the State Senate from the Fourteenth District, comprising the counties of Preston, Tucker, Mineral, Grant and Hardy. This is the only time that Mr. Montgomery's name has ever appeared on his party ticket, and it is interesting to note that he ran ahead of his ticket. As a member of the senate he voted for the initiative, referendum and recall, for a production tax on oil and gas, state-wide prohibition, and was the champion of many humane, constructive and progressive measures which are now upon the statute books of the State.

In 1908 Senator Montgomery was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt as Special Agent in the Department of Commerce and Labor, and later he was promoted to Chief Special Agent, which position he held until he resigned to take up the study of law and economics (world wide labor problems) at the West Virginia University.

He has been active in fraternal circles. On November 26, 1901, at Tunnelton, he became a charter member of McKinley Lodge No. 135, Knights of Pythias.

The month following he was elected Outer Guard and continued to advance until he reached the summit of Pythian distinction, when at Elkins, on September 15, 1910, he was elected and installed as Grand Chancellor of West Virginia. At Wheeling, August 18, 1911, he was elected Grand Keeper of Records and Seal, which position he now holds. He is also a member of Kingwood Lodge No. 107, I. O. O. F.; Invincible Council No. 147; Jr. O. U. A. M.; Shiraz Temple No. 29, D. O. K. K.; Vesta Temple No. 50, Pythian Sisters; Kanawha Lodge No. 1444, L. O. O. M.; Tunnelton Camp W. O. W.

Among the societies which claim him as a member are the American Academy of Social and Political Science of Philadelphia; the Southern Sociological Congress of Nashville; the National Geographic Society; the National Conservation Congress, Washington, D. C., and the Beta Theta Pi Chapter, West Virginia University.

He is noted throughout the State as a brilliant, fraternal and political speaker, and his address on the "History of Odd Fellows," his lecture on "John Wesley," and his address on "West Virginia and Its Future," delivered before the West Virginia Editorial Association, are among the public utterances that have attracted wide and favorable comment. A member of the Methodist Episcopal church, he has served as Vice-President of the Laymen's Association, and on the Board of Stewards of the General Conference of West Virginia.

On February 29, 1896, Senator Montgomery married Grace K. Orr, a daughter of Major and Mrs. Uriah N. Orr, of Kingwood. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery have two children—William Newton and Mary Susan—students in the Charleston High school.

He was appointed State Commissioner of Labor and *ex-officio* Commissioner of Weights and Measures by Governor H. D. Hatfield, for a term of four years, assuming his duties March 1, 1917.

#### Forest, Game and Fish Warden.

C. W. BRANDON (Democrat) was born in Parkersburg, Wood county, West Virginia, October 12th, 1866. He obtained his education from the free schools of Barbour county, West Virginia, where he has lived since a small child, his parents having gone to Philippi soon after the close of the Civil War. He also attended the West Virginia University, and was a lawyer practicing his chosen profession when appointed by Governor John J. Cornwell to the position of State Forest, Game and Fish Warden.

He began teaching in the public schools of Barbour county, when quite young, and taught a number of terms in Barbour county; also taught for four years in Randolph county, and two years in the high school in the city of Elkins.

He was also clerk of the circuit court for twelve years, which position he filled with credit to himself and his many friends.

He has always taken an active interest in Democratic politics, and was for four years chairman of the Democratic county executive committee, for Barbour county.

#### Secretary to the Governor.

JAMES WESTON WEIR was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, March 12, 1882. He was educated in the common schools and later attended the Washington, D. C. high schools. He is a journalist by profession and is the owner of the "Randolph Review," published at Elkins, one of the leading Democratic newspapers in West Virginia. Aside from his work as an editorial manager, Mr. Weir has also had wide experience as a newspaper reporter and general correspondent. He reported the proceedings of the legislative sessions of 1909, 1911 and 1915 for the Wheeling "Register" and other papers, and was a member of the House of Delegates from Randolph county in 1909, 1915 and 1917. In

1911 he became the Private Secretary to United States Senator Clarence W. Watson, and filled the position until the close of that gentleman's term. In 1917 Mr. Weir was appointed Secretary to Governor John J. Cornwell. At the opening of the extraordinary session of the Legislature in May, following his appointment, he resigned as a member of the House from Randolph county.

#### Pardon Attorney.

JAMES E. CUTLIP (Democrat), was born in Braxton county, West Virginia. He received his education in the public schools. In 1888 he was made the principal of the public schools at Ripley, Jackson county, holding that position until 1893. While filling the position at Ripley, he studied law in the offices of Hon. Warren Miller, and in 1892 was admitted to the bar. In the spring of 1893 he returned to his native county and took up the active practice of law. In 1904 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Braxton county, and was again elected to that office in 1912. He was appointed Pardon Attorney by Governor Cornwell in March, 1917, taking up the duties of that office immediately after his appointment.

#### State Historian and Archivist.

WILSON MATTHEWS FOULK (Democrat), was born at Greencastle, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1855. Two years later the family moved to Baltimore, Maryland, where he passed his childhood. He received his elementary education in the schools—graded and high—of that city, completing his collegiate education at Dickinson College. After several years teaching experience as Head Master of St. Luke's Academy, Brooklyn, New York, and a like experience at Rugby Academy, Wilmington, Delaware, he came into West Virginia in 1891, and since that date, as a teacher and institute instructor, has been prominently identified with its educational development. He was in charge of the schools of Piedmont from 1890 to 1903 and of the city of Huntington from 1905 to 1915.

He was appointed State Historian and Archivist by Governor Cornwell October 1, 1917.

#### State Librarian.

BENJAMIN H. OXLEY, State Librarian of West Virginia, after receiving the rudiments of an education in the subscription schools of Virginia, came, with his parents, to Lincoln county, West Virginia, and engaged in farming and teaching. He afterwards attended summer normal schools in Lincoln county and later—while continuing teaching—began the study of law. In 1881 he obtained a license to practice from the judges of the supreme court. He practiced his profession for several years in the counties of Lincoln, Boone, Logan and Cabell.

In 1884 Mr. Oxley represented Lincoln county in the House of Delegates, and in 1886 was elected to the State Senate from the old seventh senatorial district, extending from Lincoln to Mercer county.

He was for four years bookkeeper in the State Auditor's office, and was made adjutant general by Governor Fleming, serving through the latter's incumbency in office.

He was for twelve consecutive years secretary of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

In 1913 he was appointed by the late Judge Samuel D. Littlepage as one of the commissioners to adjust and pay off Chesapeake & Ohio Railway coupons, held by numerous citizens of the State.

Mr. Oxley is a law-book author, "Instructions to Juries" having been written by him in 1906.

On March 26, 1917, Governor John J. Cornwell appointed Mr. Oxley to the position of State Librarian.

## State Road Commission.

A. DENNIS WILLIAMS, Chairman, (Republican), was born on a farm in Pocahontas county, May 22, 1878; educated in the public schools of that county and Concord State Normal, at Athens, and studied engineering in the field under Major P. B. Houston. Mr. Williams' early life was spent on a farm. He taught three terms of public school, from 1895 to 1898, and from the latter year until 1901 was in the engineering department of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. In 1901-2 he was engineer for the Greenbrier & Iron Mountain Railway; 1902-3 engineer for the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company and the G. C. & E. Railway; 1903-13 had a general engineering office at Marlinton, Pocahontas county, during which time he was engineering for the M. & C., G. & C. and G. & I. M. Railways, and many lumber and industrial companies.

Mr. Williams was elected to the legislature from Pocahontas county in 1908, and represented that county in the session of 1909, serving as chairman of the Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation, and was in a measure instrumental in the passage of the revised road laws enacted at that session, which laid the foundation for the present road development in the State.

He was appointed as Chief Road Engineer by Governor H. D. Hatfield, July 8, 1913, and served as such until May 23, 1917, when the law under which he was serving was supplanted by the acts of 1917.

June 1, 1917, Governor John J. Cornwell commissioned him as a member of the State Road Commission for a term of four years. In the organization he was elected chairman.

Mr. Williams is a member of the Methodist Protestant church. He represented the West Virginia Conference in the General Conference at Pittsburgh, in 1908; at Baltimore in 1912; at the General Special Conference on Church Union at Columbus, Ohio, in 1914; and the General Conference at Zanesville, Ohio, in 1916. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Adrian College, Michigan, from 1908 to 1916, and in the latter year was elected a member of the General Educational Board. He has been elected annually to the West Virginia Conference, and has served as President of the Laymen's Council since 1908. He represented the State as one of the delegates to the Head Camp Meeting, M. W. of A., at Peoria, Illinois, in 1908.

Was elected president of the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Association at Nashville, Tenn., October 19, 1917.

On the 23rd of January, 1902, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Lulu A. Waugh.

He is connected with horticultural, agricultural, manufacturing and mining development enterprises located in the State.

T. S. SCANLON, Commissioner and Secretary-Treasurer, (Democrat), was born in Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Virginia, November 15, 1858; moved with his parents, while an infant, to a point three or four miles west of Covington, Virginia, where his father—a contractor on the construction of what is now the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway—died in the spring of 1860; he then moved with his mother and eight sisters and brothers to a point near Lewisburg, where his mother rented what was known as the Joe Finster farm. His oldest brother, then nearing manhood, was drafted into the Confederate army. About the second year of the war of the rebellion, he, with his mother and the other children, trekked over the mountains into the Kanawha valley, where she rented another farm in the neighborhood of Red House, and lived until the war was over, and the oldest brother returned unhurt and went to contracting, taking the family with him, on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, near what is now Montgomery, upon the revival of construction on that road from the White Sulphur west to the Sandy River. The younger Scanlon received only such schooling as could be gotten in the district schools of the State at that time. At the finishing up of the construction of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, he went into the service of that company, being then about fifteen years old, and remained in their service for nine years, filling all kinds of positions from roustabout up to trainmaster, which latter position he held the last three years of his service. He then located in Huntington—at the age of about twenty-four—conducting a retail shoe business, out of which he made a very respectable living; took a great interest in

politics, as a Democrat; was City Treasurer of Huntington, being elected yearly from 1891 to 1896, inclusive; during that time handled the first large bond issue that was the beginning of the permanent public improvements of the city, there being at that time some six miles of paving and considerable amount of trunk sewerage put in; declined to serve any longer after this improvement was advanced; was a member of the City Council several terms; was active as such, as the council at that time constituted the School Board, as well as a governing body, in getting built the first good school now in the Huntington system—The Oley; has been rather active in school matters, having been partly instrumental by some financial aid and considerable hard work in keeping in existence the West Virginia Colored Orphans Home for probably nine years, while it lived on voluntary contributions, and was finally instrumental in getting the State to take it over.

Four years before going out of the shoes business, he became interested in construction work, road building, streets and sewerage. Finally, in 1906, he sold out his shoe business and since then, up to his appointment on the Road Commission, has been actively engaged in this work. Three years of the time in connection with his contracting work, he was a member of the "Four City Commissioners" of the city of Huntington, which gave the city probably the most active administration it has ever had, having spent—to the satisfaction apparently of all the people—well on to a million and a quarter dollars a year, including regular running expenses of the city and public improvements. Mr. Scanlon was appointed June 1, 1917, as a member of the West Virginia State Road Commission, by Governor John J. Cornwell.

#### Chief of the Mine Department.

WEAVER J. HEATHERMAN, Chief of the Department of Mines, was born at Malden, Kanawha county, West Virginia, on December 22, 1884. He received his early education in the public schools of the State, later supplementing this with a course in mining engineering at Mount St. Joseph College, Baltimore, and the Ohio State University, Columbus, where he was an instructor in surveying.

Mr. Heatherman began his mining life at the age of twelve years. As a trapper boy at the mines of the Powhattan Coal & Coke Company his ability and readiness to do his full duty was soon recognized and he began the rise, which has since placed him in the highest position in the mining industry of this State.

Although only thirty-four years old Mr. Heatherman has served as Superintendent of the Stuart Mining Company, in Fayette county, the Clinchfield Coal Corporation, of Virginia, the Main Island Creek Coal Company, of Logan county, and at the time of his appointment as Chief of the Department of Mines, was Manager of the Maxine Coal Company, of Boone County.

He was appointed Chief of the Department of Mines by Governor Cornwell on May 1, 1918, to serve a term of four years.

## **PART V.**

### **JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT:**

**Supreme Court of the United States.**

**United States Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit.**

**United States District Courts of West Virginia.**

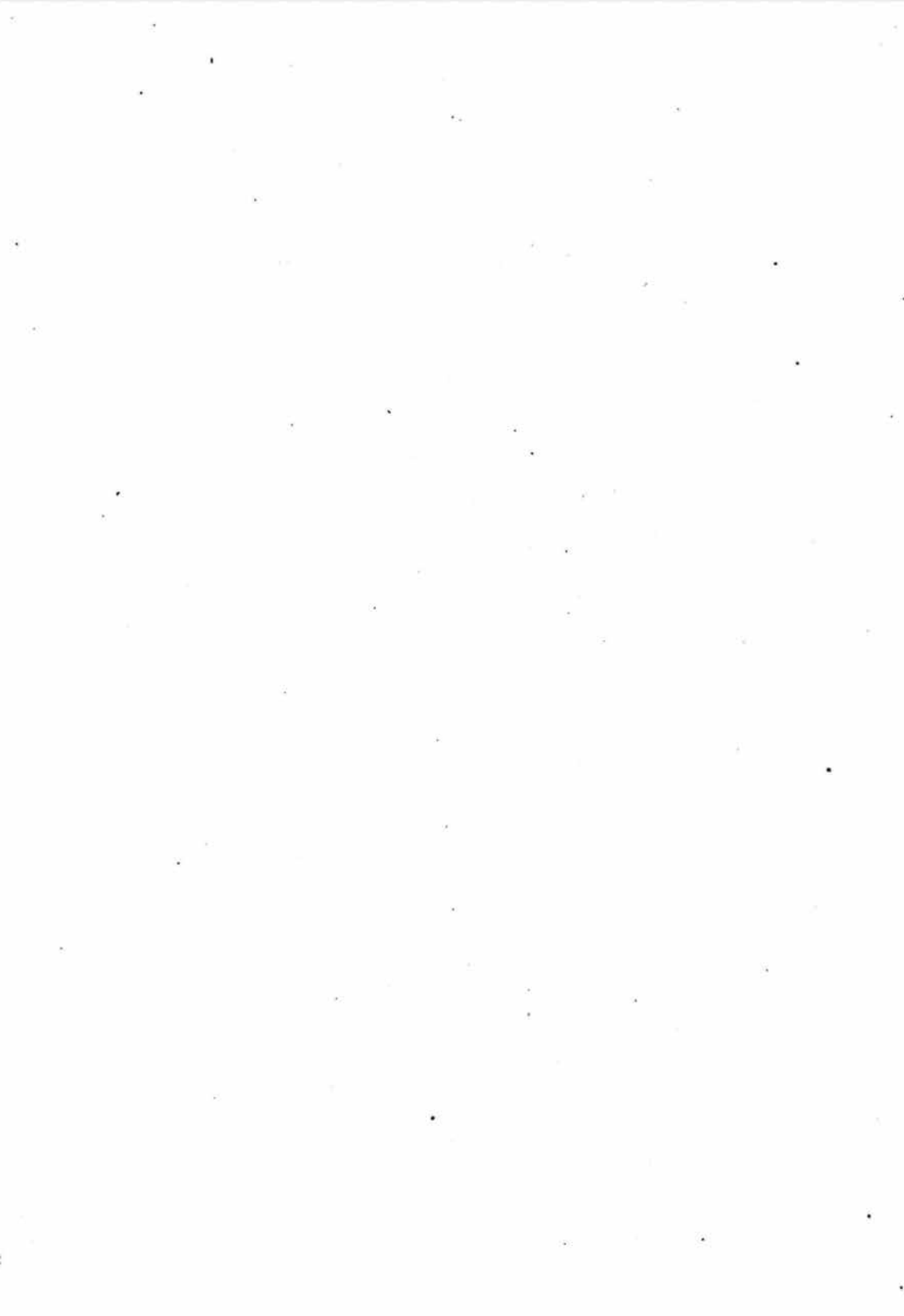
**Supreme Court of West Virginia.**

**Rules of Practice in that Court.**

**Admission to Practice Law.**

**The State Library.**

**Terms of Circuit, Intermediate and Criminal Courts.**



# JUDICAL DEPARTMENT

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Name and Office	Whence Appointed	Appointed	Salary
<b>CHIEF JUSTICE</b>			
Edward D. White.....	Louisiana.....	Dec. 12, 1910	\$15,000
<b>ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.</b>			
Joseph McKenna.....	California.....	Jan. 21, 1898	14,500
Oliver Wendell Holmes.....	Massachusetts.....	Dec. 4, 1902	14,500
William R. Day.....	Ohio.....	Feb. 25, 1903	14,500
Willis Van Devanter.....	Wyoming.....	Dec. 16, 1910	14,500
Mahlon Pitney.....	New Jersey.....	Mar. 13, 1912	14,500
James Clark McReynolds.....	Tennessee.....	Aug. 29, 1914	14,500
Louis D. Brandeis.....	Massachusetts.....	June 1, 1916	14,500
John H. Clarke.....	Ohio.....	July 24, 1916	14,500

### Officers of the Court.

Clerk—JAMES D. MAHER.

Marshal—FRANK KEY GREENE.

Reporter—CHARLES HENRY BUTLER, Washington, D. C.

TERMS—Second Monday in October, annually, and such adjourned or special terms as it may find necessary for the dispatch of business.

## UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOURTH CIRCUIT.

Districts	District Judges	Circuit Judges	Justice
Maryland.....	John C. Rose.....	Jeter C. Prichard } Charles A. Woods } Martin A. Knapp }	Edward D. White
North Carolina, eastern.....	Henry G. Connor.....		
North Carolina, western.....	Jas. Edmund Boyd.....		
South Carolina.....	Henry A. M. Smith.....		
Virginia, eastern.....	Edmund Waddill, Jr.....		
Virginia, western.....	Henry C. McDowell.....		
West Virginia, northern.....	Alston G. Dayton.....		
West Virginia, southern.....	Benjamin F. Keller.....		
	Salary, \$6,000.	Salary, \$7,000.	Salary, \$15,000.

Clerk—HENRY T. MALONEY, Richmond, Virginia.

### REGULAR TERMS OF COURT AT RICHMOND.

The first Tuesday of February, the first Tuesday of May and the first Tuesday of November, of each year.

### SPECIAL TERMS OF COURT AT RICHMOND.

On the second Tuesday of every month of the year, excepting those months in which the regular terms of the court are held.



## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

## NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Composed of the counties of Barbour, Berkeley, Brooke, Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Grant, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Harrison, Jefferson, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Ohio, Pendleton, Pleasants, Preston, Randolph, Ritchie, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Wetzel, Wirt and Wood.

## TERMS COMMENCE.

Parkersburg—Second Tuesday of January and second Tuesday of June.  
 Wheeling—First Tuesday of May and third Tuesday of October.  
 Clarksburg—Second Tuesday of April and first Tuesday of October.  
 Martinsburg—First Tuesday of April and third Tuesday of September.  
 Philippi—Fourth Tuesday of May and second Tuesday of November.  
 Elkins—First Tuesday of July and first Tuesday of December.

ALSTON G. DAYTON.....	District Judge.....	Philippi.
A. T. BARRETT.....	Clerk.....	Parkersburg.
JOHN H. CONRAD.....	Deputy Clerk.....	Parkersburg.
S. R. HARRISON, JR.....	Deputy Clerk.....	Clarksburg.
GEO. E. BOYD, JR.....	Deputy Clerk.....	Wheeling.
A. C. NADENBOUSCH.....	Deputy Clerk.....	Martinsburg.
A. C. MERRILL.....	Deputy Clerk.....	Philippi.
STUART W. WALKER.....	District Attorney.....	Martinsburg.
HARRY H. BYRER.....	Assistant District Attorney.....	Philippi.
J. J. P. O'BRIEN.....	Assistant District Attorney.....	Wheeling.
GARLAND H. MOORE.....	Clerk.....	Martinsburg.
JOSEPH GOHEN.....	Clerk.....	Martinsburg.
C. E. SMITH.....	United States Marshal.....	Fairmont.
THOMAS E. JOYCE.....	Chief Deputy.....	Fairmont.
JOHN F. THROCKMORTON.....	Office Deputy.....	Fairmont.
CHARLES P. COOK.....	Office Deputy.....	Parkersburg.
PEARL MASON.....	Office Deputy.....	Fairmont.
JOHN D. MOORE.....	Office Deputy.....	Fairmont.
JOHN M. SHORT.....	Office Deputy.....	Wheeling.
E. W. ATHEY.....	Office Deputy.....	Martinsburg.
JOHN C. MCKINNEY, JR.....	Office Deputy.....	Fairmont.

## UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

THAYER M. MCINTIRE.....	New Martinsville	JAMES COBERLY.....	Elkins
GEORGE E. BOYD, JR.....	Wheeling	J. P. KIRBY.....	Fairmont
H. A. DOWNS.....	Martinsburg	GLENN HUNTER.....	Morgantown
ALBERT L. LOHM.....	Clarksburg	J. H. SILER.....	Berkeley Springs
A. C. MERRILL.....	Philippi	CHARLES R. LILLY.....	Grafton
O. C. CARTER.....	Middlebourne		

## REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY.

T. A. BROWN.....	Parkersburg	M. H. KING.....	Elkins
W. FRANK STOUT.....	Clarksburg	J. BEN BRADY.....	Kingwood
O. E. WYCKOFF.....	Grafton	WILBUR H. THOMAS.....	Martinsburg
B. L. BUTCHER.....	Fairmont	A. C. SCHEFFLER.....	Wheeling

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Composed of the counties of Jackson, Roane, Clay, Braxton, Webster, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Fayette, Boone, Kanawha, Putnam, Mason, Cabell, Wayne, Lincoln, Logan, Mingo, Raleigh, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer, Summers and Monroe, with the waters thereof.

TERMS COMMENCE.

Charleston—First Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in November.  
 Huntington—First Tuesday in April and first Tuesday after third Monday in September.  
 Bluefield—First Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in October.  
 Webster Springs—First Tuesday in September.  
 Williamson—First Tuesday in October.  
 Lewisburg—Second Tuesday in July.

BENJAMIN F. KELLER..... District Judge..... Charleston.  
 ALBERT V. FITZWATER..... Clerk..... Charleston.  
 EARL R. CAVENDER..... Deputy Clerk..... Charleston.  
 RAYMOND L. GOSLING..... Deputy Clerk..... Huntington.  
 P. DANA HORAN..... Deputy Clerk..... Bluefield.

LON H. KELLY..... United States Attorney..... Charleston.  
 F. WITCHER McCULLOUGH..... Assistant..... Huntington.  
 JO. BLACKBURN WAITS..... Assistant..... Charleston.  
 NINA G. CORNWELL..... Clerk..... Charleston.

WILLIAM OSBORNE..... United States Marshall..... Charleston.  
 F. T. MILLER..... Chief Office Deputy..... Charleston.  
 MARGARET C. BARRETT..... Office Deputy..... Charleston.  
 NELL A. BARRETT..... Office Deputy..... Charleston.  
 JOHN W. FRANKLEN..... Office Deputy..... Charleston.  
 HARTLEY FERGUSON..... Office Deputy..... Huntington.  
 D. V. HOWERT..... Office Deputy..... Huntington.  
 H. T. LEMON..... Office Deputy..... Beckley.  
 J. H. MITCHELL..... Office Deputy..... Welch.  
 G. C. RUTHERFORD..... Office Deputy..... Huntington.  
 J. ROBERT REEDY..... Office Deputy..... Charleston.  
 A. O. RATLIFF..... Office Deputy..... Charleston.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

JOSEPH RUFFNER..... Charleston	O. O. SUTTON..... Sutton
JOHN A. TRAYER..... Charleston	H. M. TANNER..... Bluefield
J. P. DOUGLASS..... Huntington	IRA P. HAGER..... Logan
E. V. TOWNSHEND..... Huntington	GROVER C. WORRELL..... Mullens
E. C. EAGLE..... Hinton	L. B. O'NEAL..... Montgomery
P. H. M. PATTERSON..... Beckley	JOHN J. CHASE..... Pt. Pleasant.
J. H. GADD..... Princeton	PARIS D. YEAGER..... Marlinton.
E. C. BRALLEY..... Welch	

REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY.

W. GORDON MATHEWS, Charleston; Division No. 1—Counties of Boone, Clay, Fayette, Kanawha.  
 BEN D. KELLER, Hinton; Division No. 2—Counties of Monroe, Raleigh and Summers.  
 THOS. A. SHEPHERD, Huntington; Division No. 3—Counties of Cabell, Lincoln, Mingo and Wayne.  
 T. S. McNEAL, Marlinton; Division No. 4—Counties of Greenbrier and Pocahontas.  
 A. F. KINGDON, Bluefield; Division No. 5—Counties of Mercer, McDowell, Wyoming and Logan.  
 C. W. FLESNER, Gassaway; Division No. 6—Counties of Braxton, Nicholas and Webster.  
 F. G. MUSGRAVE, Pt. Pleasant; Division No. 7—Counties of Jackson, Mason, Putnam and Roane.

## STATE COURTS OF RECORD.

## Supreme Court of Appeals.

## REGULAR TERMS.

Begin on second Wednesday in January and on the first Wednesday in September at Charleston.

## SPECIAL TERMS.

At such times and places as may be designated by the Court.  
Notices of motions may be made returnable for any Tuesday in term time.

## Judges, Officers and Employees, with Their Places of Residence in Charleston.

## JUDGES.

GEORGE POFFENBARGER, President, Pt. Pleasant, Mason County; term expires December 31, 1924,  
1507 Lee Street  
WILLIAM N. MILLER, Parkersburg, Wood County; term expires December 31, 1928,  
1100 Quarrier Street  
L. JUDSON WILLIAMS, Lewisburg, Greenbrier County; term expires December 31, 1920,  
1534 Quarrier Street  
CHARLES W. LYNCH, Clarksburg, Harrison County; term expires December 31, 1924,  
1556 Quarrier Street  
HAROLD A. RITZ, Bluefield, Mercer County; term expires December 31, 1928,  
1608 Virginia Street

## CLERK AND ASSISTANTS.

WM. B. MATHEWS, Clerk, Charleston, Kanawha County.....1501 Quarrier Street  
R. A. POFFENBARGER, Deputy Clerk, Charleston, Kanawha County.....311 Duffy Street  
A. D. BUTTS, Assistant Clerk, Charleston, Kanawha County.....413 Lower Virginia Street  
HARVEY M. SCOTT, Court Crier.....Southside

## LAW CLERKS.

To Judge Poffenbarger—M. M. BRYAN, Pt. Pleasant, Mason County.....1507 Lee Street  
To Judge Miller—DELBERT T. ROBINSON, Grafton, Taylor County.....Holley Hotel  
To Judge Williams—CHAS. N. McWHORTER, Lewisburg, Greenbrier County?.....1019 Lee Street  
To Judge Lynch—LAWRENCE R. LYNCH, Clarksburg, Harrison County.....1556 Quarrier Street  
To Judge Ritz—MISS BESSIE GODBEY, Bluefield, Mercer County.....1104 Quarrier Street  
COURT MESSENGER AND LIBRARIAN—J. A. JACKSON.....216 Elizabeth Street

## STATE LIBRARY.

B. H. OXLEY, State Librarian; Charleston, Kanawha County.....407 Capitol Street  
MISS D. M. BEARD, Clerk and Stenographer; Charleston, Kanawha County,....407 Dickinson Street



CHARLES W. LYNCH  
JUDGE



WILLIAM N. MILLER  
JUDGE



JUDSON WILLIAMS  
JUDGE



GEORGE D. TENBARGER  
PRESIDENT



HAROLD A. RITZ  
JUDGE



WILLIAM B. MATHEWS  
CLERK

SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS.

## RULES OF PRACTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

In Effect October 25, 1918.

## PRELIMINARY.

## Bills of Exceptions.

1. **Office and Contents.** It is the office of a bill of exceptions to point out errors committed by the court during the progress of the trial. The bill or bills should contain only a concise statement of the facts necessary to present the points intended to be relied on as grounds of error, or only so much of the evidence as may appear necessary to present fairly the rulings of the court to which exceptions are taken. No bill of exceptions should contain matter irrelevant or unnecessary to the presentation of the question intended to be raised.

2. **Points Must be Clearly Stated.** It is the duty of the exceptor to see that the points and objections on which he relies are correctly and clearly stated, so as to show plainly that no erroneous ruling was made to his prejudice, and he should not leave that fact to appear merely by inference or conjecture.

3. **Rulings on Evidence or Instructions.** An exception to the admission or rejection of evidence or to the granting or refusal of instructions to the jury, should state only so much of the evidence or facts proven as may be necessary to show the relevancy or irrelevancy of such evidence or the pertinency or impertinency of such instruction. The judge of the trial court should require all unnecessary matter to be stricken out before signing a bill of exceptions.

## RULE I.

## Petitions.

1. **Must Assign Errors—Not Argue the Case.** A petition for an appeal or writ of error may briefly state the case and must assign errors, naming the particular decrees or judgments complained of and the date of their rendition, and in the prayer of the petition it should be stated whether or not a supersedeas is desired; but the case is not to be argued in the petition. A separate note of argument, setting forth the points and authorities relied on, shall be submitted with the petition, and will be considered by the court, but such note is not to be considered as a part of the petition or to be printed with it. A note of argument may be filed in opposition to such petition.

2. **Certificate of Counsel.** The petition must be accompanied by the certificate of some attorney duly qualified to practice in this court that in his opinion the decree or judgment complained of ought to be reviewed.

3. **Names of Parties to be Summoned.** It is also recommended to counsel presenting petitions, that they furnish to the clerk a memorandum of the names of parties to be summoned to answer the appeal or writ of error.

4. **Status of Question or Questions Certified.** No question or questions shall be certified under the provisions of section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by chapter sixty-nine of the Acts of the Legislature of 1911, until after decision thereof by the trial court, and such decision shall be certified with the question or questions.

5. **Form of Certificate for Cases Certified.** The certificates of all questions arising upon the sufficiency of summons, or return of service, or as to the sufficiency of a pleading, certified pursuant to section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by chapter sixty-nine of the Acts of the Legislature of 1915, shall be in form or effect following:

In the Circuit Court of \_\_\_\_\_ County: A. B. v. C. D. In Assumpsit, (Debt, etc., or In Equity, as the case may be).

To the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia:

The Circuit Court of said County, of its own motion, (or on the joint application of the parties to said suit, as the fact may be) hereby certifies to the said Supreme Court of Appeals, that on the summons (return thereon, or on the declaration, plea, bill, answer, or other pleading, as the case may be) of the plaintiff \_\_\_\_\_, (or the defendant \_\_\_\_\_, as the case may be) the following points of law or fact, have been made: (Here set forth by number the several grounds of any motion to quash, correct, amend, strike out, exclude, or grounds of demurrer, etc., that may have been interposed to such summons, return or pleading.)

A certified copy of said summons, (return, or pleadings, as the case may be, or so much thereof as may be necessary to present the point made against it), and of the affidavits, documents, etc.,

filed in support thereof, (if any), on which the judgment of your honors is desired, together with a copy of the court's decision upon such question or questions, is (or are) herewith presented.

Given under my hand this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_.

Judge of the Circuit Court.

## RULE II.

### Docketing and Process.

1. **Notice to Court Below and Summons.** When an appeal or writ of error has been awarded, it shall be the duty of the clerk to notify the clerk of the court below of the fact of such allowance and of the penalty of the bond necessary to give effect to such appeal or writ of error when such bond is required, and the clerk of this court shall thereupon docket the case and issue process in accordance with the order of the court, summoning all parties other than the petitioner or petitioners.

2. **Non-resident Parties.** Whenever it is necessary that a non-resident party should be summoned to answer an appeal or writ of error, or have notice for any other purpose, order of publication may be had in the manner prescribed by law, which order shall be published once a week for four successive weeks in some newspaper published at the seat of government.

## RULE III.

### Printing the Record.

1. **Dismissal for Failure to Print.** If the appellant or plaintiff in error, except in cases of felony, shall fail to deposit with the clerk of this court within six months after the case has been docketed herein, a sum sufficient to pay for printing the transcript of the record, or shall fail to have the transcript of the record printed and eighteen copies thereof filed in the clerk's office within six months after the case has been docketed in this court, the appeal or writ of error shall be dismissed.

2. **How Procured.** To procure such dismissal, the appellee or defendant in error must serve upon the opposite party, within reasonable time, a written notice that he will, on a day specified, move the court to dismiss the case, and set forth in such notice the grounds of the said motion. The motion may be made on any day when the court is open whether in regular or special term.

3. **Costs.** But if, when the motion is made the record has been already printed or the cost of such printing deposited with the clerk and no actual delay in the hearing of the cause has resulted from the failure to print the record or make such deposit within the six months allowed by law, the dismissal will be without costs, otherwise costs will be awarded against the party in default.

4. **Renewal.** An appeal or writ of error dismissed in accordance with this rule may be renewed upon presenting a new petition reciting the fact of the former petition and allowance and dismissal and referring to the assignments of error contained in the former petition, if the same be presented within one year from the date of the decree or judgment appealed from, and new process will be ordered and a new bond must be given.

## RULE IV.

### Argument Docket.

1. **How Arranged.** Sixty days before the first day of each regular term, or of any special term at which an argument docket may be ordered, the clerk shall prepare a list of the cases then ready and matured, and distribute the printed lists to counsel of record in each case.

2. **Docketing of Cases Certified.** At the time of preparing the docket of any regular or of any special term, the clerk shall also make a docket of all cases certified for decision pursuant to section one, of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by chapter sixty-nine of the Acts of the Legislature of 1915, which shall be given precedence over all other cases, and next after cases upon original jurisdiction begun in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

### Agreement to Docket for Hearing.

3. **Agreement to Docket for Hearing.** By written agreement of counsel and consent of the Court, or, in vacation, of the president thereof, cases may be placed upon the argument docket for any regular or special term after the docket therefor has been prepared and distributed.

4. **Copy of Bond.** No case in which an appeal or supersedeas bond is required shall be placed upon the argument docket until the clerk shall have received a duly attested copy of such bond.

5. **Appellee May Expedite Hearing.** An appellee or defendant in error desiring to expedite the bearing of his case may have the record printed at his own expense and give the notice required by section three of this rule, and the costs of such printing will, when the case is decided, be taxed among the costs incurred by such appellee or defendant in error, provided the appellant or plaintiff in error does not dismiss his appeal before hearing.

6. **Felony Cases.** When a writ of error has been allowed in the case of a party convicted of a felony, the clerk shall cause the record to be printed with all convenient dispatch, and the case will be called for hearing at the next regular term of court, wherever it may be held, without notice or consent being required, provided the record has been printed sixty days before the bearing.

7. **Cases Certified.** The record of cases certified for decision pursuant to section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, need not be printed, unless by order of the court; and without further notice the cases will be called for hearing at the next regular or special term for which they are docketed pursuant to section two hereof.

8. **Postponement of Docket.** The court will postpone, on its own motion, any docket or portion thereof to a day or days later in the term than that or those for which it has been set for hearing, or to a later term, regular or special, whenever, in its opinion, the public interests require such action; and, in such case, the clerk will give notice of the postponement to the attorneys of record of all parties interested.

## RULE V.

### Briefs.

1. **Time of Filing.** In any case on appeal or writ of error, the counsel for the appellant or plaintiff in error at least thirty days, and counsel for the appellee or defendant in error, at least ten days, before a case is called for hearing shall file with the clerk of this Court not less than fifteen copies of a printed brief, one of which copies shall upon request, be furnished to each of the counsel engaged upon the opposite side. Each brief shall show the name or names of the persons on whose behalf it is filed. All reply and supplemental briefs shall be filed at least five days before a case is called for hearing, and no brief shall be filed later unless by consent of counsel. It is also desired by the court that counsel upon each side will furnish promptly to counsel on the opposing side their respective briefs as soon as printed, but their doing so will not obviate the requirement of this rule as to filing copies in the office of the clerk, and it is recommended that the printed brief shall correspond in size of page with the printed record, and bear the same docket number.

2. **Form and Contents of Appellant's Brief.** The brief of appellant shall contain a short and clear statement disclosing:

First. The kind of action or suit, and a closely condensed statement, without argument or quotation of evidence, of all facts necessary to determination of the points in controversy.

Second. What the issues were and how raised.

Third. How the issues were decided and what the judgment or decree was.

Fourth. The errors relied upon for reversal.

Fifth. A concise statement of so much of the record as fully presents every error and exception relied on, referring to the pages of the record. If the insufficiency of the evidence to sustain the verdict or finding, in fact or law, is assigned, the statement shall contain a condensed recital of the evidence in narrative form so as to present the substance clearly and concisely. The statement will be taken to be accurate and sufficient for a full understanding of the questions presented for decision, unless the opposite party in his brief shall make the necessary corrections or additions.

Following this statement, the brief shall contain, under a separate heading of each error relied on, separately numbered propositions or points, stated concisely, and without argument or elaboration, together with the authorities relied on in support of them: and in citing cases, the names of the parties must be given, with the book and page where reported. No alleged error or point, not contained in this statement of points, shall be raised afterwards, either by reply brief, or in oral or printed argument, or on petition for rehearing, but the court, at its option, may notice a plain error not assigned or specified.

3. **Form and Contents of Appellee's Brief.** The brief of appellee on the assignment of errors shall point out any omissions or inaccuracies in appellant's statement of the record, and shall contain a short and clear statement of the propositions by which counsel seek to meet the alleged errors and sustain the judgment or decree, or by which such errors are obviated. Following this statement, the brief shall contain the points and authorities relied on in like manner as required in the appellant's brief. The brief of appellee on cross-errors shall be prepared in the manner required in the case of appellant's brief. The brief of appellant, in answer to the cross-assignment of errors, shall be prepared in the manner required of appellees in answer to the assignment of errors. Reply briefs shall be prepared in like manner to answer briefs.

4. **Argument.** The briefs of any party may be followed by an argument in support of such briefs, which shall be distinct therefrom, but shall be bound with the same. The argument shall

be confined to discussion and elaboration of the points contained in the briefs. The names of counsel shall be affixed to all briefs filed by them.

5. **Non-Compliance—Effect of.** The court on its own motion may refuse to allow submission of any case, until the briefs of the party demanding it, complying with this rule in respect to form and contents, shall have been filed, and may also strike out on submission, briefs not complying therewith.

6. **Control of Case.** Either party whose brief has been filed in compliance with the rule may insist upon a hearing when the case is regularly called although no brief shall have been filed by the opposite party, and when one party has complied with the rule and the other has not, the party complying with the rule may have the case either submitted or continued at his option. If one of the parties omits to file such brief at or before the hearing, he cannot be heard, but the case may be submitted or heard *ex-parte* upon the argument of one counsel only for the party by whom the brief has been duly filed.

7. **Continuance for Non-Compliance—No Briefs After Submission.** If no printed brief has been filed by either party within the time prescribed by this rule, the case will be continued when called, unless both parties are present in court, by counsel, with their respective briefs, and consent to submit the case with or without oral argument, or file an agreement in writing to submit, but in no case can briefs be filed after the case is submitted.

8. **Submission in Absence of Counsel.** It is not always necessary for counsel to appear in court in person in order to have a case submitted for judgment by the court; when the party desiring the submission of a case has filed his brief in compliance with the rule, he may by written request addressed to the court or to the clerk have his case submitted when called.

9. **Cases Certified—Motions to Dismiss, etc.—How Submitted.** All cases certified for decision pursuant to the last paragraph of section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by chapter sixty-nine of the Acts of the Legislature of 1915, shall be submitted on typewritten or printed briefs, or arguments, filed in the clerk's office at least five days before the case is set for hearing, and on oral argument, if desired by counsel or required by the Court. And this rule as to briefs and oral arguments shall apply to all motions to dismiss, affirm, modify or reverse, made pursuant to section twenty-six of said chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by said chapter sixty-nine of the Acts of the Legislature of 1915.

## RULE VI.

### Calling the Docket.

1. **When Commenced.** On the second day of each regular term the court will commence to call the cases then ready for hearing in the order in which they stand upon the printed list, and will proceed from day to day in the same order until all of the cases have been called.

2. **How many Cases to be Called.** Not more than ten cases shall be considered liable to be called on any one day, including the one, if any, that may be under argument. No case shall be taken up out of the order of the docket except when briefs have been filed on both sides and the parties consent to submit the case without oral argument.

3. **Set for Hearing.** No case shall be set for hearing on any other day than those assigned to the circuit from which the case comes unless it be such as from its peculiar character or the mandate of the law may be regarded as a privileged case.

4. **Exceptional Cases.** Cases of general public interest or of peculiar hardship may be heard at a special term according to the provisions of section 13 of chapter 156, Acts of 1882, under such conditions and regulations as may be consented to by the parties or as the court may prescribe.

5. **Agreement of Counsel.** All agreements of counsel in regard to any case or matter pending in court shall be reduced to writing, signed by counsel and delivered to the clerk.

6. **Re-argument.** Whenever the court desires further argument in any case which has been argued and submitted, it will fix a day therefor, and cause notice of the time and place, as well as of the subject or branch of the case, on which argument is desired, to be given to counsel.

## RULE VII.

### Certiorari.

1. **How Obtained.** No certiorari for diminution of the record shall be awarded unless a motion therefor shall be made in writing, stating the facts on which the motion is founded, and all motions for such certiorari should be made at the earliest period possible after the diminution is discovered, either in regular or special term.



2. **When to be Printed.** If the necessity for such certiorari is caused by the failure of the appellant or plaintiff in error to have enough of the record brought up to present fairly both sides of all errors complained of by him, it shall be his duty to have the additional record printed, or in default thereof, his appeal or writ of error may be dismissed; otherwise such additional record shall be printed at the expense of the party asking for the certiorari, but when, in either case, the additional record brought up does not exceed ten pages of manuscript, it need not be printed unless so ordered by the court.

#### RULE VIII.

##### Motions and Affidavits.

1. **Must be in Writing.** All motions, except motions of course, made to the court, shall be reduced to writing and shall contain a brief statement of the facts and objects of the motion. A motion to dismiss, affirm, modify or reverse, made pursuant to section 26 of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by chapter sixty-nine of the Acts of the Legislature of 1915, shall state the points on which it is based, and notice thereof stating such grounds shall be served on the opposite party or parties and returned to the clerk's office at least thirty days before the day to which the notice is returnable.

2. **Notice to be Given.** No affidavit shall be read in support of or in opposition to any motion hereafter made to the court unless reasonable notice be given to the opposite party or his attorney of the time and place of taking the same, or good cause be shown why such notice has not been given and every motion, which is not a motion of course, shall be supported by affidavit.

#### RULE IX.

##### Oral Argument.

1. **How Many May be Heard.** Only two counsel shall be heard on each side in the argument of any case unless by special leave of court, and the counsel for the appellant or the plaintiff in error shall be entitled to open and conclude the argument.

2. **Time Allowed.** Forty-five minutes only shall be allowed to the appellant or plaintiff in error for the opening and conclusion, and thirty minutes to the appellee or defendant in error for his reply, but by special leave of the court granted before the argument begins, a longer time may be allowed to each side. The time allowed may be apportioned between the counsel on the same side at their discretion. But in all cases a fair opening of the case shall be made by the party entitled to the opening and concluding arguments.

3. **Who to be Deemed Counsel.** The attorneys of the respective parties in the court below shall be deemed to be the attorneys of the same parties in this court until others have been retained and have notified the clerk of this court of that fact.

4. **Record.** In no case is it proper or necessary to consume the time allowed for argument by reading the record to the court, but counsel may refer thereto and state what they consider as proven by any exhibit or deposition on which they rely.

5. **Commissioner's Report.** No oral argument will be permitted upon exceptions to a commissioner's report except upon pure questions of law and without reference to details of evidence.

#### RULE X.

##### Cross Assignment of Error.

1. **When to be Considered.** In any appeal or writ of error, if error is perceived against the appellee or defendant in error, the court will consider the whole record as being before it, and will reverse the proceedings, either in whole or in part, and in the same manner as it would were the appellee or defendant in error to assign errors and bring the case before the court, unless such error be waived by the party prejudiced thereby, which waiver shall be considered as a release of all error committed against him. It is, however, advisable for the appellee or defendant in error, if he is of opinion that there is error in the record to his prejudice, to call attention to the same by a formal counter-assignment of error, filed at the hearing of the case, or by pointing out and complaining of the same in his brief.

#### RULE XI.

##### Abandoned Cases.

1. **When to be Dismissed.** When a case has been called for argument at four successive regular terms, and upon the call at the fourth term neither party is prepared to argue the same, the case shall be considered as abandoned and shall be dismissed at the costs of the appellant or plaintiff in error unless sufficient cause be shown for further continuance.

2. **Reinstatement.** No appeal or writ of error which shall have been dismissed or abated by the court, shall be reinstated or revived after the close of the next regular term after such dismissal or abatement.

#### RULE XII.

##### Rehearing.

1. **How Obtained.** All petitions for rehearing must be filed not later than thirty days from the date of the decision complained of therein, and no petition for a rehearing will be entertained by the court in any case unless the reasons therefor are printed and filed with the petition. No oral arguments will be permitted upon any application for a rehearing. When a rehearing is allowed, the court may fix the time for re-argument and re-submission, notice of which shall be given by the clerk to the attorneys of record, but, in case it fails to fix such time the clerk shall enter the case upon the docket as if it had never been heard.

#### RULE XIII.

##### Index to Records.

1. **Must be Indexed.** In making transcripts of records for appeal and writs of error, the clerks of any court making such transcript, shall annex thereto, a complete index, giving pages of the record on which its chief component parts are to be found, including the pages where the deposition of each witness appears in such record.

#### RULE XIV.

##### Officers of Court.

1. **Accounts.** The officers attending this court and receiving an allowance per diem therefor, shall, at the end of each term, furnish an account of the number of days so employed, verifying their accounts by affidavit, and orders of allowance will then be made by the court and certified to the Auditor of State, but such accounts will not be considered or allowed before the close of the term.

#### RULE XV.

##### Reports.

1. **Arguments to be Omitted.** In publishing the opinions of this court, the reporter shall not publish the arguments of counsel, but he shall report the names of counsel on each side, and when the counsel on the side adverse to the decision of the court shall furnish to him the points and authorities relied on, clearly and briefly stated, he may publish in the report such points and authorities; but in no case shall such points and authorities occupy more than one page of the printed report unless express authority therefor be given by the court.

#### RULE XVI.

##### Original Papers.

1. **Not to be Withdrawn.** No transcript of record, petition or other original paper or opinion of the court, shall be withdrawn from the custody of the clerk of this court unless upon motion made in court for this purpose and upon order of court permitting such withdrawal, except as provided in section 19, chapter 157, Acts of 1882.

### STATUTE, ORDERS AND RULES RELATING TO ADMISSION TO PRACTICE LAW.

#### I—Statute.

(Code, Chapter 119—Sections 1, 2.)

1. Any person desiring to obtain a license to practice law in the courts of the State must appear before the county court of the county in which he has resided for the last preceding year and prove to the satisfaction of such court that he is a person of good moral character, that he is twenty-one years of age, that he has resided in such county for one year next preceding the date of his appearance; and upon such proof being made, the court shall make and enter an order on its record ac-

cordingly. The Supreme Court of Appeals shall prescribe and publish rules and regulations for the examination of all applicants for admission to practice law, which shall include the period of study and degree of preparation required of applicants previous to being admitted, as well as to the method of examination, whether by the court or otherwise. And the Supreme Court of Appeals may upon the production of a duly certified copy of the order of the county court, hereinbefore mentioned, and upon being satisfied that the applicant has shown upon an examination, conducted in accordance with such rules and regulations, that he is qualified to practice law in the courts of this State, and upon being further satisfied that such rules and regulations have been complied with in all respects, grant such applicant a license to practice law in the courts of this State, and such license shall show upon its face that all the provisions of this section and of the said rules have been complied with; provided, that any person who shall produce a duly certified copy of such order of any county court of this State, and also a diploma of graduation from the law school of the West Virginia University, shall upon presentation thereof in any of the courts of this State be entitled to practice in any and all courts of this State, and the order so admitting him shall state the facts pertaining to the same. Every applicant for the examination required by this section shall pay a fee of five dollars, to be applied to the payment of the cost and charges of conducting said examination. (Acts 1897, c. 50.)

2. Any person duly authorized and practicing as counsellor or attorney at law in any state or territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, may practice as such in the courts of this State, as a visiting attorney upon producing before the courts in which he intends to practice satisfactory evidence of his being so authorized. But this section shall not be construed as allowing such counsellor or attorney to practice law in this state, as a resident counsellor or attorney on a license granted by another state, or territory, or by the District of Columbia. A counsellor or attorney at law licensed to practice as such under the laws of another state, territory or District of Columbia, who shall desire to practice law in this state as a resident counsellor or attorney therein shall, before attempting to practice law in this state, after he becomes a resident thereof, submit to the same examinations and be licensed and admitted under the same rules and regulations, including proof of good character, as are now required of persons seeking to be licensed under the laws of this state. But nothing in this act contained shall be construed as affecting the rights or status of lawyers admitted to practice in this State, at or before the time this act takes effect. (Acts 1915, c. 82.)

#### II—Orders of Court.

The following order was made and entered by the Supreme Court of Appeals, on May 6, 1915: Until otherwise provided, it is ordered, under Chapter 119, section 1, of the Code, as follows:

1. Persons hereafter applying for license to practice law in this state under the provisions of section 1, of chapter 119 of the Code, must satisfy the following requirements as to period of study and degree of preparation.

(A) A preliminary academic education equivalent to that required for graduation from a high school of the first class in West Virginia, which may be evidenced by a diploma of graduation from such a high school or by a certificate showing equivalent credits from any other school whose credits would be accepted for admission to West Virginia University, or by passing an examination on equivalent subjects.

(B) Three years of diligent law study as a student in the office of, and under the direction of, a member of the bar of this State (or another state), or as a resident student in an approved law school, evidenced by a certificate to the State Board of Law Examiners by the attorney under whom, or the head of the law school at which, such study was pursued, showing in detail the work done. In interpreting the above requirement, not less than ten months, exclusive of vacations, shall constitute one year of office study, and not less than eight months, exclusive of vacations, shall constitute one year of law school study.

2. The members of the faculty of the College of Law of West Virginia University of the rank of professor, associate professor, or assistant professor, are hereby constituted the State Board of Law Examiners for the purpose of examining, at such time and place as such Board may prescribe, any candidate who has complied with the foregoing requirements, to ascertain his fitness to practice law in the courts of this state. The said Board shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations for the conduct of the examination and shall make the examination equivalent in scope to that required for graduation from the College of Law of West Virginia University. To any applicant who successfully passes said examination, the Board shall issue a written certificate thereof.

3. The above order shall be in effect on and after January 1, 1916.

## III—General Information.

(Prepared by the Board of Law Examiners.)

1. Scope and Conduct of Examinations.

The examination lasts three days and covers two groups of subjects.

**Group I—Adjective Law.** This part of the examination is given on the first day. It covers the following subjects: Evidence, Common Law Pleading, Equity Pleading, Criminal Procedure, Legal Ethics, and Common Law Practice and Procedure. The preparation in Legal Ethics should include the study of the codes of Legal Ethics of the West Virginia Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and some elementary work, such as Sharswood's Legal Ethics. The preparation in Common Law Practice and Procedure should cover Chapters 50, 90, 98, 99, 102, 103, 104, 106, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 114-a, 116, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125 to 136, inclusive, and 140 to 142, inclusive, of the West Virginia Code, the rules of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Kittle's Law of Rule Days, Chapters 5, 6, 22, 23, 27, 28, 31-a, and 32 to 47, inclusive, of Burks' Pleading and Practice in Actions at Common Law, and such elementary works as Munson's Manual of Elementary Practice, and Elliott's, The Work of the Advocate (3d ed).

**Group II—Substantive Law.** This part of the examination is given on the second and third days. It covers the following subjects: Torts, Private Corporations, Contracts, Agency (including West Virginia Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability Act, W. Va. Code c. 15 P), Negotiable Instruments (including W. Va. Code c. 98 A), Sales, Equity, Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law (State and Federal), Criminal Law, Real Property (exclusive of Future Interests), Wills, Personal Property and Bailments, and six (6) subjects selected by the applicant at the time of the examination from the following twelve (12): Conflict of Laws, Trusts, Insurance, Partnership, Suretyship, Bankruptcy, Municipal Corporations, Public Utilities, Carriers, Future Interests, Persons and Domestic Relations, and Quasi Contracts.

Each group must be taken as a whole, but the respective groups may be taken at different examinations. Applicants will be passed or failed on an entire group without reference to grades in individual subjects.

Credits received prior to July 1, 1915, will remain undisturbed.

2. Academic Preparation Required Preliminary to Law Study.

In view of inquiries from persons who desire to study law and are not graduates of high schools of the first class, or do not have equivalent credits from other accredited schools, the following statement has been prepared with the assistance of the State Supervisor of High Schools.

The order of the Supreme Court of Appeals requires that all persons who study law shall have graduated from a high school of the first class (four years course) before commencing law study or shall show the academic equivalent of such graduation either by credits from recognized schools or by examination.

A high school of the first class in West Virginia must require at least 15 units covering four years of high school study for graduation. A unit in any subject represents the amount of work that is done in a standard high school in a year of 36 weeks with 5 recitation periods of 45 minutes each per week. In courses where laboratory work is done, from two to three hours of laboratory work is the equivalent of one hour of recitation, according to the amount of outside preparation required in connection with such work.

Fifteen units must be offered to satisfy the requirement of the order of the Supreme Court of Appeals. Four and one-half of these units are required and from the remaining, ten and one-half may be selected by the candidate from a total of forty-one elective units. The required and elective units are as follows:

Subjects	Required Units	Elective Units	Subjects	Required Units	Elective Units
Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric.....	2	.....	Italian.....		1 to 3
Literature.....	1	1	General Science.....		1
American History.....	1	.....	Biology.....		1
Civics.....	½	.....	Physical Geography.....		1
Ancient History.....		1	Physiology, Hygiene and Sanitation.....		½
Mediaeval History.....		1	Physics.....		1
English History.....		1	Chemistry.....		1
Industrial History.....		1	Botany.....		1
Economics.....		1	Zoology.....		1
Advanced Arithmetic.....		½	Agriculture.....		½ to 2
Algebra.....		1 to 2	Bookkeeping.....		1
Plane Geometry.....		1	Business Practice.....		1
Solid Geometry.....		½	Shorthand.....		1
Latin.....		1 to 4	Typewriting.....		½
German.....		1 to 3	Commercial Geography.....		½
French.....		1 to 3	Manual Training.....		1
Spanish.....		1 to 3	Drawing.....		1
<b>Total.....</b>				<b>4½</b>	<b>41</b>

The work contemplated in each subject should be of the same nature, character and thoroughness as that carried on in standard high schools in West Virginia. More definite information as to the subject matter which should be mastered in each course may be secured upon inquiry at any standard high school. Satisfactory work in science, particularly in Physics and Chemistry, cannot be done without laboratory facilities.

If the candidate is a graduate of a high school of the first class before commencing the study of law his diploma will be accepted as sufficient evidence of compliance with the order of the Supreme Court of Appeals. If the candidate is not a graduate of a high school of the first class, but has graduated from or has attended a high school of the second or third class, or some other high school, preparatory school, normal school, or college, evidence of the work completed should be certified to the State Board of Law Examiners before the study of law is commenced on blanks furnished by the Board on request. Upon submitting such certificate the candidate will be promptly informed whether his academic preparation is sufficient, and if not, in what respects and to what extent it is deficient.

The order of the Supreme Court of Appeals contemplates that the academic preparation be completed before the study of law is commenced. Academic preparation and law study should not be carried on together. The academic preparation must be completed first in order to comply with the requirement of the order that it be a "preliminary academic education."

3. Character and Period of Law Study.

Credit will be given only for study carried on as a resident student in an approved law school or as a student in the office of and under the supervision of a member of the bar. No credit will be given for law study carried on by correspondence, or privately outside of a law office, or when merely supervised by a member of the bar while the applicant is engaged in outside occupation.

Certificates from lawyers who have directed the study of applicants in their offices must show in detail the character, nature, and extent of the instruction given. Blanks for this purpose are supplied by the Board of Law Examiners. Full time credit will not be given for office study if joined with outside activities.

Law office and law school study may be added to make the required time.

4. Law Degree from West Virginia University Admits to Bar.

Any person who receives the degree of Bachelor of Laws from West Virginia University is admitted to the bar without examination under chapter 119, section 1 of the West Virginia Code. The holder of such a degree may present himself with his diploma and the certificate of the County Court, provided for in chapter 119, section 1, to any Circuit Court in the State, and on motion will be admitted to practice law in that court. It is not necessary to present his credentials to the Supreme Court of Appeals in order to be permitted to practice in the Circuit Courts of West Virginia.

5. Application for Admission to Bar Examinations.

Application for admission to the bar examination should be made on blanks furnished by the Board of Law Examiners and filed with the Board at least two weeks before the date of the next examination. Certificates of preliminary academic study and of law study should precede or accompany the application.

**6. Time and Place of Examination.**

Examinations are held twice each year, on the second Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of September and March, at Morgantown and Charleston simultaneously

For further information, address,

STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS,  
Morgantown,  
West Virginia.

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**STATE LIBRARY.**

**B. H. OXLEY, State Librarian.**

The West Virginia state library, consisting only of law books and legal periodicals, is situated on the second floor of the capitol annex, the floor space of the library containing about forty-five hundred square feet.

The library is in charge of the state librarian, appointed by the governor.

There are twenty-eight steel sectional book cases, eighteen of which are double, and averaging about fifteen feet in length, most of these being nine shelves deep. All the sections are numbered consecutively. A new catalogue recently prepared shows in what section each of the books is located. At present there are upward of twenty-three thousand law books in the library.

For providing shelf space for numerous books not in actual use, affording room in the steel cases for the some five hundred new law books added to the library annually, shelving has been constructed along the walls above the steel cases in nearly half of the library room.

The books of the library consist of text books purchased, and reports of other states as well as many foreign countries, all except text books and some foreign reports coming in by exchange for West Virginia reports, supplied the state librarian, as consecutive volumes of the reports of West Virginia and other states are published.

The state librarian, from West Virginia reports furnished him, supplies all judges of courts, state officers and some of the other law libraries of the state, as well as each library of the several states, each a copy of these reports.

The law governing the state librarian provides that the library shall be open to the judges of the supreme court and the clerks, judges of the United States and circuit courts, state officers, and members and officers of the legislature during the session of that body.

It is also provided that no other person shall be permitted to remove any book or paper from the place where the library is kept.

The law further provides that no book or paper shall be taken from the library until the person authorized to take the same shall sign a receipt therefor in a book to be kept by the state librarian for that purpose.

A provision is also made, that "other persons than those prescribed above may be permitted to use the said library at the place where it is kept."

Four large tables, with stationery and other writing material, are provided for the use and convenience of the patrons of the library. Visiting attorneys during sessions of the supreme court, as well as local lawyers, frequently avail themselves of the privileges extended for using the books in the state library.

CIRCUIT COURTS.

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—J. B. SOMMERVILLE, *Wheeling*, and R. M. ADDLEMAN, *Wheeling*—Judges.

<i>Counties</i>	<i>Commencement of Terms</i>
Hancock.....	Second Monday in March, third Monday in June and first Monday in November
Brooke.....	Third Monday in February, first Monday in June and second Monday in October.
Marshall.....	Second Tuesday in February, last Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in October.
Ohio.....	Last Monday in March, first Monday in September and fourth Monday in November.

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—P. D. MORRIS, *Judge, New Martinsville.*

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Commencement of Terms.</i>
Wetzel.....	Second Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September.
Tyler.....	Fourth Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in November.
Doddridge.....	Third Tuesday in March, second Tuesday in July and fourth Tuesday in September.

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—HOMER B. WOODS, *Judge, Harriette.*

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Commencement of Terms.</i>
Ritchie.....	Second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in October.
Pleasants.....	Second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in April and second Tuesday in September.
Gilmer.....	First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in August and first Tuesday in December.

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—WALTER E. McDOUGLE, *Judge, Parkersburg.*

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Commencement of Terms.</i>
Wood.....	Fourth Monday in January, fourth Monday in April and second Monday in October.
Wirt.....	First Monday in January, first Monday in June and second Monday in September.

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—W. H. O'BRIEN, *Judge, Ripley.*

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Commencement of Terms.</i>
Roane.....	Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September.
Jackson.....	First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in August and first Tuesday in November.
Calhoun.....	Third Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in August and third Tuesday in November.
Mason.....	First Tuesday in February, first Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in October.

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—JOHN T. GRAHAM, *Judge, Huntington.*

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Commencement of Terms.</i>
Cabell.....	First Monday in January, first Monday in May and third Monday in September.
Lincoln.....	First Monday in March, fourth Monday in June and first Monday in December.
Putnam.....	Third Monday in March, third Monday in July and third Monday in November.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—CHARLES ESTEP, *Judge, Madison.*

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Commencement of Terms.</i>
Boone.....	Second Monday in March, second Monday in June, second Monday in September and second Monday in December.
Logan.....	Second Monday in January, second Monday in April, second Monday in July and second Monday in October.
Wayne.....	Second Monday in February, second Monday in May, second Monday in August and second Monday in November.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—ISAIAH C. HERNDON, *Judge, Welch.*

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Commencement of Term.</i>
Mercer.....	Second Tuesday in May, second Tuesday in August and fourth Tuesday in November.
McDowell.....	Second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in September.
Monroe.....	Second Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in July and second Tuesday in November.

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—JAMES H. MILLER, *Judge, Hinton.*

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Commencement of Term.</i>
Raleigh.....	Third Monday in February, first Monday in May, fourth Monday in August and first Monday in December.
Summers.....	First Monday in January, second Monday in March, second Monday in June and first Monday in October.

TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—H. D. RUMMELL, *Judge, Charleston.*

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Commencement of Terms.</i>
Clay.....	First Monday in January, first Monday in April, third Monday in June and second Monday in October.
Kanawha.....	Second Monday in February, second Monday in May, second Monday in September and fourth Monday in November.

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—J. W. EARY, *Judge, Fayetteville.*

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Commencement of Terms.</i>
Fayette.....	First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in September.

The criminal court will be abolished December 31, 1918, and all cases on the docket certified to the circuit court. After that date the terms of the circuit court will commence as follows:

The first Tuesday in January, April and July, and the third Tuesday in September.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—WM. S. O'BRIEN, *Judge, Buckhannon.*

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Commencement of Terms.</i>
Upshur.....	Second Monday in March, first Monday in July and second Monday in November.
Webster.....	Third Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September.



THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—HAYMOND MAXWELL, *Judge, Clarksburg.*

- Counties.* *Commencement of Terms.*  
 Lewis.....First Monday in March, first Monday in July and first Monday in November.  
 Harrison.....First Monday in January, first Monday in May and first Monday in September.

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—WILLIAM S. HAYMOND, *Judge, Fairmont.*

- Counties.* *Commencement of Terms.*  
 Marion.....Second Monday in March, first day of June and second Monday in November.

FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—NEIL J. FORTNEY, *Judge, Kingwood.*

- Counties.* *Commencement of Terms.*  
 Taylor.....Second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in April and second Tuesday in September.  
 Preston.....Second Tuesday in March, second Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in November.

SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—F. M. REYNOLDS *Judge, Keyser.*

- Counties.* *Commencement of Terms.*  
 Grant.....First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in November.  
 Mineral.....Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in October.  
 Tucker.....Second Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in June, first Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in December.

SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—R. W. DAILEY, *Judge, Romney.*

- Counties.* *Commencement of Terms.*  
 Hampshire.....First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in September.  
 Hardy.....Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in October.  
 Pendleton.....Third Monday in March, fourth Monday in July and first Monday in December.

EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—J. M. WOODS, *Judge, Martinsburg.*

- Counties.* *Commencement of Terms.*  
 Morgan.....First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in April and first Tuesday in September.  
 Berkeley.....Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in April and third Tuesday in September.  
 Jefferson.....Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in October.

NINETEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—WARREN B. KITTLE, *Judge, Philippi.*

- Counties.* *Commencement of Terms.*  
 Harbour.....Second Monday in January, second Monday in April and second Monday in September.  
 Randolph.....Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in October.

**TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—S. H. SHARP, Judge, Marlinton.**

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Commencement of Terms.</i>
Greenbrier.....	Third Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in September.
Pocahontas.....	First Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in August and first Tuesday in December.

**TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—JAKE FISHER, Judge, Sutton.**

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Commencement of Terms.</i>
Braxton.....	Third Monday in March, second Monday in July and third Monday in November.
Nicholas.....	Third Monday in January, third Monday in May and third Monday in October.

**TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—JAMES DAMRON, Judge, Williamson.**

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Commencement of Terms.</i>
Mingo.....	Second Monday in January, second Monday in April, second Monday in July and first Monday in September.
Wyoming.....	Second Monday in February, second Monday in May, second Monday in August and second Monday in November.

**TWENTY-THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—GEORGE C. STORCISS, Judge, Morgantown.**

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Commencement of Terms.</i>
Monongalia.....	First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and first Monday in October.

**COMMON PLEAS, INTERMEDIATE AND CRIMINAL COURTS.**

**CABELL COUNTY.**

**COMMON PLEAS COURT**—Thomas W. Taylor, Judge; Huntington. Terms commence first Monday in February, first Monday in June and first Monday in October.

**FAYETTE COUNTY.**

**CRIMINAL COURT**—Ben D. Koontz, Judge; Fayetteville. Terms commence second Monday in January, April, July and October. (This court will be abolished after December 31, 1918.)

**HARRISON COUNTY.**

**CRIMINAL COURT**—James W. Robinson, Judge; Clarksburg. Terms commence first Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in November.

**KANAWHA COUNTY.**

**COMMON PLEAS COURT**—A. S. Alexander, Judge; Charleston. Terms commence third Monday in January, third Monday in May and third Monday in September.

**INTERMEDIATE COURT**—Henry K. Black, Judge; Charleston. Terms commence first Monday in January and April and second Monday in June and October.

## MARION COUNTY.

INTERMEDIATE COURT—George Vincent, Judge; Fairmont. Terms commence the third Tuesday in January, August and October and the first Tuesday in May.

## MERCER COUNTY.

CRIMINAL COURT—J. F. Maynard, Judge; Bluefield. Terms commence first Monday in January, April, July and October.

## McDOWELL COUNTY.

CRIMINAL COURT—James French Strother, Judge; Welch. Terms commence the second Monday in January, second Monday in April, second Monday in July and the second Monday in November.

## OHIO COUNTY.

CRIMINAL COURT—Alan H. Robinson, Judge; Wheeling. Terms commence the first Monday in January, March, May, July, September and November.

## RALEIGH COUNTY.

CRIMINAL COURT—T. J. McGinnis, Judge; Beckley. Terms commence the second Monday in January, third Monday in March, second Monday in June and the third Monday in October.

## JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

## Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

GEORGE POFFENBARGER (Republican), President and senior member of the Supreme Court of Appeals, was born in Mason county, November 24, 1861, and is still a resident of that county. He acquired a thorough education by his own close application and continuous effort, and a period of study in Rio Grande College, Rio Grande, Ohio. He successfully taught public schools for seven years, and while thus engaged began the study of law under the direction of Hon. John W. English, later a Judge of the Supreme Court.

Judge Poffenbarger was admitted to the bar in 1887. He was for many years an active leader in the Republican party and was also an effective campaign speaker, which largely extended his acquaintance throughout the State. At the early age of twenty-six he was elected to the responsible office of Sheriff of his native county. Judge Poffenbarger was elected to the Supreme Court in 1900, over his old instructor, Judge English, and so thoroughly satisfactory were his services to the people of the State that he was re-elected in 1912. His term of office will expire December 31, 1924. Only one other judge—the late Henry Brannon—has been honored with elections to two full terms.

Judge Poffenbarger is in the full vigor of the prime of life, loves his work, pursues it with unflinching industry, and has already achieved a reputation as a jurist which places him among the distinguished leaders of the judiciary of the State. He has a vigorous, analytical and discriminative mind and his written opinions are widely cited by the profession and discussed in law journals. During his incumbency he has been influential in altering and improving the methods of procedure of the court of last resort, of which he has several times been president.

Judge Poffenbarger is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and other organizations.

CHARLES W. LYNCH (Republican), was born in Harrison county, March 11, 1851. He graduated from the West Virginia University in 1874 with the A. B. degree and received the degree A. M. in 1877. Previous to 1882 he was superintendent of public schools at Burning Springs and Clarksburg. Meanwhile he studied law and was admitted to the bar in that year. He soon took commanding rank at the bar.

He frequently has been honored by the Republican party in having conferred upon him unsought nominations for public office. He was a member of the House of Delegates 1882-3 and 1891-2; prosecuting attorney for Harrison county 1885-9 and 1893-7; Judge of the Circuit Court of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit 1905-13.

In 1912 Judge Lynch was nominated for his present position of Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals without his knowledge or consent, and was elected at the ensuing election. He began his service on that high tribunal January 1, 1913.

Judge Lynch's long practice of the law, and his large experience as a circuit judge, thoroughly equipped him for the arduous duties of his present position in which he is making a most enviable record as an appellate judge.

Judge Lynch is a York rite and Scottish rite Mason of the thirty-second degree and is past grand master of the Grand Lodge of West Virginia. He is President of the Board of Trustees of West Virginia Wesleyan College from which institution he received the degree of LL. D. in 1915, and is an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the activities of which he has long been prominent.

WILLIAM N. MILLER (Republican), was born in Ohio, October 18, 1855, and was educated in the public schools and Ottervein University, from which institution he received the degree of A. B. in 1879 and A. M. in 1881. He early came to Parkersburg, West Virginia, and read law in the office of William L. Cole. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, and became a member of the firm of Cole & Miller.

Judge Miller was appointed Judge Advocate General by both Governor White and Governor Dawson. For fifteen years he was an officer of the West Virginia State Bar Association and has been for many years a member of the American Bar Association. On January 28, 1907, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals to succeed Judge Cox, and was elected by the people to the same office in 1908, and ever since he ascended the bench he has performed the responsible duties of his high office with conspicuous ability. His record as a judge of the court of last resort has been eminently satisfactory both to the bar and litigants. His written opinions are clear, terse and logical and constitute each within itself a valuable precedent. His persistent labor on the bench, in conference, and in his private office, and his conscientious and painstaking consideration of each case before the court, win for him the highest commendation. He has twice filled the office as President of the Court.

Judge Miller has been a life-long Republican, and before ascending the bench he was a leader of his party and frequently advocated its principles as a campaign speaker. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which renominated President Benjamin Harrison. He is a member of the Elks and other orders, an Episcopalian, and a public spirited citizen, whose popularity is attested by a host of friends throughout all parts of the State.

At the Republican convention held on August 10, 1916, Judge Miller was renominated, and was re-elected for the full term of twelve years at the general election in November following.

L. JUDSON WILLIAMS (Republican), was born in Greenbrier county, October 18, 1856. His ancestors were pioneers of that county. He was educated in the common schools and the West Virginia University, and took his law course in the University of Virginia. After spending some time in teaching, he was admitted to the bar in 1888 and later formed a law partnership with Judge Charles S. Dice, under the firm name of Williams & Dice, which firm had a large and important practice in the State and Federal Courts.

Judge Williams was a member of the State Tax Commission of 1901-2 and assisted in drafting the bills which were the basis of the new tax system adopted in 1904. From 1903 to 1908, he was a member of the State University Board of Regents and took great interest in the duties of that position.

In 1908 he was the Republican nominee for the supreme bench, and was elected. He has served two terms as president of that august tribunal. His painstaking application to his judicial duties, and his clear and comprehensive written opinions, have won the commendation of the bar of the State. His judicial temperament, persistent industry and physical vigor give promise of long continued usefulness on the bench.

Judge Williams is a thirty-second degree Mason, an active official in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is identified with several charitable organizations. His public spirit is shown in the uniform interest he takes in community betterment and the State's welfare.

HAROLD A. RITZ (Republican), is a citizen of Bluefield, in the southern tier of counties, but was born in the northern Panhandle. Wheeling is his birthplace and the date of his birth was July 25, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of the State and graduated from Marshall College at Huntington in 1889. In 1899-90, he taught public school in Wayne county. Soon after he began the study of law and after passing the required bar examination he was admitted in 1894, and located in Bluefield at the age of 21, for the practice of his profession. His thorough preparation caused him to take high rank as a lawyer and his splendid physique enabled him to perform all the work of the large practice that almost immediately came to him in that section of the State, which developed so rapidly. He was engaged in nearly all the important litigation in the courts in which he practiced.

In 1906, when a vacancy occurred in the office of Circuit Judge of the Eighth Circuit, Judge Ritz was appointed by Governor Dawson and served most acceptably from June to December of that year. He also served on Governor Dawson's staff as Aide de Camp. In 1909 President Taft appointed Judge Ritz U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, and he ably

discharged the duties of that responsible office for a full term of four years. After the expiration of his term of office he resumed his lucrative practice at Bluefield.

On August 10, 1916, with Judge Miller, he was nominated by the Republican party as a candidate for the highest State tribunal and was elected at the ensuing general election. His large experience as a trained lawyer and his marked judicial temperament qualified him to enter upon the discharge of his appellate duties with a high order of merit. From the very beginning of his term he has rendered able service, and the supreme bench has been greatly strengthened by the acquisition of his vigorous and pronounced judicial powers.

**WILLIAM BURDETTE MATHEWS** (Republican), the efficient Clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, was born August 27, 1866, at Round Bottom (once owned by George Washington), Marshall county, this State. He taught school for six years, three as principal of the McMechen public schools. He received the degree of A. M. from Waynesburg (Pa.) College and LL. B. from Columbian (now George Washington) University, Washington, D. C. He was admitted to the bar in 1892. He practiced law in the District of Columbia, Moundsville and Charleston. He served as Chief Clerk of the State Auditor's office and as Assistant Attorney General under Attorney General Freer.

Mr. Mathews is a Republican and served as Secretary of the Marshall County Executive Committee in 1896. In 1900 he acted as President of the State League of Republican Clubs, and presided over its convention at Parkersburg. The same year he was chosen a McKinley and Roosevelt elector to fill a vacancy in the electoral college. He also has been State President of the Epworth League, twice a delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, and in 1911 was a delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference at Toronto, Canada.

For four years—1902-6—he was a member of the Charleston Common Council and as Chairman of the Finance Committee of that body he instituted a greatly improved fiscal system.

He is treasurer of the Bar Association of the City of Charleston and has long been a member of the State and American Bar Associations. He is a member of the Masonic bodies, the Elks and other orders.

Mr. Mathews is State Chairman of the Four Minute Men, organized under authority of the Committee on Public Information.

## **PART VI**

### **WEST VIRGINIA IN THE WAR.**

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## THE NEW APOCALYPSE.

By Marshall Higginbotham.

Dedicated to the American Soldier and Sailor. "whose gun, loaded with a principle, brought down not a Man, but a System."

Ring, ring the bells, the Nation's righteous wrath,  
In armed might, strikes down the boastful foe!  
Tell it in Askelon! voice it in Gath!  
To the world's end let joyous tidings go!

Doomed is the tyrant—fixed is the decree—  
The terror of the damned is his; his shame  
But not his power shall live—men shall be free—  
America, how glorious is thy name!

Cometh the day, by prophets glimpsed of old,  
Filled with delight and the pomegranate breath;  
Freedom and Peace, they come, in heavenly mould,  
Earth-wrought, albeit, through fire and blood and death!

Rejoice! O World, rejoice! Let angels sing  
That our bold fathers, with a mighty will,  
The Nation of redemption built! The King,  
The King, our Lord the King—He ruleth still!

Our armies move—the earth shall flower again;  
Our cannon speak—the sea shall have her ships;  
Brave mothers of our strong, heroic men,  
Your travail birthed the New Apocalypse!

And who shall stay the legions of the right—  
What enemy escape the avenging rod—  
What limit circumscribe that Holy might  
Of patriot strength linked with the strength of God!



# WEST VIRGINIA IN THE WAR

## OUR STATE AND THE WAR PROGRAM.

BY J. NO. J. CORNWELL,

Governor of West Virginia.

A state of war against Germany was declared by the congress of the United States on April 6, 1917. I became Governor of West Virginia on March 4, 1917, only thirty three days before it was officially recognized by constitutional authority that Germany had been making war on the United States of America. Consequently, practically my entire time, as the chief executive of the State, has been consumed with war work and those industrial, social and commercial problems growing out of the prosecution of the war.

When I was inaugurated Governor of West Virginia the world was in the throes of the greatest cataclysm that ever engulfed the peoples of civilized nations, but comparatively few of us realized, even then, that in the brief period to follow, our own country would be forced to take up arms against Germany to protect the lives and property of our citizens and to preserve our national honor.

As chief executive of the State I had naturally anticipated that my administration would be concerned solely with the internal affairs of the State. My campaign for the governorship—to which the people gave their assent—was made on matters affecting our State system of government. I had deemed it necessary to provide a more efficient and a more economical method of making appropriations and expenditures of the public revenue. I had desired to devote the greater part of my administration to the nation-wide advertising and the consequential development of our great resources, mineral and agricultural.

### Aim of Present Administration.

May I be permitted to say here that the chief aim of my administration was to try to unite and solidify the people of our great State; to try to eliminate political prejudices; to help the people forget racial characteristics and to promote unity of purpose, causing all to understand that our common aim and inspiration should be to make West Virginia a better place for all of us to live in.

However, when war descended upon the American people, when their rights on the high seas became a matter of dispute with another nation, when millions of American freemen were to be summoned from peaceful pursuits to defend the nation's honor in military service, all other considerations naturally became submerged to the successful prosecution of the war.

That the act of congress, recognizing a state of war, has merged our people in West Virginia into a closer unit of American brotherhood, there is no doubt. The ends for which I hoped to strive in time of peace have

at least been promoted by our common cause in a year and a half of war and, while the price has been paid in the blood of our kinsmen it has not been without some compensation.

#### United for Common Defense.

Those of our families and friends who have died on foreign soil fighting the greatest battles ever waged by mortal man for the safety of the world, or who have died in camps where they were being made into soldiers, have caused all West Virginians to feel more keenly—even through a grief that the years can but little assuage—the ties of kindred and the unity of common impulse, purpose and direction. Let us hope and trust that under their inspiration has been provided the full assurance that hereafter all West Virginians will be firmly united in defense of common aims, that partisan tyranny has been subdued if not eradicated, and that brave men—no matter what political beliefs they may entertain—regardless of their form of religious worship, and forgetful of racial prejudices, may work together in common unison for the common destiny of West Virginia and its splendid citizenship.

While I have been advised by the author of the "Blue Book" that the heads of the several war administrations and departments have been solicited to provide a narrative of their achievements since the outbreak of the war, and while I do not desire to trespass on their various and several fields of war endeavor, I deem it but fair to the people of the whole State to say that West Virginia has not failed, at any time, in any matter, to respond to the desires of those in authority when a request has been made.

#### Execution of Selective Service Act.

Soon after the declaration of war, Provost Marshal General Enoch H. Crowder called upon the Governor of West Virginia, in accordance with the direction of the Secretary of War, to prepare for the raising of West Virginia's quota of the National Army through the operation of the selective service law.

Before the act was approved by congress Col. George S. Wallace, of Huntington, had been made the draft executive of the State by appointment of the Governor, which was later approved by the Provost Marshal General, and together we made the necessary plans for the execution of the law through the selection of local boards in the several counties of the State, and the two district boards, so that on June 5, 1917—less than two months after the declaration of war—the local machinery had been perfected in each county for the raising of West Virginia's quota. On that date the first registration was made.

Through the successive administrations of Colonel Wallace, who was later called to Washington and sent to France attached to the Judge Advocate General's Department; Captain Breckenridge Jones, later called to Washington to serve on the staff of the Provost Marshal General, and under the present draft executive Captain Fleming N. Alderson, the selective service machinery has been as perfect as men are capable of making it.

The work of the district and local boards, registering, classifying and selecting men for military service, has been tedious and exacting. It is not within the power of human beings to perform such a task to the satisfaction of everybody, but I can not allow this opportunity to pass without recording my testimony as to the unselfish, patriotic and self sacrificing spirit manifested by the great majority of the members of the boards. Of course there have been some failures, but often where there was criticism the persons making it did not understand fully the situation or did not have at hand all the facts. Numerous exhaustive investigations of complaints filed with me against the action of certain boards almost invariably proved either a misunderstanding or a personal prejudice. The selection of millions of fighting men from among our civil population with expedition and with the slightest friction in a few States—with absolutely none in West Virginia—was a performance at once novel and unique in the history of humankind.

It is not unnatural that, with the responsibility for that work resting upon the Governor. I should feel a pride in the performance of our State.

#### West Virginia at Top of States.

Despite bad communication with many interior counties, West Virginia was among the first to complete and report the result of the first registration. Its per capita cost was among the lowest of the States and out of the class of registrants of June 5th, 1918, it developed a higher percentage of fighting men than any State in the Union, 64.7 percent. North Dakota coming next with 58.7 percent, while Connecticut fell to 28.4 percent. Among my priceless possessions is a chart showing the standing of the several States, presented to me personally by General Crowder, on which he autographed the following.

“Presented to the Governor of West Virginia with the congratulations and compliments of E. H. Crowder, Provost Marshal General.”

While General Crowder gave me the congratulations, they properly belong to the members of the boards who did their work in such a faithful and conscientious manner.

A table printed elsewhere in this book will show the number of men registered on each registration day and the number sent to camp under each call up to the time this is written. However, it must not be forgotten that beside the thousands of volunteers in the army and navy, the State also sent into the service two regiments of national guard, which were recruited to war strength. These two regiments were mobilized by me in April and May, 1917—the First regiment at Fairmont and the Second regiment at Charleston. After doing guard duty on lines of communication for a time, they were sent to Camp Shelby, at Hattiesburg, Mississippi, in the autumn of 1917, where they underwent training until they were sent abroad in 1918.

The Council of National Defense called a conference of Governors and State representatives at Washington May 2nd and 3rd, 1917, for the purpose of outlining as far as was advisable, the Federal Government's plans and to secure a co-ordination of State and Federal Government efforts. This was my first personal contact with any part of the federal war or-

ganization. Immediately thereafter I began trying to carry out the national program, the first effort being toward greater food production. The special session of the Legislature followed shortly thereafter, with the adoption of a series of war acts, including the State council of defense act, the deputy sheriff law for home defense and the first compulsory work law passed in the United States, the direct result, I think, of a census of idlers I caused to be taken prior to the assembling of the Legislature.

#### War Opposition Overcome.

At that time there was considerable unrest in some of the coal fields and a few sporadic strikes. It would serve no good purpose to conceal the fact that in some sections, among some people, there was opposition to the war and the selective service law—not defiant opposition, but sufficient to give no little anxiety to those charged with the enforcement of it. This speedily vanished in the face of public discussion and the unanimity with which the people of the State of all classes, professions and avocations took up the burdens the war imposed, has not only been gratifying but truly inspiring. The wage workers, organized and unorganized, have responded to every appeal to the very limit of their respective abilities. The officers and members of the various labor organizations have constituted—with a very few exceptions—a potent army of defensive support of the men in uniform.

The state's record in the various war-work activities is one of which its citizens may very well be proud. As the second coal-producing State in the Union—furnishing the smokeless coals used on our war ships as well as bi-product coals, so essential in the manufacture of munitions and explosives—a tremendous task was imposed upon operators and mine workers alike. Despite the loss of man power the coal production was well maintained. The supply of fuel, coal, oil, gasoline, and natural gas which West Virginia contributed, has been a mighty factor in the prosecution of the War.

#### Generous Subscriptions for War.

The State and its citizens have likewise met the calls upon them for funds—not only in the several Liberty Loan campaigns, over-subscribing their allotment each time—but for all other purposes also.

In the first Red Cross drive the State was allotted \$500,000 and subscribed \$580,000. In the second drive its allotment was \$700,000 and it subscribed \$1,276,000. In the first Y. M. C. A. drive the allotment was \$30,000 while \$35,825.19 was subscribed. In the second Y. M. C. A. campaign the allotment was \$250,000 with subscriptions of \$317,000. With an allotment of \$30,000 for the Salvation Army War Fund, \$33,770.34 was subscribed. The Liberty Loan allotments and subscriptions are given elsewhere in detail and show gratifying results, especially in the fourth campaign which came just at a time when the epidemic of Spanish influenza was sweeping over the State, which prevented public meetings and proved a great hardship.



JESSE V. SULLIVAN, OF CHARLESTON,  
Secretary Advisory State Council of Defense.

As this is written Germany and Austria are suggesting an armistice and talking peace. As yet it is a German peace of which they still dream—a peace not of honor, but a peace of plunder, a peace that will save Germany from any of the devastation she has inflicted on Belgium, France, Poland, Roumania and Servia; a peace that will enable her to retain the loot she has taken and to hold Russia for future exploitation. But if she is not forced to surrender now she will be later, and peace will come, a peace of justice according, not to German brute force, but in accordance with American ideals and principles as enunciated by President Wilson and which have found an echo even in the hearts of some of the disillusioned Austrian and German subjects.

#### The Problems of Peace.

Peace, when it comes, will present its problems no less than war. Those problems will not be presented to the Federal Government alone. Our State will be confronted with its share. The war has brought West Virginia to the attention of the country as it was never seen before. The whole war program hinged upon West Virginia coal, gas and oil. That commanding position must be maintained. Instead of lapsing into partisan schemes and partisan wrangles, the unity of war times must be continued not only through the period of reconstruction and readjustment but throughout all the years to come. In that way the State will come into its own. In that way our civic, social and moral life, as well as our economic condition will be improved and the State made a better place in which to abide and our people finer and happier.

To that end I here make an appeal to all the people.

#### STATE COUNCILS OF DEFENSE.

By JESSE V. SULLIVAN,

Secretary Advisory Council of Defense.

By resolution of the National Congress adopted in August, 1916, the Council of National Defense was created for the express purpose of creating relations which would render possible in time of need "the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the Nation".

There are now forty-eight State Councils of Defense—one representing each State of the Union—each of which is the outgrowth of the Council of National Defense.

When Congress created the Council of National Defense it provided that it should consist of the following members of the Cabinet:

The Secretary of War;  
The Secretary of the Navy;  
The Secretary of Agriculture;  
The Secretary of the Interior;  
The Secretary of Commerce; and,  
The Secretary of Labor.

In addition the President was authorized by Congress to appoint an Advisory Commission of seven civilians for the Council of National Defense and the following were named:

Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Chairman of the Committee on Communication and Transportation;

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, Chairman of the Committee on Labor;

Howard E. Coffin, Vice-President of the Hudson Motor Car Company, Chairman of the Committee on Munitions and Manufacturing;

Julius Rosenwald, President Sears, Roebuck & Company, Chairman of the Committee on Supplies;

Bernard M. Baruch, expert in commerce and finance, Chairman of the Committee on Raw Materials;

Dr. Franklin Martin, Chairman of Committee on Medicine and Sanitation.

Dr. Hollis Godfrey, President of Drexel Institute, Chairman of Committee on Science, Research and Engineering.

Many special committees were created by the Council of National Defense which brought together hundreds of experts from each State in the Union, many of whom served the government without compensation and others who were in official authority at a fixed compensation of \$1.00 per year.

#### First State Council of Defense.

West Virginia's first State Council of Defense was an unofficial body summoned to the Capitol by Governor Cornwell and was comprised of State leaders in industrial, labor, commercial, agricultural and other lines of endeavor and all the surviving ex-governors of the State. It met, created an executive committee and offered to the State executive a number of valuable suggestions on the mobilization of the State's resources.

The declaration of Congress that a state of war existed between the government of the United States and the Imperial Government of Germany was approved on April 6, 1917. The Council of National Defense had then been organized for a number of months and had made a partial survey of the resources of the Nation. Immediately after the declaration of war, the authorities at Washington asked the several States of the Union to organize State Councils of Defense to cooperate with the national body. A meeting was held at Washington on May 2, 1917, exactly one month after the war resolution had been introduced in Congress, which was attended by the Governors of many of our States and their representatives. At this meeting the initial plans of the authorities of the Federal Government to prosecute the war vigorously and successfully were discussed. The support of all the States was solicited by Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, who presided at the Conference.

Prior to the conference at Washington Governor Cornwell had convoked the Legislature of West Virginia in special session to enact legislation that would strengthen the arm of the State in cooperating with the National Government in aims directed toward the prosecution of the war.

On May 14, 1917, the Legislature of West Virginia met in special session at the Capitol and there was absent from the Session one member of the State Senate, Hon. Roy E. Parrish of Clarksburg, then in training at the First Officers' training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, who later made the supreme sacrifice on the soil of France *in behalf* of his State and Nation. Hon. Wells Goodykoontz, of Williamson, president of the Senate, presided over its deliberations and Hon. Joseph S. Thurmond, of Alderson, was the Speaker of the House in this notable war session of the State Legislature. Governor Cornwell sent a forceful message to the legislative branch of the government on the subject of war legislation.

This second extraordinary session of the State Legislature was convened on May 14, as previously stated, and adjourned on May 26, following the enactment of legislation which was deemed necessary to fully mobilize the resources of West Virginia and throw the entire resources of the State to the support of the National Government in the crisis forced by Germany by her ruthless warfare on the seas and her repeated failures to respect the national honor of America. Among the measures enacted by the special or extraordinary session of the Legislature were the following acts with reference to the prosecution of the war:

#### War Measures Enacted by Legislature.

(1) An act creating the Executive and Advisory State Councils of Defense.

(2) An act providing for a direct levy of two cents and an excise corporation tax of one-fourth of one percent levied on the net earnings of corporations to create a war defense fund.

(3) An act relating to the protection of sheep and the conservation of the food supply by providing for the licensing of dogs.

(4) An act empowering sheriffs and County Courts to appoint special deputy police for the protection of the lives and properties of the people of West Virginia.

(5) An act to prevent idleness and vagrancy in West Virginia during the continuance of the war.

(6) An act to permit registered voters required by military duty to their States or to the United States to be absent from their voting precincts on the day of the election to vote by registered mail.

(7) An act to punish speculation for the purpose of cornering the market in foodstuffs, fuel, or the necessities of life.

The act creating the State Councils of Defense gave broad and practically plenary powers to the Executive State Council of Defense, which consists of all the elective state officers. The personnel is as follows:

Governor John J. Cornwell, chairman; Secretary of State, Houston G. Young, secretary; and Auditor John S. Darst, State Superintendent of Schools M. P. Shawkey, Attorney General E. T. England, Treasurer Wm. S. Johnson, and Commissioner of Agriculture Jas. H. Stewart, members.

This act vested practically all control on war matters initiated by the State in the Executive State Council of Defense. This Executive Council was given power to subpoena witnesses and require their testimony, compel the production of accountbooks, files and all documents relative to an



investigation or matter which might be taken under consideration or investigation. The specific duties of the Executive Council are set forth in the Act as follows:

#### Duties of State Council of Defense.

"To adopt, publish and enforce all reasonable rules and regulations governing the operation of railroads, mills, mines, manufacturing plants and other industrial works in this State and for the conservation of the resources of this State, insofar as such rules and regulations are not in conflict with the rules and regulations adopted by the Council of National Defense; to employ assistants; to create and appoint bureaus and committees from the Advisory Council and perform such other acts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

"To cooperate with and assist the Council of National Defense in the execution of the duties prescribed by an act of Congress of the United States approved August twenty-nine, one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, entitled 'an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June thirty, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and for other purposes,' or any acts amendatory thereof or supplemental or additional thereto, and the orders, rules and regulations issued thereunder by the National Council of Defense.

"To suppress insurrections or rebellions and to carry out within the State of West Virginia such plans of national defense as are mutually agreed upon between it and the Council of National Defense.

"To cause to be taken a census and inventory of the resources of the state in men and materials, to make investigation and report to the governor the location and availability of military supplies, and the location and capacity of railroads, automobiles and all other means of transportation and convenience within the state so as to determine their availability for military purposes of the state, and to render possible the expeditious mobilization and concentration of state troops and supplies at points of defense and military advantage.

"To give information to producers of materials as to supplies needed by such military forces.

"And in general to take such steps as may be, in the opinion of said councils, necessary or advisable for the public defense and security, for the protection of routes of communication; for the public care and assistance of individuals and classes upon whom the hardships of war would fall most heavily; for the development of the resources of the state, particularly those from which will be derived the supplies of food and other commodities upon which the conduct of war makes a special drain; to regulate food and fuel prices; to encourage the military training of the citizens of the state, and such other measures as may be necessary to meet the exigencies of all situations occasioned by war, if not in conflict with any rule promulgated by the National Council of Defense."

#### Advisory State Council of Defense.

The members of the Advisory Council which were to be appointed by the Governor were empowered and authorized to make any suggestions, in-

quiries or investigations as might be authorized by the Executive Council or to render such services or perform such duties as might be required by the Executive body. The personnel of the Advisory State Council of Defense as named by Governor Cornwell on May 29th, 1917, pursuant to the terms of the act consisted of:

- C. P. Snow, Huntington, President of the State Board of Trade,
- D. A. Arnold, Keyser, President State Horticultural Society,
- T. C. Atkeson, Buffalo, Master State Grange,
- A. B. C. Bray, Ronceverte, President State Bankers' Association,
- G. H. Caperton, Charleston, coal operator,
- Mrs. Joseph G. Cochran, Parkersburg, President Federation of Women's Clubs,
- Dr. John Lee Coulter, Morgantown, Dean of the College of Agriculture,
- Howard Gore, Clarksburg, President State Live Stock Association,
- Lynn S. Hornor, Clarksburg, President West Virginia Natural Gas Association,
- Frank Keegan, Wheeling, General Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad,
- W. C. McConaughy, Parkersburg, President Wholesale Grocers' Association,
- G. O. Nagle, Wheeling, President Manufacturers' Association,
- Dr. J. E. Rader, Huntington, President State Medical Association,
- William Rogers, Fairmont, President State Federation of Labor,
- C. A. Short, Shinnston, President West Virginia Lumber and Supply Dealers' Association.

Mr. Bray, of Ronceverte, resigned as a member of the Advisory State Council in October, 1917, following the expiration of his term as president of the State Bankers' Association. He was succeeded by H. O. Ale-shire, of Huntington. Frank Keegan, of Wheeling, also resigned as a member of the Advisory Council and his successor is J. W. Scott, of Wheeling.

Following the selection of the writer as Secretary of the Advisory Council of Defense and his designation by the chairman and secretary of the Executive State Council as their official representative, headquarters of the Council were opened in the rooms of the Capitol which had previously been occupied by the clerk of the House of Delegates. These official quarters were opened on July 1, 1917.

#### Food Production and Conservation.

Prior to that time the Governor of the State, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Extension Department of the State University had been waging an effective campaign to "help West Virginia feed herself". Although a large army of men had been registered for military service in West Virginia and skilled men were being called from the farms and the mines into war industries, a splendid showing was made by the State in the increased production of food.

About the same time the necessity for the conservation of foods of the most nutritious value, including meats, fats, sugar and wheat, became generally recognized throughout West Virginia and the Nation as the result of an intensive campaign made by the Federal Food Administrator, Herbert Hoover, for conservation of these foods to permit their exportation to France to feed our soldiers and to the allied countries to assist in the feeding of their populations; the larger part of the man power of the Allies having been forced to the battle fronts.

One of the first tasks imposed upon the State Council of Defense was a campaign for the voluntary enlistment of the housewives of West Virginia in the voluntary movement for the conservation of these foodstuffs. With the aid of the women's defense organization, headed by Mrs. Joseph G. Cochran, of Parkersburg, a member of the Advisory State Council, 80,000 postcards were distributed by the women of the State and housewives asked to sign the same and mail them to the United States Food Administration and on which they pledged themselves to help win the war by obeying the rules and regulations of the Food Administration. Although the conservation sentiment, that later manifested itself throughout the State and Nation, had not become prevalent in the rural districts of the State at that time, a large percentage of these cards were signed and sent to Washington.

The initial food-pledge campaign was made before the appointment of the State Food Administrator and subsequent to his appointment a second and more intensive campaign, where the women of the State with other forces, attempted to visit every family, was much more effective in impressing upon the people the necessity for food conservation and in achieving voluntary results which were effective in saving thousands of lives among the people of the Allied nations. This second campaign was waged during the week of October 28th to November 4th. Chas. H. Hall, of Pittstown, Pa., was sent here by the Federal Food Administration as its field representative to assist in the organization and campaign. J. Frank Marsh, secretary of the State Board of Regents, was designated as the secretary of this food pledge campaign which was conducted from the headquarters of the State Council of Defense.

Prior to the second food pledge campaign the organization of County Councils of Defense in each county of the State had been effected and they were of material value in this food campaign, as was the women's organization.

#### Support of Aviation School.

One of the first official acts of the Executive State Council of Defense taken at the meeting held on May 29, 1917, was a contribution made by that body to Louis Bennett Jr., of Weston, who made application for aid in the training of a dozen aviators at Beech Bottom near Wheeling, to be attached to the military department of the United States army. Mr. Bennett made a personal contribution to this patriotic work and he was given \$10,000 by the Executive Council to help carry on the training of the aviators. Bennett was flying with the Royal Flying Corps when his plane came down behind the German lines and he was reported missing.

The first official service rendered by the State Council in behalf of any of the official or quasi-official war organizations operating with the army was a resolution adopted by the Executive Council of Defense on June 12, 1917, when the Council requested the Governor and Chairman to instruct the members of the Advisory State Council to immediately organize committees for the prosecution of the first Red Cross campaign which was to end on June 26 so that West Virginia's portion of the \$100,000,000 Red Cross war fund would be subscribed. At this same meeting the State Council agreed that no effort would be made to raise an additional regiment of infantry as a unit of the State's National Guard.

On June 22, 1917, the first joint meeting of the Executive and Advisory Councils was held at the Capitol and plans were discussed providing that when inquiries or investigations were necessary, the Executive Council would delegate such work to the members of the Advisory Council as stipulated by the Act of the Legislature.

#### Organizing Social Forces.

Another early act of the Executive Council was the bringing to West Virginia of Dr. Hastings H. Hart, of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York City, to make a survey of the State's institutions, not only with reference to the ability of the State to care for tubercular or crippled soldiers, at the existing institutions, but to report as to the most feasible and practicable method of caring for the dependent families of men in the military service of their country, as well as the proper organization of the social forces of the State.

Dr. Hart brought with him to West Virginia Chas. L. Stonaker, of Newark, New Jersey, Secretary of the State Charities Aid and Prison Reform Association, who with James S. Lakin of the Board of Control visited the State institutions, making a survey of their resources. The report of Dr. Hart, known as "A Suggested Program for the Executive State Council of Defense" was based on the study made by Mr. Stonaker. It was printed and circulated in every State of the Union. Dr. Hart, well known throughout the Nation in sociological work, later met with the State Conference of Charities and Correction at Fairmont on December 4, 1917, and made an address on his report. This latter meeting was attended by representatives of the County Councils of Defense from many sections of the State. Some of his recommendations have been carried out and the social program that he suggested has received the careful study of many of the students of sociological problems in the State. With the end of the war his suggestions have added import.

#### Increased Production of Coal.

Early in the war it became apparent to those who were in authority in West Virginia that the production of coal in the State was of the utmost value to the Nation. The coals from the celebrated New River and Pocahontas fields were being used exclusively by the Navy. The conservation of the product was not of such importance in West Virginia as in many other States because of the great quantity of natural gas consumed

within the borders of the commonwealth, but West Virginia was the second coal producing State of the Union, and as coal was the prime essential of the war in the production of the materials which would supply our armies and the Allies, the relative importance of the State was determined largely by the production of this commodity.

Through the coal fields the State Council of Defense sent a number of returned soldiers who depicted to the miners the necessities that existed for increased production. One of these returned soldiers was sent here by General John J. Pershing. He was Private Herbert N. Nicholas, of Rhode Island, who was one of the first 50 American soldiers who were returned to the States after seeing service in France. Two British officers, Major L. Gordon Sandford and Captain E. Lucas Guest were also effective in impressing the miners of the State with firsthand information from the warfare which was going on 3,000 miles away. The West Virginia Coal Association and the several district mining associations were also engaged in the same work with the same purpose in view, while the Emergency Fleet Corporation sent a number of speakers into the several districts of the State.

Many complaints received concerning the illicit distilling and sale of intoxicating liquors in the mining districts, thus retarding the production of coal, resulted in the Executive Council making an appropriation of \$10,000 upon the application of State Commissioner Walter S. Hallanan which would permit that official to send deputies into the affected districts:

Notwithstanding the serious inroads made on the mine labor supply by the application of the selective service system, many experienced miners being taken from the several coal districts, the miners of West Virginia, as well as the coal operators, proved their patriotism by increasing the tonnage of the State.

#### Various Other Activities.

Since the creation of the State Council of Defense it has authorized the formation of four companies of "home defense guards" in the cities of Huntington, Point Pleasant, Morgantown and White Sulphur Springs. The company at Huntington saw service when a detail accompanied a United States Marshal to Mingo and Lincoln counties to round up a number of army deserters and military slackers who had killed a party of officers who had attempted the arrest of the slackers.

In response to the request of the Council of National Defense the State Council of Defense appointed an Auxiliary Advisory Council of Defense, consisting of a number of colored men and women who had been prominent in the affairs of the Negro race. John C. Gilmer was elected secretary of this organization and effected an organization of the Negroes in the counties where this race is most populous. He also waged a continuous and effective publicity campaign among the colored population in behalf of every war activity in which the people of the State have been engaged.

One step taken by the Executive Council upon the petition of the colored population which seemed to meet with general approval was the adoption of a resolution barring "The Birth of a Nation," a motion picture

film which the Negro race opposed on the ground that it was calculated to incite race prejudice at a time when there should be a unity of thought and action on the part of the citizenship of the State.

State Geologist I. C. White, of Morgantown, with a corps of assistants, is now engaged in the making of a map of West Virginia which will give certain information of importance to the War Department of the Federal Government. This work was authorized by the Executive Council upon the request of representatives of the War Department.

#### Publicity and Information.

The State Council of Defense has been responsible for an unceasing publicity campaign of education and the dissemination of a large amount of war information among the people of the State. The press, loyal to the core, has been a great factor in stimulating the patriotic efforts of the population and while at first there was inclined to be some opposition to the selective service law, the situation continually improved until there was unity of sentiment that the war must be won regardless of the sacrifice. A war pageant was brought into the State by the Council soon after it was organized as a means of stirring the people to a realization of the immensity of the struggle. Newspaper columns were filled with patriotic propaganda and hundreds of thousands reached by other means of communication.

At the suggestion of the State Council of Defense William Burdette Mathews, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals, was appointed the State Director of the Four Minute Men by the Committee on Public Information. He immediately began an organization that has reached into every county of the State and which reached the zenith of success in the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign which ended on October 19, 1918. These Four Minute Men have carried the spoken word of patriotism into every motion picture house in West Virginia and almost into every schoolhouse. There has been the closest cooperation between the State Council organization and the Four Minute Men organization.

The Council of Defense organization has given effective cooperation in the successful prosecution of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Liberty Loan campaigns; in the First and Second Red Cross campaigns; in the First and Second Y. M. C. A. war fund campaigns and in the United War Work campaign. It has cooperated with the War Savings organization, the Food Administration and the Fuel Administration. With the aid of the county organizations, the State Council early in 1918 sought to secure the reform of the retail delivery service for the sole purpose of saving manpower and materials needed in more vital service and with the same agencies and through the press sought to promote a thrift and economy campaign.

#### Legal Booklet Published.

In the interest of the West Virginia soldier in the military service, the Council published a legal booklet containing a digest of the war risk insurance law, the civil rights act affecting soldiers and other laws which

the citizen should become familiar with before engaging in warfare. The booklet was completed by the Central Legal Advisory Committee consisting of Wells Goodykoontz, of Williamson; Attorney General E. T. England; J. W. Vandervort, of Parkersburg, and Fleming N. Alderson, of Richwood. More than 30,000 copies were circulated among the men in the military service, through the county councils of defense and the county legal advisory committees.

That the construction of all building projects not absolutely necessary should be discontinued during the period of the war in order to release labor and materials, as well as capital, for war purposes, was advocated by the War Industries Board and on October 19, 1918, a State Committee on Proposed Construction was appointed by the Executive Council, consisting of James S. Lakin, member of the Board of Control, Chairman; G. R. C. Wiles, member of the Public Service Commission, and David W. Patterson, of Charleston. This committee has for its task the consideration of every application for a building permit, the dealers in building materials having entered into a contract with the War Industries Board that they would not sell their products for building purposes without permits.

#### Local Building Representatives.

In each county the County Council of Defense has an appointee who is the local building representative and a person proposing a building project must make a statement under oath showing the character of building and the necessity for same and file it with this local building representative. The representatives of the committee in the several counties are:

Barbour, E. W. S. Kennedy, Philippi; Berkeley, John T. Nadenbousch, Martinsburg; Boone, A. H. Sutphin, Madison; Braxton, F. D. Stalnaker, Sutton; Brooke, C. S. Underwood, Wellsburg; Cabell, S. G. Biggs, Huntington; Calhoun, Fred S. Hathaway, Grantsville; Clay, Richard Butcher, Clay; Doddridge, V. B. Lowther, New Milton; Fayette, George Love, Fayetteville; Gilmer, Fred Lewis, Glenville; Grant, L. J. Forman, Petersburg; Greenbrier, A. E. Creigh, Ronceverte; Hampshire, James W. Crawford, Romney; Hancock, H. H. Robb, New Cumberland; Hardy, Thomas J. Bergdoll, Moorefield; Harrison, Harry C. Hoffman, Clarksburg; Jackson, J. C. Staats, Ripley; Jefferson, P. P. Nelson, Charles Town; Kanawha, J. B. Bond, Charleston; Lewis, John C. Roane, Weston; Lincoln, Jacob D. Smith, Hamlin; Marion, C. S. Riggs, Fairmont; Marshall, W. W. Henderson, Moundsville; Mason, J. T. Beale, Pt. Pleasant; Mercer, C. B. Hancock, Bluefield; Mineral, F. L. Fredlock, Piedmont; Mingo, D. M. Good, Williamson; Monongalia, E. M. Grant, Morgantown; Monroe, S. B. Leach, Union; Morgan, H. M. Rupenthal, Berkeley Springs; McDowell, B. F. Williams, Welch; Nicholas, Edwin Hamilton, Summersville; Ohio, Fred F. Farris, Wheeling; Pendleton, Gordon Boggs, Franklin; Pleasants, A. D. Hannen, Belmont; Pocahontas, E. D. King, Marlinton; Preston, Charles Spindler, Kingwood; Putnam, Jerome Dudding, Winfield; Raleigh, G. C. Hedrick, Beckley; Randolph, G. N. Wilson, Elkins; Roane, E. W. McKown, Spencer; Summers, O. P. Vines, Hinton; Taylor, Creed O. Newton, Grayton; Tucker, Clarence B. Pifer, Parsons, Tyler, D. E. Curran, Sistersville; Upshur, E. W. Martin, Buckhannon; Wayne, Claude Newman, Wayne;

Wetzel, R. H. Sayre, New Martinsville; Wirt, C. H. Clinton, Elizabeth; Wood, C. W. Dowling, Williamstown; Wyoming, Grover C. Worrell, Mullens.

#### State War Convention.

A closer understanding of their duties was conveyed to the County Councils of Defense when their Chairmen or representatives met here September 17-18, 1918, with the Chairmen of the Liberty Loan Committees and the County Chairmen of the Four Minute Men in a State war convention, devoted principally to a discussion of plans of organization, primarily for the Fourth Liberty Loan, but also for other war activities.

As the State representative of the United States Department of Labor to assist in the solution of the problems growing out of the manpower shortage, the State Council recommended the appointment of State Commissioner of Labor Samuel B. Montgomery, who is the State Director of the United States Public Service Reserve. He appointed agents in each county of the State in building up a reserve of skilled labor for war industries. His first task was the enrollment of shipyards volunteers and the county councils of defense cooperated with the Commissioner and his enrolling agents.

All the members of the Executive Council have been engaged in patriotic work during the period of the war. The Chairman has probably made more speeches than any Governor the State has had, appealing for the support of the entire population in the successful prosecution of the war. The Auditor and Attorney General have made many addresses on various phases of war work. The Secretary of State has been the executive secretary of the State Council and also the State Director of the Boys Working Reserve, affiliated with the federal Department of Labor. The Commissioner of Agriculture organized the Patriotic Garden League to promote the raising of food products. The State Superintendent of Schools has given personal service of great value and has also brought the school organization behind every patriotic movement. The State Treasurer has answered every call and given his support to the war cause.

#### Compulsory Work Law.

West Virginia led all other States of the Union in the early definition of the moral duty of the citizen to support those who had been privileged to fight for the Nation.

The Legislature meeting in May, the month following the declaration of war, enacted the first compulsory work law ever enacted in any State, and its enactment together with the subsequent enforcement of the law has been the object of observation throughout the country.

At the outbreak of the war those in authority in West Virginia seemed to grasp the necessity that existed for every one to support the fighting men. Our observation of the conduct of the war by the European belligerents taught us to know that it was to be a war in which the whole, united nation must engage and serve, if not on the battlefield, then in the mine, in the mill, on the farm. It has been aptly stated that General



Pershing's line of communication extended from "No Man's Land" to San Francisco.

The enactment of the original compulsory work law was due primarily to a census of idlers taken by the municipal police in the cities and towns of the State at the instance and under the direction of Governor John J. Cornwell.

This census showed an amazing number of idlers and unemployed in the municipalities of the State and when the executive sent his message to the special session of the Legislature, he remarked that "It is almost inconceivable where there is a great shortage of labor on the farms, in the factories and in the mines, and the nation is in a great war urging every man, woman and child to conserve food supplies and produce something, thousands of young able-bodied men should be idle in the cities and towns of this industrial State, idle not because they cannot get work, but because they do not want it. Idleness must be penalized. Public sentiment will be so aroused that it will be impossible for the idle person to live content in any community. In this crisis, idleness is unpatriotic."

#### Delegate John Drafts Original Law.

The compulsory work law was drafted by W. S. John, member of the House of Delegates, from Monongalia county, who came to Charleston with several other members of the Legislature at the request of Governor Cornwell to draft tentative war measures for the consideration of the lawmaking body. Delegate John in a letter to the writer, says:

"When I studied that part of Governor Cornwell's message, I could only see that the failure of every able-bodied man, rich or poor, to produce commodities or support for this war would be guilty of neglect of a high moral duty. Unless producing something useful instead of consuming, he would be a dead weight on society and a slacker. The failure being a moral crime ought also be a legal crime. The ordinary vagrancy laws in existence in nearly every State and municipality were directed against the criminal and the worthless. But in this war it was felt the rich and able-bodied must serve in some useful and productive occupation. The Governor's message on this point gained popular support and when I introduced the bill it was cheered heartily and public sentiment has always strongly supported the idea. The State should continue to impress upon the minds and hearts of the people the idea that failure to engage in useful occupation is unpatriotic."

Since the enactment of the West Virginia compulsory work law, the States of Maryland, Kansas, Minnesota, South Dakota, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island have enacted similar measures. The Council of Canada in pursuance of the war measures act of 1914, made idleness a crime by order in council promulgated April 4, 1918. The Dominion has placed its law solely upon the ground that every able-bodied man owes useful and productive service to the nation.

#### Enforcement of Act.

On September 20, 1918, as Secretary of the Council of Defense, I submitted to the State Council a report on the enforcement of the compul-

sory work law. Reports from 143 incorporated municipalities were received and collated, showing up to that date that 811 arrests had been made under the provisions of the act. In seeking information as to the enforcement of the act, I asked the municipal authorities to estimate the number of loafers who were forced to engage in some lawful and productive occupation as a result of the moral suasion resulting from the existence of the law. From 103 municipalities estimates were received, aggregating 2,705 persons.

The following is an excerpt from the report made by the secretary to the State Council of Defense: . . .

While requesting reports from the various municipal authorities I also solicited the opinion of the Mayors of these cities and towns concerning their personal opinion of the act. Without a single exception there was a unanimity of opinion that the legislation was of a most important character, many declaring that it was the best law ever enacted by the State and many others advocating the permanent retention of the law on the statute books.

Before setting forth in detail the reports from these municipalities, permit me to say that a vigorous effort has been made to have the local peace officers enforce this statute. In response to an appeal from the Governor of the State the newspapers gave liberal space to demands for the enforcement of the act, while letters were mailed from this office to every peace officer in West Virginia and to the individual members of the County Councils of Defense, reciting the necessity that existed for every man to be engaged in a lawful and useful occupation.

An opinion from the Attorney General in which he stated that it was the duty of all peace officers, such as Mayors and Justices of the Peace to enforce this statute without waiting for citizens to initiate complaints, dispelled the doubt that existed in the minds of many of the officials in the smaller and more remote localities that they were without jurisdiction to try offenders unless some citizen stepped forward and swore to a complaint. Another opinion by the Attorney General, showing that the burden of proof rested upon the alleged offender to show that he had worked the required thirty-six hours per week, has also been a factor in securing more uniform enforcement of the act.

#### Economic Value of Law.

From an economic standpoint the enactment of the compulsory work law has been a signal success. It has paid, many times over, the cost of the special session of the Legislature which enacted it. Heretofore, I have advised you that 811 persons were arrested and 2,705 persons had engaged in lawful employment for fear of arrest. This is a total of 3,516 persons who have gone to work. Taking \$500 as their average annual compensation in one year these former idlers have earned \$1,758,000. This is, indeed, a low estimate of the wealth created by the operation of the statute, for I am convinced that at least 5,000 persons in the State have been forced to find employment which would increase this newly created wealth or earning capacity to \$2,500,000.

Although the statute has not been enforced in some of the mining communities with the zeal that should mark the work of the local officers in time of war it has been a factor in the prosecution of the war insofar as it has tended to increase the production of coal by keeping those miners who are disposed to remain idle at their employment for at least thirty-six hours per week.

On July 2, 1918, the State Council of Defense adopted a resolution requiring employers of labor to report weekly the names and addresses of their employes who failed to work the required thirty-six hours per week. More than 3,500 letters were mailed out from this office to those who had been reported for failure to work the thirty-six hours required by the act, reciting the necessity for increased production and requiring the reported employe to file here his reason for absence from employment. Never before have I realized that the human family was afflicted with so many boils as these slackers reported, while the belief that had existed in my mind that smallpox had succumbed to modern science, was entirely dissipated by the explanations I received. Many of those reported, of course, were idle for legitimate reasons.

#### The County Councils of Defense.

The most forward step taken by the State Council of Defense since the day it was created by the act of the Legislature was the authorization given for the formation of County Councils of Defense, and then in turn Community Councils of Defense, which extends the National defense organization into every community.

While at the present hour this extension of the defense organization into every community of the State is not an accomplished fact, many counties where the full purpose is understood and the leaders of the local defense councils are imbued with both the spirit and inclination, as well as the energy requisite for such an undertaking, such progress has been made that the value of such an organization is a proved fact.

I have no desire to pick out any certain county of West Virginia for an example of efficiency in the organization of Community Councils, but it is only just to Wood county to say that she leads in the organization of these local councils of defense. The secretary of the Wood County Council of Defense is largely responsible for that unusual fabric of patriotic organization. In a recent report to the State Council he recites that forty eight of these Community Councils have been organized.

Before the Council of National Defense had suggested the organization of these Community Councils, pamphlets were circulated from this office advising the County Councils of Defense of the necessity to organize the community councils for the purpose of decentralizing the defense organization. A State Council of Defense without the County Councils of Defense are of little value to either the State or Nation to carry out requests. Therefore, because of the size and population of many of our counties the County Councils of Defense are likewise impotent unless they have a decentralized organization existing in every Community.

### Object of Defense Organization.

The main object of the Council of Defense as a patriotic entity is to concentrate and mobilize our resources—to arouse and bring the people of the entire country behind the government in support of its war aims. For this reason it is essential that the national defense organization should be extended into every community.

The Council of National Defense and the President suggested the school district as the natural center or territory for the Community Council. In many respects the school district is sufficient, but in many counties of West Virginia the school districts are of such area that it was necessary to bring the community council down to a smaller unit. That was done in Wood county where the schoolhouse rather than the school district has been the unit for the organization of the Community Councils.

Because of its educational and patriotic value the Community Councils of Defense, working in each county under the guidance of a well regulated and active County Council of Defense, would prove of value in time of peace as well as in time of war.

This statement is based upon the fact that the Community Council, forgetful of partisan, religious or racial bias or prejudice, meets for the common good, aims to promote Americanism and to solve local problems and to assist in the solution of State and National problems. In many instances the activities they initiate are worthy of reproduction in many other communities of the nation.

The State Council of Defense authorized the organization of the County Councils of Defense just prior to the campaign for the purchase of the Second Liberty Loan. By authorization of the State Council the Governor asked the local conscription boards in the several counties to recommend the personnel of the original County Councils.

For various reasons they have undergone changes, but in every county of the State there exists a County Council which has been effective in placing before the people of the State the various matters suggested by the Council of National Defense from Washington and at the same time have aided materially in solving the State and local problems which have arisen in connection with the prosecution of the war. In many instances they have initiated activities which have been responsible for increased war interest and stimulated action for the furtherance of war activities.

### Public Opinion Behind Councils.

The County Councils of Defense in West Virginia have no legal existence. All their power is derived from the State Council of Defense, but this has not proved to be a serious obstacle to their undertakings. All their acts have been based on the broad plan of patriotism and those who feel aggrieved at any decision they render can appeal to public opinion for reversal. At the same time it is the broad force of public opinion that sustains the County and Community Councils for it is the most potent weapon that can be utilized in a crusade against disloyalty or indifference to the public weal.

The National Council at Washington has long realized that the County Council of Defense, with the Community Councils working under its direction, is the most forceful weapon it can employ to reach the people and the support of the people in a democratic government is necessary to secure harmonious and effective action.

#### Coordination of War Agencies.

To bring about a coordination of the existing war agencies in the State and Nation and a consequent correlation of their activities, a meeting was held at Charleston on March 27, 1918, attended by the State representatives of the Council of Defense, the Liberty Loan Committee, the War Savings Committee, the Food Administration, the Fuel Administration, the State College of Agriculture, the Labor Department, the Four Minute Men, the Woman's Division and the American Red Cross.

At this meeting it was deemed necessary to make the County Council of Defense the clearing house in each county of the State for all war activities, and that the head of the several departments and administrations doing war work in the several counties should comprise the County Council of Defense, or the executive committee of the County Council of Defense.

This coordinated plan of organization has been completed in many of the counties and the experience of this State together with that of other States has proved that it is the most substantial form of organization that can be devised.

The recommendation of the State Council of Defense that an executive secretary be employed in each county who can devote full time to the work has not been generally followed, for the reason that the County Councils have not sought to finance their organization to such an extent that would make the plan practicable. The employment of such secretary and the maintenance of county headquarters, however, would mean a permanent organization for war work that would be effective not only in the big drives where it is necessary to enlist the support of the whole public, but in many other matters which the County Councils have not undertaken because of inability of the membership to give the necessary time and attention.

One of the strongest County Councils of Defense is found in Kanawha county where support was guaranteed by the banks and a fund collected for the use of that body. Primarily the Kanawha Council was organized for the Liberty Loan, War Savings and Red Cross work, but many other vital matters have been disposed of. In this statement, it is not amiss to recite that a rent profiteering committee, serving without compensation, investigated many cases where rents were abnormally increased by rent profiteers after government war plants were located in the vicinity of Charleston and in many instances the rents were reduced to reasonable figures.

To supplement the work of the defense organization in the several counties, among the colored population, there have been organized auxiliary county councils of defense and auxiliary community councils comprised of

colored people. These local organizations have been effective in awakening the Negroes of West Virginia to the vital problems of this war.

#### What County Councils Have Done.

The following is a partial list of bulletins on war activities which were referred to the County Councils of Defense for definite action:

SEPTEMBER 27, 1917—Governor's letter to county conscription boards requesting them to suggest names of persons to constitute the County Councils of Defense, preferably one from each magisterial district.

OCTOBER 15, 1917—Letter of appointment sent to persons suggested by selective service boards and request made for organization of the County Councils.

OCTOBER 15, 1917—Issuance of Governor's proclamation designating week of October 28—November 4th as Food Pledge Week.

NOVEMBER 1, 1917—Circular defining necessity for early organization of County Councils and defining the scope of activities of these local organizations.

NOVEMBER 2, 1917—Circular issued requesting County Councils to prepare for the second Y. M. C. A. war fund campaign and requesting their participation in the drive.

NOVEMBER 7, 1917—County Councils requested in letter to provide help for conscription boards in the summarization of data contained in registration cards at request of the Provost Marshal General.

NOVEMBER 19, 1917—County Councils asked to assist in program for the elimination of useless deliveries from retail stores at request of the Commercial Economy Board.

NOVEMBER 19, 1917—President's proclamation requiring all bakers, hotels and restaurants to procure federal license sent to County Councils with request for widest publicity.

NOVEMBER 20, 1917—County Councils supplied with copies of war measures enacted at the second extraordinary session of the Legislature, May, 1917.

NOVEMBER 21, 1917—Letters to Chairmen of County Councils advising of the Third Annual State Conference of Charities and Correction and asking for meeting of chairmen at Fairmont on December 4th.

DECEMBER 6, 1917—Issuance of Governor's proclamation fixing "Meatless" and "Wheatless" days.

JANUARY 2, 1918—Issuance of pamphlet proposing organization of Local or Community Councils of Defense subsidiary to County Councils.

JANUARY 16, 1918—Circular issued appealing for donations of binoculars, spyglasses and telescopes for the Navy and advising of shipment of posters in connection therewith.

JANUARY 19, 1918—Letter by Governor to County Councils advising of desire of the Shipping Board to enroll 250,000 skilled mechanics as shipyards volunteers.

JANUARY 19, 1918—Letter requesting County Councils to prepare for the enrollment of shipyards volunteers.

FEBRUARY 1, 1918—Letter advising of the distribution of "Prussian Blot Posters" showing impossibility of peace terms made in Germany.

FEBRUARY 7, 1918—Letter to County Councils advising of quota for West Virginia in shipyard campaign and forwarding of enrollment cards.

FEBRUARY 28, 1918—Circular telling what the cities of Charleston and Huntington had done in the enforcement of the Vagrancy Act.

FEBRUARY 28, 1918—Letter to the County Councils asking them to make a direct appeal to the peace officers to enforce the Vagrancy Act.

MARCH 8, 1918—Advising County Councils of extension of time to soldiers and sailors for making application for Government insurance from February 12 to April 12 and asking local organizations to impress upon families of soldiers necessity for this protection.

MARCH 12, 1918—Advising County Councils of intensive campaign to be waged in the State by American Library Association to secure books for soldiers.

MARCH 12, 1918—Resolution adopted by the West Virginia Executive State Council of Defense to confine deliveries to one per day over each route.

MARCH 14, 1918—Reciting enormous fire losses of 1917, requesting measures for reduction of losses by removal of fire hazards and pledging cooperation of State Fire Marshal.

MARCH 22, 1918—Governor's letter requesting state-wide observance of Liberty Day—April 6th—marking anniversary of war and inauguration of Third Liberty Loan campaign.

MARCH 22, 1918—Circular requesting continued organization of Community Councils, embodying message of the President to the Governor on the extension of the defense organization to communities.

MARCH 27, 1918—Appeal to the County Councils to promote increased production of foodstuffs, submitting form of appeal to be made to farmers and citizens by County Councils.

MARCH 29, 1918—Submitting plan of reorganization of County Councils through coordination of all war agencies, approved by State War Board in meeting at Charleston on March 27, 1918, representing all departments and administrations engaged in war work.

APRIL 2, 1918—Advising of the publication twice-a-month of the West Virginia War Bulletin.

APRIL 10, 1918—Issuance of bulletin announcing extension of Four Minute Men speaking organization to rural districts, cooperating with County Council, Liberty Loan Committees and school teachers.

APRIL 11, 1918—Appeal to County Councils for adequate assistance for the transmission of occupational cards from the local conscription boards.

APRIL 24, 1918—Letter to County Councils by Governor warning against over-confidence in Third Liberty Loan campaign and asking for special effort to help State meet quota.

APRIL 24, 1918—Letter to Liberty Loan Committees from Governor requesting vigorous finish of Third Liberty Loan campaign.

MAY 3, 1918—Requesting County Councils to provide list of all wholesale and retail mercantile firms in the State.

MAY 8, 1918—Letter from Governor announcing large oversubscription of the Third Liberty Loan campaign and expressing appreciation of the services rendered.

MAY 8, 1918—Asking County Councils to arrange for meetings for drafted men on the date of their entrainment, to be addressed by a lawyer, a medical man and a representative of the Home Service section of the Red Cross.

MAY 10, 1918—Letter to the County Councils of Defense advising them of the second Red Cross War Fund Campaign and asking their cooperation.

MAY 24, 1918—Letter to the County Councils advising them of the request of the War Department, through the Council of National Defense, for photographs, drawings and descriptions of bridges, buildings, towns and localities occupied by the German forces in France, Belgium and Luxembourg and in a certain area of Germany, and asking their aid in securing the same.

JUNE 1, 1918—Letter to the County Councils asking their aid in helping to gather information regarding enemy-owned property.

JUNE 10, 1918—Letter to the County Council asking them to carry out the program suggested by the Council of National Defense for the observance of the Fourth of July.

JUNE 10, 1918—Letter to the County & Community Councils of Defense asking them to cooperate in the War Savings Stamps campaign beginning June 24th.

JUNE 13, 1918—Letter to the chairmen of the County Councils of Defense advising them that a supply of "West Virginia Law Booklets" have been sent them for such demands as are made upon the County Councils by lawyers and drafted men.

JUNE 16th, 1918—Letter to the County Councils of Defense asking them to report their plans for the observance of the Fourth of July, and suggesting that the Home Service Section of the Red Cross be given a place on the Fourth of July program.

JUNE 19, 1918—Letter to the County Councils of Defense and all patriotic citizens asking them to practice self-denial and to guard against all forms of waste; also enclosing the resolution of the Council of National Defense, requesting every man, woman and child to practice the utmost economy.

JUNE 24, 1918—Letter to the chairmen of the County Councils, legal advisory committees, and to the Home service Sections of the Red Cross, describing the functions of the Home Service Section, and describing the plan of cooperation between the Red Cross and the Council of Defense in regard to legal work.

JULY 3, 1918—Letter to chairmen and secretaries of County Councils informing them of the resolution adopted by the State Council to have all employers of labor report weekly all employees who fail to work the required thirty-six hours.



JULY 20, 1918—Letter to chairmen and secretaries informing them that the employment of common labor for war industries would be centralized after August 1 in the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor and informing them of the duties of the U. S. Employment Service.

JULY 30, 1918—Letter to the County Councils of Defense telling them of the request of General Crowder for the appointment of Boards of Instruction in the several counties of the State, telling them of the duties of these Boards and asking the Councils to select these boards.

AUGUST 6, 1918—Letter to the County Councils informing them of the new regulations promulgated by the President with reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors to soldiers and sailors, and asking their aid in this matter.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1918—Letter to the County Councils of Defense to organize community councils of defense, in order to secure stronger support for war activities.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1918—Letter to County Councils asking them to assist in registering citizens from 18 to 45 years of age on September 12th and also asking them to arrange for patriotic celebrations on that day.

SEPTEMBER 7, 1918—Letter to the chairmen of the County Councils informing them that thrift and economy posters are being forwarded to them and asking them to circulate and post the same in public places.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1918—Letter to the chairmen of the County Councils transmitting the resolution of the war convention, Sept. 17-18, 1918, requesting corporations doing business in West Virginia to make subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan in the State, and asking the county councils to place a copy of this resolution with such corporations.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1918—Letter to the chairmen County Councils of Defense, chairmen county Liberty Loan committees, chairmen county War Savings Committee, Chairmen Four Minute Men, County Food Administrators, County Fuel Administrators and County Agricultural Agents, calling their attention to the resolution passed by the War Convention, providing for the correlation of war activities, unifying the war organizations of the several counties, by adding the local representatives of Federal and State Departments engaged in war work to the membership of the County Councils.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1918—Letter to the chairmen of the County Councils enclosing circular letter of the War Industries Board and a resolution adopted by the State Council of Defense, providing for the curtailment of all non-essential construction and advising them to appoint a representative in each county to whom all persons desiring permits for building projects must apply.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1918—Letter to the chairmen of the County Councils of Defense, Liberty Loan Committees, and Four Minute Men, advising them that Sunday, October 6th, has been designated as Liberty Loan Church Day in West Virginia, and requesting the chairmen of these three organizations to advise with every minister in their respective counties and advise him that the government desires at least one sermon on October 6th to be devoted to the Fourth Liberty Loan.

OCTOBER 26, 1918—Letter to the County Councils asking their support in the campaign for the Jewish War sufferers, to be waged October 29, 30 and 31.

OCTOBER 29, 1918—Letter to the County Councils transmitting a letter from John R. Mott, Director General of the United War Work Campaign to Franklin K. Lane, chairman of the Field Division of the Council of National Defense, asking for the united support in the United War Work Campaign of the county and community councils of defense.

OCTOBER 30, 1918—Letter to the county councils enclosing a circular giving authoritative information concerning the sending of Christmas packages to soldiers, sailors and marines in overseas duty, and asking that they give wide publicity to the statement.

**Personnel of Subsidiary Councils.**

The following is a complete list of the personnel of the County Council of Defense in the several counties. Community Councils are also appended in a number of counties, but the secretary does not have a complete list of the Community Councils in all the counties:

**BARBOUR COUNTY**

D. J. Taft, Chairman.....	Philippi	W. T. Ice, Jr.....	Philippi
R. E. Talbott, Secretary.....	Philippi	E. A. Hunt.....	Belington

**BERKELEY COUNTY**

D. Gold Miller, Chairman.....	Gerrardstown	Rev. W. F. Gruver.....	Martinsburg
Walter W. Trout, Secretary.....	Martinsburg	Rev. A. M. Gluck.....	Martinsburg
Gray Silver.....	Martinsburg	Judge Wilbur H. Thomas.....	Martinsburg
Paul H. Teal.....	Martinsburg	Lewis H. Thompson.....	Martinsburg
Theo. Imbach.....	Martinsburg	A. C. Nadenboush.....	Martinsburg
Cleveland M. Seibert.....	Martinsburg	Chas. W. Kilbourn.....	Martinsburg
Howard H. Emmert.....	Martinsburg	Judge J. M. Woods.....	Martinsburg
J. Frank Thompson.....	Martinsburg	Dr. G. J. E. Sponseller.....	Martinsburg
John L. Bateman.....	Martinsburg	P. W. Leiter.....	Martinsburg
E. C. Henshaw.....	Martinsburg	Frank S. Emmert.....	Martinsburg
E. A. Hobbs.....	Martinsburg	C. A. Miller.....	Martinsburg
Gilbert McKown.....	Martinsburg	A. M. Stauble.....	Martinsburg
Max von Schlegell.....	Martinsburg	Mrs. G. B. Wiltshire.....	Martinsburg
W. C. Morton.....	Martinsburg	Mrs. C. W. Link.....	Martinsburg
C. W. Crowell.....	Martinsburg	Mrs. G. J. E. Sponseller.....	Martinsburg

**BOONE COUNTY**

Harry G. Shaffer, Chairman.....	Madison	Ernest E. Coon.....	Seth
W. W. Nelson, Secretary.....	Turtle Creek	P. L. Garretson.....	PeYtona

**BRAXTON COUNTY**

Fred L. Fox, Chairman.....	Sutton	Frank Sutton.....	Frametown
W. F. Morrison, Secretary.....	Sutton	Judge Jake Fisher.....	Sutton
A. L. Morrison.....	Sutton	Alfred Walker.....	Sutton
H. B. Marshall.....	Burnsville	W. E. Hines.....	Sutton
J. B. Fisher.....	Gassaway	Dr. R. J. Brown.....	Sutton

**Bower Community Council**

E. B. Sutton, Chairman.....	Bower	Charles McCusker.....	Bower
C. B. Smith, Vice-Chairman.....	Bower	Sam Toth.....	Bower
H. A. Rutherford, Secretary.....	Bower	E. J. Hively.....	Bower
Abe Maddix.....	Bower	David Watkins.....	Bower
N. B. Ash.....	Bower	James Collins.....	Bower
James Carr.....	Bower	P. J. Brennan.....	Bower

**BROOKE COUNTY**

W. B. Taylor, Chairman.....	Wellsburg	C. R. Windsor.....	Wellsburg
L. A. Oiller, Secretary.....	Follansbee	W. H. Sill.....	Wellsburg
James Paul.....	Wellsburg	Wm. Banfield.....	Wellsburg
T. A. Burton.....	Wellsburg	Rev. W. J. Holmes.....	Wellsburg
John R. Elson.....	Wellsburg	Henry Enig.....	Wellsburg
W. W. Beall.....	Wellsburg	Mrs. T. H. George.....	Wellsburg
D. A. Burt.....	Wellsburg	Mrs. B. F. Harden.....	Wellsburg

## CABELL COUNTY

W. H. Cunningham, Chairmap.....	Huntington	I. E. Hanley.....	Huntington
H. E. Mathews, Secretary.....	Huntington	C. L. Ritter.....	Huntington
C. R. Morris.....	Martha	J. B. Stevenson.....	Huntington
Grant Shipe.....	Barboursville	Reese Williams.....	Huntington
H. W. Carson.....	Ona	Homer E. Holt.....	Huntington
J. L. Blackwood.....	Milton	W. F. Hite.....	Huntington
James Brady.....	Barboursville	C. C. Beeber.....	Huntington
John F. Ellis.....	Huntington	Dr. L. V. Guthrie.....	Huntington
Warren J. Parsons.....	Huntington	J. H. Long.....	Huntington

## CALHOUN COUNTY

C. A. Jarvis, Chairman.....	Grantsville	F. S. Hathaway.....	Grantsville
A. E. Weaver, Secretary.....	Grantsville	A. G. Matthews.....	Grantsville
Bruce Ferrell.....	Grantsville	R. L. Hamilton.....	Grantsville
Lee Gainer.....	Grantsville	William Webb.....	Big Bend
Homer Price.....	Grantsville	C. J. Gainer.....	Arnoldsburg
B. G. Stump.....	Grantsville	Bec Hopkins.....	Minnowa
Arthur G. Miller.....	Grantsville		

## CLAY COUNTY

John A. Sizemore, Chairman.....	Clay	Samuel T. Wilson.....	Wattsville
Charles M. Thompson, Secretary.....	Elkhurst	Bratton M. Samples.....	Prociuous
Ed. L. Boggs.....	Big Otter		

## DODDRIDGE COUNTY

Roy F. Randolph, Chairman.....	New Milton	R. B. Davison.....	Harlin
W. J. McElhiney, Secretary.....	West Union	M. S. Gaston.....	Oxford, R. F. D. 1
E. M. Smith.....	Greenwood	Thaddeus Curry.....	Salem, R. F. D. 3
D. C. Snider.....	Blandville	Jos. Gully.....	Miletus, R. F. D. 1

## FAYETTE COUNTY

Wm. McKell, Chairman.....	Glen Jean	J. M. McVey.....	Thurmond
Bert Hastings, Vice-Chairman.....	Montgomery	John Nuttall.....	Fayetteville
F. D. Drumheller, Secretary.....	Thurmond	Charles A. Goddard.....	Fayetteville
Jos. H. Boyd.....	Quinimont	Judge Wm. L. Lee.....	Fayetteville
H. H. Blackburn.....	Fire Creek	Gory Hogg.....	Harvey
H. H. Rothwell.....	Dudbree	Amos Rogers.....	Mt. Hope
C. A. Conley.....	Gauley Bridge	Jeff Tyree.....	Pax
C. P. Dent.....	Montgomery	T. H. Huddy.....	Boomer
V. C. Champe.....	Montgomery	R. B. Wills.....	Ansted
Arthur Duncan.....	Oak Hill, R. F. D.		

## Kanawha District Council

F. H. Morton, President.....	Kingston	Dr. C. B. Preston, Secretary.....	Kingston
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## GILMER COUNTY

E. G. Rohrbough, Chairman.....	Glenville	W. A. Moore.....	Tanner
J. D. Jones, Secretary.....	Glenville	C. O. Rafferty.....	Withers
Warren Lewis.....	Coxe's Mill	Burk Butcher.....	Cedarville
Dr. J. G. Roberts.....	Normantown	T. V. Shook.....	Rosedale
W. V. Gainer.....	Tanner	W. H. Patterson.....	Linn
Albert Davis.....	Orlando, R. F. D. 1	F. G. Hardman.....	Tanner

## GRANT COUNTY

M. S. Newcomer, Chairman.....	Petersburg	C. C. Harmon.....	Pansy
Julius Thompson, Secretary.....	Petersburg	Ernest C. Babb.....	Falls
Mrs. E. L. Judy.....	Petersburg	James W. Park.....	Gormanian
B. J. Bnker.....	Petersburg	H. L. Snider, Chairman (Community Council).....	Henry
H. F. Groves.....	Petersburg	J. R. Hubbs, Vice-Chairman.....	Henry
J. B. Grove.....	Petersburg	J. B. Bluecker, Secretary.....	Henry
Cal Ours.....	Petersburg	C. C. Curry, Treasurer.....	Henry

## GREENBRIER COUNTY

Robt. K. Robinson, Chairman.....	White Sulphur Springs	John Raine.....	Rainelle
S. P. Preston, Secretary.....	Lewisburg	R. M. Riffe.....	Sunlight
A. M. Hubbard.....	Ronecverte	Thomas W. Shields.....	Frankford
W. A. Boone.....	Organ Cave	Moffitt May.....	Alvon
J. Hickman Jarrett.....	Blue Sulphur Springs		

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Rev. F. J. Brooke, Chairman	Romney	G. R. Park	Ford Hill
Robert W. Baird, Secretary	Romney	Charles N. Roberson	Kirby
Jerry C. Shannon	Springfield	Frank Turley	Romney
W. L. Tharp	Romney	J. R. Blackburn	Junction
G. R. Michael	Higginsville	J. W. Ompe	Bloomery
Richard T. Good	High View	A. C. Cowgill	Cold Stream
John T. Monroe	Capon Bridge		

HANCOCK COUNTY

O. O. Allison, Chairman	Chester	J. A. Myler	Newell
F. B. Lawrence, Secretary	Newell	John A. Brandon	New Cumberland
H. H. Robb, Vice-Chairman	New Cumberland	Robt. C. Evans	Weirton
A. K. Carroll	New Cumberland	B. F. Campbell	Weirton
H. O. Miller	New Cumberland	Rev. L. O. Forqueran	Chester
E. T. Weir	Weirton	Dr. F. P. Beaumont	New Cumberland
F. S. Loeb	Weirton	Edward Wells	Newell
F. G. Porter	Lock Box 765 East Liverpool, O.	James Wilkins	New Cumberland
M. N. Price	New Cumberland	R. M. Cowl	New Cumberland, R. F. D.
R. M. Brown	New Cumberland	J. A. House	Weirton
Mrs. W. C. Lynch	Chester	R. C. Morris	Holidays Cove
A. S. Cooper	New Cumberland	J. C. Williams	Weirton
Robert Parker	Chester	D. L. Mayhew	Fuzhtown
G. O. Bolles	New Cumberland	Thomas R. Timothy	Chester
F. P. Bradley	New Cumberland		

HARDY COUNTY

E. A. Hawse, Chairman	Baker	Geo. W. Fisher	Moorefield
C. B. Welton, Secretary	Moorefield	H. R. Hishman	Lost City
M. W. Gamble	Moorefield		

HARRISON COUNTY

V. I. Highland, Chairman	Clarksburg	Dorsey W. Cork	Mt. Clare
J. S. Rodney, Vice-Chairman	Clarksburg	Ralph Jones	Bridgeport
E. B. Templeman, Secretary	Clarksburg	Allen D. Fitzhugh	Bridgeport
W. D. Nutter	Lost Creek	Clyde M. Christ	Clarksburg
Steven Bartlett	Mt. Clare, R. F. D. 1	S. R. Bentley	Clarksburg
G. W. Sturm	West Milford	C. E. Lamberd	Clarksburg
O. F. Morrison	Salem	Lucius Hoge, Jr.	Clarksburg
George T. Williamson	Wallace	J. Jas. Crews	Clarksburg
E. B. Hardesty	Lumberport	J. Hornor Davis	Clarksburg
Norman D. Sutton	Bridgeport	E. W. James	Clarksburg
Homer Hawker	Shinnston	Henry Alexander	Clarksburg
Harry B. Curtin	Clarksburg	H. E. Kettering	Clarksburg
H. C. Cooper	Clarksburg	Dr. R. B. Nutter	Enterprise
John L. Ruhl	Clarksburg	P. E. Hill	Shinnston
W. Brent Maxwell	Clarksburg	E. S. McWhorter	Jane Lew
Frank Gaylord	Clarksburg	W. G. H. Crawford	Mt. Clare
Dr. H. H. Sloan	Clarksburg	William Lee	West Milford
Joseph Crouch	Clarksburg	L. D. Lowther	Salem
Vande L. Hornor	Lumberport	T. Francis Kemper	Salem
J. H. Nuzum	Gypsy	Dr. I. C. Gibson	Wallace
John Robinson	Mt. Clare	W. W. Hess	Wyatt

JACKSON COUNTY

R. P. Shinn, Chairman	Ripley	H. B. Wells	Ripley
George Crow, Treasurer	Ripley	J. L. Wolf	Ripley
H. F. Post	Ripley		

JEFFERSON COUNTY

F. S. Harrison, Chairman	Halltown	James Grantham	Kearneysville
E. E. Cooke, Secretary	Charles Town	P. P. Nelson	Charles Town
J. D. Muldoon	Shepherdstown	C. L. Haines	Charles Town
W. F. Alexander	Charles Town	C. A. Johnson	Charles Town
F. W. Brown	Charles Town	Mrs. E. L. Goldsborough	Shepherdstown

Members at Large

H. L. Snyder	Shepherdstown	Albert Link	Darke, W. Va.
C. R. Owens	Shepherdstown	H. C. Marshall	Shepherdstown, R. F. D.
E. L. Goldsborough	Shepherdstown	Mrs. Clyde Grubb	Shepherdstown, R. F. D.
Mrs. Joseph W. Ware	Shepherdstown	C. J. Knott	Shepherdstown, R. F. D.

Mrs. Frank Dobbins.....	Shepherdstown	F. R. McQuilken.....	Shepherdstown
Mrs. E. S. Jarrett.....	Shepherdstown	J. F. Randall.....	Shepherdstown
Joseph L. Walper.....	Shepherdstown	Mrs. Kearney Cross.....	Shepherdstown
Luther Vickers.....	Shepherdstown	Mrs. Stanley Dutrow.....	Charles Town
George M. Knott.....	Shepherdstown	Miss Mary Eagan.....	Charles Town
Mrs. S. O. Knott.....	Shepherdstown	Mrs. E. B. Reed.....	Charles Town
Jesse A. Engle, Jr.....	Shepherdstown, R. F. D.	Thoms W. Ott.....	Harpers Ferry, R. F. D.
A. S. Miller, Jr.....	Shepherdstown, R. F. D.	Miss Donna Rissler.....	Charles Town, R. F. D.
Miss Margery Hendricks.....	Shepherdstown	Miss Mary Marlow.....	Charles Town, R. F. D.
Rev. J. C. Siler.....	Darke, W. Va.	Dr. W. W. Brown.....	Shenandoah Junction
Mrs. C. C. Johnson.....	Darke, W. Va.	Mrs. R. T. Browse.....	Shenandoah Junction
Mrs. F. C. Littlejohn.....	Shenandoah Junction	Mrs. Paul E. Miller.....	Kearneysville
Miss Nannio Burr.....	Shenandoah Junction	Miss Mary Lucas.....	Kearneysville
Rev. J. W. Juniton.....	Harpers Ferry, R. F. D.	Miss Rena Engle.....	Engles, W. Va.
Miss Hannah Dorsey.....	Harpers Ferry, R. F. D.	Mrs. T. E. Howell.....	Engles, W. Va.
J. R. Appell.....	Harpers Ferry, R. F. D.	D. R. Houser.....	Bakerton
Robert N. Hardesty.....	Summit Point	C. D. Carter.....	Bakerton
Miss Annie Locke.....	Summit Point	P. S. Millard.....	Bakerton
Robert L. Withers.....	Summit Point	Mrs. Frank Lynch.....	Halltown
Miss Parthenia Thomas.....	Rippon	Miss Ethel Clevenger.....	Halltown
William Wilt.....	Rippon	Charles W. Trundle.....	Millville
Edward E. Allen.....	Rippon	C. S. Webb.....	Millville
Charles R. Langdon.....	Charles Town, R. F. D.	W. R. Nicewarner.....	Millville
Miss Ware.....	Charles Town, R. F. D.	Mrs. J. W. Hardy.....	Harpers Ferry
L. B. Shutt.....	Charles Town, R. F. D.	C. J. Mathews.....	Harpers Ferry
Miss Lula E. Jennings.....	Kearneysville	Mrs. C. J. Cavalier.....	Harpers Ferry
Mrs. N. R. Roberts.....	Kearneysville	Mrs. Eugene Shugart.....	Harpers Ferry
Mrs. J. Frank Gardner.....	Kearneysville	Mrs. Theo. Connor.....	Harpers Ferry
Mrs. L. F. Grantham.....	Kearneysville	Mrs. C. R. Ran.....	Bolivar, W. Va.
Mrs. J. W. Strider.....	Kearneysville		

**KANAWHA COUNTY**

J. D. Steele, Chairman.....	Charleston	Dr. C. B. Cann (Washington District).....	Olcott
S. G. Cargill, Secretary.....	Charleston	W. T. Moore (Union District).....	Dunbar
F. M. Staunton.....	Charleston	Dr. W. J. Glass (Poca District).....	Sissonsville
J. L. Dickson.....	Charleston	R. L. Massey (Elk District).....	Big Chimney
Isaac Lowenstein.....	Charleston	A. C. Vandine (Big Sandy District).....	Clendenin
E. L. Whitney.....	Charleston	L. C. Massey (Loudon District).....	Charleston
S. F. Puffer.....	Charleston	W. H. Ruffner (Malden District).....	Malden
O. F. Payne.....	Charleston	C. A. Cabell (Cabin Creek District).....	Charleston
T. Y. McGovern.....	Charleston	T. H. Huddy (Cabin Creek District).....	Boomer
George S. Laidley.....	Charleston	J. A. Willis (Cabin Creek District).....	Coalburg
C. J. Pierson (Jefferson District).....	St. Albans	E. L. Mickie (Cabin Creek District).....	Hugheston

**LEWIS COUNTY**

Lloyd Rinehart, Chairman.....	Weston	E. G. Davisson.....	Crawford
T. A. Whelan, Secretary.....	Weston	Willis Summers.....	Horner
P. G. Alfred.....	Weston		

**LINCOLN COUNTY**

A. F. Black, Chairman.....	Hamlin	A. F. Morris.....	Hamlin
C. E. Burns, Secretary.....	Hamlin	E. E. Young.....	Hamlin
D. E. Wilkinson.....	Hamlin	S. T. Galloway.....	Hamlin
Grant Cremeans.....	Hamlin	D. S. Lee.....	Hamlin

**COMMUNITY COUNCILS**

**Sias Community Council**

Rush McComas, Chairman.....	Sias	Fulton Cummings, Secretary.....	Hager
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**Midkiff Community Council**

J. N. Shelton, Chairman.....	Midkiff	Suda Adkins, Secretary.....	Midkiff
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**Ivaton Community Council**

Jess Stone, Chairman.....	Ivaton	R. R. Hoker, Secretary.....	Ivaton
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**Midway Community Council**

S. M. Pricstly, Chairman.....	Midway	Oscar Pauley, Secretary.....	Midway
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**McCorkle Community Council**

Thomas McClure, Chairman.....	McCorklo	F. M. Priestly, Secretary.....	McCorklo
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**Tango Community Council**

W. H. Klein, Chairman..... Tango M. A. Tudor, Secretary..... Tango

**Parsons Community Council**

A. E. Elkins, Chairman..... Bernie F. B. Elkins, Secretary..... Bernie

**Bear Branch Community Council**

Spencer Hill, Chairman..... Spurlocksville A. L. Mullins, Secretary..... Bulger

**Alkol Community Council**

John McClure, Chairman..... Alkol J. W. Craddock, Secretary..... Alkol

**Branchland Community Council**

William Damron, Chairman..... Branchland Mary Gallagher, Secretary..... Branchland

**Gill Community Council**

E. W. Spears, Chairman..... Gill Hattie Gill, Secretary..... Gill

**Sand Creek Community Council**

Jerry Lambert, Chairman..... Sand Creek

**LOGAN COUNTY**

J. J. Ross, Chairman.....	Lozan	I. P. Hazer.....	Lozan
W. R. Lilly, Asst. Chairman.....	Lozan	T. O. Woerner.....	Lozan
W. M. Wiley, Asst. Chairman.....	Sharples	J. M. Vest.....	Dehue
S. B. Browninz, Secretary.....	Lozan	L. G. Burns.....	Lozan
Miss Isabelle Wilson.....	Lozan	Don Chafin.....	Lozan
A. H. Land.....	Lozan	C. McD. England.....	Lozan
C. W. Jones.....	Lozan	J. R. Cartright.....	Lozan
Charles Quinn.....	Lozan	W. S. Hamilton.....	Lozan
Mrs. M. A. Maxwell.....	Lozan	E. D. Parsons.....	Lozan
Dr. H. H. Farley.....	Lozan	T. Middleburg.....	Lozan
Naaman Jackson.....	Lozan	Rev. W. S. Bradshaw.....	Lozan
G. W. Gibbs.....	Lozan	S. B. Robertson.....	Holden
G. W. Raiké.....	Lozan	H. Webb.....	Holden
J. B. Wilkinson.....	Lozan	Bill Hamilton.....	Holden
Dr. S. B. Lawson.....	Lozan	Mrs. L. G. Burns.....	Lozan
A. R. Beisel.....	Holden	Mrs. M. A. Maxwell.....	Lozan
J. Cary Alderson.....	Holden	Miss Flora Mankin.....	Lozan
W. T. Bevil.....	Holden		

**Community Councils**

Rev. Joel Lee Jones, Chairman.....	Holden	Miss Anna Fowler, Secretary.....	Holden
George W. Goode, Chairman.....	Omar	Miss Ida Rose Cook, Secretary.....	Omar
Dr. H. E. Davis, Chairman.....	Switzer	Mrs. A. E. Morgan, Secretary.....	Switzer
C. Q. Campbell, Chairman.....	Monitor	Miss Amy Downing, Secretary.....	Monitor
J. G. Sattles, Chairman.....	Monaville	Mrs. A. E. Thomas, Secretary.....	Monaville
J. M. Cress, Chairman.....	Ethel	Mrs. Lehigh, Secretary.....	Ethel
Rev. W. J. H. Knapp, Chairman.....	Manbar	Mrs. Wiley Agnew, Secretary.....	Manbar
Dr. J. W. Thornburg, Chairman.....	Man	Mrs. Powell Short, Secretary.....	Man
T. A. Bebee, Chairman.....	Accoville	Mrs. W. H. Glover, Secretary.....	Accoville
W. P. Lear, Chairman.....	Amherstdale	Mrs. P. J. Riley, Secretary.....	Amherstdale
Charles Johnson, Chairman.....	Lorado	Mrs. Joe Summers, Secretary.....	Lorado
H. E. Smith, Chairman.....	Sovereign		
Dell Kendrick, Chairman.....	Clothier	Mrs. S. S. Chambers, Secretary.....	Clothier

## MARION COUNTY

J. Walter Barnes, Chairman.....	Fairmont	P. H. Pitzer, Secretary.....	Mannington
Joseph Lehman, Assistant Secretary.....	Fairmont		
Floyd Mullins, Chairman.....	Blair		
Dr. R. R. Vaughn, Chairman.....	Dehue	Mrs. J. M. Vest, Secretary.....	Dehue
Dr. T. E. McGuire, Chairman.....	Slagle	Mrs. Chas. Bailey, Secretary.....	Slagle
J. A. McCallister, Chairman.....	Yolyn	Mrs. E. C. James, Secretary.....	Yolyn
Dr. J. D. Turner, Chairman.....	Chapmansville	Miss Maud Garrett, Secretary.....	Chapmansville
James Toney, Chairman.....	Big Creek	Mrs. T. B. Stone, Secretary.....	Big Creek
M. A. Maxwell, Chairman.....	Logan	Miss Lucille Land, Secretary.....	Logan

## General Committee on Food

W. R. McComas.....	Fairmont	Joseph Rosier.....	Fairmont
Miss Blanche E. Price.....	Fairmont		

## General Committee on Finance

Glenn F. Barnes.....	Fairmont
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## General Committee on War Charities

Mrs. Vaughn Jolliffe.....	Fairmont	Simon D. Goodman.....	Fairmont
James O. Watson.....	Fairmont	W. J. Wiegel.....	Fairmont
Thomas Brennan.....	Fairmont		

## General Committee on Labor

Mayor Anthony Bowen.....	Fairmont	Sam R. Nuzum.....	Fairmont
J. M. Downs.....	Fairmont		

## General Committee on Fuel

Brooks Fleming, Jr.....	Fairmont	C. W. Evans.....	Fairmont
A. G. Martin.....	Fairmont		

## General Committee on Patriotic Publicity

E. E. Meredith.....	Fairmont	A. J. Kern.....	Fairmont
O. G. Wilson.....	Fairmont	M. E. Morgan.....	Fairmont
Rev. C. E. Goodwin.....	Fairmont		

## General Committee on Defense

J. M. Jacobs.....	Fairmont	Trevey Nutter.....	Fairmont
Paul W. Lange.....	Fairmont	M. A. Fletcher.....	Fairmont
R. T. Cunningham.....	Fairmont	A. M. Glover.....	Fairmont
E. C. Frame.....	Fairmont	M. B. Cohun.....	Fairmont
H. H. Carr.....	Fairmont	C. W. Corbin.....	Fairmont
C. H. Jenkins.....	Fairmont	E. B. Moore.....	Fairmont
William Rodgers.....	Fairmont		

## General Committee on Woman's Defense Work

Mrs. George DeBolt.....	Fairmont	Mrs. J. A. Meredith.....	Fairmont
Mrs. J. Walter Barnes.....	Fairmont		

## COMMUNITY COUNCILS

## Fairmont

J. Walter Barnes.....	Fairmont	John M. Wolf.....	Fairmont
John H. Round.....	Fairmont	C. E. Hutchinson.....	Fairmont
Dr. W. H. Sands.....	Fairmont	E. E. Meredith.....	Fairmont
Chas. W. Evans.....	Fairmont	A. J. Kern.....	Fairmont
Brooks Fleming, Jr.....	Fairmont	W. L. Heintzleman.....	Fairmont
Joseph Rosier.....	Fairmont	Harry Shaw.....	Fairmont
Geo. M. Alexander.....	Fairmont	E. B. Moore.....	Fairmont
J. M. Jacobs.....	Fairmont	Vaughn Jolliffe.....	Fairmont
Joseph Lehman.....	Fairmont	J. M. Hartley.....	Fairmont
O. G. Wilson.....	Fairmont	Trevey Nutter.....	Fairmont
Bailey Nuzum.....	Fairmont	Mrs. J. A. Meredith.....	Fairmont
Glenn F. Barnes.....	Fairmont		

**Mannington**

C. L. Broadwater, Chairman.....	Mannington	P. H. Pitzer.....	Mannington
E. H. Glover.....	Mannington	C. L. Prichard.....	Mannington
Marion L. Shaw.....	Mannington	J. L. Bernhard.....	Mannington
D. F. Hollobaugh.....	Mannington	C. C. Coffman.....	Mannington
L. J. McMillen.....	Mannington	David A. Ward.....	Mannington
B. E. Mitchell.....	Mannington	Wm. J. Christy.....	Mannington
A. L. Thomas.....	Mannington		

**Farmington**

W. E. Mapel, Chairman.....	Farmington	John A. Rock.....	Farmington
J. H. Coleman.....	Farmington	W. H. Lupold.....	Farmington
L. N. Whitlock.....	Farmington		

**Fairview**

J. Y. Hamilton, Chairman.....	Fairview	W. H. Coontz.....	Fairview
O. E. Morris.....	Fairview	Rev. Coffman.....	Fairview
Dr. J. W. P. Jarvis.....	Fairview		

**Baxter**

D. D. Cunningham, Chairman.....	Baxter	Worthy Yost.....	Baxter
Harry Hall.....	Baxter	Dr. Tutroiter.....	Baxter
Patterson Hayes.....	Baxter		

**Boothsville**

Dr. C. H. Coplin, Chairman.....	Boothsville	Henry Gaskins.....	Boothsville
D. F. Smith.....	Boothsville	John W. Kennedy.....	Boothsville

**Barrackville**

C. C. Clayton, Chairman.....	Barrackville	Charles Morris.....	Barrackville
Lewis Hall.....	Barrackville	W. B. Ice.....	Barrackville

**Colfax**

Thos. Irons, Chairman.....	Colfax	Chas. Vandergrift.....	Colfax
Wm. Hawkins.....	Colfax		

**Grant Town**

J. W. Devison, Chairman.....	Grant Town	Dr. J. C. Collins.....	Grant Town
W. J. Ice.....	Grant Town	C. A. Phillips.....	Grant Town
Alpha Toothman.....	Grant Town		

**Kingmont**

Thos. I. Hunsaker, Chairman.....	Kingmont	J. A. Barnes.....	Kingmont
Ray Hunsaker.....	Kingmont	Sam. R. Hite.....	Kingmont
W. A. Curry.....	Kingmont		

**Monongah**

T. G. Price, Chairman.....	Monongah	Lloyd Rinehart.....	Monongah
Clarence Curry.....	Monongah	Clyde Leavitt.....	Monongah
John Riggins.....	Monongah		

**Rivesville**

J. A. Hess, Chairman.....	Rivesville	Smith Hood.....	Rivesville
C. E. Gaskell.....	Rivesville	M. C. Hite.....	Rivesville
C. C. Arnett.....	Rivesville		

**Montana**

F. A. Hill, Chairman.....	Montana Mines	Dale Haun.....	Catawba
J. W. Davis.....	Montana Mines	W. H. Hess.....	Montana Mines
Charles Hoult.....	Hoult		

**Worthington**

A. J. McDaniels, Chairman.....	Worthington	J. Lawe Parrish.....	Worthington
Jerome Strum.....	Worthington	W. B. Beeson.....	Worthington
C. E. Parrish.....	Worthington	Channing Moore.....	Worthington
I. McIntire.....	Worthington	Simon Bock.....	Worthington

**Winfield**

Brady Meredith, Chairman.....	Winfield	Nelson Swisher.....	Winfield
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## Glovers Gap

Dr. C. L. McKinney, Chairman.....Glovers Gap James Elliott.....Glovers Gap  
John L. Wells.....Glovers Gap

## Metz

James T. Gray, Chairman.....Metz Dr. G. W. Kenny.....Metz  
Homer N. Campbell.....Metz A. L. Thomas.....Metz

## Rymer

J. A. Hamilton, Chairman.....Mannington, R. F. D. H. F. Williams.....Mannington, R. F. D.  
D. M. Cunningham.....Mannington, R. F. D.

## Joetown

H. L. Crim.....Mannington, R. F. D. 2 W. T. Sturm.....Mannington, R. F. D. 2  
S. C. McIntire.....Mannington, R. F. D. 2

## Seven Pines

James L. Hamilton, Chairman Mannington, R. F. D. 6 Phillip Starkey.....Mannington, R. F. D. 6

## Downs

Dr. W. W. Orr, Chairman.....Broomfield J. C. Edwards.....Broomfield  
O. E. Simms.....Broomfield J. T. Graham.....Broomfield  
J. E. Talkington.....Broomfield

## MINERAL COUNTY

W. W. Fredlock, Chairman.....Piedmont J. Z. Terrell.....Keyser  
James W. Carskadon, Secretary.....Headsville James G. Wright.....Burlington  
Marsh Dean.....Elk Garden J. F. Vandergriff.....Ridgeley  
J. M. Armstrong.....Alaska Miss Elizabeth Hoffman.....Keyser

## MINGO COUNTY

E. F. Randolph, Chairman.....Williamson B. Randolph Bias.....Williamson  
J. B. McClure, Secretary.....Williamson Harry Scherr.....Williamson  
John Strosnider.....Williamson Mrs. Mark Russell.....Williamson  
George Bauswine, Jr.....Williamson F. S. Meade.....Dingess  
Dr. Tunis Nunemaker.....Williamson W. B. Estep.....Myrtle  
Wm. N. Cummins.....Red Jacket Lee Ellis.....Gilbert

## Kermit Community Council

C. C. Breece.....Kermit T. A. Shewey.....Kermit  
F. G. Staker.....Kermit B. F. Maynard.....Kermit  
Edw. F. Reaser.....Kermit I. Lee Baach.....Kermit  
R. L. Pinson.....Kermit

## Matewan Community Council

Dr. W. F. McCoy, Chairman.....Matewan Frank L. Leckie, Secretary.....Matewan

## Cinderella Community Council

M. H. Gilreath, Chairman.....Cinderella Mrs. Carl Duty, Secretary.....Cinderella

## Merrimac Community Council

George W. Welch, Chairman.....Merrimac J. W. Greene, Secretary.....Merrimac

## Sprigg Community Council

J. M. Tully, Chairman.....Sprigg J. E. Fluty, Secretary.....Sprigg

## Chattaroy Community Council

H. V. Ingham, Chairman.....Chattaroy M. M. Strong, Secretary.....Chattaroy

## Nolan Community Council

F. W. Murphy, Chairman.....Nolan W. H. Stepp, Secretary.....Nolan

## Armen Community Council

M. S. Lambert, Chairman.....Borderland O. O. Milby, Secretary.....Itatfield

**Naugatuck Community Council**

J. M. Palmer, Chairman.....Naugatuck J. W. Greene, Secretary.....Naugatuck

**Dingess Community Council**

E. L. Hawks, Chairman.....Dingess J. D. Evans, Secretary.....Dingess

**Lenore Community Council**

Deck Dempsey, Chairman.....Lenore Dr. H. P. Clark, Secretary.....Lenore

**Vulcan Community Council**

J. F. Blevins, Chairman.....Vulcan J. R. Davis, Secretary.....Vulcan

**MASON COUNTY**

Griff T. Smith, Chairman.....Pt. Pleasant	Clayburn Greenlee.....Arbuckle
C. E. Lawhead, Secretary.....Pt. Pleasant	George Sec.....Leon, R. F. D.
J. S. Spencer.....Pt. Pleasant	W. W. Rowsey.....Upland
Chas. C. Lewis.....Pt. Pleasant	James George.....Ashton
W. B. Barnett.....Pt. Pleasant	Harman A. Clark.....Graham Station
J. O. Shinn.....Pt. Pleasant	Jas. M. Hensley.....Hartford
Jos. Friedman.....Pt. Pleasant	Chas. Hayman.....Mercers Bottom
Robert Patterson.....Maggie	George Long.....Southside
Alfred Gold.....Mason	John McCausland.....Couch
F. E. Bletner.....Mason	Wm. Jividen.....Leon
Daniel Sayre.....Letart	George Rariden.....Leon
P. M. Wilson.....Beech Hill	

**MARSHALL COUNTY**

H. W. McDowell, Chairman.....Moundsville	Frank Kimmins.....Dallas
C. C. Wright, Secretary.....Moundsville	F. R. Hanifan.....Benwood
J. N. Howard.....Cameron	Samuel Hunter.....Benwood
H. W. Watson.....Cameron	Chas. A. Showacre.....Moundsville
Jehu Hood.....Moundsville, R. F. D.	Elwood Humes.....Moundsville
Ed. Yoho.....Woodlands	A. L. Scroggins.....Moundsville
M. B. Mathews.....Cameron, R. F. D.	I. C. Brown.....Cameron
Rev. M. Bucheit.....Proctor	

**Benwood Community Council**

Clark Sprouts, President.....Benwood J. Frank Brannen, Secretary.....Benwood  
Edw. Cooley, Treasurer.....Benwood

**MERCER COUNTY**

C. B. Hancock, Chairman.....Bluefield	D. W. Devor.....Bluefield
F. S. Easler, Secretary.....Bluefield	W. S. Wootten.....Bluefield
J. T. Thornton, Vice-Chairman.....Bluefield	A. H. Surber.....Bluefield
F. N. Archer, Treasurer.....Bluefield	John Snyder.....Bluefield
W. O. Franklin.....Bluefield	C. L. Dickerson.....Bluefield
L. R. Taylor.....Princeton	E. J. Lambert.....Princeton
T. F. Brammer.....Barn	J. H. Johnson.....Princeton
Dr. S. R. Holroyd.....Athens	H. R. Harvey.....Princeton
E. S. Baker.....Bramwell	C. E. Ball.....Princeton
P. J. Kelley.....Bluefield	B. S. Peters.....Princeton
W. J. Jenks.....Bluefield	F. C. McDowell.....Princeton
F. W. Udy.....Bluefield	A. R. Hayes.....Princeton
Walter Perkins.....Bluefield	F. A. Showalter.....Princeton
R. E. Lazenby.....Bluefield	R. E. Jackson.....Princeton
Isadore Cohen.....Bluefield	T. M. Fry.....Princeton
R. A. Boxcess.....Oakvale	H. C. DeJarnette.....Princeton
Herbert Markle.....Bluefield	A. M. Trauzott.....Princeton
J. T. Carey.....Bluefield	John Parsons.....Princeton
Hartley Sanders.....Princeton	H. H. Ball.....Princeton
W. J. Elliott.....Princeton	W. L. Boyd.....Oakvale
L. P. Harky.....Princeton	L. W. Irwin.....Princeton
C. H. Houchins.....Lerona	C. N. Williams.....Princeton
O. P. Griffith.....Spanishburg	Thos. Friddy.....Princeton
J. A. McQuail.....Hiawatha	I. L. Brayshaw.....Princeton
R. D. Patterson.....Lowe	L. R. McNutt.....Princeton
Jarius Collins.....Bramwell	E. W. Hale.....Princeton
Ja. s. A. Hushes.....Mannering	F. A. Mole.....Princeton
Dan H. Frazier.....Dott	A. W. Brown.....Princeton
John B. Neal.....Rock	Tom Moore.....Princeton
Dr. John Boyd.....Oakvale	W. T. Davis.....Princeton
D. A. Johnson.....Oakvale	R. C. Sutherland.....Princeton

C. P. Hilton.....	New Hope	R. M. Foster.....	Princeton
C. D. Lindsey.....	Nemours	G. T. Brown.....	Princeton
T. B. Ogles.....	Coopers	G. W. Lazenby.....	Princeton
M. I. Shott.....	Bluefield	W. J. Lilly.....	Athens
W. B. Motley.....	Bluefield	J. P. Williams.....	Athens
W. A. Yawter.....	Bluefield	G. W. Christie.....	Williton
J. R. Winters.....	Bluefield	J. W. Morris.....	Oakvale
S. N. Worley.....	Bluefield	H. J. Coeburn.....	Oakvale
E. C. Carey.....	Bluefield	J. C. Pack.....	Bramwell
J. A. Burton.....	Bluefield	Harry Bowen.....	Bramwell
W. T. Howell.....	Bluefield	J. S. Lilly.....	Athens
Frank Taylor.....	Bluefield	R. G. Oxley.....	Athens

**MONONGALIA COUNTY**

E. M. Grant, Chairman.....	Morgantown	J. L. Keener.....	Morgantown
Sanford T. Fordyce.....	Fairview, R. F. D. 1	Ellery C. Brown.....	Uffington, R. F. D. 1
Jos. A. Phillips.....	Blacksville	John L. Colebank.....	Pt. Marion, Pa. R. F. D. 1
Morton Van Voorhis.....	Van Voorhis, R. F. D. 1	W. H. Brand.....	Morgantown, R. F. D. 4

**MONROE COUNTY**

Rev. Robert B. Hudson, Chairman.....	Union	J. S. Taylor.....	Peterstown
Shelton Clark, Secretary.....	Union	Dr. C. C. Ballard.....	Gap Mills
R. Porter Boyd.....	Union	C. H. Doss.....	Waiteville
J. W. Johnson.....	Alderson	J. Wallace McDowell.....	Second Creek
J. R. Pence.....	Union	Robert Riner.....	Wayside
Rev. R. R. Gray.....	Union	C. E. Lynch.....	Union
J. E. Foster.....	Wolf Creek	R. E. J. Campbell.....	Union
A. S. Johnson.....	Union	George E. Bare.....	Union
R. L. Clark.....	Union	W. M. LaFon.....	Union
A. W. Boon.....	Lindside	John L. Rowan.....	Union
Mrs. I. N. Ballard.....	Greenville	Cary B. Woodville.....	Sweet Springs
H. P. Tracy.....	Union	W. H. Hansbarger.....	Peterstown
C. F. Dickson.....	Organ Cave	C. P. Heabener.....	Peterstown
Dr. C. P. Nash.....	Alderson	James R. Pence.....	Greenville
I. N. Ballard.....	Greenville	A. D. Ellison.....	Hans Creek

**MORGAN COUNTY**

P. E. Nixon, Chairman.....	Paw Paw	George M. Yost.....	Berkeley Springs
P. M. Appel, Secretary.....	Paw Paw	W. J. Hunter.....	Berkeley Springs
H. M. Ruppenthal.....	Berkeley Springs	S. S. Buzzard.....	Berkeley Springs
Ed. Cain.....	Berkeley Springs, R. F. D.	Wm. Crossfield.....	Berkeley Springs
J. W. Swain.....	Berkeley Springs	B. E. Dawson.....	Berkeley Springs, R. F. D.
M. S. Harrison.....	Berkeley Springs	Samuel Unser.....	Unser Store
P. R. Lawyer.....	Berkeley Springs	W. H. Somers.....	Berkeley Springs
Clarence Litton.....	Cherry Run	Guy F. Fearnow.....	Berkeley Springs
D. M. Gates.....	Cherry Run, R. F. D.		

**McDOWELL COUNTY**

D. J. E. Strother, Chairman.....	Welch	H. D. Smith.....	Elkhorn
C. H. Archer, Secretary.....	Gary	Wm. Varrick.....	Berwind
L. G. Toney.....	Northfork	D. L. Auvil.....	Iaeger

**Welch Community Council**

W. W. Hughes, Chairman.....	Welch	Mrs. Burt Wright.....	Welch
E. C. Marshall, Secretary.....	Welch	Thos. H. S. Curd.....	Welch
Miss Kathleen McClenaghan, Secretary.....	Welch	Miss Rosa Quisenberry.....	Welch
Sam Polan.....	Welch		

**NICHOLAS COUNTY**

A. A. Hamilton, Chairman.....	Keslers Cross Lanes	K. B. McCue.....	Muddlety
A. N. Breckenridge, Secretary.....	Summersville	Wins Neil.....	Drennen
A. L. Craig.....	Richwood	E. N. Neal.....	Levisay
W. H. Legg.....	Mt. Lookout		

**OHIO COUNTY**

Robert Lee Boyd, Chairman.....	Wheeling	Herman Bents.....	Wheeling
Jas. R. Meck, Secretary.....	Wheeling	John Heil.....	Wheeling
John Lazaar.....	Wheeling	Prof. A. L. Greig.....	Wheeling
Ned Sims.....	Wheeling	W. H. C. Curtis.....	Wheeling
Geo. W. Weisgaber.....	Wheeling	Mike C. Bailey.....	Wheeling

PENDLETON COUNTY

B. H. Hiner, Chairman..... Franklin James Sites..... Upper Tract  
 Jesse Cook, Secretary..... Franklin D. C. Harper..... Mouth of Seneca

Riverton Community Council

Elmer Lambert, Chairman..... Riverton John W. Boggs, Secretary..... Riverton

Circleville Community Council

W. S. Dunkle, Chairman..... Circleville Allen Nelson, Secretary..... Circleville

Sugar Grove Community Council

T. H. Harrison, Chairman..... Sugar Grove W. M. Mitchell, Secretary..... Sugar Grove

Brandywine Community Council

L. A. Dickenson, Chairman..... Brandywine W. H. Matheay, Secretary..... Brandywine

PLEASANTS COUNTY

D. M. Gibbs, Chairman..... Belmont	Ross Wells, Secretary..... St. Marys
G. C. MacTaggart..... Eureka	Dan B. Fleming..... St. Marys
E. A. Lowther..... St. Marys	C. P. Craig..... St. Marys
D. C. Marshall..... St. Marys	J. D. Dinsmoor..... St. Marys
W. C. Dotson..... St. Marys	Ethel Gerrell..... St. Marys
C. C. Anderson..... St. Marys	Jas. C. Butcher..... St. Marys, R. F. D. 1
F. F. Morgan..... St. Marys	J. E. Elliott..... St. Marys
P. S. Tarbox..... St. Marys	L. B. Douzlass..... St. Marys
J. R. Locke..... Federal	J. F. Barron..... St. Marys
A. H. Stanley..... St. Marys	J. R. McCollum..... St. Marys
O. C. Sweeney..... St. Marys	

Members at Large

J. W. Grimm..... Willow, R. F. D. 1	Albert Hardy..... Calcutta
R. L. Blouir..... Shults	W. H. Steere..... Grape Island
L. A. Ellis..... Pleasants	Ira C. Williamson..... Arvilla
R. G. Anderson..... Hebron	G. B. Powell..... Sugar Valley
Homer Simonton..... Adlai	Banks B. Bell..... Waverly
O. W. Varner..... St. Marys	A. W. Fitzwater..... Calcutta
Harry Myers..... Maxwell	Lafayette Pethel..... St. Marys

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

J. W. Goodsell, Chairman..... Durbin	J. H. Buzzard..... Huntersville
J. A. Sydenstricker, Secretary..... Marlinton	Judge S. H. Sharp..... Marlinton
Rev. J. C. Johnson..... Hillsboro	

PUTMAN COUNTY

J. M. Henson, Chairman..... Buffalo	Chas. A. Howell..... Winfield
O. H. Parkins, Secretary..... Winfield	Wm. E. Summersville..... Plymouth
F. B. Oxley..... Hurricane	Wm. Reece..... Waldo
Robt. Zitzelburger..... Poca	

PRESTON COUNTY

E. B. Hauger, Chairman..... Kingwood	Page R. McCrnm..... Aurora
Foster Zeidler, Secretary..... Kingwood	Jesse Stemple..... Aurora
John J. McKone, Jr..... Tunnelton	C. A. Miller..... Terra Alta
B. L. Coburn..... Mastontown	C. E. Trembly..... Terra Alta
J. S. Lantz..... Reedsville	Josiah Feather..... Lenox
A. M. Moore..... Newburg	J. L. Reekart..... Cuzzart
J. Ray Smoot..... Newburg	J. H. Conoway..... Glade Farms
N. C. Ridenour..... Fellowsville	W. H. Thomas..... Bruceton Mills
A. A. Pickering..... Rowlesburg	

RANDOLPH COUNTY

Thaddeus Pritt, Chairman..... Elkins	W. J. Strader..... Beverly
Troy B. Wilmoth, Secretary..... Elkins	H. G. Lucas..... Horton
W. W. Trent..... Elkins	G. Preston Russell..... Mill Creek

Gus Warfield, Jr.....	Elkins	S. H. Wood.....	Mingo
C. O. Strieby.....	Elkins	Alex W. Ewing.....	Pickens
R. H. Halderson.....	Elkins	W. O. Tripplett.....	Kerens
E. D. Talbot.....	Elkins	Joseph Moore.....	Ellamore
H. G. Kump.....	Elkins	A. J. Crickard.....	Valley Bend
Mrs. Howard Sutherland.....	Elkins		

**Coalton Community Council of Defense**

Joseph Hoylman, Chairman.....	Coalton	William Smyrek.....	Coalton
Dr. P. L. Gray.....	Coalton	Antony Altier.....	Coalton
P. T. Joyce.....	Coalton	Patrick Scahill.....	Coalton
John Shannon.....	Coalton		

**Norton Community Council of Defense**

W. S. Wilson, Chairman.....	Harding	A. F. Boserman.....	Harding
Paul Osborne.....	Harding	W. H. Bowers.....	Harding
Nicola Petts.....	Harding	J. S. Forinash.....	Harding
Edward Weekly.....	Harding		

**Harding Community Council of Defense**

A. C. Davis, Chairman.....	Harding	C. E. Steele.....	Harding
Cam Lloyd.....	Harding	Rocco Antoline.....	Harding
L. M. Jackson.....	Harding	Ezekiel Elliott.....	Harding
E. L. Moore.....	Harding		

**Mabie Community Council of Defense**

J. M. King, Chairman.....	Mabie	Phil Williams.....	Mabie
J. William Holt.....	Mabie	R. O. Klepfer.....	Mabie
James Witt.....	Mabie	J. E. Mills.....	Mabie
David Edwards.....	Mabie		

**RALEIGH COUNTY**

G. C. Hedrick, Chairman.....	Beckley	J. W. Wilson.....	Tams
G. W. Warren, Treasurer.....	Beckley	Dr. H. H. Pettry.....	Dorothy
C. H. Meador, Secretary.....	Beckley	H. C. Stephenson.....	Raleigh
Wm. McTaggart.....	Beckley	Gaston Caperton.....	Slab Fork
M. E. Kent.....	Eccles	E. J. Lilly.....	Glen Morgan
P. C. Lynch.....	Blue Jay	Frank Foote.....	Beckley
J. H. Hatcher.....	Beckley	W. B. Beal.....	Fireco

**RITCHIE COUNTY**

Judge H. B. Woods, Chairman.....	Harrisville	J. F. Hartman.....	Burnt House
G. P. Fought, Secretary.....	Pennsboro	F. A. Hall.....	Fullman
J. E. Overton.....	Cairo		

**ROANE COUNTY**

L. O. Curtis, Chairman.....	Spencer	George F. Stinbeck.....	Spencer, R. F. D. 1
W. E. Dulink.....	Spencer	Burd S. Ray.....	Kettle
Giles Edwards.....	Spencer	Dr. P. F. Marks.....	Walton
S. B. Thompson.....	Spencer	C. P. White.....	Lefthand
H. C. Cottle.....	Reedy	J. O. Elmore.....	Tariff

**SUMMERS COUNTY**

R. F. Dunlap, Chairman.....	Hinton	Ben D. Keller.....	Hinton
E. C. Eagle, Secretary.....	Hinton	Dr. O. O. Cooper.....	Hinton
E. J. Vass.....	Marie	H. F. Kesler.....	Hinton
H. L. Taylor.....	Hinton	T. G. Mann.....	Hinton
John L. George.....	Green Sulphur	O. P. Vines.....	Hinton
Lee Harper.....	Jumping Branch	J. A. Graham.....	Hinton
W. O. Farley.....	Pipestem	Dr. D. M. Ryan.....	Hinton
L. G. Rhodes.....	Talcott	W. B. Redmond.....	Hinton
Judge J. H. Miller.....	Hinton	T. N. Read.....	Hinton
J. H. Jordan.....	Hinton		

**TAYLOR COUNTY**

W. A. Beavers, Chairman.....	Grafton	Howard H. Holt.....	Grafton
C. W. Steel, Secretary.....	Grafton	Jed W. Robinson.....	Grafton
L. W. Burns.....	Grafton	Roy J. Martin.....	Grafton
Harry W. Chadduck.....	Grafton	H. D. Rohr.....	Grafton
E. L. Sawyer.....	Grafton	S. J. Walter.....	Grafton
John A. Springer.....	Flemington	Lawson Starcher.....	Grafton
Harry Friedman.....	Grafton	Nathan Shroyer.....	Grafton, R. F. D. 1

COMMUNITY COUNCILS

Thornton

M. W. Blair, Chairman.....Thornton      E. W. Bloom, Secretary.....Thornton

Webster

W. M. Feltner, Chairman.....Grafton, R. F. D. 8      Wayne Gibson.....Webster  
Miss Ruth Smith, Secretary.....Webster      D. Newlon.....Webster  
S. A. Waller.....Webster      L. M. Peters.....Webster

Tappan

C. E. Stark.....Grafton, R. F. D. 4      Carson James.....Grafton, R. F. D. 4  
Lena Riley, Secretary.....Bridgeport, R. F. D. 3      Howard Riley.....Bridgeport, R. F. D. 3  
Enoch Goodwin.....Grafton, R. F. D. 4      John Withers.....Flemington, R. F. D. 1

Pruntytown

Harry E. Flesher, Chairman.....Grafton, R. F. D. 5      Miss Letha Stoops, Secretary.....Grafton, R. F. D. 7

Simpson

Rev. N. B. Hamrick, Chairman.....Simpson      Dr. J. F. Chenoweth.....Simpson  
Mrs. Maud Evans, Secretary.....Simpson      George Rodabaugh.....Simpson  
H. C. Davis.....Simpson      Charles Withers.....Grafton, R. F. D. 6  
H. G. J. Hoffman.....Simpson

Knottsville

Rev. Thos. H. Taylor, Chairman...Grafton, R. F. D. 1      I. J. Shroyer.....Grafton, R. F. D. 1  
Miss Lena Wilson, Secretary.....Grafton, R. F. D. 1      A. B. Shroyer.....Grafton, R. F. D. 1  
Carl Thomas.....Thornton, R. F. D. 2      G. C. Auvil.....Grafton, R. F. D. 1  
James Williamson.....Cecil

TUCKER COUNTY

J. F. Robison, Chairman.....Parsons      A. Jay Valentine.....Parsons  
Rev. W. T. Mann, Secretary.....Parsons      H. L. Bennett.....Parsons  
L. H. Perry.....Parsons      D. W. Thurston.....Parsons

Davis District Council

Geo. T. Mills, Chairman.....Davis

St. George District Council

E. E. Ferrier, Chirman.....Shafer

Dry Fork District Council

J. H. Babb, Chairman.....Jenningston

TYLER COUNTY

Executive Committee

F. D. McCoy, Chairman.....Sistersville      David E. Thoenen.....Sistersville  
John J. Fitzgerald, Secretary.....Sistersville      Dr. Eli B. Conoway.....Alma  
W. L. Sutton.....Sistersville      S. G. Pyle.....Middlebourne

Advisory Committee

H. W. Smith, Food Administrator.....Middlebourne      E. A. Durbam.....Sistersville  
O. C. Carter, Fuel Administrator.....Middlebourne      Geo. L. Morris.....Middlebourne  
A. T. Holmes.....Sistersville      Frank R. Hickman.....Middlebourne  
Mrs. C. B. Riggie.....Middlebourne      F. C. Harrington.....Sistersville  
J. P. Flynn.....Sistersville      Mrs. Annie E. Stanberry.....Sistersville  
E. Roome.....Sistersville      Rev. S. P. Crummett.....Middlebourne  
A. C. Jackson.....Sistersville      O. B. Conoway.....Middlebourne

COMMUNITY COUNCILS

Union District

A. L. Anderson, Chairman.....Friendly      James Lemley.....Friendly, R. F. D. 1  
Geo. E. McKinney.....Bens Run      J. C. Thorn.....Friendly, R. F. D. 1  
Sam Bissam.....Sistersville, R. F. D. 3

## Lincoln District

W. R. Reitz, Chairman.....	Sistersville	W. J. Neuschwander.....	Sistersville
W. J. Tracy.....	Sistersville, R. F. D. 2	John B. Scohy.....	Sistersville
John H. Tipples.....	Sistersville, R. F. D. 1		

## Ellsworth District

W. E. Long, Chairman.....	Middlebourne	John W. Smith.....	Frew
J. E. Smith, Secretary.....	Middlebourne	W. E. Watkins.....	New Martinsville, R. F. D. 2
K. C. Moore.....	Middlebourne		

## Mead District

Guy C. Morgan, Chairman.....	Wick	C. W. Carse.....	Wick
G. C. Fletcher.....	Wick	C. L. Henderson.....	Wick
G. O. Dosk.....	Wick		

## Centerville District

A. H. Underwood.....	Alma	Ben Mason.....	Deep Valley
M. R. Ankrom.....	Alma	L. A. Riggs.....	Alma
C. L. Fordyce.....	Bearsville		

## McElroy District

Dr. Jas. A. Baker, Chairman.....	Shirley	Fred Jones.....	Lima
W. R. McIntyre.....	Alvy	Geo. P. Myers.....	Alma
C. C. Woodburn.....	Blue		

## UPSHUR COUNTY

J. M. N. Downes, Chairman.....	Buckhannon	C. K. McCally, Fuel Administration.....	Buckhannon
U. G. Young, War Savings.....	Buckhannon	Dr. W. B. Fleming, Allied War Relief.....	Buckhannon
D. D. Casto, Food Administration.....	Buckhannon	F. A. Trieber, Four Minute Men.....	Buckhannon
J. C. McWhorter.....	Buckhannon	J. E. Romine, County Agent.....	Buckhannon
Liberty Loan and Red Cross			
Mrs. J. M. N. Downes, Woman's Liberty Loan.....			Buckhannon

## WAYNE COUNTY

O. J. Rife, Chairman.....	Wayne	A. P. Booth.....	Wayne, R. F. D. 1
J. M. Rigg, Secretary.....	Wayne	Wm. Queen.....	Crum
R. C. Taylor, Treasurer.....	Wayne	Hezekiah Adkins.....	Dunlow
John G. Lambert.....	Kenova	App F. Queen.....	Queens Ridge
B. B. Scheibelhood.....	Huntington, R. F. D. 3	T. P. Maynard.....	Kiahsville
E. J. Wilcox.....	Wayne	B. L. Osburn.....	East Lynn
C. W. Ferguson.....	Wayne	Frank Tabor.....	East Lynn
P. P. Lester.....	Fort Gay	Guy Dowdy.....	Wayne

## WEBSTER COUNTY

Hon. E. H. Morton, Chairman.....	Webster Springs	Rev. A. E. Odell.....	Webster Springs
John R. Dyer, Secretary.....	Webster Springs	W. S. Wysong.....	Webster Springs
T. L. Gregory.....	Webster Springs		

## WETZEL COUNTY

I. D. Morgan, Chairman.....	New Martinsville	Andy Clark.....	Littleton
Walter F. Burgess, Secretary.....	Reader	Wm. Carlin.....	Smithfield
Clarence Jolliffe.....	Knob Fork	A. T. Butler.....	New Martinsville
Lloyd Tusin.....	Hundred		

## WIRT COUNTY

Henry G. Sayer, Chairman.....	Elizabeth	Frank Fought.....	Newark
Frank E. Badger, Secretary.....	Elizabeth	John A. Davis.....	Palestine, R. F. D.
H. F. Pell.....	Creston	F. F. Daniels.....	Lucille
Van Park.....	Burning Springs		

## WOOD COUNTY

Dr. W. D. Cline, Chairman.....	Williamstown	A. J. Nicely.....	Parkersburg, R. F. D. 3
Lyle L. Jones, Secretary.....	Parkersburg	Z. E. Thora.....	Mineral Wells, R. F. D. 2
R. J. Corbitt.....	Waverly	Ira Roso.....	Belleville, R. F. D. 3
J. B. Yeager.....	Walker	C. S. Murphy.....	Kanawha Station, R. F. D.
C. W. Robinson.....	Parkersburg, R. F. D. 4	E. J. Humphrey.....	Belleville

## WOOD COUNTY COMMUNITY COUNCILS.

## Murphytown Community Council.

O. Devaughn, Chairman.....Kanawha Sta., R. F. D.      Henry Ross, Secretary..... Kanawha Sta., R. F. D.

## Red Hill Community Council.

Rev. J. L. Booth, Chairman.....Parkersburg      Mrs. W. W. Morrison, Sec...Parkersburg, R. F. D. 7

## Belleville Community Council.

Henry Young, Chairman.....Belleville      Miss Carrie Crooks, Secretary.....Belleville

## Wadesville Community Council.

C. T. Wells, Chairman.....New England, R. F. D.      D. H. Woodyard, Secretary...New England, R. F. D.

## Ford Community Council.

C. E. Anthony, Chairman.....Belleville, R. F. D.      Miss Mamie Kimes, Secretary.....Belleville, R. F. D.

## New England Community Council.

J. Whitlatch, Chairman.....New England      Clarence Stephens, Secretary.....New England

## Manganese Community Council.

A. F. Bonar, Chairman.....Belleville, R. F. D.      C. E. Phillips, Secretary.....Belleville, R. F. D.

## Rockport Community Council.

C. M. Florence, Chairman.....Rockport      Miss Dale Gilmer, Secretary.....Rockport

## Jerry's Run Community Council.

S. M. Boso, Chairman.....Belleville, R. F. D.      J. B. Franklin, Secretary.....Belleville, R. F. D.

## Oram Community Council.

J. F. Wigal, Chairman.....Belleville, R. F. D.      Miss Blanche Eaton, Secretary..Belleville, R. F. D.

## Williamstown Community Council.

O. E. Gray, Chairman.....Williamstown      J. J. Lorentz, Secretary.....Williamstown

## Ball School Community Council.

E. T. Gwynn, Chairman.....Parkersburg, R. F. D.      Frank Williams, Secretary....Parkersburg, R. F. D.

## Slate Community Council.

D. L. Deem, Chairman.....Slate, R. F. D.      Miss Isa James, Secretary.....Slate, R. F. D.

## Daerwalk Community Council.

S. P. Snyder, Chairman.....Eatons, R. F. D.      Miss Edna Kersch, Secretary.....Eatons, R. F. D.

## Volcano Community Council.

J. Frank Showalter, Chairman.....Eaton, R. F. D.      W. H. Jonas, Secretary.....Eaton, R. F. D.

## Dallison Community Council.

A. F. Fox, Chairman.....Walker, R. F. D.      J. B. Murphy, Secretary.....Walker, R. F. D.

## Fair Plains Community Council.

George Shaffer, Chairman.....Parkersburg, R. F. D.      Miss Lena Hull, Secretary....Parkersburg, R. F. D.

## Valley Mills Community Council.

C. R. Chickeston, Chairman.....Parkersburg      Mrs. J. L. Spencer, Secretary.....Parkersburg

## Wesley Chapel Community Council.

O. K. Norman, Chairman.....Parkersburg, R. F. D.      Mrs. E. S. Davis, Secretary....Parkersburg, R. F. D.

## Lope School Community Council.

G. R. Biglow, Chairman.....Washington, R. F. D.      S. C. Gant, Secretary.....Washington, R. F. D.



**Nowport Community Council.**

C. F. Ritchie, Chairman.....Parkersburg      C. C. Young, Secretary.....Parkersburg

**Lubeck Community Council.**

J. H. Sole, Chairman.....Parkersburg, R. F. D.      Miss Isa Robinson, Secretary..Parkersburg, R. F. D.

**Lauckport Community Council.**

J. B. Rush, Chairman.....Parkersburg, R. F. D.      Walter E. Dailey, Secretary..Parkersburg, R. F. D.

**Washington Community Council.**

W. P. Woolfer, Chairman.....Washington      C. R. Rector, Secretary.....Washington

**Pettyville Community Council.**

R. L. Deems, Chairman.....Parkersburg, R. F. D.      Roy P. Martin, Secretary....Parkersburg, R. F. D.

**Gihon Community Council.**

Frank Barrett, Chairman.....Parkersburg, R. F. D.      J. W. Snyder, Secretary.....Parkersburg, R. F. D.

**Big Taggart Community Council.**

J. F. Melrose, Chairman.....Mineral Wells, R. F. D.      Emery Houck, Secretary...Mineral Wells, R. F. D.

**South Parkersburg Community Council.**

E. E. Florence, Chairman.....Parkersburg, R. F. D.      H. A. Langfitt, Secretary....Parkersburg, R. F. D.

**Greenmount Community Council.**

Charles B. Chancellor, Chairman.....Parkersburg      Thomas A. Athey, Secretary.....Parkersburg

**Walker Community Council.**

H. S. Devaughn, Chairman.....Walker      Miss Laura Vaughn, Secretary.....Walker

**Stillwell Community Council.**

M. M. McPeck, Chairman,...Kanawha Sta., R. F. D.      J. E. Bungard, Secretary...Kanawha Sta., R. F. D.

**Progress Ridge Community Council.**

J. C. Wines, Chairman.....Walker, R. F. D.      Miss Mildred Wines, Secretary....Walker, R. F. D.

**Eaton Community Council.**

George Swearingen, Chairman.....Eatons      Miss Rose Swearingen, Secretary.....Eatons

**Herndon Community Council.**

W. B. Wamsley, Chairman.....Walker, R. F. D.      C. L. South, Secretary.....Waverly, R. F. D.

**Waverly Community Council.**

H. M. Bunting, Chairman.....Waverly      Miss Edna Strosnider, Secretary..Waverly, R. F. D.

**Ogden Community Council.**

Charles Stoops, Chairman.....Waverly, R. F. D.      Miss Della Haines, Secretary....Waverly, R. F. D.

**Shiloh Community Council.**

Henry Elliott, Chairman.....Waverly, R. F. D.      A. R. Kelly, Secretary.....Waverly, R. F. D.

**Pleasant Grove Community Council.**

D. E. Stephens, Chairman.....Waverly, R. F. D.      R. M. Wilkenson, Secretary.....Waverly, R. F. D.

**Mt. Zion Community Council.**

W. L. Deem, Chairman.....Mineral Wells, R. F. D.      E. P. Dye, Secretary.....Mineral Wells, R. F. D.

**Beechwood Community Council.**

Homer Weaver, Chairman.....Parkersburg      Miss Blanche Woodyard, Secretary.....Parkersburg

**Leachtown Community Council.**

A. J. Weekley, Chairman.....Hanna, R. F. D.      Gordon Butcher, Secretary.....Hanna, R. F. D.

## Sand Hill Community Council.

J. T. Johnson, Chairman.....Williamstown, R. F. D.      Margaret M. Uhl, Secretary, Williamstown, R. F. D

## WYOMING COUNTY

F. M. Lee, Chairman.....	Alpoa	Lon Kelly.....	Oceana
E. D. Frantz, Secretary.....	Mullens	Lee Bailey.....	Baileysville
J. D. White.....	Herndon	M. J. Morzan.....	North Sprinz
C. M. Wikel.....	Pineville	Lee H. Shannon.....	Sun Hill
Will P. Cook.....	Pineville		

## THE AUXILIARY ADVISORY COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

By JOHN C. GILMER, Secretary.

By virtue of the authority vested in it by Section 7 of Chapter 4, second extraordinary session of the Legislature of 1917, the Executive State Council of Defense created, by resolution on March 21, 1918, an additional Auxiliary Advisory Council of Defense, naming as its members thirty Negroes—the presiding officers of religious and fraternal organizations and other prominent members of the race.

Those appointed were: J. Frank Brisco, Martinsburg; Rev. George E. Fountain, Parkersburg; Rev. J. T. Gibbons, Clarksburg; Rev. Edward D. Howard, Omar; Rev. I. V. Bryant, Huntington; Dr. W. L. Jones, Charleston; Edward L. Morton, Beckley; D. C. Coleman, Excelsior; Dr. A. S. Adams, Northfork; Rev. R. D. W. Meadows, Huntington; Charles W. Williams, Wheeling; John H. Hunt, Morgantown; P. A. Goines, Bluefield; Dr. W. C. Lawrence, Montgomery; J. C. Gilmer, Charleston; Rev. N. C. Harris, Alderson; Rev. C. A. McGee, Clarksburg; Rev. S. H. Brown, Harper's Ferry; Rev. R. P. Johnson, Kimball; J. S. Noel, Montgomery; Rev. J. W. Robinson, Northfork; Dr. Chas. B. Anderson, Mount Hope; B. B. Daulton, Smithers; Rev. Mordecai W. Johnson, Charleston; Mrs. M. A. W. Thompson, Red Star; Mrs. Hattie C. A. Washington, Hill Top; Miss Henrietta M. James, Montgomery; Mrs. Grayce Seams, Parkersburg; Miss Ethel B. Brown, Montgomery; and Mrs. Lillian B. Gray, Giatto. J. C. Gilmer was designated secretary.

The membership of the Council was increased on April 16th by the nomination of Rev. R. H. McKoy, of Bramwell, and Albert E. Goodwyn, of Bluefield.

## Duties of Auxiliary Council.

The purposes and duties of the Auxiliary Council, as set forth in the resolution creating it, were "to cause a complete and thorough organization of the Negroes of the State in order that they may be a more potent factor in our National defense in the way of conserving food, buying Thrift Stamps, War Stamps and Liberty Bonds, and in giving their labor in the various occupations so essential to the successful prosecution of the war. In short, this Negro organization is created in order to bring about a greater efficiency in the Negro race in the State in the things necessary to make them a greater factor in the winning of the war."

Immediate steps were taken by the Secretary, as directed, to organize

County Councils following closely the plan of organization of the white County Councils of Defense, of which the colored Councils were to be auxiliaries and with which they were to cooperate.

The work, having to be done wholly by correspondence, was necessarily slow in its accomplishment, but with the assistance of the resident Auxiliary Advisory Council members and others, County Councils were organized in a few weeks in Berkeley with J. Frank Briscoe, chairman and H. B. Cheairs, secretary; Cabell, Rev. I. V. Bryant, chairman, J. B. Hatchett, secretary; Fayette, Rev. J. H. Peters, chairman, Miss Henrietta James, secretary; Greenbrier, Prof. E. A. Bolling, chairman, Andrew Robinson, secretary; Harrison, Prof. D. H. Kyle, chairman, Miss J. L. Spriggs, secretary; Jefferson, Prof. J. M. Arter, chairman, Howard Dennis, secretary; Kanawha, Rev. M. W. Johnson, chairman, James Arthur Jackson, secretary; Logan, E. D. Howard, chairman, Mrs. Pearl Gill, secretary; Mercer, Rev. R. H. McKoy, chairman, E. L. Dickason, executive secretary; Mingo, Dr. H. E. Kingslow, chairman, R. W. Austin, secretary; McDowell, Rev. J. W. Robinson, chairman, Prof. E. L. Rann, executive secretary; Ohio, C. O. Johns, chairman, Earl Jones, secretary; Raleigh, E. L. Morton, chairman, Brown W. Payne, secretary; and Wood, Mrs. Grayce Seams, chairman, Miss Ame Lotterbury, secretary.

#### Extending Defense Organization.

Each of these County Councils, in order to reach the districts, organized local or community councils in most of the communities having a considerable number of colored people.

Effective work was done by these county organizations and their subsidiaries, especially in the way of distributing the literature sent out from the secretary's office and holding meetings for the purpose of explaining the Government's war aims and the desirability of its bonds as investments; for enlightening the masses as to the activities of War Work agencies; and for the formation of Red Cross auxiliaries, garden clubs, canning clubs and war savings clubs. Parades to promote financial campaigns and stimulate patriotism were held in the larger centers.

Many of these organizations also participated directly in securing subscriptions for bonds, stamps and the various welfare agencies. In the communities where they had soliciting committees many subscriptions were obtained which, otherwise, were not available, and the results were most gratifying. Particularly was this true in cities where employers could not exert the influence over their employees possible in the mining centers.

#### Activities in Loan Campaigns.

For the reason that subscriptions were not generally separated as to races by the agencies securing them, it is not possible to state definitely what the colored people of the State contributed financially to the winning of the war. The chairman of the Third Liberty Loan Committee of McDowell County, who alone designated the race of subscribers to Government Loans and War Charities, reported the total amount subscribed in

the county as being \$1,473,750.00; the total number of subscribers 13,603, of whom there were 4,403 colored, or 32 percent. Their subscriptions amounted to, approximately, \$400,000.00, or about the same per cent of the amount subscribed as there were of the number of subscribers. Figures coming from operations in other coal producing counties show practically the same general results, as do those from mercantile and manufacturing centers, furnishing fairly conclusive evidence that the colored people throughout the State subscribed to this and other war loans in the ratio and to the amount commensurate with their number and wealth.

The same may be said of their participation in Red Cross and similar war fund campaigns. Colored workmen responded as cheerfully as other elements of labor to requests for contributions of fixed percentages of their wages, and colored committees to which quotas were assigned raised them, and the subscriptions were paid with commendable promptness.

Every city and town and many of the smaller communities had their sewing and knitting clubs among the women and girls, who not only financed their own activities but contributed to the National organization with which they were affiliated. Many of these clubs in the early months of the war confined their efforts to the purchase and making of comforts for soldiers of their own race, but they too, when requested by the Auxiliary Advisory Council, joined the Red Cross and worked for the common cause.

#### Negroes Respond to War Appeals.

In the various occupations so essential to the successful prosecution of the war, colored men and women fulfilled all expectations. Appeals for increased coal production, in which occupation the largest number of colored men is engaged, met with a ready response from them and they furnished from among their ranks the record individual coal producers in the Cabin Creek and Fairmont fields. Women and girls entered many branches of labor formerly closed to them, but it was in the production and conservation of food that they made the most appreciable contribution to the winning of the war. Their garden and canning clubs were widespread and popular organizations which made possible the family's ability to buy more bonds and stamps and to give more liberally to welfare work.

In all these activities the Auxiliary Advisory Council and its subsidiaries took a leading part, organizing and directing forces which awaited only to be told what and how to do. It found a willing constituency, loyal to the core and almost pathetic in its eagerness to give its men, its money and its labor with the hope that it might share fully in the glory of the victory and the blessings of peace.

### NATIONAL GUARD OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Since 1889 and until the time of draft into the United States Service, August 5, 1917, the National Guard of the State consisted of two regiments of infantry and the prescribed staff corps and departments.

Pursuant to the President's proclamation of June 18, 1916, the Second Infantry Regiment was called into the United States service for duty on the Mexican border and after remaining in the State mobilization camp at Kanawha City, Charleston, West Virginia, until the middle of October, was sent to Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, where the regiment remained until it was returned to the State and mustered out March 24, 1917.

At the time the Second Regiment was called, the members of the First Infantry Regiment volunteered their services but the regiment was not called.

Both regiments were extended Federal recognition under the act of congress approved June 3, 1916.

The First Regiment was called into the United States service March 28, 1917, to protect property believed to be in danger because of the break between the Government of the United States and the Imperial German Government. On April 2, 1917, the Second Regiment was called into Federal service for the same purpose, and on July 15, 1917, the enlisted National Guard Reserve was also called. Both regiments remained on this duty within the State until August 1, 1917, the First Regiment having its headquarters at Fairmont and the Second at Kanawha City.

The two regiments, all the enlisted men, and part of the officers of the quartermaster's corps were drafted into the United States service August 5, 1917, thereby being discharged from the militia and under the present law will not be returned to the State as organizations at the end of the war. These organizations received their training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, and are now with the American Expeditionary Forces.

The strength of the First Regiment, when mustered into service, August 5, 1917, was: Officers 58; enlisted men, 1,618.

The strength of the Second Regiment, when mustered into service, August 5, 1917, was: Officers 58; enlisted men, 2,011.

There are also in service a number of the officers of the staff corps and departments.

### MILITIA RESERVE.

#### (Home Guards.)

The Executive State Council of Defense authorized the forming of the following Militia Reserves or Home Guards:

Huntington Militia Reserve, Huntington—Captain Herbert D. McClintock, Commanding.

Morgantown Militia Reserve, Morgantown—Captain C. William Cramer, Commanding.

Home Guard for Mason County, Point Pleasant—Captain Edward E. Thomas, Commanding.

Greenbrier Guards, White Sulphur Springs—Captain Thornton Lewis, Commanding.

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**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.**

Hon. John J. Cornwell, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Charleston.  
Major Thomas B. Davis, Acting Adjutant General, Charleston.

**STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.****Adjutant General's Department.**

Major Thomas B. Davis, Charleston.

**Quartermaster Corps.**

Major Gustavus H. Wilson, Kingwood.

**Ordnance Department.**

Major Charles A. Wood, Charleston.

**Medical Department.**

Major Cassius C. Hogg, Huntington.  
Captain William J. Blake, Benwood.

**National Guard Reserve.**

Captain Robert T. Colebank, Sutton.  
First Lieutenant Nathan G. Matthew, Worthington.

**MILITARY CENSUS AND ENROLLMENT.**

On April 25, 1918, George S. Wallace, Major Judge Advocate General, O. R. C., of Huntington, was appointed by Governor Cornwell as head of the newly formed Department of Military Census and Enrollment, to take charge of the execution of the selective service act for the State of West Virginia. It was then definitely known that this act would become a law and preliminary preparations were immediately gotten under way, so that on May 19, the day the selective service act became a law, the state was in readiness. Under the plans adopted, the registrars of the last general election were appointed wherever possible to serve in connection with the registration of all men of military age and 3,630 registrars were used in this manner, two to every precinct in the State, with a few exceptions, where local conditions demanded more than two. Of these 2,423 gave their service voluntarily. The registration was decentralized under the direct supervision of registration boards, consisting of the sheriff, the county clerk and county health officer and two citizen members in the counties and the mayor and five citizen members in cities of over thirty thousand. The registrars were appointed, sworn, furnished with supplies and ready for registration by the evening of May 26th.

The total registration of the State in the Class of June 5, 1917, including late registrants, was 126,505. On June 26th, the registration boards completed their work and turned over their registration cards and other records to the newly appointed Draft Boards.

From time to time as preparations at the different camps were completed calls were made upon this State by the Provost Marshall General Enoch H. Crowder for its proportion of men necessary to complete the general call. A majority of the men in the first net quota were sent to Camp Lee, Va., and the last increment was forwarded to Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, during the five-day entrainment period beginning March 4, 1918.

On September 26, 1917, Major George S. Wallace was succeeded by Captain Breckenridge Jones as Chief of the Department of Military Census and Enrollment. Captain Jones was in charge of the administration of the draft until June 7, 1918, when he was succeeded by Captain F. N. Alderson, of Richwood, W. Va., as Chief of the Department.

During the spring of 1918 a large part of the German Army, released by the downfall of Russia, was transferred to the Western Front, where it immediately engaged in a great drive which resulted in phenomenal success. The Allied Army seemed in great danger of being destroyed.

It having become evident that every precaution was necessary to insure success, or at least the strongest defense, the President issued a proclamation May 20, 1918, calling upon all male persons who had attained the age of twenty-one years since June 5, 1917 to register June 5, 1918.

The registration of June 5, 1918 is known as the second registration. As the selective service system had been in operation nearly a year, the work of the registration was completed with dispatch. The registration was accomplished by means of registrars at the customary polling places under the direction of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the area wherein the person was registered.

On August 13, 1918, President Wilson issued a proclamation calling upon all male persons who had since the 5th day of June, 1918, attained their twenty-first birthday to register August 24, 1918. This registration was accomplished in a manner similar to the registration of June 5th. Those who registered August 24, 1918, were considered late registrants of June 5, 1918, and for that reason they were considered registrants of the second registration.

The total registration of the State in the second registration, including late registrants, was 14,179.

By this time all the men of the first registration qualified for general military service had either been called or sent to camp, and the boys of the second registration were quickly forwarded to meet the urgent demands upon the State.

On August 31, 1918, President Wilson, by proclamation, appointed September 12, 1918, as a day of registration for all male persons in the United States between the ages of 18 and 46, who had not previously registered or were otherwise exempt.

These were, perhaps, the most trying days to local and district boards and others connected with the draft, of any period during the war. The demand for men at the front created a scarcity of industrial and agricultural workers, and the proper classification of registrants was a problem requiring all the energy and wisdom at the disposal of the highly competent men who were members of the local and district boards. The successful result of the manner in which this problem was solved, is something of which every West Virginian should feel proud.

The registration of September 12, 1918, following close upon the exhausting labor of the summer, rendered almost superhuman efforts necessary to meet the occasion. All the local, district, medical and legal advisory boards, and others connected with the draft, responded nobly to the leadership of Captain F. N. Alderson, and the work connected with the largest registration during the war was begun, as the matter of registration is merely a beginning.

The total registration of the State in the class of September 12, 1918, was 182,699.

In France, the Allied and American Forces had stopped the great German drive and were contending desperately for the possession of "No Man's Land". From the American Army in France, through the press of the nation, the enthusiasm of battle was conveyed to the draft boards, and the work of classification and examination was being rushed to completion when the German Army, following the example of the armies of Bulgaria, Turkey and Austro-Hungary, laid down its arms on November 11, 1918.

The total registration of the State during the war was 323,383 male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, inclusive, and is indicated by counties in a table following:



TABLE SHOWING WEST VIRGINIA REGISTRANTS FOR MILITARY SERVICE DURING THE WAR WITH GERMANY

(The column at the right—showing the total number of registrants in the State—does not agree with the totals of the four registrations, for the reason that it includes late registrants who were registered after the other tables for the four separate registrations were prepared.)

COUNTIES	Registration June 5, 1917			Registration June 5, 1918.			Registration August 24, 1918			Registration September 12, 1918			TOTAL
	White	Colored	Alien	White	Colored	Alien	White	Colored	Alien	White	Colored	Alien	
Barbour.....	902	68	73	135	10	2	34	3	3	2,067	108	216	3,594
Berkeley.....	1,806	174	107	161	12	5	38	4	.....	2,631	201	126	5,178
Boone.....	1,057	76	31	100	6	.....	18	.....	.....	1,761	149	116	3,278
Braxton.....	1,657	23	28	197	1	3	38	.....	.....	2,619	43	32	4,637
Brooke.....	1,195	56	483	83	0	22	21	1	3	2,333	84	758	4,335
Cabell.....	1,080	0	2	92	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	1,291	7	8	2,366
Huntington No. 1.....	.....	.....	.....	149	11	1	27	2	1	2,375	179	68	4,741
Huntington No. 2.....	3,649	312	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calhoun.....	735	5	.....	175	10	1	33	2	.....	3,245	203	38	6,071
Clay.....	777	20	26	75	2	.....	25	.....	.....	1,163	2	.....	2,017
Doddridge.....	906	2	.....	81	2	1	18	.....	.....	1,136	32	31	2,173
Fayette No. 1.....	.....	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	1,275	1	.....	2,335
Fayette No. 2.....	4,110	1,317	566	183	54	25	42	17	3	3,558	1,184	786	8,641
Gilmer.....	894	1	1	170	31	7	34	9	2	2,768	595	317	6,019
Grant.....	581	26	35	90	.....	1	18	.....	.....	1,125	2	5	2,143
Greenbrier.....	1,843	200	55	69	2	1	8	.....	.....	970	22	37	1,729
Hampshire.....	911	17	6	203	15	2	33	3	.....	2,648	200	33	5,268
Hancock.....	1,068	35	879	109	2	.....	14	.....	.....	1,279	21	.....	2,374
Hardy.....	704	23	.....	86	3	36	11	1	9	2,603	35	1,190	4,791
Harrison No. 1.....	.....	.....	.....	65	2	.....	13	.....	.....	954	26	1	1,819
Harrison No. 2.....	5,120	301	1,471	220	14	55	63	2	16	5,191	313	1,038	10,145
Jackson.....	1,302	2	2	214	8	25	53	3	10	4,125	134	809	7,387
Jefferson.....	885	255	19	171	1	.....	40	.....	.....	1,966	2	4	3,522
Kanawha No. 1.....	.....	.....	.....	84	19	2	14	2	.....	1,335	311	17	2,958
Kanawha No. 2.....	5,555	578	130	231	28	11	51	3	1	3,955	493	423	7,909
Charleston.....	2,697	510	45	318	39	45	79	5	6	6,020	414	441	10,179
Lewis.....	1,466	13	37	239	33	10	56	9	.....	4,356	761	208	9,061
Lincoln.....	1,502	13	1	159	3	.....	36	1	.....	2,201	22	14	3,972
Logan.....	2,917	751	424	153	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	2,004	6	12	3,794
Marion No. 1.....	.....	.....	.....	242	75	19	61	17	0	5,419	1,210	1,231	11,179
Marion No. 2.....	3,110	376	968	105	19	10	17	3	8	2,318	213	329	4,380
Marshall.....	2,449	21	668	227	21	18	47	1	6	4,537	263	1,226	8,199
Mason.....	1,452	20	2	275	.....	29	67	.....	.....	4,403	12	1,060	8,008
.....	.....	.....	.....	175	1	11	30	.....	.....	2,334	37	4	4,071

TABLE SHOWING WEST VIRGINIA REGISTRANTS FOR MILITARY SERVICE DURING THE WAR WITH GERMANY—Continued.

(The column at the right—showing the total number of registrants in the State—does not agree with the totals of the four registrations, for the reason that it includes late registrants who were registered after the other tables for the four separate registrations were prepared.)

COUNTIES	Registration June 5, 1917			Registration June 5, 1918.			Registration August 24, 1918			Registration September 12, 1918			TOTAL
	White	Colored	Alien	White	Colored	Alien	White	Colored	Alien	White	Colored	Alien	
Mercer No. 1.....				90	21	3	25			1,885	365	40	4,094
Mercer No. 2.....	3,575	717	141	197	20	7	54	14	0	3,151	651	204	6,935
Mineral.....	1,449	78	147	115	1	8	32	1	1	2,413	60	186	4,303
Mingo.....	2,059	378	195	147	75	15	45	12	2	2,887	451	329	6,154
Monongalia.....	2,167	50	378	236	2	17	51		5	4,204	95	885	7,273
Monroe.....	966	46		91	3		21	1		1,382	30	1	2,590
Morgan.....	670	13	3	64	1		17			892	17	15	1,653
McDowell No. 1.....				145	108	20	30	31	6	3,431	1,920	733	10,434
McDowell No. 2.....	4,048	3,253	1,365	160	82	24	46	30	9	3,537	1,164	2,110	9,353
Nicholas.....	1,798	6	178	157		10	33		4	2,550	14	247	4,790
Ohio.....	1,423	38	186	130	3	7	20		3	2,756	48	296	4,639
Wheeling.....	3,967	241	865	302	15	15	09	2	10	5,901	274	1,028	11,153
Pendleton.....	798	10		82	2		24			1,001	11		1,910
Pleasants.....	482			33			12			822		1	1,371
Pocahontas.....	1,116	84	212	99	10	10	24	1	7	1,868	75	181	3,573
Preston.....	1,630	21	145	205	5	13	53		2	3,296	57	319	5,535
Putnam.....	1,261	10		125			32			1,706	40	10	3,301
Raleigh.....	2,924	901	430	250	75	25	08	11		4,020	1,115	801	10,579
Randolph.....	1,868	54	168	185	4	5	36			3,295	58	354	5,723
Ritchie.....	1,223	17	0	141	1		19			1,939	8	0	3,378
Roane.....	1,511	1		142			35			3,093	1		3,813
Summers.....	1,392	125	14	140	0	1	30	2		1,908	141	4	3,797
Taylor.....	1,243	56	156	120	2	9	26	4		2,212	82	331	3,992
Tucker.....	1,287	19	318	109	2	4	20		3	1,905	45	454	3,721
Tyler.....	999	2	7	115			33			1,660	7	3	2,845
Unstut.....	1,116	13	18	146	1		32			1,972	20	42	3,354
Wayne.....	1,867	13	1	180	3		38			2,69	28	8	4,837
Webster.....	973	1		90			24			1,226		5	2,270
Wetzel.....	1,739	6	8	209			02			2,401	22	3	4,458
Wirt.....	530	0		00			16			812	5		1,152
Wood.....	2,914	76	34	276	8		56			4,501	96	50	8,107
Wyoming.....	1,112	193	10	83	29	2	22	7		1,503	261	55	3,273
GRAND TOTAL.....													323,383

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER REGISTRANTS BY COUNTIES INDUCTED INTO THE MILITARY SERVICE

COUNTIES	White	Colored	Total	COUNTIES	White	Colored	Total
Barbour.....	462	36	498	Mingo.....	636	275	911
Berkeley.....	682	114	796	Monongalia.....	977	19	996
Boone.....	427	31	461	Monroe.....	391	23	417
Braxton.....	749	15	764	Morgan.....	229	9	238
Brooke.....	458	22	480	McDowell.....	1,578	1,503	3,081
Cabell.....	1,616	180	1,796	Nicholas.....	666	2	668
Calhoun.....	323	5	328	Ohio.....	2,055	93	2,148
Clay.....	280	12	292	Pendleton.....	349	8	357
Doddridge.....	452	3	455	Pleasants.....	202	.....	202
Fayette.....	1,486	846	2,332	Pocahontas.....	553	52	605
Gilmer.....	451	2	453	Preston.....	723	11	734
Grant.....	203	17	220	Putnam.....	481	3	484
Greenbrier.....	691	109	800	Raleigh.....	836	543	1,379
Hampshire.....	391	15	406	Randolph.....	802	23	825
Hancock.....	540	15	555	Ritchie.....	534	7	541
Hardy.....	290	11	301	Roane.....	674	.....	674
Harrison.....	1,948	181	2,129	Summers.....	625	83	708
Jackson.....	512	2	514	Taylor.....	480	18	498
Jefferson.....	302	141	443	Tucker.....	563	20	583
Kanawha.....	2,670	443	3,113	Tyler.....	436	.....	436
Lewis.....	727	15	742	Upshur.....	486	10	496
Lincoln.....	593	4	597	Wayne.....	663	7	670
Logan.....	987	380	1,367	Webster.....	346	.....	346
Marion.....	1,483	175	1,658	Wetzel.....	774	8	782
Marshall.....	944	6	960	Wirt.....	276	6	282
Mason.....	646	14	660	Wood.....	958	36	994
Mercer.....	1,000	352	1,352	Wyoming.....	416	101	517
Mineral.....	567	47	614				
<b>TOTALS.....</b>					<b>39,592</b>	<b>6,056</b>	<b>45,648</b>

### DIRECTORY SELECTIVE SERVICE ORGANIZATION

With Residences in the City of Charleston.

Chief Department Military Census and Enrollment—Fleming N. Alderson,  
Captain National Army.

Armory, Charleston.

Chief Clerk—W. F. Morrison, Jr.

Armory, Charleston.

Passenger Representative U. S. R. R. Administration—Omar N. Spain.

Armory, Charleston.

Medical Aide—First Lieutenant G. C. Robertson.

Charleston.

Stenographer—Bessie B. Hoover.

1119 Lee Street.

Stenographer—Ethel Borstein.

1595 Quarrier Street.

Stenographer—Anna Lee Ervine.

1325 Lee Street.

Stenographer—Edith M. Ball.

418 Columbia Ave.

Stenographer—Helen L. Burry.

213 Beauregard Street.

Stenographer—Private Jas. C. Roby.

213 Beauregard Street.

Stenographer—Private H. C. Basham.	324 Laidley Street.
Accountant—Private Philip A. Holman.	1204 Virginia Street.
Clerk—Nina L. McNary.	910 Washington Street.
Clerk—C. L. Ice.	Room 19 Y. M. C. A.
Clerk—Private E. M. Pendergast.	1122 Lee Street.

FEDERAL DISTRICT BOARDS.

Northern District.

Headquarters, Federal Building: Clarksburg.

Harrison .....	W. H. Taylor, Chairman, Clarksburg
Ohio .....	Arch W. Paull, Jr., Secretary, Wheeling
Jefferson .....	J. B. Huyett, Charles Town
Marion .....	W. M. Rogers, Fairmont
Wood .....	Dr. W. J. Davidson, Parkersburg

Chief Clerk, Fred B. Deem.

Industrial Advisors.

Henry M. Russell, Wheeling.  
 A. E. Jacobs, Wheeling.  
 Edward C. Henshaw, Martinsburg.

The Northern District Board has within its jurisdiction the following named counties:

Barbour, Berkeley, Brooke, Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Grant, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Harrison, Jefferson, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Ohio, Pendleton, Pleasants, Preston, Ritchie, Taylor, Tucker, Tyler, Upshur, Wetzel, Wirt, and Wood—31.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Headquarters, Federal Building: Charleston.

Jackson .....	Warren Miller, Chairman, Ripley
Kanawha .....	Wm. Gordon Mathews, Secretary, Charleston
Cabell .....	J. E. Rader, Huntington
Kanawha .....	H. P. Brightwell, Charleston
Summers .....	C. J. Schweickert, Hinton

Chief Clerk, E. B. Wade.

Industrial Advisors.

F. M. Staunton, Charleston.  
 Peter M. Steenberg, Point Pleasant.  
 A. M. Belcher, Charleston.

The Southern District Board has within its jurisdiction, the following counties:

Braxton, Boone, Clay, Cabell, Fayette, Greenbrier, Jackson, Kanawha, Lincoln, Logan, Mason, Mercer, McDowell, Mingo, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, Putnam, Raleigh, Roane, Summers, Wayne, Webster and Wyoming—24.

**Local Selective Service Boards Organized as Directed Under the Letter of Provost Marshal General, May 26, 1917.**

[Headquarters: First address given under each board, unless noted otherwise.]

**Barbour**

W. T. ICE, JR., Chairman.....Philippi      HOFFMAN TRIMBLE.....Volga  
V. D. DUNNINGTON.....Philippi      H. J. WILCOX.....Chief Clerk

**Berkeley**

C. W. THATCHER, Chairman.....Martinsburg      DR. W. T. HENSHAW.....Martinsburg  
S. N. MYERS.....Martinsburg      PAUL H. MARTIN.....Chief Clerk

**Boone**

T. L. FOSTER, Chairman.....Racine      DR. H. LON CARTER.....Danvillo  
IRVING SUTPHIN.....Seth      RAY ELKINS.....Chief Clerk

**Braxton**

J. H. DUNN, Chairman.....Sutton      DR. M. T. MORRISON.....Sutton  
W. L. ARMSTRONG.....Sutton      W. L. ARMSTRONG.....Chief Clerk

**Brooke**

W. J. KIRK, Chairman.....Follansbee      DR. J. B. WALKINSHAW.....Wellsburg  
JOHN ROLSTON.....Wellsburg      HENRY A. WILSON, H'dq'ters, Wellsburg...Chief Clerk

**Cabell—Territory outside of Guyandotte District.**

U. V. W. DARLINGTON, Chairman.....Barboursville      DR. L. C. MORRISON.....Milton  
J. H. HANSEBARGER.....Milton      BERTHA JACKSON, Headquarters, Milton...Chief Clerk

**Huntington—Division No. 1. City of Huntington, Precincts 1 to 16, inclusive, and Precinct 38, Guyandotte District.**

JOHN E. NORVELL, Chairman.....Huntington      DR. W. C. MCGUIRE.....Huntington  
E. E. WILLIAMS.....Huntington      E. V. TOWNSEND.....Chief Clerk

**Division No. 2. City of Huntington, Precincts 17 to 37, inclusive of Guyandotte District.**

RICHARD T. EVERETT, Chairman.....Huntington      DR. C. T. TAYLOR.....Huntington  
F. C. LEFTWICH.....Huntington      L. M. REYNOLDS.....Chief Clerk

**Calhoun**

A. G. MATHEWS, Chairman.....Grantsville      DR. W. T. W. DYE.....Grantsville  
CLAY McDONALD.....Mt. Zion      LENNA PROUDFOOT.....Chief Clerk

**Clay**

J. G. BRADLEY.....Clay      DR. R. A. HAMRICK, Chairman.....Dundon  
H. B. DAVENPORT.....Clay      H. C. JARVIS.....Chief Clerk

**Doddridge**

J. V. BLAIR, Chairman.....West Union      DR. E. T. WETZEL.....West Union  
J. N. WOLVERTON.....Salem R. F. D.      P. M. IRELAND.....Chief Clerk

**Fayette—No. 1. Magisterial Districts of Fayetteville and Kanawha.**

A. W. HAMILTON.....Fayetteville      DR. GORY HOGG, Chairman.....Harvey  
C. P. DENT.....Montgomery      KATHLEEN LIGHT.....Chief Clerk

**No. 2. Magisterial Districts of Quinimont, Sewell Mountain, Nuttall, Mountain Cove, and Falls.**

GEO. LAWTON, Chairman.....Quinimont      DR. C. W. LEMON.....Claremont  
C. B. TRENORS.....Fire Creek      A. S. GUTHERIE, Headquarters, Claremont...Chief Clerk

## Gilmer

R. F. KIDD, Chairman..... Glenville      DR. WM. A. RYMER..... Glenville  
J. H. HALL..... Troy      J. D. JONES..... Chief Clerk

## Grant

HENRY F. BAKER, Chairman..... Petersburg      W. C. SMITH..... Chief Clerk  
WM. C. SMITH..... Petersburg

## Greenbrier

W. A. MASTON, Chairman..... White Sulphur Springs      SAMUEL PRICE..... Lewisburg  
F. D. NICKELL..... Ronceverte      R. M. PARKER, Headquarters, Lewisburg..... Chief Clerk

## Hampshire

DR. J. W. SHULL, Chairman..... Romney      W. N. SATTERFIELD..... Green Springs  
DR. E. B. MARTIN..... Augusta      A. C. SHANNON, Headquarters, Romney..... Chief Clerk

## Hancock

JOHN E. NEWELL, Chairman..... Chester      DR. F. P. BEACMONT..... New Cumberland  
JAMES A. PURDY..... Holiday Cove      HELENE BEACMONT..... Chief Clerk

## Hardy

B. F. HERSENER, Chairman..... Oldfield      DR. R. W. LOVE..... Moorefield  
GEO. W. FISHER..... Moorefield      ANNA WOOD..... Chief Clerk

## Harrison—No. 1. City of Clarksburg.

DORSEY R. POTTER, Chairman..... Clarksburg      CARL W. NEFF..... Clarksburg  
CHAS. B. JOHNSON..... Clarksburg      JOHN H. RODNEY..... Chief Clerk

## No. 2. Outside City of Clarksburg.

F. A. SCUTTIZ, Chairman..... Salem      DR. A. J. KEMPER..... Lost Creek  
E. E. GARRETT..... Bridgeport      O. R. SHERREYS, Headquarters, Clarksburg..... Chief Clerk

## Jackson

DR. T. E. RYKER, Chairman..... Ripley      H. W. HUYET..... Ravenswood  
C. F. McCOT..... Cottageville      W. W. ARMSTRONG..... Chief Clerk

## Jefferson

J. WILLIAM RIDER, Chairman..... Halltown      DR. WM. NEIL..... Charles Town  
H. C. GETZENDANNER..... Charles Town      MYRTLE BARR..... Chief Clerk

## Kanawha—No. 1. Cabin Creek and Malden Districts.

CAPT. WM. RUFFNER, Chairman..... Malden      DR. C. A. RAY..... Charleston  
C. B. COLEMAN..... Pratt      CLARA LANGHOEN..... H'dquarters, Charleston..... Chief Clerk

## No. 2. Washington, Jefferson, Big Sandy, Elk, Loudon, Pocahontas and Union Districts, and Precincts 1, 2, 3 and 4, of Charleston District.

WM. MOHLER, Chairman..... St. Albans      J. H. COPENHAVER..... Blue Creek  
LUTHER KOONTZ..... Clendenin      THOS. J. KELLY, H'dquarters, Charleston..... Chief Clerk

## Charleston—City of Charleston and all of Charleston Independent District except Precincts 1, 2, 3 and 4.

F. M. STANTON, Chairman..... Charleston      DR. J. E. ROBINS..... Charleston  
DR. V. T. CHURCHMAN..... Charleston      H. L. FLOERNOY..... Chief Clerk

## Lewis

P. H. CUMMINGS, Chairman..... Weston      DR. W. P. KING..... Roanoke R. F. D. 2.  
T. E. STALNAKER..... Horner      PAUL S. ZOBRIET..... Chief Clerk

## Lincoln

H. H. BAKER, Chairman..... Hamlin      DR. S. L. CLINE..... Hamlin  
C. F. JIMISON..... Hamlin      GUY A. BOWLES..... Chief Clerk

## Logan

ROBERT PECK, Chairman..... Logan      GEO. E. BRYAN..... Logan  
ELMER McDONALD..... Logan      J. E. PECK..... Chief Clerk

## Marion—No. 1. City of Fairmont.

KEMBLE WHITE, Chairman.....	Fairmont	DR. C. M. RAMAGS.....	Fairmont
J. M. JACOBS.....	Fairmont	JOHN HENSEAW.....	Chief Clerk

## No. 2. Outside the City of Fairmont.

GEO. W. BOWERS, Chairman.....	Mannington	HENRY J. HAUGHT.....	Mannington
CARROLL CURRY.....	Monongah	CLYDE B. TOOTHMAN.....	Chief Clerk

## Marshall

C. E. CARRIGAN, Chairman.....	Moundsville	DR. L. H. McCUSKEY.....	Moundsville
JOHN J. SLIPNER.....	Benwood	E. M. LEWIS.....	Chief Clerk

## Mason

GEO. G. SOMERVILLE, Chairman.....	Pt Pleasant	DR. H. A. BARBEE.....	Pt. Pleasant
P. T. BURDETT.....	Pt. Pleasant	HARRY D. ROUSE.....	Chief Clerk

## Mercer—No. 1. Beaver Pond District, which includes City of Bluefield.

J. W. RUFF, Chairman.....	Bluefield	DR. FRANCIS T. RIDLEY.....	Bluefield
A. J. HEARN.....	Bluefield	A. J. HEARN.....	Chief Clerk

## No. 2. East River, Jumping Branch, Plymouth and Rock Districts.

C. W. MERRELL, Chairman.....	Princeton	DR. W. H. WALLINGFORD.....	Princeton
G. P. HYLTON.....	Princeton	C. W. MERRILL.....	Chief Clerk

## Mineral

W. C. GRIMES, Chairman.....	Keyser	DR. W. M. BABB.....	Keyser
W. H. MARKWOOD.....	Keyser	J. HARRISON ISLES.....	Chief Clerk

## Mingo

ALONZO C. PINSON, Chairman.....	Williamson	HARRY SCHERR.....	Williamson
HARRY WILLIAMS.....	Williamson	MARY O. BARBER.....	Chief Clerk

## Monongalia

TERRENCE D. STEWART, Chairman.....	Morgantown	DR. SPENCER S. WADE.....	Morgantown
DENNIS M. WILLIS.....	Morgantown	JOHN S. KEYS.....	Chief Clerk

## Monroe

L. E. JOHNSON, Chairman.....	Alderson	DR. H. M. BROWN.....	Union
T. E. SCOTT.....	Sinks Grove	W. M. LAFON.....	Chief Clerk

## Morgan

V. E. JOHNSON, Chairman.....	Berkeley Springs	DR. C. R. FOUTCH.....	Berkeley Springs
P. E. NIXON.....	Paw Paw	LOLA E. HARMISON.....	Chief Clerk

## McDowell—No. 1. Browns Creek, Elkhorn and Northfork Districts.

J. E. JONES, Chairman.....	Switchback	DR. L. H. CLARK.....	Kyle
T. A. LAMBERT.....	Welch	T. W. EDWARDS, Headquarters, Welch.....	Chief Clerk

## Board No. 1. Additional Members.

T. W. EDWARDS.....	L. D. WILMORE.....
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## No. 2. Adkins, Big Creek and Sandy River Districts.

C. S. BRIDGES, Chairman.....	Iaeger	DR. R. Z. SHANKLIN.....	Gary
E. H. EVANS.....	Pageston	W. C. COOK, Headquarters, Welch.....	Chief Clerk

## Nicholas

HENRY W. HEROLD.....	Muddlety	DR. HOWARD H. VEON.....	Richwood
L. D. MCCUTCHEON.....	Richwood	P. M. WISEMAN, H'q'rs, Summersville.....	Chief Clerk

## Ohio—Outside of the City of Wheeling.

DR. J. L. DICKEY, Chairman.....	Wheeling	DR. W. S. WEBB.....	Warwood
ANDREW B. FISHER.....	Claytor	ESTELLA V. HEPNER.....	Chief Clerk

## Ohio—City of Wheeling.

JUDGE B. S. HONECKER, Chairman.....	Wheeling	DR. ANDREW WILSON.....	Wheeling
HENRY FROHNE.....	Wheeling	MILDRED PRACHT.....	Chief Clerk

## Pendleton

M. S. HODGES, Chairman..... Franklin      DR. O. DYER..... Franklin  
Z. N. NELSON..... Franklin      M. S. HODGES..... Chief Clerk

## Pleasants

W. C. DOTSON, Chairman..... St. Marys      DR. J. R. MCCOLLUM..... St. Marys  
W. C. BUTCHER..... Maxwell      R. L. GRIFFIN..... Chief Clerk

## Pocahontas

DR. GEO. F. HULL, Chairman..... Durbin      L. S. COCHRAN..... Dunmore  
T. S. MCNEIL..... Marlinton      A. P. EDGAR, Headquarters, Marlinton... Chief Clerk

## Preston

MCCLELLAN HARTMAN, Chairman..... Valley Point      DR. E. E. WATSON..... Albright  
WM. M. SCHAEFFER..... Kingwood      FOSTER R. ZEIGLER..... Chief Clerk

## Putnam

E. D. MCCOY, Chairman..... Woods      JOHN T. THOMAS..... Winfield  
R. A. RATNES..... Buffalo R. F. D.      JOHN T. THOMAS, Headquarters, Winfield... Chief Clerk

## Raleigh

T. K. SCOTT, Chairman..... Beckley      DR. K. M. JARRELL..... Beckley  
JOE L. SMITH..... Beckley      W. R. HOWELL..... Chief Clerk

## Randolph

SAMUEL T. SPEARS, Chairman..... Elkins      DR. O. L. PERRY..... Elkins  
DR. A. M. FREDLOCK..... Elkins      R. H. ALLEN..... Chief Clerk

## Ritchie

S. A. POWELL, Chairman..... Harrisville      DR. A. P. JONES..... Pennsboro  
HOMER ADAMS..... Harrisville      KITTY WOODS..... Chief Clerk

## Roane

A. J. KNOTTS, Chairman..... Spencer      DR. U. L. DEARMAN..... Reedy  
RAYMOND DODSON..... Spencer      JOHN D. LANCE..... Chief Clerk

## Summers

HARRY HAYNES, Chairman..... Pence Springs      R. W. TIMBERLAKE..... Hinton  
A. G. FLANAGAN..... Hinton      C. E. WOODUM, Headquarters, Hinton... Chief Clerk

## Taylor

LEE BENNETT, Chairman..... Grafton      DR. C. F. SHAFER..... Grafton  
JOHN B. CATHER..... Flemington      W. B. CRUISE..... Chief Clerk

## Tucker

JAMES A. G. BEDFORD, Chairman..... Parsons      DR. FORD HUFF..... Parsons  
P. W. TRATNOR..... Thomas      C. L. STROOPS..... Chief Clerk

## Tyler

A. S. KEYS, Chairman..... Middlebourne R. F. D.      DR. M. M. REPARD..... Middlebourne  
WALTER G. MAXWELL..... Middlebourne      GEO. L. ROSE..... Chief Clerk

## Upshur

JEROME V. HALL, Chairman..... Buckhannon      DR. FOUNTAIN RIDGWAY..... Buckhannon  
U. G. YOUNG..... Buckhannon      JEROME V. HALL..... Chief Clerk

## Wayne

P. H. OSBURN, Chairman..... Fort Gay      DR. J. W. RIFE..... Kenova  
DONALD CLARK..... Huntington R. F. D.      P. H. OSBORN, Headquarters, Kenova... Chief Clerk

## Webster

S. P. ALLEN, Chairman..... Webster Springs      W. L. WOODELL..... Webster Spring  
T. M. HICKS..... Webster Springs      AMOS COGAR..... Chief Clerk



## Wetzel

AMOS JOLLIFF, Chairman.....	Knob Fork	DR. E. E. FANKHAUSER.....	New Martinsville
S. J. KILCOYNE.....	Mobley	W. J. POSTLETHWAIT.....	Chief Clerk Headquarters, New Martinsville.

## Wirt

JOSEPH GRAY, Chairman.....	Elizabeth	DR. J. M. CARNY.....	Elizabeth
ROSS WILSON.....	Elizabeth	J. H. SMITH.....	Chief Clerk

## Wood

W. G. PETERKIN, Chairman.....	Parkersburg	DR. MARVIN R. STONE.....	Parkersburg
C. A. KREPS.....	Parkersburg	ADJAH HATS.....	Chief Clerk

## Wyoming

R. D. BAILEY, Chairman.....	Pineville	DR. M. C. KESSLER.....	Pineville
M. P. HOWARD.....	Pineville	ZINA D. BAILEY.....	Chief Clerk

## GOVERNMENT APPEAL AGENTS

NAME	POSTOFFICE	COUNTY
W. BRUCE TALBOTT.....	Philippi.....	Barbour
A. B. NOLL.....	Martinsburg.....	Berkeley
H. W. B. MCLINS.....	Madison.....	Boone
W. L. ARMSTRONG.....	Sutton.....	Braxton
E. E. CARTER.....	Wellsburg.....	Brooke
R. L. BLACKWOOD.....	Huntington.....	Cabell
E. V. TOWNSEND.....	Huntington.....	Division No. 1
C. W. FREEMAN.....	Huntington.....	Division No. 2
FRED S. HATHAWAY.....	Grantsville.....	Calhoun
O. L. HALL.....	Clay.....	Clay
J. O. WILCOX.....	West Union.....	Doddridge
MAOPE McCLUNG, Div. 1.....	Fayetteville.....	Fayette
A. S. GUTHRIE, Div. 2.....	Claremont.....	Fayette
B. W. CRADDOCK.....	Glenville.....	Gilmer
A. J. WELTON.....	Petersburg.....	Grant
HENRY GILMER.....	Lewisburg.....	Greenbrier
ROBERT WHITE.....	Romney.....	Hampshire
W. W. INGRAM.....	Chester.....	Hancock
T. B. CUNNINGHAM.....	Moorefield.....	Hardy
WILL E. MORRIS, Div. 1 and 2.....	Clarksburg.....	Harrison
W. F. BOGGESS.....	Ripley.....	Jackson
FORREST W. BROWN.....	Charles Town.....	Jefferson
B. K. LITTLEPAGE, Div. 1 and 2.....	Charleston.....	Kanawha County and Charleston City
T. A. BLEDSOE.....	Charleston.....	Charleston City
HUNTER M. BENNETT.....	Weston.....	Lewis
E. E. YOUNG.....	Hamlin.....	Lincoln
JOHN CHAFIN and JOS. E. NEWMAN.....	Logan.....	Logan
WALTER R. HAGGERTY, Div. 1 and 2.....	Fairmont.....	Marion
JAS. D. PARRIOTT.....	Moundsville.....	Marshall
BEN. H. BLAGG, Div. 1.....	Pt. Pleasant.....	Mason
H. B. LEE.....	Princeton.....	Mercer
G. H. CRUMPECKER, Div. 2.....	Princeton.....	Mercer
EMORY TYLER.....	Keiser.....	Mineral
W. H. BRONSON.....	Williamson.....	Mingo
E. M. EVERLY.....	Morgantown.....	Monongalia
JOHN L. ROWAN.....	Union.....	Monroe
H. W. BAYER.....	Berkeley Springs.....	Morgan
M. S. TAYLOR, Div. 1 and 2.....	Welch.....	McDowell
G. G. DRPP.....	Summersville.....	Nicholas
D. A. MCKEE.....	Wheeling.....	Ohio
M. J. CULLINAN.....	Wheeling.....	Wheeling City
WILLIAM McCOY.....	Franklin.....	Pendleton
M. L. BARRON and ROSS WELLS.....	Maxwell.....	Pleasants
W. C. McNEIL.....	Marlinton.....	Pocahontas
VESTER B. DUNN.....	Kingwood.....	Preston
O. B. BOCKETT.....	Winfield.....	Putnam
J. H. HATCHER.....	Beckley.....	Raleigh
E. L. MAXWELL and J. F. STREADER.....	Elkins.....	Randolph
THOS. J. DAVIS.....	Harrisville.....	Ritchie
H. C. FERGUSON.....	Senecr.....	Roane
A. D. DALY.....	Hinton.....	Summers
W. M. WATKINS.....	Grafton.....	Taylor
CHAS. D. SMITH.....	Parsons.....	Tucker
O. B. COSAWAY.....	Middlebourne.....	Tyler
A. JEROME DANLEY.....	Buckhannon.....	Upshur
CHAS. W. FERGUSON.....	Wayne.....	Wayno

J. M. HOOVER.....	Webster Springs.....	Webster
G. W. COFFIELD.....	New Martinsville.....	Wetzel
J. H. SMITH.....	Elizabeth.....	Wirt
JAS. S. WADE.....	Parkersburg.....	Wood
E. W. WORRELL.....	Pineville.....	Wyoming

**MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARDS AND DENTAL MEMBER.**

**FIRST DISTRICT—The Counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel.**

R. J. REED, Chairman.....	Wheeling	J. T. THORNTON.....	Wheeling
C. A. WINGERTER.....	Wheeling	FRANK LEMOYNE HOFF.....	Wheeling
H. S. WEST.....	Wheeling	F. M. GLASS.....	Wheeling
THOS. F. DOWNING.....	Wheeling	O. W. BURDAYS, Dentist.....	Wheeling

**SECOND DISTRICT—The Counties of Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Ritchie, Jackson, Roane.**

J. D. JEFFERS, Chairman.....	Parkersburg	J. J. GOFF.....	Parkersburg
C. W. ALBERT.....	Parkersburg	R. B. MILLER.....	Parkersburg
L. O. ROSE.....	Parkersburg	C. H. STEINBECK, Dentist.....	Parkersburg

**THIRD DISTRICT—The Counties of Mason, Cabell, Wayne, Mingo, Logan, Lincoln.**

J. ROSS HUNTER, Chairman.....	Huntington	T. W. MOORE.....	Huntington
W. E. NEAL.....	Huntington	J. C. MATHEWS.....	Huntington
H. A. BRANDEBURT.....	Huntington	HOMER MANNON, Dentist.....	Huntington
L. V. GUTHRIE (Additional Member.)			

**FOURTH DISTRICT—The Counties of McDowell, Wyoming, Mercer.**

W. H. ST. CLAIR, Chairman.....	Bluefield	CHAS. W. SCOTT.....	Bluefield
T. E. PERRY.....	Bluefield	O. S. HARE.....	Bluefield
E. H. THOMPSON.....	Bluefield	F. L. BLACK, Dentist.....	Bluefield

**FIFTH DISTRICT—The Counties of Putnam, Kanawha, Boone, Fayette, Raleigh, Clay, Braxton.**

G. C. SCHOOLFIELD, Chairman.....	Charleston	R. A. IRELAND.....	Charleston
CHARLES O'GRADY.....	Charleston	J. H. McCULLOW.....	Charleston
P. A. HALEY.....	Charleston	J. C. MARAN, Dentist.....	Charleston

**SIXTH DISTRICT—The Counties of Summers, Monroe, Greenbrier, Pocahontas.**

O. O. COOPER, Chairman.....	Hinton	J. B. T. CUMMINGS.....	Hinton
GEORGE K. NETTING.....	Hinton	WM. B. SKAGGS.....	Hinton
W. L. VAN SANT.....	Hinton		

**SEVENTH DISTRICT—Counties of Nicholas, Webster, Upshur, Lewis, Gilmer, Cathoun, Doddridge, Harrison.**

R. A. HAYNES, Chairman.....	Clarksburg	J. E. WILSON.....	Clarksburg
C. C. JARVIS.....	Clarksburg	T. M. HOOD.....	Clarksburg
S. L. CHERRY.....	Clarksburg	J. S. STONE, Dentist.....	Clarksburg

**EIGHTH DISTRICT—The Counties of Randolph, Barbour, Tucker.**

WM. W. GOLDEN, Chairman.....	Elkins	J. W. ANBUCKLE.....	Elkins
S. G. MOORE.....	Elkins	C. H. BANKHEAD, Dentist.....	Elkins
C. H. HALL.....	Elkins	L. W. TALBOTT (Additional Member)	

**NINTH DISTRICT—The Counties of Marion, Monongalia, Taylor, Preston.**

C. W. WADDELL.....	Fairmont	J. A. GRAHAM.....	Fairmont
HUGH H. CARR.....	Fairmont	J. A. JAMISON.....	Fairmont
H. R. JOHNSON.....	Fairmont	C. H. NEILL, Dentist.....	Fairmont

**TENTH DISTRICT—The Counties of Pendleton, Hardy, Grant, Hampshire, Mineral.**

C. S. HOFFMAN, Chairman.....	Keyser	M. H. MAXWELL.....	Keyser
M. F. WRIGHT.....	Burlington	H. F. COPPMAN.....	Keyser
Z. T. KALBAUGH.....	Piedmont	L. H. GASTON, Dentist.....	Keyser

**ELEVENTH DISTRICT—The Counties of Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson.**

T. K. OATES, Chairman.....	Martinsburg	R. W. MILLER.....	Martinsburg
H. G. TOSKIN.....	Martinsburg	G. B. HEDGES.....	Martinsburg
CLIFFORD SPEROW.....	Martinsburg	E. L. SMITH, Dentist.....	Martinsburg

## CENTRAL LEGAL ADVISORY BOARD.

WELLS GOODYKOONTZ, Chairman. President West Virginia Bar Association..... Williamson  
 FLEMING N. ALDENSON, Secretary. Vice-President for West Virginia, American Bar Association..... Richwood  
 JAMES W. VANDENVORT, Member General Council for West Virginia, American Bar Association..... Parkersburg  
 E. T. England, Attorney General..... Charleston

## COUNTY LEGAL ADVISORY BOARDS.

## Barbour County—Headquarters, Phillippi.

JUDGE WARREN B. KITTLE, Chairman..... Phillippi SAM V. WOODS..... Phillippi  
 CHAS. M. MURPHY..... Phillippi

## Berkeley County—Headquarters, Martinsburg.

JUDGE J. M. WOODS, Chairman..... Martinsburg C. M. SEIBERT..... Martinsburg  
 HARRY A. DOWNS..... Martinsburg

## Boone County—Headquarters, Racine.

HARRY G. SHAFFER, Chairman..... Madison LILBURN FULTON..... Danville  
 C. L. ESTEP..... Madison

## Braxton County—Headquarters, Sutton.

JUDGE JAKE FISHER, Chairman..... Sutton C. W. FLESHER..... Gassaway  
 HON. FRED L. FOX..... Sutton

## Brooke County—Headquarters, Wellsburg.

J. F. CREE, Chairman..... Wellsburg H. L. RAMSEY..... Follansbee  
 E. E. CARTER..... Wellsburg

## Cabell County—Headquarters, Huntington.

JUDGE JOHN T. GRAHAM, Chairman..... Huntington C. W. CAMPDELL..... Huntington  
 GEO. I. NEAL..... Huntington

## Calhoun County—Headquarters, Grantsville.

L. O. HAMILTON, Chairman..... Grantsville CALHOUN HATES..... Grantsville  
 E. CHENOWETH..... Grantsville

## Clay County—Headquarters, Clay.

BRANTY C. ECKLE, Chairman..... Clay STANDARD W. BRANT..... Clay  
 OSCAR L. HALL..... Clay

## Doddridge County—Headquarters, West Union.

W. B. GRIBBLE, Chairman..... West Union W. S. STUART..... West Union  
 HUGH L. HAMMOND..... West Union

## Fayette County—Headquarters, Fayetteville.

JUDGE VERNON C. CHAMPE, Chairman..... Fayetteville C. W. DILLON..... Fayetteville  
 WM. L. LEE..... Fayetteville

## Gilmer County—Headquarters, Glenville.

C. M. BENNETT, Chairman..... Glenville M. B. MORRIS..... Glenville  
 A. L. HOLT..... Glenville

## Grant County—Headquarters, Petersburg

L. J. FORMAN, Chairman..... Petersburg E. L. JUDY..... Petersburg  
 A. J. WELTON..... Petersburg

## Greenbrier County—Headquarters, Lewisburg

J. S. McWHORTER, Chairman..... Lewisburg B. N. PAGE..... Lewisburg  
 JOHN W. ARBUCKLE..... Lewisburg

## Hampshire County—Headquarters, Romney.

JUDGE R. W. DAILEY, Chairman..... Romney GEO. K. KUMP..... Romney  
 J. SLOAN KUTRENDALL..... Romney

## Hancock County—Headquarters, New Cumberland

OLIVER S. MARSHALL, Chairman..... New Cumberland J. A. MCKENZIE..... New Cumberland  
 GEO. L. HAMBRICK..... New Cumberland

**Hardy County—Headquarters, Moorefield.**

M. W. GAMBLE, Chairman.....Moorefield      HOMER S. CABR.....Moorefield  
 J. ED. CHIPLEY.....Moorefield

**Harrison County—Headquarters, Clarksburg**

JUDGE HAYMOND MAXWELL, Chairman....Clarksburg      HARVEY W. HARMER.....Clarksburg  
 ERNEST D. LEWIS.....Clarksburg

**Jackson County—Headquarters, Ripley**

JUDGE W. H. O'BRIEN, Chairman.....Ripley      J. L. WOLFE.....Ripley  
 KENNA K. HYRE.....Ripley

**Jefferson County—Headquarters, Charles Town**

COL. FORREST W. BROWN, Chairman...Charles Town      C. N. CAMPBELL.....Charles Town  
 B. D. GIBSON.....Charles Town

**Kanawha County—Headquarters, Charleston**

JUDGE HENRY S. CATO, Chairman.....Charleston      FRED O. BLUE.....Charleston  
 GEO. E. PRICE.....Charleston

**Lewis County—Headquarters, Weston**

ROBT. L. BLAND, Chairman.....Weston      EDWARD A. BRANNON.....Weston  
 GEORGE K. WHITE.....Weston

**Lincoln County—Headquarters, Hamlin**

D. E. WILKINSON, Chairman.....Hamlin      A. P. MORRIS.....Hamlin  
 JACOB D. SMITH.....Hamlin

**Logan County—Headquarters, Logan**

JNO. B. WILKINSON, Chairman.....Logan      J. B. SHERWESBURY.....Logan  
 E. L. HOGSETT.....Logan

**Marion County—Headquarters, Fairmont.**

JUDGE W. S. HAYMOND, Chairman.....Fairmont      HARRY SHAW.....Fairmont  
 HON. SCOTT C. LOWE.....Fairmont

**Marshall County—Headquarters, Moundsville.**

CAPT. A. L. HOOTON, Chairman.....Moundsville      J. HOWARD HOLT.....Moundsville  
 J. C. SIMPSON.....Moundsville

**Mason County—Headquarters, Pt. Pleasant.**

CHAS. EDGAR HOGO, Chairman.....Pt. Pleasant      F. G. MUSGRAVE.....Pt. Pleasant  
 S. P. BELL.....Pt. Pleasant

**Mercer County—Headquarters, Princeton**

A. W. REYNOLDS, Chairman.....Princeton      D. E. FRENCH.....Bluefield  
 HUGH G. WOOD.....Princeton

**Mineral County—Headquarters Keyser.**

JUDGE FRANCIS M. REYNOLDS, Chairman.....Keyser      R. A. WELCH.....Keyser  
 CHAS. N. FINNELL.....Keyser

**Mingo County—Headquarters, Williamson.**

JUDGE JAMES DAMRON, Chairman.....Williamson      B. RANDOLPH BLAS.....Williamson  
 S. D. STOKES.....Williamson

**Monongalia County—Headquarters, Morgantown.**

JUDGE GEO. C. STURGIS, Chairman.....Morgantown      TERRENCE B. STEWART.....Morgantown  
 HON. WM. E. GLASSCOCK.....Morgantown

**Monroe County—Headquarters, Alderson.**

GEORGE J. THOMPSON Chairman.....Alderson      JOHN L. ROWAN.....Union  
 R. L. CLARK.....Union

**Morgan County—Headquarters Berkeley Springs.**

J. HALMOND SILER, Chairman.....Berkeley Springs      HORACE D. ALLEN.....Berkeley Springs  
 J. MCCARTHY DUCKWALL.....Berkeley Springs

## McDowell County—Headquarters, Welch

JUDGE ISAIAH C. HERNDON, Chairman..... Welch      GRAHAM SALE..... Welch  
 ARTHUR T. FROE..... Welch

## Nicholas County—Headquarters, Summersville.

A. N. BRECKINRIDGE, Chairman..... Summersville      JNO. M. WOLVERTON..... Richwood  
 W. G. BROWN..... Summersville

## Ohio County—Headquarters, Wheeling.

JUDGE H. C. HERVEY, Chairman..... Wheeling      FRANK W. NESBITT..... Wheeling  
 JNO. J. CONIFF..... Wheeling

## Pendleton County—Headquarters, Franklin.

WM. MCCOY, Chairman..... Franklin      H. M. CALBOUN..... Franklin  
 B. H. HINER..... Franklin

## Pleasants County—Headquarters, St. Marys.

JNO. F. BARRON, Chairman..... St. Marys      G. D. SMITH..... St. Marys  
 C. P. CRAIG..... St. Marys

## Pocahontas County—Headquarters, Marlinton.

S. H. SHARP, Chairman..... Marlinton      ANDREW PRICE..... Marlinton  
 L. M. McCLINTIC..... Marlinton

## Preston County—Headquarters, Kingwood.

JUDGE NEIL J. FORTNEY, Chairman..... Kingwood      A. G. HUGHES..... Kingwood  
 J. V. GIBSON..... Kingwood

## Putnam County—Headquarters, Buffalo.

C. C. KNAPP, Chairman..... Buffalo      C. E. COPEN..... Winfield  
 JEROME DUDGING..... Winfield

## Raleigh County—Headquarters, Beckley.

W. H. MCGINNIS, Chairman..... Beckley      J. LEWIS BUMGARDNER..... Beckley  
 HUGH A. DUNN..... Beckley

## Randolph County—Headquarters, Elkins.

E. D. TALBOTT, Chairman..... Elkins      H. G. KEMP..... Elkins  
 W. E. BAKER..... Elkins

## Ritchie County—Headquarters, Harrisville.

JUDGE HOMER B. WOODS, Chairman..... Harrisville      M. K. DUTY..... Pennsboro  
 R. S. BLAIR..... Harrisville

## Roane County—Headquarters, Spencer.

WALTER PENDLETON, Chairman..... Spencer      JNO. M. BAKER..... Spencer  
 THOMAS P. RYAN..... Spencer

## Summers County—Headquarters, Hinton.

JUDGE JAMES H. MILLER, Chairman..... Hinton      T. J. LILLY..... Hinton  
 R. F. DUNLAP..... Hinton

## Taylor County—Headquarters, Grafton.

O. E. WYCKOFF, Chairman..... Grafton      CHARLES P. GUARD..... Grafton  
 HUGH WARDER..... Grafton

## Tucker County—Headquarters, Parsons.

A. JAY VALENTINE..... Parsons      J. WM. HARMAN..... Parsons  
 WAYNE K. PRITT..... Parsons

## Tyler County—Headquarters, Middlebourne.

W. H. CARTER, Chairman..... Middlebourne      GEO. L. ROSE..... Middlebourne  
 THOS. P. HILL..... Middlebourne

## Upshur County—Headquarters, Buckhannon.

JUDGE W. S. O'BRIEN, Chairman.....Buckhannon     H. ROY WAGGE.....Buckhannon  
GOEEN C. ARNOLD.....Buckhannon

## Wayne County—Headquarters, Kenova.

P. H. NAPIER, Chairman.....Wayne     JOSEPH S. MILLER.....Kenova  
E. J. WILCOX.....Wayne

## Webster County—Headquarters, Webster Springs.

E. H. MORTON, Chairman.....Webster Springs     W. S. WYSONG.....Webster Springs  
W. T. TALBOTT.....Webster Springs

## Wetzel County—Headquarters, New Martinsville.

JUDGE P. D. MORRIS, Chairman.... New Martinsville     THOS. H. CORNETT..... New Martinsville  
L. S. HALL.....New Martinsville

## Wirt County—Headquarters, Elizabeth.

J. L. SMITH, Chairman.....Elizabeth     H. A. SOMMERVILLE.....Elizabeth  
J. W. MARTIN.....Elizabeth

## Wood County—Headquarters, Parkersburg.

JUDGE WALTER E. McDOUGLE, Chairman Parkersburg     L. N. TAVENNER.....Parkersburg  
LEVIN SMITH.....Parkersburg

## Wyoming County—Headquarters, Pineville.

GROVER C. WORRELL, Chairman.....Mullens     F. E. SHANNON.....Pineville  
J. ALBERT TOLER.....Pineville

## PHYSICIANS IN WEST VIRGINIA

## Commissioned in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army.

George Fordham.....	Affinity	Atlee Mairs.....	Charleston
Charles Francis Mahood.....	Alderson	Morris I. Mendeloff.....	Charleston
William E. Cook.....	Alcoma	Jno. William Moore.....	Charleston
Clyde Alexander Harper.....	Amma	Alvah Londers Parsons.....	Charleston
David Patterson Scott.....	Ashland	Lawrence Arthur Petty.....	Charleston
Arthur E. Bays.....	Barboursville	Walter W. Peint, Jr.....	Charleston
Etley P. Smith.....	Barracksville	Howard Cecil Sarver.....	Charleston
Samuel Leroy Bossard.....	Belleville	Wilbur Fisk Shirkey, Jr.....	Charleston
John Smith Cayce.....	Benbush	Harry H. Young.....	Charleston
Charles Wesley Myers.....	Benbush	Solomon Leon Cherry.....	Clarksburg
Rufus Emory Woodall.....	Bentree	Irving D. Cole.....	Clarksburg
Charles A. Barlow.....	Beverly	Charles W. Halterman.....	Clarksburg
Willie Glum Harper.....	Beverly	Herbert H. Haynes.....	Clarksburg
Oake S. Hare.....	Bluefield	Robert Gerhart Hood.....	Clarksburg
William Oswald Hearn.....	Bluefield	Walker Allen Johnson.....	Clarksburg
William Clary Slusher.....	Bluefield	John B. Payne.....	Clarksburg
Harry George Steele.....	Bluefield	Sidney H. Post.....	Clarksburg
Thomas Gooch Tickle.....	Bluefield	Carson Allen Willis.....	Clarksburg
Thurman Elroy Vass.....	Bluefield	Mark Edgar Caldwell.....	Clendenin
George Leedom Peirce.....	Bower	Edgar W. Smoot.....	Clendenin
H. P. Blake.....	Buffalo	Raymond Leslie Focer.....	Collins
William Phillips Sammons.....	Cameron	Harry Dixon Law.....	Coningas
Jno. Samuel Shaffer.....	Cannerton	John Jones Goodwill.....	Coopers
Stanley White Barber.....	Caperton	Adlai E. Callaghan.....	Craigs ville
Julian Warrington Ashby.....	Carbon	Richard Ovid Rogers.....	Crystal
John P. Farson.....	Century	Leslie Edward Daugherty.....	Davis
Maurly Anderson.....	Charleston	Benj. Lewis Petry.....	Dorothy
Thomas Maxfield Barber.....	Charleston	Robert Fulton Ellison.....	Douglas
*Timothy Lawrence Barber.....	Charleston	Park W. McClung.....	Elizabeth
George Holt Barksdale.....	Charleston	*Hoddie Wilbur Daniels.....	Elkins
Henry George T. Bieler.....	Charleston	Charles H. Laws.....	Elkins
John Ezerton Cannady.....	Charleston	Harry K. Owens.....	Elkins
Lewis Clyde Covington.....	Charleston	Emmett A. Corbin.....	Ellenboro
Eugene A. Davis.....	Charleston	Reece Means Pedicord.....	Elm Grove
Martin Van Buren Godbey.....	Charleston	Henry Dickinson Causey.....	Fairmont
Patrick Lamb Gordon.....	Charleston	Carter S. Fleming.....	Fairmont
Curtis Thomas Hayden.....	Charleston	James W. McDonald.....	Fairmont
E. Bennette Henson.....	Charleston	John Edward O'Jner.....	Fairmont
William Lorraine Jones.....	Charleston	Albert Lee Peters.....	Fairmont

\*Killed in France.

Rawley Holland Powell.....	Fairmont	David Hott, Jr.....	Morgantown
Colin Reid Weirich.....	Fairmont	Thomas Judson McBee.....	Morgantown
Herschel Remembrance Yost.....	Fairmont	Harvey C. Powell.....	Morgantown
Claude M. Vaughan.....	Farmington	John Nathan Simpson.....	Morgantown
Charles Perry Burko.....	Follansbee	W. Waters Stonestreet.....	Morgantown
William S. Crawford.....	Follansbee	Alfred Fillmore Compton.....	Moundsville
George P. McCoy.....	Franklin	Orra Fernando Covert.....	Moundsville
George Floyd Gresinger.....	Gamoca	David B. Ealy.....	Moundsville
Finley V. M. Vass.....	Gassaway	John Henry Luikurt.....	Moundsville
Will P. Crow.....	Glen Easton	Byron W. Steele.....	Mullens
Emmett Richelieu Bucklew.....	Grafton	Frank D. Fortney.....	Newburg
Dorsey C. Peck.....	Grafton	Harry A. Turk.....	Newell
Howard M. Batson.....	Handley	James D. Schmied.....	New Martinsville
Ira Moser Derr.....	Hansford	Esley Taylor Lake.....	Nuss
Charles P. S. Ford.....	Hansford	Watson S. Rowan.....	Oncar
James Culmain Ford.....	Hansford	Oliver Dustin Barker.....	Parkorsburg
Charles R. Irving.....	Hansford	Hamlin N. Deem.....	Parkersburg
Edward Chadwick McClees.....	Hansford	Oliver Harrison Griffith.....	Parkersburg
Harv Easley Whaley.....	Hansford	Thomas Lewis Harris.....	Parkersburg
Gordie C. Patton.....	Harrisville	Walter Scott Link.....	Parkersburg
William Everett Whiteside.....	Harrisville	William Crockett Covey.....	Pemberton
Harry Howard Bolton, Jr.....	Harvey	George Lewis Pence.....	Pence Springs
Ulysses Grant Arnett.....	Henderson	Latimer Porter Jones.....	Pennsboro
Fred William Barger.....	Hiawatha	Charles B. Williams.....	Philippi
James Edward Hubbard.....	Hinton	Edward L. McElfresh.....	Pt. Pleasant
Maurice Clayton James.....	Hinton	Robert King Buford.....	Princeton
Harry Clay Lynch.....	Hinton	Henry Clay Hays.....	Princeton
Edward E. Rose.....	Hinton	Wyndham Boling Robertson.....	Quincy
Otis Peyton Chapman.....	Holden	William D. Lewis.....	Quinnimont
John Shakelford Gibson, Jr.....	Holden	McRae Care Banks.....	Raleigh
Ray Maxwell Bobbitt.....	Huntington	Ernest F. Flora.....	Richwood
Charles McLean Buckner.....	Huntington	Walter F. Leech.....	Richwood
Denis James Cronin.....	Huntington	Eugene Basecom Wright.....	Richwood
Earl B. Gerlach.....	Huntington	James Kile Cowherd.....	Ridgeley
Henry Drury Hatfield.....	Huntington	Ray Kessel.....	Ripley
Walter Warden Heald.....	Huntington	Frank Chalphon Shafer.....	Roanoke
James Oscar Hicks.....	Huntington	Foster Cannon Howard.....	Rowlesburg
Frank Churchill Hodges.....	Huntington	Edward Davis.....	Salem
Jones Ross Hunter.....	Huntington	John Erwin Corkrean.....	Sand Fork
Isaac Richard LeSaxe.....	Huntington	Mark Sutphin.....	Seth
James William Lvons.....	Huntington	William Clifford Mays.....	Sharon
Karl Campbell Prichard.....	Huntington	James H. Ferguson.....	Sherrard
Julius C. Schulz.....	Huntington	Ralph Homer Boice.....	Sistersville
Edward E. Shaper.....	Huntington	Frederick Eugene Keller.....	Sistersville
James Fred Van Pest.....	Huntington	Robert Frederick Thaw.....	Sistersville
Walter Edward Vest.....	Huntington	Charles L. Bates.....	Smithfield
Alfred Heacock Whitaker.....	Huntington	Asahel Clarence Lambert.....	South Charleston
Guy Yost.....	Huntington	Stephen W. Bull.....	Spencer
Grover Cleveland Roberson.....	Hurricane	H. L. Casto.....	Spencer
Victor Leslie Glover.....	Inwood	Ross Dodson.....	Spencer
Rush Floyd Farley.....	Ivaton	John E. McQuain.....	Spencer
Alex. Hamilton S. Roush.....	Kabletown	C. O. Staats.....	Spencer
Tib N. Goff.....	Kenova	Homer Willard Grimm.....	St. Marys
Harlow Richard Connell.....	Kimball	Richard Lounsbury Eltinge.....	Sterling
Charles Gordon Willis.....	Kingsston	Warren Worth Koener.....	Sullivan
Charles T. Whiteside.....	Leon	Herbert Clark Kincaid.....	Summersville
Harry L. Beard.....	Lewisburg	Willie Herbert Howell.....	Topsin Grove
John Hundley Hoskins.....	Lillybrook	Barrick Samuel Rankin.....	Tunnelton
John Carl Lawson.....	Logan	Charles L. Moore.....	Upper Tract
Harv West Rollings.....	Lost City	Rufus Maurice Musick.....	Varney
David Abshire.....	Madison	Horace Allen Whisler.....	Wallace
Arthur Wise DeBell.....	Malden	John Richard Keesee.....	Wayne
LeRoy Cholula Goff.....	Manavka	Charles Augustus Clemmer.....	Weirton
Norman R. Price.....	Marlinton	Israel Levendorf.....	Weirton
Frank James Brosehart.....	Martins	John B. Makin.....	Weirton
Guy G. Shirkev.....	Martins	Harold Henderson Talbott.....	Weirton
Ernest H. Bitner.....	Martinsburg	Malcolm Pell Dillard.....	Welch
Calvin E. Clay.....	Martinsburg	Milton Easley Jones.....	Welch
Charles Stuart Cowie.....	Martinsburg	Cecil Denham.....	Weston
Samuel Gray.....	Martinsburg	Aubrey F. Lawson.....	Weston
William Thornton Henshaw.....	Martinsburg	Herbert B. Corneland.....	Wheeling
Marvin H. Porterfield.....	Martinsburg	Andrew Linn Covle.....	Wheeling
David Tressler Williams.....	Martinsburg	Leech Key Cracraft.....	Wheeling
Ernest J. Wichterman.....	Mason Town	William A. Cracraft, Jr.....	Wheeling
William Hansford Triplett.....	Matewan	Richard Leo Devereaux.....	Wheeling
Charles R. McBuffie.....	McMechen	John Wesley Gilmore.....	Wheeling
Achie B. Rinehart.....	McMechen	Lowell Sidney Goin.....	Wheeling
Bayard Lee Liggett.....	Mill Creek	Eucenius Hildreth.....	Wheeling
Lon C. Morrison.....	Milton	William Eugene Masters.....	Wheeling
Orlando W. Hodke.....	Montgomery	William Hay McLain.....	Wheeling
Booz Baxter Cox.....	Morgantown	Emerson McGrail.....	Wheeling
Richard H. Edmondson.....	Morgantown	Thomas H. Mcichen.....	Wheeling
James W. Hartigan.....	Morgantown	Charles Jos. Harry Ryan.....	Wheeling

Charles Menger Truschel.....	Wheeling	Russell Arthur Salton.....	Williamson
Ferdinand William Wiehe.....	Wheeling	James Malachi Whittico.....	Williamson
Richard Henry Eanes.....	Widen	John Eldon Corbin.....	Wolf Summit
John Edw. Miller.....	Widen	Dennis Bliss Jarrell.....	Woodville
James F. Hatfield.....	Williamson	Benj. Harrison Hildreth.....	Worthington
Harry Robinson Parker.....	Williamson	Waitman W. Orr.....	Worthington

#### Physicians Commissioned in the Medical Reserve Force of the Navy.

John Augustus Sanders.....	Alpoa	Elijah Bell Whitehurst.....	Page
William Henry Greene.....	Camden	Samuel Allen Hartman.....	Weston
Chas. Fletcher McCuskey.....	McMechen	Jas. Harold Mendel.....	Wheeling

#### Physicians Commissioned in Medical Corps, National Guard.

James A. Rasmusell.....	Buckhannon	Cassius C. Hoag.....	Huntington
Andrew J. Harness.....	Fairmont	Harry W. Keatley.....	Huntington
Frank M. Kearns.....	Hundred	William E. Ford.....	Keyser
Willima Muss Dickerson.....	Huntington		

### CURRENT HISTORY.

By WILSON M. FOULK, *State Historian.*

The activity of the commonwealth of West Virginia in the nation's preparation for war and more recent induction into the struggle is co-terminous with the present gubernatorial administration. Governor Cornwell entered upon the duties of his office March 4, 1917. A little over one month thereafter—April 6, 1917—the Congress of the United States issued its proclamation of war against Germany. From the newly installed governor to the humblest citizen within its jurisdiction, West Virginia—with a unanimity of patriotic sentiment that has since governed every act—approved and applauded the decisive step.

Shortly following this declaration of war, the Council of National Defense, through its chairman, Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, recommended to the governors of the several states the creation of "Committees with broad powers—to be known as State Councils of Defense—to cooperate with the National Council." In prompt and loyal acquiescence to this suggestion, Governor Cornwell—on the 12th of April—made appointment of such committee, composed of twenty-one representative citizens, including West Virginia's six living ex-governors, "to constitute such a State Council of Defense for West Virginia." This first Council of defense was, then, composed as follows:

#### The First State Council of Defense.

- JOHN LEE COULTER, Dean of the College of Agriculture; Morgantown.  
 JAMES H. STEWART, Commissioner of Agriculture; Charleston.  
 T. C. ATKESON, Master of State Grange; Buffalo.  
 D. A. ARNOLD, President State Horticultural Society; Keyser.  
 HOWARD GORE, President State Live Stock Association; Clarksburg.  
 C. P. SNOW, President State Board of Trade; Huntington.  
 G. O. NAGLE, President Manufacturers' Association; Wheeling.  
 W. C. MCCONAUGHEY, President Wholesale Grocers' Association; Parkersburg.  
 WILLIAM RODGERS, President State Federation of Labor.



LYNN S. HORNER, President West Virginia Natural Gas Association; Clarksburg.

A. B. C. BRAY, President State Bankers' Association; Ronceverte.

C. A. SHORT, President West Virginia Lumber and Supply Dealers' Association; Shinnston.

DR. J. E. RADEB, President State Medical Association; Huntington.

T. E. HOUSTON, Chairman Coal Operators' Association; Elkhorn.

MRS. JOSEPH G. COCHRAN, President Federation of Women's Clubs; Parkersburg.

GEORGE W. ATKINSON, Ex-Governor; Charleston.

A. B. FLEMING, Ex-Governor; Fairmont.

WILLIAM A. MACCORKLE, Ex-Governor; Charleston.

A. B. WHITE, Ex-Governor; Parkersburg.

WILLIAM E. GLASSCOCK, Ex-Governor; Morgantown.

HENRY D. HATFIELD, Ex-Governor; Huntington.

This council held one meeting called by the Governor. He discussed with its members the subjects he contemplated covering in his call for a special session of the legislature. This special session was deemed necessary to enact certain war measures and for the additional reason that no appropriation bill had been passed at either the regular session or at the special session called immediately following by Governor Hatfield.

The legislature—at this special session—passed the necessary law creating a council of defense with a slight change in composition. The board of public works was made the executive branch of the State council and an advisory branch of representative citizens—not to exceed fifteen in number—was left to the appointment of the Governor. The previous election of twenty-one names was at once reduced to fifteen by the elimination of the honorary appointment of the six ex-governors, and by several other self-requested changes, the final organization standing as given below:

#### EXECUTIVE STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

Chairman—JOHN J. CORNWELL, Governor.

Secretary—HOUSTON G. YOUNG, Secretary of State.

JOHN S. DARST, Auditor.

WM. S. JOHNSON—Treasurer.

M. P. SHAWKEY—Superintendent of Schools.

E. T. ENGLAND—Attorney General.

JAMES H. STEWART—Commissioner of Agriculture.

#### ADVISORY STATE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

Chairman—JOHN J. CORNWELL, Governor.

Vice Chairman—C. P. SNOW, Huntington.

Secretary—JESSE V. SULLIVAN, Charleston.

D. A. ARNOLD—Keyser.

T. C. ATKESON—Buffalo.

H. O. ALESHIRE—Huntington.

G. H. CAPEBTON—Charleston.

MRS. JOS. G. COCHRAN—Parkersburg.

DR. JOHN LEE COULTER—Morgantown.

HOWARD GORE—Clarksburg.

J. M. SCOTT—Wheeling.

W. C. McCONAUGHEY—Parkersburg.

G. O. NAGLE—Wheeling.

DR. J. E. RADER—Huntington.

WILLIAM RODGERS—Fairmont.

C. A. SHORT—Shinnston.

The legislature authorized the Board of Public Works to lay a direct levy of two cents on each one hundred dollars of property assessed for valuation and an excise or corporation income tax of one-fourth of one per cent in addition thereto, to create a defense fund to be expended by the Executive State Council of Defense. The two levies created a fund in excess of half a million dollars for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918. As less than half the fund had been expended, the tax was not levied for the next fiscal year.

#### Cornwell's Message—Vagrancy.

As already noted, the Governor—at the first meeting of the Council of Defense—had announced his intention to call the legislature into special session to consider certain unfinished work of the previous session and certain necessary legislation arising from war conditions, and so—on the 27th day of April—Governor Cornwell issued the call for the second special session to convene on the 14th day of May. In his message he recommended a number of war measures including one for dealing with the problem of the unemployed. On that subject he said:

“One of the specific things with which you should deal and which I sought to cover in the general provisions regarding cooperation of the State Council of Defense with the Council of National Defense and the support of the Federal Government by the State in the prosecution of the war, is the problem of the unemployed. In times past, that has been a serious problem because of the inability of large numbers of men to obtain employment. Today it is serious because of the shortage of labor and the large number of able-bodied men who are idle because they simply will not or do not work. The census of the unemployed—being taken at the request of the State Council of Defense—will present an amazing showing. It is almost inconceivable that just at this moment, when wages are higher and working conditions better than ever before; when there is a great shortage of labor on the farms, in the factories and in the mines, and the Nation in a great war urging every man, woman and child to conserve food supplies and produce something, that thousands of young, able-bodied men should be idle in the cities and towns of this industrial State, idle not because they cannot get work but because they do not want it. Idleness must be penalized. Public sentiment should be so aroused that it will be impossible for the idle person to live content in any community. In this crisis idleness is unpatriotic. The early colonists adopted the rule: “Those who do not work shall not eat.” We may not want to enforce that rule by legislative enactment now, but some appropriate measure should be passed dealing with the problem, and the public sentiment should be invoked to drive the loafer to the field, the factory or the mine.”

As mentioned by the Governor in the part of the message quoted above, he took a census of the unemployed in the State and submitted the result to a legislative committee. As a result of this recommendation Delegate W. S. John introduced, and the West Virginia legislature passed, the first compulsory work law enacted in the country—the thirty-six hour law.

This was the first enactment of its kind ever put upon the statute books of any State. It met with considerable comment in the press of the country, with some unfavorable criticism and some questioning consideration. One prominent metropolitan journal was disposed to view it in a jocular way as an invasion of the rights of the hobo.

A report of the first year's trial of this law has recently been made to the Council of Defense by its secretary, Jesse V. Sullivan. From reports received from towns throughout the State, Mr. Sullivan is convinced that "It has been a signal success and has paid many times over the cost of the special session of the legislature which enacted it". Be that as it may, the action of West Virginia gave rise to similar enactments in Maryland, Kansas, Minnesota, South Dakota and New Jersey. President Wilson—in a recent letter—speaks of it as thoroughly sensible legislation and asks that all other states enact a similar law. The spirit and intent of the law has in fact been embodied in the now national slogan "Work or fight"! It is a matter of congratulatory comment that West Virginia is entitled to the credit for taking the initiative in this pertinent piece of emergency legislation.

#### The Budget Amendment.

Another important piece of legislation passed at this session was "An Act to provide for the submission to the voters of the State of an amendment to the constitution." This amendment is known as the "Budget Amendment". It provides that the legislature shall not appropriate any money not specified in a budget bill. By this plan of regulating appropriations the legislature is directly informed of the entire estimated revenues, and of each and every proposed expenditure for the particular fiscal year. The voters of the State passed upon this amendment at the November election, and it received general support as wise and wholesome legislation.

In addition to this important legislation, acts were passed providing for the acceptance of national aid for vocational education; for the organization of deputy police forces in the several counties; permitting soldiers in the camps to vote; and punishing speculation in foodstuffs or fuel.

One of these acts should have perhaps further explanation. The National Guard having been drafted into Federal service—leaving the State without military or police protection—the legislature enacted the "Special Police Deputies" law. By its terms the sheriff of each county was required to nominate, and the county courts to appoint, from ten to one hundred special deputy sheriffs, authorized and required to do police duty throughout the State on the order of the Governor. Major T. B. Davis, Chief of the Huntington Fire Department and a former officer of the National Guard, was placed at the head of this special State police organization.

With the passage of the selective service law by Congress a great responsibility was placed upon the governors of the several states—that of creating the machinery to carry the law into effect and the supervising of all the details of the registration and selection of the men for the army.

Governor Cornwell chose Major George S. Wallace, a former National Guard officer and a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps, United States Army, to handle the details of the work in West Virginia, creating the Department of Military Census and Enrollment through which the vast mass of detail work was transacted. The first registration boards consisted of five members; these registered the men between twenty-one and thirty-one years on June 5, 1917. Subsequently the membership of these county and city boards was reduced to three. District boards were created in each of the federal judicial districts in the State.

The first registration, June 5, 1917, was carried through without a hitch, and despite the bad telephone and telegraph facilities in many counties, West Virginia was among the first states to make its report to the Provost Marshal General.

Shortly preceding this sketch will be found a compilation by the Department of Military Census and Enrollment showing the registration by counties and the subsequent induction into service.

These tables will give a more definite idea of the work that devolved upon the Governor, the Chief of the Department of Military Census and Enrollment, as well as upon the local and district boards than can any words, however eloquent. Major Wallace, who organized the Department, was transferred to Washington by order of the Judge Advocate General, September 25, 1917. His chief clerk, Breckenridge Jones, was commissioned captain and succeeded Major Wallace as head of the department, serving until June 17, 1918, when he was transferred to the office of the Provost Marshal General, in Washington, as head of the delinquency department and Fleming N. Alderson, of Richwood, was commissioned Captain and made the head of the department. Thus three times during the first year under the selective service law, did it become necessary for the Governor to name a chief or head of that most important department of war work.

Immediately upon the declaration of war—despite his other duties—Governor Cornwell began a speaking campaign throughout the State, in an effort to explain the workings of the draft and the necessity for it, as well as to unify public opinion and arouse public sentiment to a proper support of the war program. At that time the organization of the Four Minute Men had not been perfected and other educational work was not yet under way. During the succeeding year and a half, the citizenship of West Virginia—under the able leadership of the Council of Defense aided by representative men in all parts of the State—has been thoroughly organized for efficient systematic effort in various lines of activity. In every county councils of defense, conservation-of-food committees, and bands of enthusiastic Four Minute Men have stood back of and effectually assisted the local committees in charge of specific drives. The results have been gratifying. Whether in conservation of food, fuel and other resources, or in liberal disposal of the means at hand, our citizens have so far met every obligation. Not unmindful of the Providential potentialities of coal, oil,

gas and timber richly bestowed within her borders West Virginia has responded freely to every charitable appeal as well as cheerfully lent of her resources at government call.

#### West Virginia Contributes.

For the army service fund of the Y. M. C. A., West Virginia subscribed \$352,832; for the work of the Red Cross, in the first drive, \$580,000; and in the latter drive, May 1918, \$1,276,000.

Aid for Serbian sufferers; aid for Belgian children, and relief for destitute Jews have been provided with an equally generous hand.

The American Library Association conducted a Book Drive in March, 1918, in the interest of Camp Libraries. The result in this State was a donation of 28,000 books.

The alacrity with which our citizens have responded to each Government call for funds may be best noted by reference to the special report on War Savings and Liberty Loans.

In the First, Second and Third Liberty Loans, the State, in each case exceeded its quota, with a total to her credit, in the three Loans, of \$83,656,050. In the Third Loan, the high tide point of 144% of her quota was reached. In the Fourth Loan—with a quota double that of the Third—the total subscription amounted to \$41,497,400, being 122% of the quota, \$33,800,000.

It will be understood that these figures are independent of the northern panhandle whose six counties belong to the Cleveland Federal Reserve district. All four loan drives were conducted under the leadership of Hon. William MacCorkle.

In the War Savings Campaign, the serious task of selling stamps to the amount of \$28,403,000 was assigned to West Virginia by the Treasury Department. This apportionment was made on the basis of twenty dollars per capita in an estimated population of 1,420,000, and had for its object the inculcation of thrift, economy, and saving as much as the securing of \$2,000,000,000 for the United States treasury. During the first six months of 1918, numerous War Savings societies were started throughout the State and the work of these organizations was very gratifying. However, on June 28, the Nebraska plan of a pledge day was given trial and, as a result, more than 400,000 persons in West Virginia purchased and pledged over \$25,000,000; in this respect taking rank as the thirteenth state in the union. The total sales up to October 15 exceeded \$16,000,000 and State Director R. L. Archer is expecting the absorption by the close of the year not only of the amount pledged in June but of the entire quota.

#### Women in the War.

No history of current events in this commonwealth would be complete without record and comment on the work of our women. In all phases of Red Cross work, in special canteen service and in every other line of activity they have nobly fulfilled their traditional mission. Further than that: While straining every nerve in philanthropic, charitable endeavor, the women of West Virginia have still found time and energy for organized

systematic effort in every state-wide drive. Shoulder to shoulder with their brothers and husbands, they have assumed their full share of the burden of responsibility. They have produced their full share of the results and are entitled to all honor and credit.

The efficient organizer of the women of the State in the Third and Fourth Liberty Loan Drives was Mrs. George Poffenbarger.

Not only in the prompt acceptance and discharge of all financial obligations to the Government, but also in answering the call to army service have our citizens fully maintained their reputation for unswerving loyalty. From the first call for volunteers to the officers' training camps, through the first selective draft, and on into the second selective draft, the response from the young manhood of the State was cordial and complete. Thousands of West Virginia boys are already "over there" beating back the Hun, while many thousands more are still in cantonment "over here" preparing for transportation.

To date (Oct. 31, 1918), 406 brave sons of West Virginia have laid down their lives to save the world for democracy. Four hundred and six blue stars of service have given place to gold in ineffaceable recognition of their supreme sacrifice.

"O, quiet comrades, sleeping in the clay  
Beneath a turmoil you need no more mark,  
We who have lived through yet another day  
Salute your graves at setting in of dark."

## WEST VIRGINIA HONOR ROLL.

Complete to October 31, 1918.

As compiled under the supervision of Wilson M. Foulk, State Historian and Archivist.

Killed in action.....	137
Died of wounds.....	44
Died of disease (abroad).....	39
Died of accident and other causes.....	12
Died in United States camps.....	167
Lost at sea.....	4
Died of wounds—previously reported missing.....	1
Killed in action—previously reported missing.....	4
Lost to service by death, from any and all causes.....	406
Missing in action.....	116
Taken prisoners.....	21
Wounded severely.....	237
Wounded slightly.....	14
Wounded degree undetermined.....	68
Previously reported missing, now on duty.....	10
Previously reported missing, now reported wounded.....	15
Previously reported missing, now reported in hospital.....	4
Previously reported dead—now reported sick in hospital.....	1
Previously reported killed, now reported wounded, degree undetermined.....	1
Prisoner, in camp unknown—reported in good health.....	1

## KILLED IN ACTION

## Captain

HODDIE WILBUR DANIELS,.....Elkins, Randolph County

## Lieutenants

ROY E. PARRISH.....Clarksburg, Harrison County      BENJ. F. BLANKENSHIP...Thornwood, Pocahontas Co.  
FRANCIS W. PAYNE.....Charleston, Kanawha County      JAMES A. KELLY.....Piedmont, Mineral County

## Sergeants

FLOYD W. CLAY.....Minerva, Lincoln County      WALTER B. RIGGLE, R. F. D. 2, Cameron, Marshall Co.  
CARL B. DAVIS.....Petersburg, Grant County      CHARLES R. MCGINNES, (Marine), R. F. D. No. 4,  
JAMES A. PATTERSON.....Ripley, Jackson County      Parkersburg, Wood County  
HARRY L. WHITE.....Bluefield, Mercer County      WADE E. MULFORD.....Henderson, Mason County  
ALBERT A. MOUNTAIN.....McMechen, Marshall Co.      WILBUR HARRIS.....Great Cacapon, Morgan County

## Corporals

EPH. BOGGS.....Red Jacket, Mingo County      HERMAN G. SLATER....St. Albans, Kanawha County  
WILLIAM L. GRIFFIN.....Parkersburg, Wood County      FORREST G. WILLIAMS, (Marine)  
RAYMOND HAMILTON.....Grantsville, Calhoun County      Charleston, Kanawha County  
HARRY E. HILL.....Kenna, Jackson County      JAS. D. STEWARD.....Elkins, Randolph County  
GILBERT W. LEMON, (Marine), Walker, Wood County      RALPH L. ALEXANDER, Moundsville, Marshall County  
TONA L. LOCKHART, (Marine), Windy, Wirt County      QUANTRELL G. HART.....Dundon, Clay County  
CHARLIE McMULLEN.....Spencer, Roane County      WILLIAM E. MUNSEY.....Logan, Logan County  
SAMUEL J. MATHENEY      WILLIAM B. KENT.....Pensboro, Ritchie County  
White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County      EMORY M. WATKINS.....Follansbee, Brooke County

## Privates

ERNEST H. BATES, (Marine).....Mason County      ELZY MARKS.....Armor, Mingo County  
RAYMOND BALDWIN.....Beryl, Mineral County      WILLIAM MYERS.....Dartmoor, Barbour County  
RAYMOND BLACKWELL.....Bluefield, Mercer County      EARL CONRAD O'BRIEN, Ronceverte, Greenbrier Co.  
EDWARD F. BOWMAN.....Wheeling, Ohio County      EARL E. ROBEY.....Wilsonville.  
JOSEPH W. BOYCE.....Keyser, Mineral County      RALPH H. SAUNDERS, Morgantown, Monongalia Co.  
HARRY CHRISTIAN.....Filbert, McDowell County      JAMES F. SETTLES.....Humptown, Gilmer County  
EARL COE.....Alma, Tyler County      WARDER G. SHAVER.....Cedarville, Gilmer County  
EMERY DEAN.....Fort Gay, Wayne County      TONY W. SHILLINGSBURG...Mt. Storm, Grant County  
JAMES R. DISHONG.....Elk Garden, Mineral County      JOHN W. SHUMATE, South Charleston, Kanawha Co.  
CUSH HATFIELD.....Horsepen, Mingo County      CLYDE H. SLIDER, (Marine).....Davis, Tucker County  
WALTER L. HAYNES.....Hambledon, Tucker County      HENRY C. SNIDER, (Marine), Clarksburg, Harrison Co.  
ZED S. HONAKER.....War, McDowell County      JOHN F. SUMMERS.....Clarksburg, Harrison County  
RAYMOND HOWARD.....Newell, Hancock County      GROVER H. THORN.....Friendly, Tyler County  
EARL JONES.....Clarksburg, Harrison County      JACOB B. TRIPLETT...Huttonsville, Randolph County  
DUNWAIN E. KELLAR....Clarksburg, Harrison County      ODIS YOUNG.....Arlee, Mason County  
ROBERT S. KELLER,      ERVAN R. HOLATIN.....Brownland, Kanawha County  
R. F. D. 2, Morgantown, Monongalia County      HAROLD DAVIS.....Watson, Marion County  
JOHN H. LEACH      SAM HAMWAY.....Wheeling, Ohio County  
R. F. D. 13, Charles Town, Jefferson County      JAMES R. FITZGERALD.....Wheeling, Ohio County



**LIEUTENANT ROY E. PARRISH,  
CLARKSBURG, WEST VA.**

**Battery F, One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth United States Field Artillery.  
Member of the Senate from the Twelfth Senatorial District.**

**KILLED IN ACTION IN FRANCE, JULY 22, 1918.**



JOHN HARRY SNTDER, Meadowbrook, Harrison County  
 TOM TRAMEL.....Roderfield, McDowell County  
 WILLIE R. SHOEMAKER, (Marine)  
     Romney, Hampshire County  
 MARION L. ALDERTON, Great Cacapon, Morgan County  
 DORSEY O. WARNER...West Union, Doddridge County  
 MILDRED O. FISHER  
     R. F. D. 3, Box 10, Charleston, Kanawha County  
 HOBERT G. JONES.....Parkersburg, Wood County  
 JAMES J. ARGIROPOLOS.....Keyser, Mineral County  
 JAMES FIELDS, Permit.....Kermit, Mingo County  
 WILLIAM C. FRANZ.....Wheeler, Ohio County  
 HARRY G. MCCARTY.....Liverpool, Jackson County  
 AZEL M. JENKINS.....Milton, Cabell County  
 JOHN V. GOLDSBERRY, (Marine)  
     Warewood, Kanawha County  
 FOREST L. DELANEY...Moundsville, Marshall County  
 OSCAR CORNELIUS SAUTAGOET, Wheeling, Ohio County  
 MARVIN HAWKINS.....Davy, McDowell County  
 CLAUDE C. RADER...R. F. D. 2, Prichard, Wayne Co.  
 THOMAS W. CARSON.....Dillon, Raleigh County  
 CLUDE ROBINSON.....Folsom, Wetzel County  
 CLIFFORD C. GLOVER.....Keenan, Monroe County  
 JOHN M. BAILEY.....Paw Paw, Morgan County  
 REYMOND McCAULEY.....Congo, Hancock County  
 SAMUEL W. BRITTON, Saxon.....Saxon, Raleigh County  
 JAMES SPENCER.....Fenwick, Nicholas County  
 PETER WHITE.....Canterbury, Minzo County  
 CHARLES L. AYERS.....Parkersburg, Wood County  
 BERNARD MEADOR.....Glenalum, Minzo County  
 CALVIN THOMPSON.....West Hamden  
 CLARENCE PRUNTY...Morgansville, Doddridge County  
 BUIE W. BOYDAH.....Mononah, Marion County  
 JAMES ROBERT CARTER.....Edmond, Fayette County  
 FRED CARLTON MCKENNEY.....Milton, Cabell County  
 SNOWDON KESSEL.....Kessel, H. d. v. County  
 LAWRENCE H. ROBINSON.....Gary, McDowell County  
 RAT WEEKLEY.....Shirley, Tyler County

WILLARD BALL.....Chsuncey, Logan County  
 EDMOND DAVIS STEWART  
     New Cumberland, Hancock County  
 WILLIAM N. HOUSER.....Keyser, Mineral County  
     BELLEMY.....Ceredo, Wayne County  
 RAT O. SKIDMORE.....Gypsy, Harrison County  
 JOHN M. WOOLEY.....Clifton, Mason County  
 JOHN COPACEA.....Wareton  
 BENJAMIN MARTIN.....Richwood, Nicholas County  
 WILLIAM LAWSON.....Blakely, Kanawha County  
 EZRA B. CATTELL.....Follansbee, Brooke County  
 OLA W. WEEKLEY.....St. Marys, Pleasants County  
 CLARENCE O. TENNANT.....Blue, Tyler County  
 MARK S. REED.....Stover, Raleigh County  
 JAMES F. STEFFEL, (Marine), Charleston, Kanawha Co.  
 CRAS. H. KEENEY, (Marine), East Bank, Kanawha Co.  
 RAYMOND H. LOOS.....Wheeling, Ohio County  
 LEVI STARR.....Naugatuck, Mingo County  
 JESSE PERDUE.....Gallagher, Kanawha County  
 JOHN WILLIAMS.....Kenova, Wayne County  
 WILLIAM M. MYLLES.....Elkins, Randolph County  
 OTIS L. WITBROW.....Buffalo, Putnam County  
 DENNIS C. MILLER, (Marine)  
     Morgantown, Monongalia County  
 LAWRENCE A. MATLE  
     R. F. D. 3, Moatsville, Barbour County  
 FREDERICK LAWRENCE.....Union, Monroe County  
 THOMAS M. McMILLAN.....Wheeling, Ohio County  
 RAT R. RUNNER, R. F. D. 1, Tunnelton, Preston Co.  
 JAMES BARTLETT.....Stamford, Raleigh County  
 CLARENCE GROVES.....St. Marys, Pleasants County  
 SAMPSON D. DODRILL...Webster Springs, Webster Co.  
 HARRISON H. HILDRETH, R. F. D. 1, Dola, Harrison Co.  
 EVERETT WILLIS.....Graydon, Fayette County  
 RATMOND R. BECKETT, R. F. D. 1, Salt Rock, Cabell Co.  
 WILLIAM GUY HEFLIN  
     R. F. D. 2, West Union, Doddridge County

## Mechanic

Cecil C. ABELS.....Ravenswood, Jackson County      PATRICK J. ROGERS....Benwood, Marshall County

## Wagoner

MARCELLUS TENNET.....Sandrun, Upshur County

## DIED OF WOUNDS

## Lieutenants

GEORGE D. JACKSON.....Kingwood, Preston County      PETE HADDIX.....Evenwood, Randolph County  
 THOMAS DABNEY KEEN, Charleston, Kanawha County      (Later reported wounded degree undetermined.)  
 ALEX F. MATTHEWS.....Lewisburg, Greenbrier County

## Sergeant

JAMES PAUL SNODGRASS  
 R. F. D. No. 1, Smithfield, Wetzel County

## Corporals

HENRY ANGLIN.....Fairmont, Marion County      ROSS W. WELCH.....Stark, Boone County  
 ARNOLD NATLER.....Branchland, Lincoln County

## Privates

EZRA E. CRAZE.....Dixie, Nicholas County      ANDREW JOSEPH KELLEY, Clarksburg, Harrison County  
 DAYTON L. DAWSON, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County      EZRA PORTER.....Farley, Summers County  
 JAMES O. DOLIN.....Foster, Boone County      HENRY WASHINGTON.....Charleston, Kanawha County  
 JAMES O. FARLEY.....Odd, Raleigh County      ROBERT A. ABLES.....Ravenswood, Jackson County  
 ARLIE HAUGHT, R. F. D. 3, Fairview, Marion County      GRANT ALLEN.....Peola  
 CLARENCE M. HICKMAN...Flatwood, Braxton County      JOHN M. GOLLADAY.....Rio, Hampshire County  
 WALTER J. PAYNE.....Geneva, Roane County      SHERMAN HORTON.....Carborhard  
 FRANK SMITH SNTDER, Meadowbrook, Harrison County      JOHN LOZINSKI.....Weyaco, Kanawha County  
 OKET VAUGHAN.....Newford, Clay County      FLOYD B. HUFFMAN.....Mannington, Marion County  
 WOODFIN H. SPONAGLE.....Horton, Randolph County      JESSE C. KOONTZ, Salt Sulphur Springs, Monroe County  
 BERT H. HUMPHREY.....Carpenter, Kanawha County      WILLIAM A. YOUNG  
 ELMER COOK.....Oceana, Wyoming County           White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County  
 ROBERT S. POMEROY      WILLIAM F. LOCK.....Gladly, Randolph County  
     Cabin Creek Junction, Kanawha County      VICKERS HALL.....Huntington, Cabell County  
 AUBREY LAYFIELD.....Gypsie, Harrison County      EZRA E. LIGHT.....Marie, Summers County

ELLIOTT TAYLOR, Salt Sulphur Springs, Monroe County  
 HARVEY COOK.....Maben, Wyoming County  
 GUY B. CHRISTOPHER.....Pisgah, Preston County  
 OKEY RHODES.....Pasco, Roane County  
 SMILEY WELLMAN.....Ceredo, Wayne County

JOHN L. BLANKENSHIP..... Clothier, Logan County  
 JAMES TUCKER.....Richwood, Nicholas County  
 WILLIAM R. SHAFFER  
 R. F. D. 1, Morgantown, Monongalia County  
 THOMAS J. JOHNSON..... St. Marys, Pleasants County

## DIED OF DISEASE

## Major

ALBERT L. GRUBB, Berkeley Springs, Morgan County

## Lieutenants

FRANCIS M. SNIDER, (Marino), Wheeling, Ohio County

## Sergeant

SPENCER L. BOYD..... Eckman, McDowell County

## Corporal

JOSHUA D. SLONAKER, Dillons Run, Hampshire County

## Privates

CHARLES HARRIS..... Superior, McDowell County  
 VINCENT JACOB STENGER, Short Creek, Brooke County  
 WILLIAM E. GRUBB..... Rivesville, Marion County  
 ROBERT PRESTON JOHNSTON

Berkeley Springs, Morgan County  
 JOHN HENRY WADD, R. F. D. 2, Weston, Lewis County  
 LUKE WHITE..... Dingy, Braxton County  
 CLAUDE C. McDANIEL..... Elkins, Randolph County  
 WILLIAM S. NAPIEN..... East Lynn, Wayne County  
 HENRY H. BELLOMY..... Huntington, Cabell County  
 LEE HOOSER..... Fort Gay, Wayne County  
 RALPH POL..... Chester, Hancock County  
 LEB R. MCKINNEY..... Tango, Lincoln County  
 NICHOLAUS FOOTER..... Freeman, Mercer County  
 LAWRENCE C. RIGGS..... Morgantown, Monongalia Co.  
 COLEMAN RIVERS..... Nabob, Kanawha County  
 JASON WHITE..... Wymer, Randolph County  
 WALKER WRIGHT..... Ripley, Jackson County

HENMAN W. COOK..... Catawba, Marion County  
 HARRY CROW..... Bethany, Brooke County  
 BENJAMIN D. WAONER

R. F. D. 5, Buckhannon, Upshur County  
 ROBERT D. JOHNSON..... Roneys Point, Ohio County  
 LORENZA D. FLINT..... Canaan, Upshur County  
 HOWARD W. SOUTHWALL, R. F. D. 2, Gay, Jackson Co.  
 JOHN D. COCKRELL..... Charleston, Kanawha County  
 MATTHEWS GREEN, R. F. D. 2, Wheeling, Ohio County  
 JAMES M. YOUNG..... Herold, Braxton County  
 ALLEN TABOR..... East Lynn, Wayne County  
 CARL E. NEAL..... Kanawha Station, Wood County  
 ADDIE DUFFIELD..... Chloce, Calhoun County  
 HOMER PRUETT..... Canebreak, McDowell County  
 WILLIAM B. COON, New Cumberland, Hancock County  
 CHARLES FREDERICK HEMPHILL, Wheeling, Ohio County  
 JESSE K. BAILEY..... Oceana, Wyoming County  
 LEWIS D. EMERSON..... Weston, Lewis County

## Cook

'Cor SMITH..... Auburn, Ritchie County

## DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES

## Privates

MELVIN MARTIN CARR... Elkhorn, McDowell County  
 CECIL S. HALL, (Marino), Charleston, Kanawha County  
 CLARENCE H. BOGGS..... Gasaway, Braxton County  
 HOWARD W. JUDY..... Cornstalk, Greenbrier County  
 CARL ASHEY SHANKLIN... Creamery, Monroe County  
 JOHN E. MCGINNIS..... Glenville, Gilmer County

OWEN JARRETT..... Pratt, Kanawha County  
 GEORGE W. TREGOLIA... Parkersburg, Wood County  
 CHARLES KIDDER, R. F. D. 2, Elizabeth, Wirt County  
 HENRY L. GODDARD..... Sevy, Fayette County  
 LEVI J. VANCE..... Big Creek, Logan County  
 THOMAS P. SMITH..... Quaker, Wayne County

## MISSING IN ACTION

## Lieutenants

HOWARD G. MAYB..... Charleston, Kanawha County

## Sergeants

HARVEY BOWE..... Dry Branch, Kanawha County  
 JOHN S. BURNSIDE..... Massysville, Raleigh County

WILLIAM ORR..... Wheeling, Ohio County

## Corporals

HUBERT PARTER..... Charleston, Kanawha County  
 JOSEPH C. WINDOW... Blacksville, Monongalia County  
 CHAS. F. KEYSER, R. F. D. 1, Charleston, Kanawha Co.  
 CLUSTER C. COOK..... Waverly, Boone County  
 ALLIANCE Q. RICHMOND, Maysboro, Maysboro County

SAMUEL E. FOWLKES... Griffithsville, Lincoln County  
 JACOB H. COBELL..... Hacker Valley, Webster County  
 HERBERT C. HICKS..... Layland, Fayette County  
 GEORGE F. LYNCH..... Kingwood, Preston County  
 RALPH H. MCKOWN..... Ripley, Jackson County

Privates

SEBREN L. ARNOLD, (Marine) Charleston, Kanawha County  
 STERLING BIAS, Sheridan, Lincoln County  
 CHESTER DARMAN, Moundsville, Marshall County  
 MATTHEWS GREEN, Wheeling, Ohio County  
 JOSEPH MARION GRIFFITHS, Charleston, Kanawha Co.  
 CHARLES F. HAWKINS, Ford  
 RALPH P. HENRY, Friendly, Tyler County  
 CORNELIUS PAULEY, McCorkle, Lincoln County  
 LACO D. ROHR, Vadis, Lewis County  
 FRANK SIERS, Nebo, Clay County  
 WADISLAW SERONOWSKI, Wheeling, Ohio County  
 DEWEY H. SMITH, Ridgely, Mineral County  
 HOWARD W. SMITH, Elkins, Randolph County  
 WILLIAM HOWARD STEWART, Elkins, Randolph County  
 CLYDE SEMMERFIELD, Gatewood, Fayette County  
 VIVIAN E. WILKINSON, Sandyville, Jackson County  
 RUSSELL STARKEY, Parkersburg, Wood County  
 BENTON B. BAKER, Alty, Tyler County  
 DONALD CHILDRESS, Elm Creek, Kanawha County  
 WYATT PRIDEMORE, Charleston, Kanawha County  
 NICK KOMESTAKES, Wheeling, Ohio County  
 WILLIAM MOTTLE, Greenwood, Doddridge County  
 CLARENCE R. GREGORY, Blaine, Mineral County  
 ERNEST J. HANNING, Wheeling, Ohio County  
 WILLIAM T. ELLER, R. F. D. 2, Cameron, Marshall Co.  
 STUART LONG, New Thacker, Mingo County  
 EMERSON ARNOLD MARTIN  
 Green Sulphur Springs, Summers County  
 DAVIS L. WILLIAMS, Brooklin, Summers County  
 CHARLES DETROY, Farmington, Marion County  
 SARBASTON FOLEY, Blacksville, Monongalia County  
 STEVE GOODSON, Kimball, McDowell County  
 HENRY C. GRAHAM, Gary, McDowell County  
 ROBERT T. CLAY, Riverside  
 JOHN MOONERHEAD, Parkersburg, Wood County  
 LENNIE GARDNER, Moundsville, Marshall County  
 JOSEPH WILLIAM TOLLIVER, Matoaka, Mercer County  
 MARTIN FLEMING WILLIAMS, Brooklin, Summers Co.  
 LAWRENCE OSBURN, Clay, Clay County  
 ARCHILLO MOCCIO, Fairmont, Calwell County  
 ANGE'S ORHO BRUCE, Huntington, Calwell County  
 PARIS E. COLEMAN, Elda, Clay County  
 HERSHEL SANSON, Hisehol, Boone County  
 SAMUEL CRUMPACKE TERRY, Bluefield, Mercer County  
 WILSON WOLFORD, Kincaid, Fayette County  
 EDWARD B. MARBLE, Paxton, Clay County  
 GONDO G. TOOTEMAN, Roneoverte, Greenbrier Co.  
 CARL KRISTER, Buckhannon, Upsher County  
 HERBERT MCGRAW, Oak Hill, Fayette County  
 ELIOE TRENT, Vulcan, Mingo County  
 MICHAEL VUCELICH, Benwood, Marshall County  
 MARVIN H. WILFONG, Marlinton, Pocahontas County

ROY STATION, Barboursville, Cabell County  
 JESSE L. STINSON, Wharneliff, Mingo County  
 CURTIS E. TAYLOR, Silver Hill, Wetzel County  
 ROMAN BALDYSKI, Weirton, Hancock County  
 ED. B. SHALLDRIDGE, Richwood, Nicholas County  
 ROBERT L. MCALLISTER, Sumarco, Lincoln County  
 WILLIE W. BUCK, Burr, Pocahontas County  
 CLARENCE E. KENNEDY, Clarksburg, Harrison County  
 EDWARD T. SMITH, R. F. D. 3, Clarksburg, Harrison Co.  
 ROY W. LOAN, Marlinton, Pocahontas County  
 WYATT PRIDEMORE, Charleston, Kanawha County  
 ANDY H. LIPSCOMB, R. F. D. 1, Aurora, Preston County  
 EDGAR ELMER McMILLION, Cass, Pocahontas County  
 FRED H. DEEM, Parkersburg, Wood County  
 FRANK E. HONAKER, Beckley, Raleigh County  
 CHARLEY JONES, Huntington, Cabell County  
 WILLIAM M. SCOTT, Coaldale, Mercer County  
 WILLIAM SHAMBLIN, Haywood, Harrison County  
 FRANK MCKIPP, South Charleston, Kanawha County  
 JOHN R. ORTM, (Marine), Sherrard, Marshall County  
 ORIS G. WILLEY, Hinton, Summers County  
 CEAR. C. WOLFORD, Wappocoma, Hampshire County  
 ORIS MCK. DILLT, Renick, Greenbrier County  
 GUY E. JOHNSON, Clarksont, Fayette County  
 ORA V. LOWERS, Parkersburg, Wood County  
 JERRY GRIFFEY, Williamsen, Mingo County  
 JAMES CRAVENS, Sharon, Kanawha County  
 OKET V. HAMBRICK, Blue Jay, Raleigh County  
 HOWARD AYE SPROUSE  
 R. F. D. 2, Middlebourne, Tyler County  
 JAMES C. McDOWELL, Burlington, Mineral County  
 LUTHER PINKNEY SMITH, Roneoverte, Greenbrier Co.  
 ALBERT BUTCHER, Switzer, Logan County  
 STOWIE R. FISHER, Diana, Webster County  
 TOMMY H. MOORE, R. F. D. 2, Walker, Wood County  
 ARTHUR N. OLEAKER, Parkersburg, Wood County  
 DELBERT BAILEY, R. F. D. 1, Miletus, Doddridge Co.  
 ZACHARIAH BAILEY, Prosperity, Raleigh County  
 RUSSELL D. STRAWSER, Cranestille, Preston County  
 JESSE L. COLLINS, Tunntleton, Preston County  
 WILLIAM K. RIFE, Parkersburg, Wood County  
 GETTY R. SPABER, Terra Alta, Preston County  
 JESSE A. THOMAS, Charleston, Kanawha County  
 GUS SEMEINELEY, (Crozier), Crosier, Fayette County  
 CHARLES GILL, Hinton, Summers County  
 CLARENCE GROVES, St. Marys, Pleasants County  
 WILLIAM E. MULLENS, Olcott, Kanawha County  
 CARL BUTCHER, Merrimac, Mingo County  
 IRA FRANKLIN WRISTON, Artie, Raleigh County  
 FRANCIS R. BUCKLEW, (Marine)  
 Kinwood, Preston County  
 ORVILLE D. WHITE, (Marine), Kingwood, Preston Co.

Bugler

LOVELL H. ALDRIDGE, Logan, Logan County

TAKEN PRISONERS

Lieutenant

HOWARD G. MAYS, (Camp unknown)  
 Charleston, Kanawha County

Corporal

CLUSTER C. COOK, (Camp Darmstadt)  
 Wancgo, Roane County

Privates

CHESTER DARMAN, (Camp Hammelburg)  
 Moundsville, Marshall County  
 HOWARD W. SMITH, (Camp Darmstadt)  
 Elkins, Randolph County  
 CHESTER DARMAN, (Camp Lamsdorf)  
 Moundsville, Marshall County  
 VIVIAN E. WILKINSON, (Camp Limburg)  
 Sandyville, Jackson County  
 FRANK SIERS, (Darmstadt hospital) Nebo, Clay County  
 MARTIN F. WILLIAMS, (Camp unknown)  
 Brooklin, Summers County

DEWEY H. SMITH, (Camp unknown)  
 Ridgely, Mineral County  
 EDWIN MARBLE, (Camp unknown) Paxton, Clay Co.  
 ERNEST J. HANNING, Wheeling, Ohio County  
 BENTON B. BAKER, Alty, Tyler County  
 ED. G. SMITH, R. F. D. 3, Clarksburg, Harrison County  
 RALPH P. HENRY, Friendly, Tyler County  
 CURTIS E. TAYLOR, Silver Hill, Wetzel County  
 WILLIAM P. GRIFFITH, Shinnston, Harrison County  
 DELBERT BAILEY, R. F. D. 1, Miletus, Doddridge Co.

## WOUNDED SEVERELY

## Major

JOHN P. LUCAS.....Kearneysville, Jefferson County

## Lieutenants

THOMAS E. RILEY.....McDowell, McDowell County      WAYNE S. SHUTTLEWORTH, Fairmont, Marion County  
FRANK M. OWENS.....Crawford, Lewis County

## Sergeants

GRATTON ANGEL.....Spring Hill, Kanawha County      PARON A. VANFLEET.....Petersburg, Grant County  
HARPER CLYDE BURNS.....Perkins, Gilmer County      WARNIE M. CHAIGO.....Smithers, Fayette County  
JOHN M. GARRETT, (Marine), Fletcher, Jackson County      CHESTER COMBS.....Huntington, Cabell County  
PETER GLADYS.....Moundsville, Marshall County      GLEN HILL.....Cottageville, Jackson County  
WILLIAM D. MILES.....Hinton, Summers County      BAXTER ROSE.....Huntington, Cabell County  
ALBERT S. SAMPLES.....Richwood, Nicholas County      EDGAR H. WISEMAN.....Hinton, Summers County  
JOHN T. WINTERS.....Littleton, Wetzel County      RUSSELL W. GEORGE.....Prosperity, Raleigh County

## Corporals

ELBEN D. BAILEY.....Poca, Putnam County      GEORGE RHODES.....Smithers, Fayette County  
NOAH A. ECHARD.....Kresman      CLARENCE M. KYLE.....Welch, McDowell County  
CHARLES E. GANO.....Wheeling, Ohio County      JOE W. MOSE.....Huntington, Cabell County  
NEWTON GRUBB, R. F. D. 2, Rivesville, Marion County      BENJAMIN A. MORFLAND, Stancoville, Hampshire Co.  
THOMAS SMITH HANEY.....Grandview, Raleigh County      BERNARD ROBERTS.....Montgomery, Fayette County  
JOHN KELLY.....Bradshaw, McDowell County      GESERVY RECRISCI.....Fairmont, Marion County  
ARNOLD NAPIER.....Branchland, Lincoln County      JOHN L. MCGRAWY.....Marlington, Pocahontas County  
CARSON L. SHUMATE.....Bluefield, Mercer County      WILLIAM E. CRUIFFIELD, Charleston, Kanawha County  
ARZA E. UNDERWOOD, West Union, Doddridge County      CURTIS W. WILLIAMS.....Prosperity, Raleigh County  
CLAIR A. WALLACE.....Dunbar, Kanawha County      OLIVER H. WRATHCROFT.....Hendricks, Tucker County  
WILLIAM A. ADKINS.....Williamson, Mingo County      GEORGE W. REYNOLDS.....South Caperton

## Privates

ZACARY BAILEY.....Berwind, McDowell County      WYATT PRIDEMORE.....Charleston, Kanawha County  
BARNES C. BECKWITH.....Parkersburg, Wood County      HENRY REED.....West Union, Doddridge County  
CHARLE ROSS BELL.....Rector, Lincoln County      CHARLES F. RICE, (Marine)  
CARL BLAIR.....Big Sandy, McDowell County      New Martinsville, Wetzel County  
JESSE J. BOOTH.....Breathlan      OTTO SANDERS.....Hewitt, Boone County  
LAWRENCE BOWERS, (Marine), Fairmont, Marion Co.      JAMES DENNIS SWICK.....Junior, Barbour County  
HARLEY BOYLES.....Orchard, Monroe County      SAM W. WARR.....Beverly, Randolph County  
HIRCE BROWN.....Cyclone, Logan County      JAMES L. WHITE, (Marine).....Gay, Jackson County  
EARL B. BURRIS.....Wheeling, Ohio County      WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS.....Shrewsbury, Kanawha County  
JOHN W. CLINGERMAN.....Elkins, Randolph County      KENNA JAMES WILLIAMS.....Liverpool, Jackson County  
KEN COOK.....Dorothy, Raleigh County      ELSWORTH WORKMAN, (Marine).....Philly, Putnam Co.  
JOHN ALEX CAMPBON, Blandville, Doddridge County      JAMES A. WYRICK.....Piedmont, Mineral County  
WALTER L. CARRER, R.F.D. 4, Grafton, Taylor County      CHARLES B. HAWKINS.....Kavford, Kanawha County  
JOHNIE DAMRON, R.F.D. 2, Fort Gay, Wayne County      JOSEPH R. PHILLIPS, Blacksview, Monongalia County  
JAMES S. DAUGHERTY.....Bluefield, Mercer County      MILLARD F. MURRAY.....Chelyad, Kanawha County  
ARTHUR B. DAVIS.....Industrial, Harrison County      CLARK W. WATT.....Richardaville  
CHARLES DEGRANGE, (Marine)      Berkeley Springs, Morgan County      JESSE LLOYD RUSH.....Moundsville, Marshall County  
FOREST DUNLAP.....Kanawha      OTO YOUNG, R. F. D. 2, Charleston, Kanawha County  
MARCELINO GARCIA.....Meadowbrook, Harrison County      WILLIAM A. YOUNG  
ALVIN B. GILLIAN.....Charleston, Kanawha County      White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County  
JAMES GREENE.....Strange Creek, Braxton County      SAMUEL HERBERT CREEL, Station B,  
WILLIAM E. HANSRAW.....Sharples, Logan County      Charleston, Kanawha County  
ORVILLE HARRIS, (Marine), Grantsville, Calhoun Co.      ISAAC C. FOSSE  
HERBERT HERTIG.....Alpena, Randolph County      Green Sulphur Springs, Summers County  
ARCH JENKINS.....Northtown, Gilmer County      OSCAR W. TAYLOR.....Burnsview, Braxton County  
DORSET KELLEY.....Revere, Gilmer County      LEONARD S. USELTON.....Wheeling, Ohio County  
KARL KREPELKA.....Berwood, Marshall County      JAMES MOORE.....Porterwood, Tucker County  
JABEZ CROCKETT LAVERTY, Dry Creek, Raleigh County      WANN NORMAN.....Mill Creek, Randolph County  
JOSEPH L. LAWSON.....Bluefield, Raleigh County      DOCK WOLFORD.....Edgerton, Mingo County  
JAMES DALLAS LEASORE.....Parkersburg, Wood County      ROBERT STANLEY WOODS.....R. F. D. 1, Blackabury  
WILLIAM LEGG.....Grimms Landing, Mason County      LAWRENCE E. BARNHART.....Sherman, Jackson County  
BEARL LEMON.....New Martinsville, Wetzel County      SAMSON MOORE.....Rose Siding, Mingo County  
LOYD R. LESPER.....Marhes, Raleigh County      WESLEY J. FACEMETZER.....Vaughan, Nicholas County  
CHARLES L. McCLURE.....New England, Wood County      JESSE C. KOUNTZ, Salt Sulphur Springs, Monroe Co.  
JAMES E. McCLURE, Hackers Valley, Webster County      WALTER MCCOMAS.....Branchland, Lincoln County  
EPPRAIM B. McCUALESKY.....Buckhannon, Upsher Co.      JAMES TUCKER.....Richwood, Nicholas County  
STEVEN A. McDANIEL.....Kinkwood, Preston County      HOMER H. MILAM.....Charleston, Kanawha County  
LEROY McKINNEY.....Tango, Lincoln County      LUTHER H. RICHARDS.....Bramwell, Mercer County  
ROMIE HOLLAND MILLER.....R. F. D. 3, Spencer, Roane County      ALEX MAYNARD.....Nauvateck, Mingo County  
CLIFFORD R. MYERS.....Mason, Mason County      JAMES R. STATHIN.....Roncoverte, Greenbrier County  
ARTHUR ORFUIT.....Minora, Calhoun County      CLARENCE B. STATHIN.....Donwood, Kanawha County  
CORNBELUS PAULEY.....McCorkle, Lincoln County      CLESA C. WILSON, R. F. D. 6, Mannington, Marion Co.  
ROBERT P. PERRY.....Lookout, Fayette County      CURTIS C. McCLAIN.....Searv, Putnam County  
RALPH POL.....Chester, Hancock County      FLOYD CHAMBERS.....Holden, Logan County  
FRAZIER ANTHUR.....Fayetteville, Fayette County  
CHARLEY E. WHITTINGTON, Great Cacapon, Morgan Co.

EDGAR H. LLOYD..... Ronceverte, Greenbrier County  
 LESTER G. RAMSEY..... Sleib, Braxton County  
 DOY RIDDLE. R. F. D. 2, Petroleum, Ritchie County  
 THOMAS BURCHELL..... Huntington, Cabell County  
 JOEY PATTERSON..... Dana, Kanawha County  
 JOHN DEMAYAN..... Kempton, Preston County  
 CHARLES E. SCHAFFER, R. F. D. 1, Hunt, Kanawha Co.  
 RICHARD C. BAYS..... Kenova, Wayne County  
 HARVEY C. GOFF..... Goffs, Ritchie County  
 BERT C. KINES..... Grafton, Taylor County  
 JOHN L. CROSS..... Smithfield, Wetzel County  
 GEORGE SKITARELICH..... Wheeling, Ohio County  
 CHARLES T. DAVIS, (Baxter) Baxter, Marion County  
 WILLIAM E. CHAMBERS..... Otawa, Boone County  
 SABINUS McWHORTER, R. F. D. 4, Weston, Lewis Co.  
 ADAM PATRICE..... Henry, Grant County  
 STEVE JONES..... Bower, Braxton County  
 ARTHUR L. JONES..... Moundsville, Marshall County  
 FRANK ANDERSON, R.F.D. 3, Charleston Kanawha Co.  
 JOHN H. BECKER..... Parkersburg, Wood County  
 ARTHUR D. CHILDERS, R.F.D. 1, Winfield, Putnam Co.  
 HENRY COGAR..... Webster Springs, Webster County  
 HUGH KITTS..... Sutton, Braxton County  
 JAMES F. BROWN..... Middlebourne, Tyler County  
 BEN H. MURRAY..... Princeton, Mercer County  
 BROOKS C. BOWLES..... Bytmeside, Putnam County  
 VERNY RITLEDGE, Fort Springs, Greenbrier County  
 NORMAN E. MEANS..... Horton, Randolph County  
 CHARLES D. HILL..... Pt. Pleasant, Mason County  
 TROY RUNYON..... Davy, McDowell County  
 MANDIVILLE WILLIAMS..... Wellford, Kanawha County  
 LAWRENCE MARCZZI..... Berwind, McDowell County  
 FLOYD B. HUFFMAN..... Mannington, Marion County  
 ELBERT MARSHALL..... Slab Fork, Raleigh County  
 FELIX W. HILL..... Moundsville, Marshall County  
 CHESTER O. DODGE..... Terra Alta, Preston County  
 GEORGE McKEE..... Hubbardstown, Wayne County  
 JOHN E. FIELDS..... Belgrove, Jackson County  
 DANIEL VESTER ALT..... Petersburg, Grant County  
 LA FAYETTE DARMON, R. F. D. 1, Dunlow, Wayne Co.  
 LLOYD E. GARRETT..... Weston, Lewis County  
 EARL W. KEITH, R. F. D. 3, Harrisville, Ritchie County  
 RECTOR R. CASTO..... Staats Mills, Jackson County  
 LOVING V. McCUTCHEON..... Gad, Nicholas County  
 WILLIAM BANDY..... Huntington, Cabell County  
 EZACHIELO FERRARO..... Alexander Upshur County  
 WILLIAM B. TILLEY..... Sandyville, Jackson County  
 EARL TRIBETT..... McMechen, Marshall County  
 HARRY BURGESS..... Cedar Grove, Kanawha County  
 GEORGE A. SHUCK..... Danese, Fayette County  
 JACOB P. LOT..... Minnie, Wetzel County  
 ANDY L. PERSINGER..... Richwood, Nicholas County  
 SYLVESTER MAY..... Newton, Roane County

GILBERT E. GREGORY..... Huntington, Cabell County  
 VINCENZE FERRANTI..... War, McDowell County  
 GEORGE E. COZY..... Lake, Logan County  
 PRICE L. FISHER..... Clarksburg, Harrison County  
 HERBERT HERTIG..... Alpena, Randolph County  
 ALBRE A. KOON..... Queens, Upshur County  
 BOTD E. DANLEY..... Dekalb, Gilmer County  
 JAMES WELCH, Green Sulphur Springs, Summers Co.  
 ALBERT E. HASLER..... Grafton, Taylor County  
 WALLACE ALLEN..... Paynesville, McDowell County  
 ELZA L. SNIDER..... Huntington, Cabell County  
 SMILEY WELLMAN..... Ceredo, Wayne County  
 NICHOLA DEMARINE..... Minerstville  
 GEORGE BURTON BASS..... Petersburg, Grant County  
 LYNN GARRETT..... Sissonville, Kanawha County  
 HERBERT JARRELL..... Whitesville, Boone County  
 LESTER J. MACC..... Sigman, Putnam County  
 CECIL MELINK..... Cannanan, Upshur County  
 HARLAND ROBERT PATTERSON..... Spring Dale, Fayette County  
 PAUL WILLIAM LUTDY, Clarksburg, Harrison County  
 TONY BRODTMOTT..... War, McDowell County  
 DATTON O. CAGY..... McNeill, Hardy County  
 DRIGHT R. HARRIS..... Clarksburg, Harrison County  
 RUFUS MEANS..... Charleston, Kanawha County  
 FRANCIS STILES..... Wana, Monongalia County  
 DENNIE ROBERTSON..... Buf Creek  
 JENNINGS..... Man, Logan County  
 BENNIE C. MEREDITH..... Huntington, Cabell County  
 BRON M. MONGOLD..... Kline, Pendleton County  
 ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, JR., Union, Monroe County  
 CTRUS W. BALL..... Hewett, Boone County  
 RALEIGH W. HALL..... Arnoldsburg, Calhoun County  
 JOSEPH B. HANLOW..... Wheeling, Ohio County  
 W. R. SCHAFFER..... R. F. D. 1, Morgantown, Monongalia County  
 ELLA CRADDOCK..... Lake, Logan County  
 SAMTEL GOEGELIEN, (Marine), Benwood, Marshall Co  
 OSBORN DANIELSON..... Craigs ville, Nicholas County  
 JAMES HIRAM ADAMS..... Lawford, Ritchie County  
 WILLIAM J. LAREW, R. F. D. 1, Newburg, Preston Co.  
 GCT GEORGE DAVIDSON, Kanawha Head, Upshur Co.  
 WHITNEY ESTLACK..... Alma, Tyler County  
 OSCAR C. HALL..... Pleasant View  
 WILBURN TRIPLETT..... Sheridan, Lincoln County  
 ELLIOT ALVIN DANIELSON, Craigsville, Nicholas County  
 BROOKS C. SWAGER..... Clarksburg, Harrison County  
 RAYMOND L. DIDDLE..... Huntington, Cabell County  
 RALPH E. GUNS, R.F.D. 2, Cameron, Marshall County  
 RICHARD A. WOODLEY..... Beverly, Randolph County  
 HAROLD B. FLACK..... Lewisburg, Greenbrier County  
 WAYNE SELLARDS..... East Lynn, Wayne County  
 CHARLES D. MIZE..... Kenova, Wayne County

Bugler

HARRY H. GIVENS..... Parkersburg, Wood County

Mechanics

RAT HOLBERT GLOVER..... Reader, Wetzel County  
 MIZE V. SANER..... Moundsville, Marshall County

HARRY WAW STAERT  
 Station A, Charleston, Kanawha County

Cooks

LEE SHELTON..... Salt Rock, Cabell County

CHARLES LEEK..... Moundsville, Marshall County

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Lieutenant

WILLIE H. HOWELL..... Belleville, Wood County

Sergeant

WILLIAM F. LEWIS..... Millpoint, Pocahontas County

Corporal

BENJAMIN F. ROSE..... Huntington, Cabell County

## Privates

LAWRENCE MARCUZZI . . . Berwind, McDowell County  
 IOAN L. PATRICK . . . . . Keyser, Mineral County  
 SAMUEL W. PATTERSON . . . . . Ceredo, Wayne County  
 HENRY J. RICHARDS . . . . . Elm Grove, Ohio County  
 JOSEPH TRACH . . . . . Moundsville, Marshall County  
 WILLIAM M. DICKENS . . . . . Arnett, Raleigh County  
 HARRY A. TURNER . . . . . Mason Town, Preston County  
 JOSEPH W. BROWN, Green Spring, Hampshire County  
 JOSEPH F. BOWERS . . . . . Martinsburg, Berkeley County  
 DONALD D. DUNNING . . . . . Wheeling, Ohio County

## Mechanic

JAMES F. MYERS . . . . . Clarksburg, Harrison County

## WOUNDED—DEGREE UNDETERMINED

## Lieutenants

PETE HADDIX . . . . . Evenwood, Randolph County  
 (Previously reported died of wounds.)  
 ALVAS L. PARSONS . . . . . Ripley, Jackson County

## Sergeants

SIDNEY FARRELL . . . . . Big Creek, Logan County  
 ALFRED F. WEDGE . . . . . Walton, Roane County  
 FREDERICK A. TEMPLE . . . . . Huntington, Cabell County  
 EDWARD J. BAILEY . . . . . Wheeling, Ohio County  
 FRANK JOHN FISHER . . . . . Albert, Tucker County  
 CLEFFARD MILLER, R. F. D. 5, Charleston, Kanawha Co.  
 WILLIAM S. GRINN, R. F. D. 1, Friendly, Tyler County

## Corporals

JOSEPH W. BAUTON . . . . . Ronceverte, Greenbrier County  
 EVERETT PERDEW . . . . . Foster, Boone County  
 THOMAS L. RICHARDSON, Talmansville, Upshur County  
 PETER GORDON . . . . . Martinsburg, Berkeley County  
 BENTON ANDERSON  
 R. F. D. 2, Worthington, Marion County  
 JOHN S. WATKINS . . . . . Winona, Fayette County  
 CYRILL S. WALTERS . . . . . Gary, McDowell County  
 CLYDE M. HOPPER . . . . . Caldwell, Greenbrier County  
 CLEMA DELONG . . . . . Newell, Hancock County

## Privates

RALPH C. BOWEN, (Marine), Terra Alta, Preston Co.  
 LAWRENCE BOWERS, (Marine), Fairmont, Marion Co.  
 RALPH S. BRADY, (Marine), French Creek, Upshur Co.  
 LINDSAY F. DAYTON . . . . . Belton, Marshall County  
 JOHN T. JOHNSON . . . . . Prichard, Wayne County  
 GUY C. LUSHER . . . . . Donwood, Kanawha County  
 ERVIN SHAMBLIN . . . . . Charleston, Kanawha County  
 REUBEN W. SPICER . . . . . Kingston, Fayette County  
 GEORGE W. JONES . . . . . Charleston, Kanawha County  
 ACE WARD . . . . . Rump, Summers County  
 HOMER E. HEWITT . . . . . Rosedale, Braxton County  
 EMORY ALBER HALL . . . . . Diana, Webster County  
 CORBIT ADKINS . . . . . Export, Fayette County  
 RALPH KIMBERLY . . . . . Fairmont, Marion County  
 ARTHUR FARANCE . . . . . Cecil, Taylor County  
 ALPHEUS GREATHOUSE . . . . . Sutton, Braxton County  
 JOHN MOORE . . . . . Junion, Barbour County  
 JAMES ADAM OKIER . . . . . Curtin, Nicholas County  
 THOMAS STUMP . . . . . Exchange, Braxton County  
 KELLIS AYRES . . . . . Brooks, Summers County  
 GEORGE L. RIGGLEMAN . . . . . Reedsville, Preston County  
 LEWIS BARKER . . . . . Waldeck, Braxton County  
 CHARLES R. HUBBARD . . . . . Sue, Greenbrier County  
 EARL DEPUE . . . . . Creston, Wirt County  
 JAN BUOEEDA . . . . . New Cumberland, Hancock County  
 CECIL J. MCCONNELL . . . . . Parkersburg, Wood County  
 JAMES BLAKE . . . . . Huntington, Cabell County  
 EARL MILLER . . . . . Cameron, Marshall County  
 LOREN W. ROYSE, R. F. D. 2, Newburg, Preston County  
 JOSEPH W. STUMP, R. F. D. 4, Terra Alta, Preston Co.  
 FRED O. MOATS, (Marine), Fairmont, Marion County  
 JENNINGS BEAGLE . . . . . Ripley, Jackson County  
 DOMINICK JACONISSI . . . . . Clarksburg, Harrison County  
 WILLIAM MORGAN . . . . . Otsego, Wyoming County  
 ERNEST BARR . . . . . Hur, Calhoun County  
 ERNEST MILLS . . . . . Minden, Fayette County  
 BRADY M. CROSS . . . . . Williamsport, Grant County  
 CECIL RAMSEY . . . . . Hamlin, Lincoln County  
 CLYDE C. KERSHNER . . . . . Frankford, Greenbrier County  
 WILLIAM J. PRIDEMORE, Charleston, Kanawha County  
 WILLIAM CORBIN . . . . . Romney, Hampshire County  
 LEONARD STEMPLE . . . . . Clarksburg, Harrison County  
 DAVE PRICE . . . . . Williamson, Mingo County  
 OTIS MONTGOMERY JONES . . . . . Couch, Mason County  
 THOMAS STUMP . . . . . Exchange, Braxton County  
 FRANCIS H. TAYLOR . . . . . Parkersburg, Wood County  
 WALTER ADKINS . . . . . Ferguson

## Bugler

CLYDE O'NEIL HOUSE . . . . . Henry, Grant County

## Wagoners

FRANK FERRELL . . . . . Estep, Boone County  
 WILLIAM IRA CANTERBERRY  
 R. F. D. 1, Hunt, Kanawha County

## DIED IN CAMP AND ELSEWHERE

## Aviator

LOUIS BURRELL . . . . . Charleston, Kanawha County

## Lieutenant

JOHN W. FAULKNER . . . . . Vivian, McDowell County

## Sergeant

JAMES GULLIMS.....Riley, Raleigh County

## Corporals

HEIGH C. TALKINGTON.....Fairmont, Marion County      ROMERO F. HARDMAN... McMechen, Marshall County

## Privates

JOHN IMOSERSTEG.....Wheeling, Ohio County  
 DAVID ARCHIBALD LILLER.....Oldfield, Hardy County  
 CHARLES S. NUZUM.....Bridgeport, Harrison County  
 ALVA NESTOR.....St. George, Tucker County  
 THOMAS C. WILSON.....Kasson, Barbour County  
 MURL WAYTT.....New Martinsville, Wetzel County  
 GEORGE DOUGLAS.....Richwood, Pocahontas County  
 ALPHA MOORE.....R. F. D. 1, Burton, Wetzel County  
 ROBERT G. WILPONG.....Hampton, Mingo County  
 OWEN HOPKINS.....Elizabeth, Wirt County  
 DOMENICO CACCIOLA.....War, McDowell County  
 CLYDE TENNANT.....Wadestown, Monongalia County  
 CLYDE TRIPLETT.....Romney, Hampshire County  
 PEARL R. YATES.....Bedwood, Marshall County  
 ROY E. MICHAEL.....Martin, Grant County  
 ROY O. YOUNG.....Dreannan, Nicholas County  
 DAVID L. BEARD.....Follansbee, Brooke County  
 EARNEST D. HILL.....Danville, Boone County  
 THURSTON A. HUGHES.....Elm Grove, Ohio County  
 WILLIAM W. SUMMER, Charles Town, Jefferson County  
 THOMAS F. ADEKINS.....Clay, Clay County  
 LONNIE H. BAILEY.....Charleston, Kanawha County  
 GALBRIELLE A. BERARDI.....Virginville, Brooke County  
 LEVI BROGAN.....Alcott  
 HAROLD CHAMBERS.....Bethany, Brooke County  
 CHARLES T. CURRAN.....Walker, Wood County  
 JAMES G. CURRY.....Tioga, Nicholas County  
 WALKER B. DODRILL, Webster Springs, Webster Co  
 JESSE T. FOX.....Cassville, Monongalia County  
 EARL GILMORE, Edray via Marlinton, Pocahontas Co.  
 DAILY GODWIN.....Elkins, Randolph County  
 JESSE E. HAINES.....Hickinsville, Hampshire County  
 FRED A. HANNAH.....Slaty Fork, Pocahontas County  
 MARYIN W. HENRY.....Charleston, Kanawha County  
 FLATHEL HYDE.....Salem, Harrison County  
 CLYDE O. IMAN.....Petersburg, Grant County  
 OTTO LEDSON.....Lefthand, Roane County  
 CHARLES Q. MEADOWS.....Barn, Mercer County  
 RALPH MURRAY.....Morgantown, Monongalia County  
 ANDERSON NICHOLAS.....Dunden, Clay County  
 MARSHALL PULTZ.....Romney, Hampshire County  
 JOHN B. RICHESON, R. F. D. 3, Sistersville, Tyler Co.  
 ROBERT S. ROCKSTOCK.....Alderson, Monroe County  
 IRA R. SHRIVER.....Wadestown, Monongalia County  
 BARNEY E. SUMMERFIELD.....St. Albans, Kanawha Co.  
 GEORGE C. SYMS.....Seebert, Pocahontas County  
 SHERMAN WETZEL.....Fairmont, Marion County  
 WILLIS R. SKIDMORE.....Sutton, Braxton County  
 FRED S. SANDERS.....Varvorhis, Monongalia County  
 CHARLES N. METERS.....Wheeling, Ohio County  
 RATMOND E. NEAL.....Milton, Cabell County  
 EASTER I. BANGEMAN, Bernards Town, Webster Co.  
 OAKLEY BRAGG.....Newton, Roane County  
 RUFUS GARRITT.....New Martinsville, Wetzel County  
 CHAS. F. HASENUEBLER, Berkeley Springs, Morgan Co.  
 JAMES F. LOUDIN.....French Creek, Upshur County  
 DWIGHT OLIVER, R. F. D. 1, Ambrosia, Mason County  
 ALTA W. SHABAN.....Rowlesburg, Preston County  
 PRICE SIMMONS.....Circleville, Pendleton County  
 DEWEY G. SMITH.....Burr, Pocahontas County  
 FRED R. SMITH.....Waiteville, Monroe County  
 WILLARD SPURLOCK.....Spurlockville, Lincoln County  
 WILLIAM B. SWISSER.....Levels, Hampshire County  
 ISAAC HINERMAN, R. F. D. 6, Mannington, Marion Co.  
 ROBERT R. SHIPLEY.....Wheeling, Ohio County  
 VIRGIL A. TEPHABOCK.....Laurel Dale, Mineral County  
 ARTHUR J. LOOMAN, R.F.D. 1, Mannington, Marion Co.  
 DOLPHUS SIMPSON.....Huntington, Cabell County  
 COLBA CURRY.....R. F. D. 5, Grafton, Taylor County  
 IRA SAUER.....R. F. D. 1, Walton, Roane County  
 DOLL H. RALSTON.....Williamstown, Wood County

CHARLEY HILL.....Alum Creek, Kanawha County  
 HENRY L. CLAPHAM.....Martinsburg, Berkeley County  
 THOMAS F. EWERS.....Three Churches, Hampshire Co  
 ALVIA E. PHILLIPS.....Cairo, Ritchie County  
 CHARLES R. RODERBAUGST.....Boggs, Webster County  
 BOYD E. SHRIVER.....Hedgesville, Berkeley County  
 JOHN B. PALMER.....Parkersburg, Wood County  
 GEORGE CARR.....Charles Town, Jefferson County  
 GEORGE COUSIN.....Raymond City, Putnam County  
 JAMES TERRELL.....Sprigg, Mingo County  
 WILLIAM ALEXANDER.....Clarksburg, Harrison County  
 JOHN B. UNDERWOOD, West Union, Doddridge County  
 FRANK BARNETT.....Plyne  
 JOHN W. BACMANN.....Wheeling, Ohio County  
 THOMAS V. BOWERS  
 R. F. D. 1, Bunker Hill, Berkeley County  
 OAKLEY BRAGG.....Newlon, Upshur County  
 THOMAS E. BROWN.....R. F. D. 1, Homer  
 HAROLD A. CHAMBERS, R. F. D. 1, Bethany, Brooke Co.  
 ROY D. COLE, R. F. D. 1, New Milton, Doddridge Co.  
 CHARLES T. CURRAN.....Walker, Wood County  
 JAMES G. CURRY.....Tioga, Nicholas County  
 ELMES DAVIS.....R. F. D. 1, Wallace, Harrison County  
 LLOYD FRED.....Flemington, Taylor County  
 GEORGE GRIFFITH.....Flemington, Taylor County  
 JOHN D. HANNA.....Moundsville, Marshall County  
 FRED A. HANNA.....Slatyfork, Pocahontas County  
 TUNCEL HILL.....Julian, Boone County  
 FLATHEL HYDE.....Salem, Harrison County  
 DRUCE MOENTS.....Pittbranch, Logan County  
 RALPH MURRAY  
 R. F. D. 6, Morgantown, Monongalia County  
 FLOYD K. NISHER.....Flemington, Taylor County  
 WILLIAM G. OBEANUS.....Williamstown, Wood County  
 ERNEST PLYMALE, R. P. D. 1, Pritchard, Wayne County  
 ERVIN L. PRITT.....Suttonville  
 ANDREW E. PUFFENBERGER  
 R. F. D. 1, Freemansburg, Lewis County  
 FLOYD F. REED.....Flemington, Taylor County  
 ELLSWORTH R. RICHMOND.....Dallas, Marshall County  
 SAMUEL R. SAPP, R. F. D. 1, Grafton, Taylor County  
 WILLIAM SHANK.....Burlington, Mineral County  
 FRED R. SMITH.....Waiteville, Monroe County  
 WILLARD SPURLOCK.....Spurlockville, Lincoln County  
 LEVI STATT.....Charleston, Kanawha County  
 FRANK L. VILLERS.....Watson, Marion County  
 DANIEL C. WALKER.....Rainelle, Greenbrier County  
 ELIAS WALKER.....Fairview, Marion County  
 ORA H. WATTS.....Huntington, Cabell County  
 COY WHITED.....Geneva, Roane County  
 JASPER O. WILKINS.....Lost River, Hardy County  
 PEARLE R. YATES, R. F. D. 3, Benwood, Marshall Co.  
 NORMAN YORK.....Marlinton, Pocahontas County  
 EADNEST ASHWOOD.....Ridgeway, Berkeley County  
 OLLIE BROWN.....Ballsville  
 HOWARD C. CHANDLER, Alum Creek, Kanawha County  
 RUDOLPH E. CROMWELL, Martinsburg, Berkeley Co.  
 HOWARD LEMUEL EATON  
 R. F. D. 2, Belleville, Wood County  
 PERCY M. HANNA.....R. F. D. 2, Park Road  
 JAMES M. HILL.....Julia, Greenbrier County  
 WALTER SCOTT HOMAN.....Ruddle, Pendleton County  
 ROY C. HOWELL, R. F. D. 1, Independence, Preston Co  
 WILLIAM B. HEDGINS, Martinsburg, Berkeley County  
 FRANCIS THOMAS LOGSDON, Moundsville, Marshall Co.  
 WILBUR OLIVE.....Blundon, Kanawha County  
 RAYMOND W. PRICE.....Bunker Hill, Berkeley County  
 HENRY LOTIS SLEETH.....Richwood, Nicholas County  
 ABBREY C. SMITH, R. F. D. 1, Lost Creek, Harrison Co.  
 BRUNO S. SPINOSA.....Pierce, Tucker County  
 HERBERT WINLAND.....Reader, Wetzel County

LIDA E. ROBERTS.....Mannington, Marion County	SIDNEY GATEWOOD.....Osceola, Randolph County
HOWARD L. ROBINSON.....Wyatt, Harrison County	ROBERT DAVIS.....Wheeling, Ohio County
GEORGE SLEGAR.....Elm Grove, Ohio County	RUFUS TAYLOR.....Ripley, Jackson County
EDWARD EDWARDS.....Charleston, Kanawha County	EDWARD A. MURRAY.....Coalburg, Kanawha County
F. P. O'CONNOR.....Clarksburg, Harrison County	ABY CRAWFORD.....Cherry Run, Morgan County
JAMES PARISH.....Hawks Nest, Fayette County	OTIS F. ROHRBAUGH.....Jordanrun, Grant County
EDMOND PACE.....Hagan, Monongalia County	ROBERT R. SHIPLEY.....Wheeling, Ohio County
ROBERT LEE ROYSE.....Huntington, Cabell County	JAMES T. HONAKER.....Wyonoke
RUFUS UNDERWOOD.....Carpenter, Kanawha County	CHARLES S. CRAVER.....Blaine, Mineral County
BEATRICE MARSHALL.....Barracksville, Marion County	LEE KEYSER.....Salt Rock, Cabell County

Recruits

GARRETT PHENIX.....Hedgesville, Berkeley County	JAMES EDWARD THORNTON Charles Town, Jefferson County
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LOST AT SEA

Machinist Mate

FRAZIER O. THOMAS... Charles Town, Jefferson County  
Drowned on ship San Diego, July 22, 1918.

Privates

CLEMENT O. KURNER.....Wheeling, Ohio County	KEEFER JENNINGS WHITMAN, Chapmanville, Logan County
U. S. S. Cyclops, May 23, 1918.	
LEE REASER.....Cedarville, Gilmer County	

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, LATER REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS

Private

MARTIN FIELDING WILLIAMS, Brooklin, Summers Co.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, LATER REPORTED WOUNDED

Corporals

JACOB H. GOBELLI... Hacker Valley, Webster County

Privates

JOSEPH MARION GRIFFITTE, Charleston, Kanawha Co.	COY GAINER.....Richwood, Nicholas County
WILLIE J. BURE.....Burr, Pocahontas County	MATTHEWS GREEN, R. F. D. 2, Wheeling, Ohio County
FRANK E. HONAKER.....Beckley, Raleigh County	CARL KRINER.....Buckhannon, Upshur County
GUY E. JOHNSON.....Claremont, Fayette County	ROY STANTON.....Barboursville, Cabell County
JESSE L. STINSON.....Wharnclice, Mingo County	ALEX MAYNARD.....Naugatuck, Mingo County
ALLIANCE Q. RICHMOND, McMechen, Marshall County	STEVE GOODSON.....Kimball, McDowell County
ORUS G. WILLEY.....Hinton, Summers County	RUSSELL STARLET.....Parkersburg, Wood County

IN HOSPITAL PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION

Privates

ROY W. LOAN.....Marlinton, Pocahontas County	STEWART LONG.....New Thacker, Mingo County
DONALD CHILDRESS.....Elm Creek, Kanawha County	ROBERT L. McALLISTER, Sumerico, Lincoln County

KILLED IN ACTION PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION

Corporal

GEORGE F. LYNCH.....Kingwood, Preston County

Privates

FRED H. DEEM.....Parkersburg, Wood County	WILLIAM ROBERTSON.....St. Paul
LAWRENCE OSBURN.....Clay, Clay County	

SICK IN HOSPITAL PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DEAD

Private

MARTIN FIELDING WILLIAMS, Brooklin, Summers Co.





HON. WILLIAM A. MacCORKLE, OF CHARLESTON,  
Chairman State Liberty Loan Committee.

## WOUNDED IN ACTION DEGREE UNDETERMINED—PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION

Private

JOHN M. BAILEY.....Paw Paw, Morgan County

## PRISONER, CAMP UNKNOWN—REPORTED IN GOOD HEALTH

Private

STOWIE B. FISHER.....Diana, Webster County

## THE LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGNS.

By HON. WILLIAM A. MACCORKLE,

State Chairman Liberty Loan Committee.

The history of the Liberty Loans in West Virginia for the great war is divided into two sections for the reason that West Virginia is not under the same Federal Reserve Banking jurisdiction. The greater portion of the state is under the jurisdiction of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond. The counties of Marshall, Tyler, Wetzel, Ohio, Brooke and Hancock are under the jurisdiction of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, and these counties report to Cleveland, and the management of them is entirely under the control of the Cleveland Reserve Bank. This makes it bad for West Virginia in many particulars. The great bulk of the state being in the Federal Reserve District of Richmond, when reports are made by the Richmond Bank, they only report the counties which are in the Richmond jurisdiction. This leaves out a very important portion of West Virginia. In this section is the richest city in the state, the city of Wheeling; and when the report is made people look to it as embodying everything in the State of West Virginia, when, as a matter of fact, six of the richest counties are out.

Under the regulations in the beginning of the Liberty Loans in pursuance of the laws made in and about the Liberty Loan, the banks within the Richmond jurisdiction in West Virginia met at the capital city, Charleston, and chose the writer as State Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee. A committee was appointed, in pursuance to the provisions of the law, and the State Chairman took charge of the Loan. Mr. Waller C. Hardy, of Charleston, was chosen secretary, and gave most valuable service in the First and Second Loans.

The plan adopted by the State Chairman was to organize the state by group chairmen, and by chairmen in each county. The group chairmen in the First Liberty Loan were as follows:

Robert L. Archer, of the Huntington District,  
 L. H. Hooper, of the Bluefield District,  
 C. T. Hiteshew, of the Parkersburg District,  
 Glenn F. Barnes, of the Fairmont District,  
 H. W. Chadduck, of the Grafton District and  
 P. M. Robinson, of the Clarksburg District.

The above named gentlemen were the group chairmen in the Second Liberty Loan also, with the exception of Robert L. Archer of the Hun-

tington District and L. A. Hooper of the Bluefield District. In their places were appointed H. O. Aleshire for the Huntington District and Edwin Mann for the Bluefield District. Senator Gray Silver was appointed chairman of the Martinsburg District. In the Fourth Liberty Loan, Henry Lively was appointed in place of Mr. Barnes of the Fairmont District.

#### Decentralized Loan Committee.

In each county chairmen were appointed by the State Chairman, and these chairmen reported directly to the State Chairman and were in direct touch with him. The general plan of county organization was by committees, which varied in numbers and duties in every section. In the counties the general plan was to appoint district and precinct chairmen and committees. Of course the plan of organization varied with the conditions surrounding the situation. In many instances the county chairman or city chairman appointed a large executive committee, which appointed sub-committees, according to occupation or profession, and divided up the territory, making the committees responsible for the territory. The community organization plan was found, in many places, the most effective. It was under C. T. Hiteshew and Lyle Jones, found to be most satisfactory in Wood County. In many instances the cities and counties were divided so that the organization practically reached every person in the city, country districts, magisterial districts, precincts, or communities. In nearly every county in the state there was a very complete organization, and in only about five counties was it not so compact and effective. The general idea was to have the State Chairman in complete touch with the the county organization.

The county chairmen, with two or three exceptions, rendered tremendous service, and no official in charge of an organization ever had a more thorough, earnest and efficient body of men to carry on an important work. It would hardly be fair to mention the names of any one in this splendid service, but in the large cities the work of H. O. Aleshire of Huntington, C. T. Hiteshew of Parkersburg, Glenn F. Barnes, and Henry S. Lively of Fairmont, P. M. Robinson of Clarksburg, H. W. Chadduck and O. J. Fleming of Grafton, Prof. R. T. Goe of Weston, Bernard McClauherty of Bluefield, and Senator Gray Silver of Martinsburg, were so efficient that it is but fair to mention their names. In the Fourth Loan, when it seemed, by reason of the terrible influenza epidemic, that failure might possibly come, upon appeal to these gentlemen by the State Chairman, they immediately turned again to their work to increase their amount over their quotas. In this connection it is but just to state that West Virginia is under great obligations to Judge D. J. F. Strother for the able and brilliant manner in which he conducted the loans in McDowell county. A call to him from the State Chairman for an extra million dollars was always heeded, and the extra million was there when the Loan closed. Throughout the state was as efficient service, and while it was in smaller amounts the state should be and is grateful.

## Personnel of County Chairmen.

The names of those chairmen to whom the success of the organization is due are as follows:

Barbour .....	R. E. Talbott, Philippi
Berkeley .....	Gray Silver, Martinsburg
Boone .....	Dr. Lon Carter, Danville
Braxton .....	Fred L. Fox, Sutton
Cabell .....	Robert L. Archer, Huntington
Cabell .....	H. O. Aleshire, Huntington
Calhoun .....	D. G. Stump, Grantsville
Clay .....	S. H. McLane, Clay
Clay .....	G. S. Johnson, Clay
Doddridge .....	W. J. McElhinney, West Union
Fayette .....	Phil Snyder, Mount Hope
Gilmer .....	C. M. Bennett, Glenville
Grant .....	B. J. Baker, Petersburg
Greenbrier .....	F. P. Clark, Renick
Greenbrier .....	W. B. Hines, White Sulphur
Hampshire .....	G. W. Arnold, Romney
Hardy .....	C. B. Welton, Moorefield
Harrison .....	P. M. Robinson, Clarksburg
Jackson .....	H. F. Pfost, Ripley
Jefferson .....	W. F. Alexander, Charles Town
Kanawha .....	Isaac Loewenstein, Charleston
Lewis .....	R. T. Goe, Weston
Lincoln .....	Lewis Sweetland, Hamlin
Logan .....	A. H. Land, Logan
Marion .....	Glenn F. Barnes, Fairmont
Marion .....	Henry S. Lively, Fairmont
Mason .....	J. S. Spencer, Point Pleasant
Mercer .....	Edwin Mann, Bluefield
Mercer .....	Bernard McClaugherty, Bluefield
Mineral .....	R. A. Welch, Keyser
Mingo .....	B. H. Williamson, Williamson
Mingo .....	Geo. Bausewine, Jr., Williamson
Monongalia .....	John M. Gregg, Morgantown
Monongalia .....	W. S. John, Morgantown
Monroe .....	A. S. Johnston, Union
Monroe .....	J. S. Taylor, Union
Morgan .....	W. H. Somers, Berkeley Springs
McDowell .....	D. J. F. Strother, Welch
Nicholas .....	A. A. Hamilton, Kessler's Cross Lanes
Pendleton .....	B. H. Hiner, Franklin
Pleasants .....	W. C. Dotson, St. Marys
Pocahontas .....	J. A. Sydenstricker, Marlinton
Preston .....	P. J. Crogan, Kingwood
Putnam .....	F. L. Middleton, Winfield
Raleigh .....	W. H. File, Beckley
Randolph .....	Gus Warfield, Elkins

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Ritchie .....	Okey Nutter, Pennsboro
Ritchie .....	Judge Homer Woods, Harrisville
Roane .....	S. B. Thompson, Spencer
Roane .....	E. W. McKowen, Spencer
Summers .....	O. O. Cooper, Hinton
Summers .....	H. L. Taylor, Hinton
Taylor .....	H. W. Chadduck, Grafton
Taylor .....	O. J. Fleming, Grafton
Tucker .....	W. S. Davenport, Thomas
Upshur .....	J. C. McWhorter, Buckhannon
Webster .....	E. H. Morton, Webster Springs
Wirt .....	G. W. Roberts, Elizabeth
Wood .....	C. T. Hiteshow, Parkersburg
Wyoming .....	Grover Worrell, Mullens

#### Plans for Fourth Campaign.

The Convention, composed of the Liberty Loan Chairmen, the Chairmen of the County Councils of Defense, the Chairmen of the Four-Minute Men and the Chairmen of the Women's Liberty Loan of each County in the state, which met at Charleston, September 17th and 18th, was a great essential in the success of the Fourth Loan. It allowed all of the organizations in the state to coordinate their work and to get together and understand the general plan of organization. If it had not been for this Convention, as it afterwards turned out, it would have been very difficult to have succeeded in the Fourth Loan campaign in West Virginia. The general plan for the Fourth Loan in the state, as outlined by the State Chairman, and agreed upon by the organization in the state, embodied a most elaborate speaking campaign in every district in the state. It was intended that every school house in the state should have three or four meetings; community speakings were also agreed upon, and carried out and automobile tours in every section of every county in the state were also arranged for. The publicity campaign was intended to be as elaborate and careful as any ever inaugurated in the state. By reason of the influenza epidemic in the midst of the campaign all this was changed. The State Chairman had brought into the state sixteen returned wounded American soldiers, and four returned foreign officers, and an elaborate military organization, but by reason of the health conditions in the state that was absolutely rendered of no avail, and in the midst of the campaign the plan of organization was entirely changed to a man-to-man and house-to-house solicitation, which turned out to be successful. °

#### The First Liberty Loan.

In the First Loan, the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond did not make a complete tabulation of the population, number of subscribers, percentages, or per capita subscription. The First Loan in West Virginia, Fifth District, is reported as follows:

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Population, 1,239,000,  
Total Banking Resources, \$175,000,000.00,  
Apportionment on this basis for State of West Virginia, \$11,000,-  
000.00.

The State of West Virginia in the Fifth District, subscribed \$12,147,700.00. The number of subscribers is not given, nor is the percent of population. The subscription per capita in this First Loan was \$9.81. The division of the state into two districts bears its trouble in this report, for the statement as sent out by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond gives the total banking resources \$213,000,000.00, the apportionment for the Fifth District at \$15,000,000.00, and the amount subscribed \$12,147,700.00. This of course is entirely incorrect, and was a mistake in the report. The total banking resources of West Virginia, Fifth District, were \$175,000,000.00, and its proportion was \$11,000,000.00, which the state oversubscribed. The report has taken the total banking resources of the whole state, including that part of West Virginia in the Cleveland District, when as a matter of fact it should have only included that part of West Virginia in the Fifth District. In both that part of West Virginia in the Cleveland District, and that part in the Richmond District, all the Loans were largely oversubscribed. This mistake has been corrected by the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, but the statement was sent out and it is apt to be misleading.

## SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

COUNTY	Maximum Apportionment	Total Subscriptions	Number of Subscribers
Barbour.....	\$ 343,150	\$ 212,850	*207
Berkeley.....	539,300	546,650	900
Boone.....	133,400	88,200	468
Braxton.....	198,800	130,650	*205
Cabell.....	1,640,250	1,707,750	5,237
Calhoun.....	89,300	15,350	25
Clay.....	32,500	32,000	*1
Doddridge.....	233,400	202,750	174
Fayette.....	702,700	1,295,350	*3,503
Gilmer.....	79,250	65,550	145
Grant.....	60,900	33,150	*71
Greenbrier.....	422,250	336,150	*630
Hampshire.....	114,650	125,000	350
Hardy.....	95,050	107,200	264
Harrison.....	2,694,000	2,040,950	4,325
Jackson.....	157,900	109,150	239
Jefferson.....	285,200	235,150	*410
Kanawha.....	3,381,600	4,372,900	*7,483
Lewis.....	599,200	450,500	760
Lincoln.....	91,300	34,700	36
Logan.....	279,150	323,000	874
Marion.....	2,018,050	2,561,750	2,950
Mason.....	197,550	228,850	*449
McDowell.....	765,800	1,424,150	3,097
Mercer.....	1,630,600	2,980,700	*1,116
Mineral.....	469,150	322,750	1,478
Mingo.....	347,500	378,600	*255
Monongalia.....	864,100	956,750	*2,755
Monroe.....	175,300	187,850	283
Morgan.....	61,050	63,000	*34
Nicholas.....	342,850	298,000	724
Pendleton.....	75,900	15,150	62
Pleasants.....	174,850	183,300	623
Pocahontas.....	203,700	158,100	189
Preston.....	470,250	398,750	650
Putman.....	51,100	26,500	203
Raleigh.....	385,300	506,450	1,165
Randolph.....	541,400	285,650	1,306
Ritchie.....	414,550	198,550	456
Roano.....	311,750	186,800	456
Summers.....	337,700	193,200	218
Taylor.....	617,000	449,000	1,285
Tucker.....	232,500	142,650	285
Uoshur.....	227,800	264,500	329
Wavnc.....	96,050	67,800	*102
Webster.....	58,950	41,000	125
Wirt.....	31,650	.....	13
Wood.....	1,962,950	1,598,150	2,821
Wyoming.....	114,500	72,500	307
Totals.....	\$ 23,000,000	\$ 26,659,400	49,827

In counties marked thus \* one or more of the banks did not report the number of subscribers. In such cases the subscriptions of those banks were treated as one subscription.

## THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

COUNTY	Apportionment	Amount Subscribed	Number of Subscriptions
Barbour.....	\$ 212,400	\$ 273,400	1,568
Berkeley.....	329,300	532,000	4,037
Boone.....	84,700	106,350	812
Braxton.....	139,100	162,650	1,053
Cabell.....	1,097,700	1,380,650	7,046
Calhoun.....	60,300	16,350	57
Clay.....	60,000	39,550	19
Doddridge.....	146,100	189,650	929
Fayette.....	545,100	988,950	4,405
Gilmer.....	56,600	66,000	326
Grant.....	50,000	81,200	517
Greenbrier.....	250,100	435,100	1,320
Hampshire.....	79,900	144,250	621
Hardy.....	59,900	50,150	620
Harrison.....	1,566,600	2,221,950	11,793
Jackson.....	105,200	132,850	707
Jefferson.....	174,000	275,350	1,052
Kanawha.....	2,107,200	2,974,150	18,766
Lewis.....	377,700	476,450	1,329
Lincoln.....	150,000	59,600	98
Logan.....	232,600	520,000	3,573
Marion.....	1,106,300	1,667,450	11,059
Mason.....	115,000	208,150	481
McDowell.....	480,000	1,436,250	9,039
Mercer.....	1,147,700	1,431,300	4,083
Mineral.....	284,000	333,950	2,198
Mingo.....	238,500	416,800	1,271
Monongalia.....	573,600	811,050	4,151
Monroe.....	125,200	173,950	658
Morgan.....	45,000	55,000	587
Nicholas.....	145,900	201,550	699
Pendleton.....	53,000	75,300	447
Pleasants.....	99,000	177,600	736
Pocahontas.....	123,300	204,600	923
Preston.....	292,700	425,700	1,408
Putman.....	100,000	130,250	1,255
Raleigh.....	271,300	553,250	3,596
Randolph.....	302,300	505,200	3,509
Ritchie.....	253,000	300,550	1,097
Roane.....	211,800	281,250	944
Summers.....	182,500	245,650	1,356
Taylor.....	337,900	570,200	2,535
Tucker.....	160,200	308,100	2,870
Upshur.....	160,800	236,350	709
Wayne.....	130,000	117,250	365
Webster.....	60,000	95,400	437
Wirt.....	45,000	46,050	256
Wood.....	1,121,000	1,250,150	7,092
Wyoming.....	84,500	88,600	575
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>\$ 15,782,000</b>	<b>\$ 23,461,500</b>	<b>125,344</b>



## FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN

COUNTY	Apportionment	Subscriptions
Barbour.....	\$ 462,200	\$ 468,000
Berkeley.....	703,700	704,000
Boone.....	240,000	300,000
Braxton.....	540,000	328,000
Cabell.....	2,345,400	2,550,000
Calhoun.....	210,000	86,000
Clay.....	240,000	75,000
Doddridge.....	312,200	348,150
Fayette.....	1,400,000	1,600,000
Gilmer.....	220,000	82,500
Grant.....	200,000	103,000
Greenbrier.....	600,000	620,000
Hampshire.....	240,000	176,000
Hardy.....	200,000	165,000
Harrison.....	3,347,000	3,700,000
Jackson.....	420,000	325,000
Jefferson.....	371,900	380,000
Kanawha.....	4,513,200	6,750,000
Lewis.....	807,200	830,000
Lincoln.....	600,000	65,000
Lozan.....	500,700	950,000
Marion.....	2,405,100	3,055,000
Mason.....	460,000	482,450
McDowell.....	1,025,700	2,000,000
Mercer.....	2,452,400	2,630,000
Mineral.....	606,500	807,000
Mingo.....	509,600	800,000
Monongalia.....	1,230,200	1,330,000
Monroe.....	339,200	295,000
Morgan.....	180,000	100,000
Nicholas.....	400,000	380,000
Pendleton.....	200,000	90,000
Picasants.....	211,500	250,000
Pocahontas.....	340,000	350,000
Preston.....	625,400	707,850
Putman.....	400,000	134,750
Raleigh.....	800,000	900,000
Randolph.....	645,900	750,000
Ritchie.....	540,800	550,000
Roane.....	452,600	375,000
Summers.....	420,000	419,000
Taylor.....	722,100	860,050
Tucker.....	400,000	300,000
Upshur.....	343,500	370,000
Wayne.....	520,000	217,650
Webster.....	240,000	142,000
Wirt.....	180,000	55,000
Wood.....	2,395,100	2,795,000
Wyoming.....	200,000	200,000
Totals.....	\$ 33,880,000	\$ 41,751,400

\*The figures in this column do not come from the Federal Reserve Bank. They were given to the State Chairman by the County Chairmen before the complete reports were filed with the Reserve Bank.

## Fifth Federal District Figures.

In the counties comprising the West Virginia section of the Fourth Federal Reserve District, reporting to Cleveland, Baird Mitchell, of Wheeling, was the field representative of the district and the success in that district can be attributed to the splendid organization he effected in the half-dozen counties of the district:

The report of the Fourth District Federal Reserve Bank is as follows:

## First Liberty Loan of 1917

COUNTIES	Quota	Subscriptions	Number <sup>a</sup> Subscribers
Brooke.....	\$ 143,000	\$ 34,900	64
Hancock.....	96,500	153,150	293
Marshall.....	208,500	99,100	292
Ohio.....	3,130,000	3,379,750	7,102
Tyler.....	339,000	181,650	289
Wetzel.....	255,000	51,850	110
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 4,172,000</b>	<b>\$ *3,901,100</b>	<b>8,150</b>

<sup>a</sup>Includes \$700 from the Fifth Federal Reserve District.

## Second Liberty Loan of 1917

COUNTIES	Quota	Subscriptions	Number Subscribers
Brooke.....	\$ 311,500	\$ 523,650	1,047
Hancock.....	205,200	451,500	734
Marshall.....	473,850	672,750	2,399
Ohio.....	4,000,000	6,848,300	14,925
Tyler.....	506,000	506,000	556
Wetzel.....	326,250	351,450	893
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 5,823,200</b>	<b>\$ 9,383,650</b>	<b>20,604</b>

## Third Liberty Loan

COUNTIES	Quota	Subscriptions	Number Subscribers
Brooke.....	\$ 346,900	\$ 647,450	1,944
Hancock.....	229,300	675,600	4,394
Marshall.....	540,400	831,100	4,642
Ohio.....	4,061,450	5,337,900	16,958
Tyler.....	481,900	519,800	1,454
Wetzel.....	328,350	389,900	1,297
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 5,988,300</b>	<b>\$ 8,451,750</b>	<b>30,689</b>

## Fourth Liberty Loan

COUNTIES	Quota	Subscriptions
Brooke.....	\$ 718,850	\$ 887,950
Hancock.....	450,050	1,078,000
Marshall.....	1,042,050	1,331,250
Ohio.....	8,162,400	9,346,050
Tyler.....	886,100	964,750
Wetzel.....	609,450	629,500
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$ 11,868,200</b>	<b>\$ 14,237,500</b>

The statements show that West Virginia in the Four Loans subscribed \$139,994,000, and that the state oversubscribed her quota in every Loan. Parts of the state did exceptionally well as compared with the rest of the United States; the City of Charleston ranking among the first cities in the United States in per capita of subscribing population.

The State Chairman wishes to say that everything has been done that could be done to carry out this great enterprise. The whole of the time of the State Chairman, since the beginning of these Loans, has practically been given to this work, and all the various details of the state organization have been carried to as complete fruition as possible. The State Chairman was in touch with every bank in the state, and if a report was not forthcoming, or a subscription lagging, every effort was made by him to correct the situation. The State Chairman here wishes to make his obeisance to the patriotism of the people of this state. Rarely has any one been called upon that he did not go. He wishes particularly to extend his sincere appreciation to the splendid work of the banks throughout West Virginia. With few exceptions they have done their full duty and have done it vigorously, earnestly and willingly and have given their full energy and the service of the employees without stint or complaint.

#### Component Elements of Organization.

The State Chairman here wishes to make public acknowledgment to the Bar of West Virginia. His offices had in charge all of the organization, including the speaking campaign, and he can say that when a member of the Bar was called upon to take charge of any meeting, no matter how inconvenient it may have been, he went, and patiently and earnestly gave his service.

The campaigns were greatly assisted by the State Council of Defense, and the plan was to coordinate in every county the County Council of Defense, the Four Minute Men, the School Department, the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, and the Liberty Loan Committee. This plan was carried out and formed a great organization in every county which did enormous good. Governor John J. Cornwell, the Chairman of the Defense Council of West Virginia, gave most earnest, able and patriotic assistance, and Colonel J. V. Sullivan, Secretary of the Defense Council of West Virginia, was never ceasing in his able and constant endeavors to make the Loan a success.

Hon. W. B. Mathews, the efficient Chairman of the Four Minute Men of West Virginia, with the splendid organization under his hand, was most valuable to the organization. Hon. M. P. Shawkey, State Superintendent of Schools, gave the full measure of his mature ability and great knowledge of school affairs in the state to the organization of the school superintendents and teachers in the state.

Mrs. Livia Simpson Poffenbarger, State Chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan, did splendid work, and to her is due the success of the woman's organization. By reason of her enthusiasm and earnestness in this great work, millions of dollars were collected, which, without her help, would have been difficult, if not impossible to have been gotten.

The Coal Operators Association of the Liberty Loan Committee, in the Fourth Loan, composed of Geo. T. Watson of Fairmont; A. R. Beisel of Huntington; S. A. Scott of Macdonald; John J. Lincoln, of Elkhorn; J. G. Bradley, of Dundon; Ernest Chilson of Raleigh, and C. A. Cabell, of Charleston, did exceptional work among the coal operators. J. G. Bradley and C. A. Cabell did most earnest and able service.

The writer, who has been State Chairman of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Liberty Loans in West Virginia, wishes in closing to make public acknowledgment of the earnest and unremitting attention which has been given to the work by his Secretary, Miss Rose Sell, who has had charge of all the office details, and the supervision of the distribution of all posters, data, advertising material and the printing and mailing of the application blanks. In each Loan there were sent out from the Liberty Loan Headquarters several carloads of material which was distributed throughout the state. In the Fourth Loan in two days there were sent out from the State Chairman's office, forty five hundred telegrams, and the work was all under the busy, efficient and patient administration of Miss Sell. The State Chairman takes pleasure in making this public acknowledgment for her efficient work.

One of the most potent factors in bringing the Fourth Liberty Loan to a successful conclusion in West Virginia was the action of churches. On account of the dreadful epidemic of influenza which was raging all over the State, meetings were not allowed to be held, public demonstrations were called off, and, in many instances, even house canvassing was prohibited. On October 12th—when the outlook seemed very dark for the success of the loan—a conference composed of representatives of every religious denomination in the State—Jewish, Catholic and Protestant—met at the office of the State chairman, and after learning that the State had subscribed but one-fourth of its quota and that it would take herculean efforts to save the pride and honor of the State, they unanimously and unhesitatingly agreed to ask the clergymen and laymen of their faith to devote all of the following week to Liberty Loan campaign work. Over 4,500 telegrams were sent by the heads of the different denominations to their clergymen throughout the State, appealing for their help in the campaign, and asking for their co-operation. This appeal was met with generous response everywhere. The action of the churches put the Loan over. Without it the Loan would have failed.

In conclusion the State Chairman wishes to say that when he was appointed he was under the impression that he was to have been Chairman for the First Loan only, but it seems that he has been appointed for the duration of the war, and of course whatever he can do in this great cause will be done willingly and gladly. It is a work which demands the best that is within a man, and the ordinary consideration of money making and the carrying on of affairs of our lives should be laid aside and our whole soul given to this greater work which is for the good of all the world.

## DIGEST OF FACTS AND FEATURES

## Regarding the Various Issues of United States Government Liberty Loan Bonds

	Offered	Issued	Date of Issue	Rate	Interest Dates
First Liberty Loan 3½'s	\$2,000,000,000	\$2,000,000,000	June 15, 1917	3½% per annum	June 15 & Dec. 15
First Liberty Loan 4's (Converted 3½'s)	.....	.....	Nov. 15, 1917	4% per annum	June 15 & Dec. 15
Second Liberty Loan 4's (Original Issue)	\$3,000,000,000 and oversubscription	\$3,808,766,150	Nov. 15, 1917	4% per annum	May 15 & Nov. 15
First Liberty Loan 4¼'s (Converted 4's) From 3½'s or First 4's	.....	.....	May 0, 1918	4¼% per annum	June 15 & Dec. 15
Second Liberty Loan 4¼'s (Converted 4's) From Second Liberty Loan 4's	.....	.....	May 0, 1918	4¼% per annum	May 15 & Nov. 15
Third Liberty Loan 4¼'s (Original Issue)	\$3,000,000,000 and oversubscription	\$4,170,010,150	May 9, 1918	4¼% per annum	Mar. 15 & Sept. 15
Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼'s	\$8,000,000,000 and oversubscription	.....	Oct. 24, 1918	4¼% per annum	Apr. 15 & Oct. 15

In connection with the Fourth Liberty Loan, herewith find a synopsis of the Act to supplement an Act approved July 9, 1918, regarding additional tax exemptions for holders of bonds of preceding issues and bonds of the new issue. "Be it enacted, that until the expiration of the calendar year ending December 31 next following the calendar year in which shall occur the date of the termination of the war between the United States and the Imperial German Government as defined in the Second Liberty Bond Act, (1) the interest on an amount of bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan, the principal of which does not exceed \$30,000, owned by any individual, partnership, association or corporation, shall be exempt from excess profits taxes, surtaxes and war profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations or corporations, and (2) the interest on an amount of bonds of the First Liberty Loan converted, the Second Liberty Loan, converted and unconverted, and the Third Liberty Loan, the principal of which does not exceed \$45,000 in the aggregate:—provided, however, that no owner of bonds of the First, Second or Third Liberty Loan shall be entitled to exemption in respect

DIGEST OF FACTS AND FEATURES—Continued.

Regarding the Various Issues of United States Government Liberty Loan Bonds

Principal Payable	Conversion	Tax Exempt Provisions	GENERAL REMARKS
In thirty years—June 15, 1947. Redeemable after fifteen years, June 15, 1932, at par and accrued interest, at option of the Government	Convertible at par into any subsequent issue of higher rate bonds issued during the period of the War, except short term 5-year loans	Exempt from all Federal, State or local taxes, except estate or inheritance taxes.	The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase each year until the expiration of one year after the termination of the war at an average price not to exceed par and accrued interest, an amount of bonds of the Third Liberty Loan equal to one-twentieth of the issue. This authority also applies to all bonds issued upon conversion of bonds of the First and Second Liberty Loans.
Same as First Liberty Loan. Upon conversion bonds issued in exchange bear the maturity date and redemption terms of 3½'s	Convertible at par into the next issue of higher rate bonds issued during the period of the War, except short term 5-year loans	Exempt from all Federal, State or local taxes, except estate or inheritance taxes. Subject to surtax and excess profits taxes on all incomes and earnings (except incomes from holdings of \$5,000 bonds) above the normal exemption. (See foot note for subsequent tax exempt provisions)	The First, Second and Third Liberty Loan 4½'s if held by a person continuously for six months prior to his death and a part of his estate will be accepted at par and interest in payment of United States inheritance tax.
In twenty-five years—Nov. 15, 1942. Redeemable after ten years, Nov. 15, 1927, at par and interest, at option of the Government	Same as First Liberty Loan 4's	Same as First Liberty Loan 4's	Exemption can be claimed on the income from an aggregate amount of \$5,000 bonds other than First Liberty Loan 3½'s, which are wholly tax exempt with the exception of Estate and Inheritance Taxes.
June 15, 1947. Redemption features same as the issue from which converted	Have no convertible privilege	Same as First Liberty Loan 4's	The right to convert must be exercised within six months of the date of the new loan into which it is proposed to convert. The Treasury Department has advised that conversion into Third Liberty Loan 4½'s bonds cannot be made after Nov. 8, 1918, and it is urged upon the holders of unconverted 4% bonds to promptly exchange them.
November 15, 1942. Redemption features same as the issue from which converted	Have no convertible privilege	Same as First Liberty Loan 4's	
Sept. 15, 1928. Irredeemable before maturity except by purchase for discount by the Sinking Fund (See General Remarks)	Have no convertible privilege	Same as First Liberty Loan 4's	
October 15th, 1938. The Government reserves the right to redeem these bonds on or after October 15th, 1933.	Have no convertible privilege	Exempt from all Federal, State or local taxes, except estate or inheritance taxes. Subject to surtax and excess profits taxes on all incomes and earnings (except incomes from holdings up to \$30,000 bonds) above the normal exemption.	Under the most favorable circumstances an individual or firm may own \$80,000 bonds in the aggregate (exclusive of original 3½'s) and have the interest on such amount exempt from taxation. They would also be exempt from the graduated additional income taxes, excess profits and war profits taxes. This \$80,000 is made up as follows: \$30,000 of the new bonds; \$50,000 in the aggregate of any of the old issues, exclusive of the 3½'s as provided in the present law. (See foot note)

to the interest on an aggregate principal amount of such bonds exceeding one and one-half times the principal amount of bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan originally subscribed for by such owner and still owned by him at the date of his tax return. The exemptions herein provided for are in addition to the exemption provided for in the Second Liberty Bond Act in respect to the interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized by said Act and amendments thereto, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000 and in addition to all other exemptions provided in said Second Liberty Bond Act."

Example:—Any person who subscribes to \$30,000 of the Fourth Liberty Loan, this amount being the maximum on which can be claimed exemption of interest from taxes referred to above, may also claim exemption on all interest received after January 1, 1918, on \$50,000 bonds of the previous loans (\$45,000 being one and one-half times \$30,000 [subscription to Fourth Loan] plus the original exemption of \$5,000, making total of \$50,000.) If a person subscribes to \$10,000 of the new loan, he may claim exemption on income from \$20,000 of the earlier issues, the original \$5,000 exemption, plus \$15,000 additional.

**WAR SAVINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA.**

By ROBERT L. ARCHER, War Savings Director.

In 1917 Congress authorized the issue of two billion dollars in war savings stamps, to be of the denomination of five dollars, maturity value; and the issue of a smaller stamp, known as a thrift stamp, of a value of twenty-five cents. The details of the war savings plan were left to the secretary of the treasury. In fact, the authority for the issue of this enormous sum in quantities of such small denominations is contained in one short paragraph of the act of September 24th, 1917.

Shortly after that time, the secretary of the treasury appointed a national war savings committee with Frank A. Vanderlip as chairman. Mr. Vanderlip is president of the largest national bank in the United States, and is a recognized authority on finance. He relinquished his duties as a bank president, and since October, 1917, has devoted his time and splendid ability to the war savings campaign as a patriotic duty and without compensation.

The national war savings committee is composed of Mr. Vanderlip, and Messrs. Charles L. Baine, Frederic Delano, Henry Ford, Eugene Meyer, Jr., and Mrs. George Bass.

Shortly after the organization of the national war savings committee, the secretary of the treasury appointed six Federal war savings directors, each one of whom is in direct charge of certain territory composed of a certain number of states. The Federal director for this district is Hon. J. D. Lyon, a Pittsburg banker and manufacturer, and his territory consists of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Delaware and West Virginia.

After the Federal directors had been appointed, the secretary of the treasury then appointed a state war savings director for each state and territory, all of whom serve as a patriotic duty and without compensation.

The state directors were given wide latitude as to methods of organization. The generally adopted plan has been the appointment of war savings chairmen in each county, and vice chairmen in the larger cities.

**The State Organization.**

In this State we have fifty-five loyal, devoted war savings chairmen, all of whom are carrying on the work for the whole year as a patriotic duty and without compensation. In fact all expenses of local committees have been met by local contributions. In each case the county chairman has surrounded himself with an equally loyal and devoted county committee. These committees vary in size from eight or ten up to as many as one hundred members. Space forbids naming all these patriotic men and women, but the following is a list of the war savings chairmen in this State:



ROB'T. L. ARCHER, OF HUNTINGTON,  
State Director War Savings Committee.



Name	County	Address
R. E. Talbott	Barbour County	Philippi
Gray Silver	Berkeley County	Martinsburg
Dr. H. Lon Carter	Boone County	Danville
Fred L. Fox	Braxton County	Sutton
T. A. Burton	Brooke County	Wellsburg
Chas. M. Gohen	Cabell County	Huntington
Arthur G. Miller	Calhoun County	Grantsville
J. F. Wilson	Clay County	Clay
L. R. Charter, Jr.	Doddridge County	West Union
F. D. Drumheller	Fayette County	Thurmond
John E. Arbuckle	Gilmer County	Glennville
H. F. Groves	Grant County	Petersburg
J. S. McWhorter	Greenbrier County	Lewisburg
H. H. Cookus	Hampshire County	Romney
D. M. Peterson	Hancock County	Weirton
Geo. W. Fetzer	Hardy County	Moorefield
Oscar C. Wilt	Harrison County	Clarksburg
W. C. Clark	Jackson County	Ravenswood
W. F. Alexander	Jefferson County	Charles Town
John L. Dickinson	Kanawha County	Charleston
Frank R. Yoke	Lewis County	Weston
D. E. Wilkinson	Lincoln County	Hamlin
C. W. Jones	Logan County	Logan
J. H. Barker	McDowell County	Gary
Glenn F. Barnes	Marion County	Fairmont
W. D. Alexander	Marshall County	Moundsville
J. S. Spencer	Mason County	Point Pleasant
L. A. Hooper	Mercer County	Bluefield
E. E. Hood	Mineral County	Keyser
Alexander Bishop	Mingo County	Williamson
J. L. Keener	Monongalia County	Morgantown
John L. Rowan	Monroe County	Union
E. L. Johnson	Morgan County	Berkeley Springs
Dr. James McClung	Nicholas County	Richwood
C. A. Vaden	Ohio County	Wheeling
B. H. Hiner	Pendleton County	Franklin
W. C. Dotson	Pleasants County	St. Marys
W. A. Bratton	Pocahontas County	Marlinton
Jas. W. Flynn	Preston County	Kingwood
J. T. Garrett	Putnam County	Hurricane
Geo. W. Warren	Raleigh County	Beckley
W. G. Wilson	Randolph County	Elkins
J. B. Westfall	Ritchie County	Harrisville
T. R. Simmons	Roane County	Spencer
Jas H. Miller	Summers County	Hinton
H. W. Chaddock	Taylor County	Grafton
D. B. Landis	Tucker County	Davis
S. G. Pyle	Tyler County	Sistersville
U. G. Young	Upshur County	Buckhannon
Joe S. Miller	Wayne County	Kenova
E. H. Morton	Webster County	Webster Springs
J. B. Clark	Wetzel County	New Martinsville
H. T. Bumgardner	Wirt County	Elizabeth
C. T. Hiteshew	Wood County	Parkersburg
S. D. Franta	Wyoming County	Mullens

Attached to the State director's office are the necessary stenographers and other assistants to handle the vast amount of correspondence which centers there, as well as the many shipments of printed matter in connection with the campaign sent to county chairmen and others throughout the state.

In addition to those mentioned above, attached to the State director's office are Mr. Wiatt Smith, in charge of publicity, advertising and distribution; Mr. John E. Norman, educational director and organizer; Mr. Harry Wright, industrial organizer; and Miss M. Virginia Foulk, woman's and school organizer.

The above is a brief outline of the war savings organization in West Virginia. The success we have so far achieved, and the full measure we expect to achieve by the end of the campaign will be due largely to the patriotic devotion of the county chairmen and other loyal and patriotic workers.

**West Virginia's Quota.**

The problem that confronted the organization was the sale in West Virginia of \$28,403,000 in war saving stamps during the year 1918; and it was believed that full success would not be achieved unless this large sum in stamps was sold to at least 400,000 persons.

The apportionment to each state and county was made by the treasury department, and is based on twenty dollars per capita. With an estimated population of one million four hundred and twenty thousand, this gives West Virginia an apportionment of \$28,403,000. The apportionment to each county was likewise based on estimated population. The following tabulation shows the apportionment for each county, and cash sales up to October 1st, 1918:

SALES OF WAR SAVINGS STAMPS BY COUNTIES UP TO OCTOBER 1, 1918

COUNTY	Quota	Sales to October 1, 1918	Per Capita
Barbour.....	\$ 341,400.00	\$ 169,005.00	9.90
Berkeley.....	476,900.00	144,891.23	6.08
Boone.....	237,800.00	85,415.26	7.13
Braxton.....	520,600.00	236,575.00	9.09
Brooke.....	278,600.00	123,350.00	8.89
Cabell.....	1,188,180.00	595,280.00	10.02
Calhoun.....	239,620.00	87,790.00	7.33
Clay.....	233,660.00	79,577.00	6.81
Doddridge.....	253,440.00	175,000.00	13.81
Fayette.....	1,288,820.00	713,875.00	11.08
Gilmer.....	227,580.00	139,100.00	16.62
Grant.....	165,000.00	70,775.95	8.58
Greenbrier.....	557,240.00	233,280.00	10.17
Hampshire.....	233,880.00	117,437.50	10.04
Hancock.....	264,400.00	169,126.00	12.79
Hardy.....	193,680.00	55,910.00	5.77
Harrison.....	1,260,680.00	1,217,564.45	19.18
Jackson.....	419,120.00	136,743.00	6.52
Jefferson.....	317,780.00	148,560.00	9.37
Kanawha.....	2,019,860.00	1,860,450.00	18.42
Lewis.....	389,620.00	353,350.00	18.37
Lincoln.....	482,660.00	86,846.63	3.59 (Sept. 1)
Logan.....	399,320.00	184,600.00	9.25
McDowell.....	1,382,100.00	323,125.00	4.68 (Nov. 1)
Marion.....	1,007,180.00	736,677.46	14.63 (Sept. 1)
Marshall.....	734,540.00	494,500.00	13.47
Masoo.....	460,380.00	352,342.00	15.31
Mercer.....	991,480.00	556,855.00	11.23
Mineral.....	388,840.00	236,605.00	12.17
Mingo.....	506,440.00	*310,278.51	12.21
Monongalia.....	563,840.00	265,571.20	9.42
Monroe.....	261,100.00	108,669.50	8.32
Morgan.....	165,060.00	79,239.63	9.60
Nicholas.....	445,000.00	218,186.00	9.57
Ohio.....	1,290,820.00	896,688.57	13.89
Pendleton.....	189,640.00	* 91,625.00	9.66
Pleasants.....	161,480.00	106,446.71	13.18
Pocahontas.....	384,820.00	227,205.00	11.80
Preston.....	579,580.00	*220,475.00	7.92
Putnam.....	390,060.00	97,490.00	5.00
Raleigh.....	705,280.00	240,743.32	6.83 (Sept. 1)
Randolph.....	642,820.00	*280,196.92	8.72
Ritchie.....	357,500.00	197,565.00	11.05
Roane.....	455,520.00	270,510.00	11.57
Summers.....	399,820.00	*197,025.00	9.86
Taylor.....	384,060.00	303,635.00	17.15
Tucker.....	450,040.00	242,000.00	10.76
Tyler.....	324,220.00	194,112.56	11.91
Upshur.....	369,780.00	202,388.85	11.22
Wayne.....	488,380.00	137,021.17	5.61
Webster.....	205,520.00	59,383.17	5.78 (Sept. 1)
Wetzel.....	491,340.00	446,660.00	18.18
Wirt.....	180,840.00	71,860.00	7.94
Wood.....	811,800.00	446,632.00	11.00
Wyoming.....	237,200.00	60,728.00	5.12
Total.....	\$ 28,408,020.00	\$ 15,961,867.60	11.24

\*Post Office sales only.

As I have stated, this enormous sum of \$28,403,000 was offered in securities of the denominations of five dollars and of twenty-five cents each, described as follows:

#### Description of Stamps.

There are two kinds of stamps and but one denomination of each kind. The first that I shall describe is known as the war savings certificate stamp, and has a value at maturity on January 1st, 1923, of five dollars. On the face of the stamp is shown the price at which it will sell each month, beginning with four dollars and twelve cents in January, 1918, and ending with four dollars and twenty-three cents in December, 1918. When the purchaser buys his first war savings certificate stamp, he will be given a certificate on which the purchaser's name will be inscribed with his full street address. On this certificate are spaces for twenty stamps to be affixed, but whether he affixes one stamp, or ten, or twenty, the rights of the holder are the same. For each stamp affixed the United States government promises to pay five dollars at maturity on January 1st, 1923. That is equal to four per cent interest compounded quarterly. If the holder finds that he is compelled to have his money back before the stamp is due, the Government gives him that opportunity. He may go to any post-office and after giving ten days' written notice the government undertakes to repay him his money. But in that event he receives interest on his money for the time the government has had it at a rate a little less than three per cent per annum. Whereas, if he carries it to maturity, he gets interest at the rate of four per cent. On the back of the certificate is printed a table showing the redemption price each month, so that the holder knows exactly what he can get for his investment. This is surely the best savings proposition ever offered to any people anywhere—a bond of the strongest and wealthiest nation on earth, payable practically on demand and exempt from taxation.

The other stamp is for those who want to accumulate so that they can buy the war savings certificate stamp. It is a small stamp called a thrift stamp. It sells for twenty-five cents. The purchaser of a thrift stamp gets a thrift card. This card has spaces for sixteen thrift stamps. The sixteen stamps will cost the purchaser four dollars, and he may then take his card and twelve cents additional in January, or thirteen cents additional if in February, or whatever the difference may be, and exchange his card containing sixteen thrift stamps and the small additional cash payment for a war savings certificate stamp.

#### Encouragement of Thrift.

There are, of course, easier ways to raise two billion dollars than by the sale of war savings stamps, and the thought will at once occur that the government must have had some other purpose in mind than the mere raising of money. I think I may say that the fundamental idea was the encouragement of habits of thrift, economy and saving among the people. During the early days of the war this country—as had previously been the case in England—used rather extensively the slogan "business as

usual". It soon became apparent, however, that if we were to make our full contribution to the winning of the war that business certainly could not go on as usual. It was soon realized that the war could not be won by money, nor by men alone; that this was a war of nations rather than a war of individuals; that the question of supplies and equipment was of major importance; and that the government would not be able to obtain the enormous volume of materials and labor that were absolutely necessary unless the people to a great extent got out of the market for the purchase of unnecessary and non-essential things, and let the government have a free hand for the purchase of its large requirements of material, and for the satisfaction of its enormous demands for labor. The promotion of this campaign for the sale of stamps is one way in which the government is attempting to bring this fact home to the people.

President Wilson—in a short address to the State directors at Washington—said that there was possibly but one by-product that could come out of this war, but if by means of this war savings campaign we were able to implant habits of thrift and economy in any considerable number of our people, that in his judgment we would have thereby repaid to our country the entire money cost of the war.

The campaign in West Virginia proceeded along normal lines, keeping in view the fact that the principal idea was to promote habits of thrift and economy, and that the actual raising of the state's apportionment was of secondary importance.

With that end in view a special effort has been made for the organization of war savings societies, and there now are more than two thousand such organizations in the state. Their contribution in the purchase of stamps has been important, but the spread of the propaganda of thrift through them has been of vastly more importance. West Virginia ranks well up with the leaders in the organization of such societies. A great many have been organized in the schools, and the effect of the thrift propaganda on the minds of the school children is bound to be of incalculable benefit in the years to come.

Many other war savings societies have been organized in factories, stores, banks, churches and other places where people congregate.

The results achieved have been quite remarkable. Each Society reports to the State director's office monthly its sales of stamps to its members. Their part in the war savings campaign has been an important one.

#### War Savings Pledge Campaign.

The war savings campaign was launched to continue throughout the year 1918. About the middle of the year it was proposed to have a pledge campaign throughout the United States, and endeavor to have the people pledge the purchase of the whole of the unsold part of the authorized issue of two billion dollars. The State directors unanimously adopted this plan, known as the "Nebraska Plan" by reason of its success in that state, and June 28th was proclaimed by the President and the Governor as "National War Savings Day." The people were notified to assemble at their school houses and voting precincts on that day, and pledge themselves by signing a pledge card to the purchase of

a certain amount of War Savings Stamps during the remainder of the year; and also to pledge themselves to save and economize to help win the war.

The pledge campaign in West Virginia resulted in sales and pledges of upwards of twenty-five million dollars to more than four hundred thousand persons, and it is confidently believed that the state's apportionment of \$28,403,000.00 will be absorbed before the end of the year.

To this brief resume of the war savings campaign I would like to add a word of personal thanks for the splendid co-operation I have received as state war savings director from persons in all walks of life, both men and women. I know that many of the war savings workers have sacrificed their time, their money and their pleasure in order to do something to help "win the war". At times it may seem to some of them that their efforts have been but little noted or long remembered. They may, however, rest secure in the consciousness of a duty well done, and in the knowledge of their own loyalty, love of country, and fidelity to their own state.

#### THE FEDERAL FOOD ADMINISTRATION FOR WEST VIRGINIA.

By L. M. DAVIS.

Director of Education.

The law providing for the National Food Administration was signed by President Wilson August 10, 1917, and Herbert Hoover was appointed as Federal Food Administrator.

The first step towards perfecting a National Organization was the selection of a man in each state of the Union qualified to handle the food problem of his state. With this in view, Mr. Hoover called a meeting of representative citizens of each of the states to a conference at Washington, where he outlined the food problem and his plans in a general way. He said in part:

"The Food Administration's task in any country is a gigantic one, and requires the willing service of the ablest patriots. Such men as are required cannot be secured for government salaries, or by the ordinary means of political appointment. We have, therefore, organized the Food Administration on a voluntary basis. This work is as necessary as the work in the trenches, and must appeal to the same patriotic motives that have led our best men to enlist in the army. The Food Administration work will involve constant and great sacrifice on all of us, especially on those of us who have been chosen to lead the work.

"We must have a Food Administrator in each state, a man who is thoroughly conversant with local conditions, strongly imbued with the necessity of increasing production, of conserving food, and especially of educating every individual to do his part of this necessary work willingly, as a patriotic service."

E. W. Oglebay, Selected Administrator.

West Virginia had just such a man as Mr. Hoover described in the person of Earl W. Oglebay. Mr. Oglebay has for years been actively identi-



**EARL W. OGLEBAY, OF WHEELING,  
State Food Administrator.**

fied with the agricultural extension work and educational advancement in the state, and is known to be a man of great organizing and executive ability. He, being a practical farmer, understands the problem of production and his business experience has been such that he knows how to handle big business problems, such as the Food Administration work. He was asked to take this work by Mr. Hoover, but at that time he was giving much of his time to service on a patriotic committee, and the demands of his own business were such that it did not seem possible for him to assume the additional responsibilities the position involved. After having received a strong personal appeal from Mr. Hoover to join his organization, Mr. Oglebay agreed to call together a delegation of the leading men of the state for consultation and advice. The conference was held at Waddington Farm, and attended by Governor Cornwell, State Superintendent of Free Schools M. P. Shawkey, and other state officials, F. B. Trotter, President of the State University, and other leading University officials, by Bishop Donahue and leaders of the Protestant Churches, leading bankers, manufacturers, merchants, farmers, editors and many others representing as far as possible every interest of the state.

After outlining the purpose of the meeting, Mr. Oglebay turned the conference over to Governor Cornwell, who called upon those present to express their views. They unanimously agreed that Mr. Oglebay was the man for the place. Without consulting Mr. Oglebay further, Governor Cornwell put the following motion to the delegation—"Mr. Oglebay accepts the position of Food Administrator for West Virginia." This was unanimously carried and a wire to this effect was sent to Washington, and thus it was that West Virginia secured a very able man to handle this work.

The wisdom of this selection has been shown in the splendid organization Mr. Oglebay has built up in the state, and the results which have been accomplished.

A competent organization has been perfected in each county of the state with a County Administrator, and a competent staff of assistants at the State Headquarters at Wheeling.

The organization of the counties was delegated to Wm. Hill, Director of Organization, who with the assistance of Mr. J. F. Marsh, Secretary of the State Board of Regents, and Mr. C. R. Titlow of the Agricultural Extension Department of the University, established a county organization in each county.

A complete system of inspection of groceries is in force throughout the state, and dealers are regularly checked up as to their cost and selling prices to prevent the charging of excess profits.

Hotel keepers, bakers and restaurant proprietors are organized, and are co-operating with the State Food administration in carrying out the rules and regulations necessary to make the plans of conservation effective. In fact the Food Administration and the people of the state joined friendly hands to not only do their "bit", but their "utmost" towards saving food and winning the war.



#### Division of Distribution and Enforcement.

J. R. Trotter, who has charge of distribution and enforcement has a big problem constantly before him. Especially has this been so since the restraint upon the use of sugar has been in force. The sugar department at State Headquarters is one of the busiest offices in the state, and it requires the constant supervision of this department to see that the rules and limitations regulating the use of sugar are lived up to, and to insure that equitable and prompt distribution of all sugar allotted to this state is made.

Much of the work of the Food Administration consists of the proper distribution of food commodities and the regulation of profits and prices. In charge of this work is a Director of Distribution and Enforcement. The basic rules and regulations are formulated at Washington, but the interpretation and the drafting of them so that they will fit into the local conditions of this state is the work of the Director of Distribution, and as such he has charge of their enforcement. The sale and distribution of all licensed commodities come under his supervision and regulations are published for the guidance of the producers, the wholesaler and the retailer. The authority over these is direct in some cases and indirect in others.

All wholesale grocers and retailers whose sales amount to \$100,000 per annum are licensed and the control is therefore direct. In the case of retail grocers the control is indirect, through the licensed wholesalers. If the retailer refuses or neglects to observe the regulations laid down for his guidance and control, the licensed wholesalers are immediately notified to cut off his supplies. If the wholesaler refuses, his license is immediately suspended or revoked. In this way there is complete control over all distributors.

There is only one criminal offense of which a retailer or a consumer may be guilty under the Food Administration Act. Fine and imprisonment may be imposed for hoarding. A force of inspectors examine all the wholesale houses at frequent intervals, and the retailers as occasion demands or opportunity offers.

If a wholesaler is found guilty of profiteering, his house is closed for a time, or he may be allowed to make a money contribution to a war activity, or a donation of food commodities to an army camp or the like. In some cases if the punishment does not cause a hardship to the community, he is not allowed to sell the particular article, as sugar or flour on which he has profited, until the close of the war. If the offense is slight, the Inspector may settle it, or if large, he reports to the Wheeling Office where a formal trial is held and punishment imposed, subject in case license is suspended, to approval of the Enforcement Division at Washington.

The authority of the Food Administration is probably felt more in the distribution of sugar and flour than elsewhere. The Sugar Division of the Food Administration allots each month the sugar that may be used in the state during that month. This is then allotted to retailers, bakers, hotels and boarding houses, hospitals, soda fountains, soft drink makers, ice cream makers, bee keepers, packers, preservers, in fact to all commercial users of sugar.

No one except a household consumer can buy sugar if he does not have a sugar certificate issued by the Federal Food Administrator. In this manner the baker is limited to 70% of his former consumption; a soda fountain to 25% and a candy maker to 50%.

For August, September and October, the sugar for ordinary household uses was limited to two pounds per person per month. On the first of November this was increased to three pounds and on December first to four pounds. From January 26th to September first every consumer was required to purchase fifty pounds of wheat flour substitutes with fifty pounds of wheat flour. August 31st to November 12th this was reduced to one pound of substitutes with four pounds of flour, and on the latter date the substitutes were entirely removed. This rule was enforced directly by requiring retailers to buy substitutes with flour and indirectly through the licensed jobbers.

In addition to this, this department has the duty of settling differences that frequently arise between consignor and consignee. If a consignee refuses to receive a carload of foodstuffs, the Enforcement Department insists that he unload the car at once, and settle the trouble later—generally by arbitration under the direction of this department.

#### Cooperation With Agricultural Extension Department of the University.

Mr. C. R. Titlow has accomplished wonderful results in stimulating agricultural production throughout the state. In most parts of the state boys' and girls' clubs have been organized and the production output of these little patriots has added materially to the aggregate crop tonnage of the state.

He has not only interested the boys and girls, but he has reached the farmer in a practical manner, causing him to adopt more intensive methods of farming and to till his soil in a more intelligent and scientific manner.

There are now 449 of these clubs today holding regular monthly meetings, and have regular sets of officers, making monthly reports to the Agricultural Extension Department of their activities. There are 12,386 boys and girls enrolled in these clubs and in the last two years have produced the following foodstuffs:

Corn and Potatoes .....	61,521 Bushels
Brood Sows .....	1,050
Fowls .....	79,680
Cans of Vegetables and Fruits .....	77,045
Butter .....	1,813 Pounds

Total value of these clubs' production amounts to \$151,637.23.

In addition to this amount practically as many thousand dollars worth of products were grown by about 15,000 associated club members who followed all the instructions and plans as provided by the Agricultural Extension Department, but who did not make complete reports of their work. 280 of these boys and girls representing forty-two counties of the state attended the last two annual prize winner courses at the University. This fine showing by the Agricultural Extension Department of the Uni-

versty meets with the hearty approval of Federal Food Administrator Oglebay, who is a practical farmer himself and one of the strongest supporters this department of the University has.

#### Schools and Colleges Cooperate.

The schools and colleges throughout the country are being asked by the United States Food Administration to incorporate in their course of study instructions in the principles of Food Conservation. This course was recommended by resolutions passed by the National Educational Association and has been approved by Herbert Hoover, United States Food Administrator. All the leading schools and colleges of West Virginia have been asked to co-operate in extending the school work, and many of the schools already have taken up the work actively. Eighty-four of the high schools took up these courses last year, according to a report to the Food administration made by M. P. Shawkey, State Supt. of Free Schools, and he further says that he believes that every school that has a teacher competent to do the work, has done more or less of it.

West Virginia Wesleyan College has also been teaching the Food Conservation in their department of Home Economics, and W. B. Fleming, President of that institution, says that their school will gladly co-operate to the limit in the good work which the Food Administration is doing. Letters from C. B. Clark, President of Salem College, and C. A. Tague, head of Morris Harvey College, also report that they will co-operate with the Food Administration in this work.

During the months of last spring twelve special workers were assigned through a co-operative plan between the Food Administration and the West Virginia University, to give demonstrations in the use of substitutes for wheat flour to groups of women consisting of members of women's clubs, church societies, parent-teachers' meetings, associations, lumber and mining camps, boarding house cooks, colored people and foreign settlements. These meetings were held in forty-two counties and 21,135 homes were represented. The results thus far show a reduction of flour consumption from 30 pounds per week per family attending these special meetings to 14 pounds per family.

The 107 farm women's clubs with a membership of over 3,000 women, adopt annually a plan of work for the advancement of the homes of their community. Monthly meetings are held to consider the progress made and to further develop the plan of the club work.

The girls' and boys' clubs now have a membership of 2178 and are growing vegetables, canning, making butter, and taking regular courses of study in better home methods.

It is doubtful if any state in the Union can make a better report than West Virginia for food conservation work in the schools. All schools of West Virginia should have instructions in the principles of food conservation. Instructions should be given concerning the quality of supply, amount of such foods, and the probable consumption. The food problem is a big one, not only in war times, but in times of peace, and every child should be taught the proper uses of foods and the relative nutritive value of different food products. The course of study from which these suggestions

are taken were prepared after the National Educational Association had requested such a course in a resolution passed at the annual meeting in Pittsburg.

#### Bakeries, Hotels and Restaurants.

J. H. Brennan, Executive Secretary, has charge of the regulation of bakers, hotels and restaurants. Certainly a man's size job which he is filling most satisfactorily.

The large percentage of the country's wheat crops which pass through the hands of the bakers, renders the co-operation and regulation of these dealers of extreme importance. Fortunately, the bakers themselves have realized the necessity of special assistance to the Food Administration, and have given freely of their help—not only to the National Board in Washington, but also to every Food Administrator. The American Association of the baking industry has seen to the establishment of a National Board in Washington. This service board works with the Food Administration and assists in framing and carrying out proper provisions.

For the work of the West Virginia Baking Service Board, the State of West Virginia is divided into twenty-three districts. With the exception of the three districts, each one of these districts is presided over by a baking captain chosen from the representative bakers of his community. The West Virginia District (Ohio County) is presided over by the Central Executive Committee of the Service Board, which also directs the work of the several captains. This Central Committee, is composed of the following members:

Fred G. Stroehman, Chairman,  
Lewis D. Storch,  
P. F. Bayha,  
D. H. Crock,  
Harry F. Spriggs.

This committee holds its meetings in the offices of the Food Administration, and is brought into conference with the Administration Staff when any important changes of policy are contemplated. In addition to this part of their work, the Committee sees to the several captains, giving personal interest to the bakeries in their respective territory, informing them of all new regulations and orders, and help police the state.

The inspection of the bakeries is taken care of by a staff of state inspectors operating from the Wheeling office, and by a number of volunteer inspectors, each one of whom has charge of one county wherein he assists the state inspector. These local inspectors are all on a voluntary basis, and they have performed most admirable service in their department.

#### Hotel and Restaurant Division.

At the head of the Hotel and Restaurant Division is Mr. R. L. O'Neal of Fairmont. While this is generally referred to as the hotel and restaurant

division, it includes boarding houses, boarding camps and every other public eating place.

In the larger counties of the state, associations of the proprietors of public eating places have been organized by Mr. O'Neal in order to bring about co-operation among the persons directly concerned. In most of these counties, the bakers also are included in the membership of these associations, and thus one line of work assists the other.

Each organization has an executive committee with a president and secretary, and although these officers hold no appointment under the Food Administration, they are nevertheless in direct communication with the main office and receive instructions therefrom. In most of the counties where these organizations exist, their work has been of inestimable benefit in securing uniform observance of the federal rules and regulations.

In the smaller counties the governing of the public eating places is deputed entirely to the county administrator. It is believed, however, that by reason of the success in the larger counties of this work, an effort will be made to extend the same system even into the rural communities, but of necessity on a smaller scale.

#### Price Interpretating Committees.

In December, 1917, the first Price Publication Committee in West Virginia was organized. The duty of this committee was to publish each week in the local newspapers a list of wholesale and retail prices of staple commodities, which list has served as a guide both to the consumer and dealer of the proper amounts which should be charged for the foods in daily use. The work of this committee was soon assisted by the appointment of a general committee in Huntington and Charleston. Today there are twenty-five of such committees in the state of West Virginia publishing prices in each city of size in the state, and in a number of smaller towns. This feature of the administration may also be extended to the rural communities.

#### The State Organization.

The state organization including clerks and stenographers, exclusive of the county officials numbers about fifty people, and is as follows:

##### Executives.

E. W. Oglebay .....	Federal Food Administrator
J. R. Trotter .....	Director Food Distribution
J. H. Brennan .....	Executive Secretary
A. C. Kimpel .....	Private Secretary
Howard M. Gore .....	Director Field Organization
C. H. Copp .....	Associate Director Distribution
L. M. Davis .....	Director Educational Division
Mike Mahoney .....	Director Labor Organization
C. E. Mitchell .....	Director Negro Organization

## Advisory.

C. R. Titlow, Morgantown ..... Director Agricultural Extension  
 J. F. Marsh, Charleston ..... Secretary State Board of Regents  
 Miss Rachel Colwell, Morgantown ..... Director Home Economics  
 Miss Marion Hepworth, Morgantown .... Secretary Home Economics Dept.  
 L. D. Arnett, Morgantown ..... Library Publicity Director  
 R. L. O'Neal, Fairmont ..... State Hotel Representative  
 C. N. Anderson, Huntington..... State Merchant Representative  
 W. C. McConnaughey, Parkersburg..... Wholesale Grocers Representative  
 A. F. Ulrich, Wheeling ..... Retail Grocers Representative

## Stenographers.

Margaret Grogan	Moss Hall
Sadie E. Rowlands	Rhea K. Landau
Ferne Lipfert	Hattie Meyer
Virginia Loper	

## Inspectors.

Thos. H. Schwartz	Jos. Baer
T. J. Humphrey	C. C. Lewis
Chas. McCamic	Geo. E. Hubbs
C. S. Ray	

## Clerks.

Ethel Tisher	Mrs. Madelyn Morrow
Lou Pracht	Mrs. Margaret Monroe
Helen Hyer	Florence Coleman
Irene Meyer	Marie Elig
Esther M. Shaber	Vera E. McElroy
Theresa Auth	Angela Bachman
Dorothy Haines	Virginia Ritter
Helen Hall	Edith Bonnessen
Amy Ullon	W. N. Kemp
Mrs. Cecilia Maher	Mathew Edwards

## County Food Administrators.

Barbour .....	E. A. Hunt, Belington
Berkeley .....	Gray Silver, Martinsburg
Boone .....	Harry G. Shaffer, Madison
Braxton .....	W. F. Morrison, Sutton
Brooke .....	L. A. Diller, Follansbee
Cabell .....	F. O. Sanders, Huntington
Calhoun .....	Guy Stalnaker, Grantsville
Clay .....	H. C. Jarvis, Clay
Doddridge .....	W. J. McElhiney, West Union

Fayette	Dr. S. W. Price, Scarbro
Gilmer	Jno. Hayes, Glenville
Grant	H. F. Groves, Petersburg
Greenbrier	W. F. Richardson, Lewisburg
Hampshire	Ira V. Cowgill, Romney
Hancock	H. O. Miller, New Cumberland
Hardy	Dick Chipley, Moorefield
Harrison	Biagio Menendino, Clarksburg
Jackson	T. J. Sayre, Ripley
Jefferson	J. D. Muldoon, Shepherdstown
Kanawha	E. L. Whitney, Charleston
Lewis	Ellis Smith, Weston
Lincoln	S. T. Galloway, Hamlin
Logan	S. B. Browning, Logan
McDowell	W. C. Cook, Welch
Marion	Joseph Rosier, Fairmont—Asst., Clyde Morris
Marshall	Martin W. Brown, Cameron
Mason	Jno. J. Dower, Pt. Pleasant
Mercer	W. J. Elliott, Princeton
Mineral	J. O. Sanders, Keyser
Mingo	J. B. Straton, Williamson
Monongalia	Lynn Hastings, Morgantown
Monroe	J. W. Johnson, Alderson
Morgan	Guy F. Fearnow, Berkeley Springs
Nicholas	L. O. Bobbitt, Summerville
Ohio	C. R. Hubbard, Wheeling
Pendleton	L. D. Trumbo, Brandywine
Pleasants	Oren C. Ogden, St. Marys
Pocahontas	B. B. Williams, Marlinton
Preston	J. Ben Brady, Kingwood
Putnam	John D. Thomas, Winfield
Raleigh	G. C. Hedrick, Beckley
Randolph	W. W. Trent, Elkins
Ritchie	L. A. Richardson, Harrisville
Roane	A. S. Heck, Spencer
Summers	E. C. Eagle, Hinton
Taylor	L. W. Burns, Grafton
Tucker	Mrs. H. L. Bennett, Parsons
Tyler	H. W. Smith, Middlebourne
Upshur	D. D. Casto, Buckhannon
Wayne	Fisher Scaggs, Wayne
Webster	F. N. Sycamore, Webster Springs
Wetzel	Jno. H. Gorby, New Martinsville
Wirt	Jno. Tanner, Elizabeth
Wood	C. M. Martin, Parkersburg
Wyoming	Rev. T. E. Peters, Mullens

All the members of the organization are imbued with a sense of patriotic duty and the feeling that they are engaged in a real war work and a general service of the country. This feeling pervades the atmosphere, and

one does not have to stay about the headquarters long to become fully inoculated with this same feeling of loyalty and responsibility.

There is no clock watching—no refusal to do a little extra work—no stipulated number of hours to work, but when there is a task on hand to be done, all hands are ready and willing to stick until the job is finished.

They all know that they are not only a part of a great national organization helping Uncle Sam to bear his burdens, but they realize that they are a part of the great international organization engaged in the biggest business in the world—the handling and control of the food supply.

They realize that the comfort and sustenance of over a quarter billion people comprising the allied nations who are fighting for world wide democracy and the freedom of the people from the oppression of plutocracy and military domination depended upon the winning of the war against Germany, and the annihilation of the Hun as a world power, and that the winning of the war depended upon the feeding and the sustenance of the army of the allies on the battle front.

With the double purpose of increasing production of foodstuffs and the conservation of the same, appeals have been made to the people of the state to co-operate in this movement, and there has been a general patriotic response to the plans outlined by the administration resulting in increased farming and gardening activities, and a systematic plan of saving and conserving the food supply. Several statewide campaigns have been successfully inaugurated and carried out reaching the individual households and a large majority of the people have signed pledge cards aligning themselves effectively and actively in the service of conservation.

There are comparatively only a few people of the state who realize and understand the importance and extent of the work of the United States Food Administration for West Virginia.

One year has passed since this work was started here and bigger and better things are expected to be accomplished before the work is completed.

When it is known that the National Food Administration at a cost of two cents per person has saved the people of this country \$180,000,000 during the past year on sugar, and over \$900,000,000 on flour alone, making a total saving of approximately \$12.00 per person, or \$60.00 for the average family of five, in addition to affording sustenance and relief to our allies in Europe, the public will be grateful enough to get behind the Food Administration, and help push the work along. The Food Administration now practically controls the price and distribution of about sixty percent of the food products of the country.

These great benefits have all been derived without any hardships being inflicted upon the American people, and mostly by the voluntary and patriotic co-operation of the people. Speculation and profiteering in foodstuffs have been practically eliminated from commerce.

#### Director of Education.

A Director of Education (Publicity) has recently been appointed. It will be his duty to keep the people of the state informed as to the activities of the Food Administration through the press and various other avenues of publicity. This can only be accomplished by the co-operation of the newspaper publishers, and other agencies of publicity. The press has



been most patriotic and loyal in promoting the various governmental activities connected with the war work. Without the patriotic service rendered by the newspapers of the country, there could have been no successful Liberty Loan Drives, War Saving Stamp Campaigns, nor Red Cross subscriptions put "over the top" in such record breaking time as these things have all been accomplished within the last year from time to time.

The accomplishment of the American people in the way of conservation of food and their voluntary response to the call of our Allies and their willing sacrifice to divide their rations with them in the furthering of a great ideal, the establishment and preservation of a world wide democracy, is one of the greatest miracles of the ages.

Lord Rhondda, Food Controller for England, recently said, "I can say without hesitation that had it not been for the establishment by President Wilson and Congress of a Food Administrator, the outlook for the Allies would be very dark indeed. Neither American nor Allied troops can fight on empty stomachs, and the civilian population in their rear cannot provide them with money, munitions or moral support unless they have a maximum of essential food wherewith to sustain output and efficiency. The wonderful organization on behalf of the Allies and of America's own military effort of the food resources of the United States, although only legalized a few months ago, has so far enabled us to delay the menace of famine."

"But if we are to fight through to the finish, no compulsory restrictions of rationing which I have imposed or may impose, and no sacrifice which our people here may make, will be of avail unless the American people keep up a full head of steam, and continue to provide to the utmost of their patriotism and their capacity their food supplies upon which victory depends."

#### FEDERAL FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

By J. WALTER BARNES.

Administrator for West Virginia.

The Fuel Administration was created by an act of Congress known as "Lever Law," which authorized the President to place the control of all fuel under the Federal Trade Commission, or appoint a Fuel Administrator. The act was passed on the 10th day of August 1917. Acting under this authority, President Wilson appointed Dr. H. A. Garfield, President of Williams College, as Fuel Administrator. He was appointed to carry out the broad provisions of the act, and "do and perform such acts and things as may be required of him from time to time by direction of the President, and under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed."

The Fuel Administrator was given the power to employ assistants, and the other departments of the Government were directed to cooperate with him. The Fuel Administrator stated that his task must be first to secure the largest possible production of fuel at prices just to the producers and reasonable to the consumers.

In making up his organization Dr. Garfield stated that we were blazing a new trail; that there were no precedents to guide, and that mat-



J. WALTER BARNES, OF FAIRMONT.

State Fuel Administrator.

ters would have to be determined as they came up in the course of carrying out the purposes and provisions of the act. At first there were created the Administrative, Production, and Distribution Divisions, Labor Representative, Operators' Representative, Engineering and Technical Department, State Organization, Conservation, Transportation, Coke, Legal Appointments, Supplies, and Acting Divisions. The plan for the organization was based largely on the organization plan of the Government, that is to say, a federal head, a head for the several state organizations, and, in turn, heads of county organizations. The Fuel Administrator appointed a Federal Fuel Administrator for each state. Some of these appointments were made as early as September 25, in states where there was urgent demand, and from time to time other appointments have been made.

On October 25 J. Walter Barnes received a wire from the Fuel Administration asking him to come to Washington to consider the matter of taking charge of West Virginia for the Fuel Administration. Mr. Barnes stated that he would take the matter under advisement, and soon after his return home he was urged to accept the same in the following telegram:

Washington, D. C.,  
Oct. 27, 1917.

Prof. J. Walter Barnes,  
Fairmont, W. Va.

With the approval of the President I desire to appoint you Federal Fuel Administrator for your State. Your chief duties in that capacity will be to select a small Advisory Committee for the State and appoint local committees in the counties and cities for the purpose of investigating and reporting on local conditions, and in cooperation with the Fuel Administrator to take all possible steps to relieve and improve fuel conditions within your State. It will be a service to your country and particularly to the people of your State as well as a favor to me if you will undertake this important and vital work. Please wire reply collect Government rate.

H. A. GARFIELD.

After consulting with different people throughout the State, Mr. Barnes decided to accept the same, though the service to be rendered was on a voluntary basis and without compensation. The first duty devolving upon the State Administrator was to effect a state organization, and appoint local chairmen and committees for each county. It has been the rule not to appoint on the local committee persons connected with the coal industry, though in some cases it has been found advisable to have one or more such persons on the committee.

The State Administrator has, through his local committee, complete supervision of local distribution, and is charged with enforcing the rulings of the President and Fuel Administrator with relation to prices. The local committee has authority to fix the price of coal locally, or rather to fix the gross margin at which coal may be sold in the community, with the approval of the State Administrator. In case of hardship the dealer or consumer may investigate the price and remedy such hardship by reversal.

It is the duty of the local administrator to keep the State Administrator informed as to local conditions, and render assistance in provid-

ing relief. The State Administrator organized his office by appointing H. H. Rose, Esq., Executive Secretary, a gentleman who has proved both capable and efficient; and also necessary stenographers were appointed to assist in the office work. As members of the Advisory Committee, Honorable H. L. Snyder, Shepherdstown, and Professor W. J. Holden, Parkersburg, were appointed. The following were appointed as County Fuel Administrators for the various counties:

Barbour .....	R. E. Talbott, Philippi
Boone .....	Dr. Alvin Hall, Madison
Berkeley .....	E. C. Henshaw, Martinsburg
Braxton .....	John A. Grose, Sutton
Brooke .....	James Paul, Wellsburg
Cabell .....	Dan A. Mossman, Huntington
Calhoun .....	A. G. Matthews, Grantsville
Clay .....	S. H. McLane, Clay
Doddridge .....	L. R. Charter, Jr., West Union
Fayette .....	B. E. Bare, Fayetteville
Gilmer .....	C. M. Bennett, Glenville
Grant .....	B. J. Baker, Petersburg
Greenbrier .....	John H. Dice, Lewisburg
Hampshire .....	L. V. Thompson, Romney
Hancock .....	O. O. Allison, Chester
Hardy .....	George W. Fetzer, Moorefield
Harrison .....	G. W. Dudderar, Clarksburg
Jefferson .....	E. E. Cooke, Charles Town
Jackson .....	J. K. Cromley, Ripley
Kanawha .....	S. P. Puffer, Charleston
Lewis .....	P. G. Alfred, Weston
Logan .....	L. C. Burns, Logan
McDowell .....	Graham Sale, Welch
Marion .....	C. W. Evans, Fairmont
Marshall .....	Dale R. Shaddock, Moundsville
Mason .....	R. E. Mitchell, Point Pleasant
Mercer .....	L. H. Duncan, Bluefield
Mineral .....	W. C. Grimes, Keyser
Mingo .....	H. S. White, Matewan
Monongalia .....	C. R. Jones, Morgantown
Monroe .....	A. S. Johnston, Union
Morgan .....	V. E. Johnson, Berkeley Springs
Nicholas .....	Dr. James McClung, Richwood
Ohio .....	Chas. M. Ketchum, Wheeling
Pendleton, .....	B. H. Hiner, Franklin
Pleasants .....	F. F. Morgan, St. Marys
Pocahontas .....	Andrew Price, Marlinton
Preston, .....	L. J. V. Gibson, Kingwood
Putnam .....	John B. Dudding, Winfield
Raleigh .....	W. H. McGinnis, Beckley
Randolph .....	E. D. Talbott, Elkins
Roane .....	G. M. Sergent, Spencer

Ritchie .....	J. E. Cunningham, Harrisville
Summers .....	R. F. Dunlap, Hinton
Taylor .....	Harry Friedman, Grafton
Tyler .....	O. C. Carter, Middlebourne
Tucker .....	Lewis Spangler, Parsons
Upshur .....	J. M. N. Downs, Buckhannon
Wayne .....	J. M. Rigg, Wayne
Webster .....	W. T. Talbott, Webster Springs
Wetzel .....	George P. Umstead, New Martinsville
Wirt .....	G. W. Roberts, Elizabeth
Wood .....	F. F. Eubank, Parkersburg
Wyoming .....	S. D. Frantz, Mullias

In the organization of the State the Administrator found that it was advisable to divide the State into eight districts as follows:

**FIRST DISTRICT**—The counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, and Wetzel.

**SECOND DISTRICT**—The counties of Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Barbour, Randolph, and Tucker.

**THIRD DISTRICT**—The counties of Mineral, Grant, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, Hampshire, Hardy, and Pendleton.

**FOURTH DISTRICT**—The Counties of Harrison, Doddridge, Lewis, Gilmer, Webster, Upshur, Braxton, and Nicholas.

**FIFTH DISTRICT**—The counties of Wood, Pleasants, Tyler, Ritchie, Wirt, Calhoun, Jackson, Roane, and Mason.

**SIXTH DISTRICT**—The counties of Cabell, Wayne, Mingo, Lincoln, Logan, and Boone.

**SEVENTH DISTRICT**—The counties of Kanawha, Clay, Fayette, Putnam, Raleigh, Summers, Monroe, Greenbrier and, Pocahontas.

**EIGHTH DISTRICT**—The counties of Mercer, Wyoming, and McDowell.

This was done as a matter of convenience for the meeting of the County Fuel Administrators to take up work peculiar to their sections. Meetings have been held in all these districts at various times during the past year, at which times instructions were given as to the duties of the county administrators. In all these cases the county administrators are men who are serving without compensation. The duties of the local committees are as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the local committees (1) to gather information regarding the supply of fuel in their several communities; (2) to ascertain the fuel needs of the communities, with special regard to the points of immediate need; (3) to investigate carefully and report at once on prices at which each size and quality of coal is sold in the community, and continue to so report at such regular intervals as the State Fuel Administrator may deem advisable; (4) to ascertain at once and report to the State Administrator the gross margin which is being charged by each dealer in each community for every size and quality of coal and whether such margin is excessive; and (5) when called upon to do so to investigate the status of contracts between jobbers or operators and the industrial plants of the community, especially where such contracts call for delivery at prices

below the President's price, with a view to insuring prompt deliveries under these contracts .

Also, the powers and duties of the State Fuel Administrators are set out as follows:

"State Fuel Administrators have no power to regulate or control coal production. All questions relating to production will be decided by the United States Fuel Administrator. This does not mean, however, that the fuel administrators, in coal producing states, should not give careful attention to the problems relating to production. They should forward to the United States Fuel Administrator any information obtained by them relating to coal production, accompanied by any recommendations which they believe will be of assistance to him in enabling him to keep in touch with the situation in each such state, especially for the purpose of carrying out the main object for which he is striving, viz: the lowest possible price to the consumer consistent with a reasonable profit to the operator.

"The State Fuel Administrators will be expected to forward at once to Washington any information whatever relating to the coal situation which comes to their attention which they believe will be of assistance to the United States Fuel Administrator in his work. This information should be sent in letters in which one subject only is dealt with in a single letter, in order that the information may be properly classified in the files in the office. All recommendations and conclusions stated should be substantiated always by carefully verified facts.

"One of the most important duties of the State Fuel Administrators is to take immediate measures looking to the conservation of the fuel supply. A definite program will soon be announced, looking to this end. The conservation work of the Fuel Administration will be done in conjunction with the conservation campaigns of the Food Administration. The State administrators should submit any suggestions which they have as to conservation measures relating to their own States or the nation at large, and do all in their power, within the limits of their authority, to encourage the saving of fuel.

"A report from the State Administrator to the United States Fuel Administrator under separate headings should be forwarded to Washington for the present once each week. This will be in the nature of a report of progress, stating in general terms what has been done, and including a general survey of conditions within the State, with special reference to any unusual situations which may arise. As stated above, State Fuel Administrators should require reports from local representatives in order that the State representative may carefully compare the prices charged in the different localities."

The principal duty, as will be seen, is that the State Fuel Administrator sees that all parts of West Virginia are supplied with fuel, and at proper prices. This seemed in West Virginia at that time to be a matter of very small moment, but owing to the fact that a great many people had neglected to purchase coal, the lack of transportation, and the severities of the winter, it became a very difficult matter to furnish fuel even for domestic supply in various localities. But in reviewing the work of the year, and

in comparing it with what other states have done, we find that in no place were our people forced to suffer any great hardships by reason of the lack of fuel.

Another matter of enforcement thrust upon the Fuel Administration was the order establishing heatless days, beginning January 18, and continuing for certain days for an indefinite period. This order was to close all places of business at certain times, particularly on Monday of each week, beginning January 21 and ending Monday, March 25.

The celebration of "Tag the Shovel" was observed by the Conservation Department, looking to the saving of fuel by having every home save a shovel full of coal a day. This undoubtedly resulted in the saving of a vast quantity of coal throughout the country.

There is still a shortage of coal facing the country for the coming winter, and looking to the conservation of the same the Fuel Administration has created the office of Administrative Engineer, for each state, whose duties require him to examine all industrial plants within the state, suggesting saving by improved methods of firing, covering pipes, stopping leaks, and various other methods to be suggested by him. The Administrative Engineer for the State of West Virginia is R. E. Rightmire, who has had long and valuable experience in carrying on this line of work.

E. E. Meredith has been the very efficient Director of Publicity for the Fuel Administration, and has handled the matter so that the public has been kept well-informed regarding the proper orders of the Fuel Administration.

West Virginia being a coal producing state, deals with a number of representatives. In the northern Panhandle, R. W. Gardner of Pittsburg; in the eastern part of the state, John C. Brydon; in Fairmont District, D. R. Lawson; in the Huntington-Logan District, A. H. Land; Charleston District, W. R. J. Zimmerman; in the extreme southern part of the state, G. D. Kilgore; and in the Pomeroy District, W. D. McKinney. The following order shows how the fuel in the country is to be distributed:

"1. Under the new coal budget plan each State Fuel Administrator has been advised of the total amount of coal allotted to his State, the producing districts from which the coal will be shipped and the tonnage which will go forward from each individual producing district. Each District Representative has been correspondingly advised of the amount of coal he is to ship into each State.

"2. Each State Fuel Administrator will have the responsibility and authority for the distribution of the coal allotted to his State, except for shipments which will go forward to some few certain plants that will be under the direct supervision of Washington. District Representatives will include tonnage going forward to these particular plants in their reports to State Fuel Administrators and these plants will also be required to make weekly reports to State Fuel Administrators the same as other plants so that State Fuel Administrators will have complete records of the coal moving into their respective states under direction from Washington.

"4. District Representatives have been definitely instructed to honor requisitions received from a State Fuel Administrator provided they can do so without over-shipping the State Fuel Administrator's budget.

District representatives will ship as follows:

"1. Ship on all orders from Washington.

"2. After you have shipped all orders under 1, ship on all requisitions from State Fuel Administrator and follow their instructions in regard to either increasing or curtailing shipments to individual consumers, regardless of whether the requisitions or instructions pertain to plants that are on the Preference List or to plants that are not on the Preference List. On the State Fuel Administrator rests the responsibility of seeing that plants not on the Preference List do not run at the expense of plants that are on.

There has also been created since the organization of the Fuel Administration a Production Department for the Northern part of West Virginia, at the head of which is Brooks Fleming, and a Production Department for the Southern portion of West Virginia, at the head of which is J. W. Dawson.

Early last spring the campaign was waged urging the public to buy coal early. In many instances this was done, and those counties which had the foresight to procure the coal are not now worried about the lack of fuel, but there were a number of persons in different counties who thought to wait and procure coal as they needed it. These people are now finding it difficult to obtain the needed supply, but it is not believed that in West Virginia any one will fail to obtain what is necessary for domestic consumption.

The men who compose the County Fuel Administrators and County Committees are all men of high grade, and patriotic motives, and have willingly given their time to carry on the work of the Administration, and deserve sincere thanks for their earnest labor and helpful advice.

In attending the various conferences of the State, and State Administrators at Washington, and learning from their reports of the difficulties involved, the task in West Virginia has been a comparatively light one for the Fuel Administrator, and yet it has taken a very great deal of time to perfect the organization, to direct the routine work, hold conferences, settle prices, etc., but the State Administrator has done the same, according to the highest sense of patriotic duty and resolve, willing to contribute his part, whatever it might be, in the winning of the war.

#### UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVICE RESERVE.

By SAMUEL B. MONTGOMERY,  
State Director.

The State Commissioner of Labor was appointed in January, 1918, Federal State Director of the United States Public Service Reserve and began the duties of the office immediately upon his appointment. The director's first official act was to name Enrollment Agents in each county and supply them with blanks and instructions to carry on the work which they readily consented to perform. Like the Federal State Director they were not to receive any salary or emoluments. Most of the Enrollment Agents became active at once and as a result there was enrolled in the reserve three thousand skilled and unskilled mechanics,



who offered their services to the Government, in its various activities, to speed up the great war schedule. Many of these mechanics were called to service in the shipyards, in the erection of cantonments, explosive plants and at numerous other works that had been put on a war basis.

The Reserve was intended for all men who wanted to work to help win the war and who were willing to give up jobs which were not vitally important in war times and take jobs where their country needed them and where their services counted for victory.

General instructions were sent to each enrollment agent throughout the State. The instructions read:

"The task of enrolling men who are willing to serve our country where they are most needed when the call to such service comes, is entrusted to the enrollment agents of the United States Public Service Reserve.

"The men most needed as members are those who have especial training in the trades—men who can work with tools or are willing to learn. Other kinds of men will be needed though not in such great numbers. Any man who is so situated that he can devote his work to his country for adequate compensation is a welcome member. No loyal citizen should be refused membership.

"Men likely to be called soon to the army, under the draft, are not valuable members. The army takes precedence over most forms of industrial service. Enrollment in the Reserve does not affect in any way a member's standing under the draft.

"You will be informed from time to time, of the kinds of men who are most likely to be needed in the near future. You should make personal efforts to find and enroll such men. In this effort you can and should enlist volunteer assistance from patriotic citizens in your community.

#### The Functions of the Reserve.

"As its name implies, the United States Public Service Reserve is not an agency to secure immediate employment for its members. It aims to have on hand a reserve of available men who, while staying at their posts in the industrial life of the country, stand ready to go when the Government notifies them that they can be of greater service elsewhere.

"All labor, of any kind, if industrially and patriotically performed, is valuable to the nation as a whole in these days of strain. A scurrying of men from one employment to another in search of something different to do is harmful in the extreme. The best place for most men is where they are. Their duty is fully performed if they enroll for service, work energetically at their present tasks until the Government wants them to do something else, and then respond to the call."

For men who want immediate jobs they are referred to the nearest office of the United States Employment Service which has offices established throughout the country, six offices being established in West Virginia.

The United States Public Service Reserve and the United States Employment Service work together in supplying essential industries with

the men required to perform the necessary work in order that there shall be no curtailment of production. Plants working exclusively on war material are given preference, while those working partly on war material are rated according to their output for Government use.

Community Labor Boards have been organized in the various industrial communities, each board being composed of three members, one member representing employers, one member representing the employees, and the third member neither classed as employer nor employee. Their duties are numerous and they have supervision over the classification of work, as to being essential or non-essential and to place men in industries that have to do with the winning of the war.

There is also a State Advisory Board which has jurisdiction over the Community Labor Boards and it is through the Advisory Board—after suggestions are received as to whom would be best suited to serve—that the Community Labor Boards are appointed.

Howard S. Jarrett, Chief Clerk State Bureau of Labor, served as Clerk of the United States Public Service Reserve and Miss Nelle C. Schaeffer, stenographer of the Bureau of Labor, served as stenographer for the Reserve.

In addition to the appointment as Federal State Director of the United States Public Service Reserve, Mr. Montgomery was commissioned as the official inspector for all government plants and factories engaged on war work within the State. This commission, conferred upon the Commissioner of Labor, carries with it the authority to enter and make inspection of government owned plants and plants that have government contracts. The authority given under the commission is similar to the powers vested in the Commissioner by the State labor laws. He is further empowered with authority to enforce all contracts that may be entered into by the government with any of the State's industries.

County Directors and Enrollment Agents of the United States Public Service Reserve and the State Advisory Board and Community Labor Boards are as follows:

#### COUNTY DIRECTORS UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVICE RESERVE

Barbour—Wm. T. George, Philippi.	Mingo—A. L. Steele, Williamson.
Berkeley—Gray Silver, Martinsburg.	Monongalia—Edward M. Grant, Morgantown.
Boone—S. E. Bradley, Madison.	Monroe—A. S. Johnston, Union.
Braxton—Judge Jake Fisher, Sutton.	Morgan—W. H. Webster, Berkeley Springs.
Brooke—Robert Cash, Follansbee.	McDowell—Wm. Luckie, Welch.
Cabell—J. G. Wilson, Huntington.	Nicholas—C. T. Wilson, Richwood.
Calhoun—A. E. Weaver, Grantville.	Ohio—Fred W. Sonderman, Wheeling.
Clay—Rev. Thomas Fletcher, Clay.	Pendleton—B. H. Hiner, Franklin.
Doddridge—Hiram Hutson, West Union.	Pleasants—Ross Wells, St. Marys.
Fayette—T. J. Davis, Montgomery.	Pocahontas—Geo. W. Sharp, Marlinton.
Gilmer—B. W. Craddock, Glenville.	Preston—D. K. Mason, Kingswood.
Grant—L. J. Forman, Petersburg.	Putnam—C. E. Copen, Winfield.
Greenbrier—John S. Crawford, Lewisburg.	Raleigh—J. H. Hatcher, Beckley.
Hampshire—C. W. Haines, Romney.	Randolph—Thaddeus Fritt, Elkins.
Hancock—R. M. Brown, New Cumberland.	Ritchie—M. L. Weckley, Pennsylvania.
Hardy—John R. Baker, Wardensville.	Roane—W. A. Carpenter, Spencer.
Harrison—Vance E. Randolph, Clarksburg.	Summers—James H. Miller, Jr., Hinton.
Jackson—C. C. Stants, Ripley.	Taylor—Benj. F. Sayre, Grafton.
Jefferson—Chas. A. Johnson, Charles Town.	Tucker—H. F. Colebank, Parsons.
Kanawha—Thomas Cairns, Charleston.	Tyler—O. C. Carter, Middlebourne.
Lewis—Chas. P. Swint, Weston.	Upshur—A. J. Zickafoose, Buckhannon.
Lincoln—Grant Creameans, Hamlin.	Wayne—J. S. Crossen, Kenova.
Logan—Ira P. Hager, Logan.	Webster—James W. White, Webster Springs.
Marion—P. D. Buston, Monongah.	Wetzel—Sylvester Myers, New Martinsville.
Marshall—Everett F. Moore, Moundsville.	Wirt—Joseph Gray, Elizabeth.
Mason—B. F. Gibbs, Pt. Pleasant.	Wood—C. W. Bogo, Parkersburg.
Mercer—P. S. Reaves, Bluefield.	Wyoming—Rice Cook, Pineville.
Mineral—W. W. Long, Keyser.	

## ENROLLMENT AGENTS UNITED STATES PUBLIC SERVICE RESERVE, IN WEST VIRGINIA, BY COUNTIES

**Barbour**

G. M. Knaggs, Junior.  
J. W. Montgomery, Moatsville.

R. E. Talbott, Philippi.  
J. M. Ferrill, Belington.

**Berkeley**

John L. Bateman, Martinsburg.  
John H. McBride, Gerrardstown.

I. N. Woods, Hedgesville.  
Walter W. Trout, Martinsburg.

**Boone**

Ernest E. Coon, Seth.  
O. E. Elkins, Peytona.  
G. E. Berry, Danville.  
Wm. Wallace, Julian.

C. M. Morton, Clothier.  
J. E. Lewis, Peytona.  
W. W. Nelson, Turtle Creek.  
S. B. Tyree, Clothier.

**Braxton**

Fred L. Fox, Sutton.  
R. M. Jankey, Gassaway.  
Geo. O. Baker, Cutlips.  
S. J. Long, Frametown.

F. K. Johnson, Burnsville.  
J. Lee Given, Jennings.  
W. F. Morrison, Sutton.

**Brooke**

K. C. Brashear, Wellsburg.  
Robt. Cash, Follansbee.  
D. F. Jones, Bethany.

L. A. Diller, Follansbee.  
C. A. Morgan, Follansbee.  
Arthur Watkins, Follansbee.

**Cabell**

S. B. Dean, Huntington.  
Albert R. Fields, Milton.  
H. C. Melrose, Barboursville.  
Jack Smith, (Guyandotte) Huntington.

E. W. Bush, Huntington.  
R. S. Douthat, Huntington.  
W. J. Murphy, Huntington.  
Ray C. Cottle, Huntington.

**Calhoun**

R. C. J. Gainor, Arnoldsburg.  
W. J. Sturm, Hur.

P. A. Board, Cremo.

**Clay**

J. J. Morton, Lizemore.  
Geo. W. Ball, Bic Otter.  
J. G. Pugh, Bentree.

C. M. Thompson, Elkhurst.  
L. D. Belcher, Clay.

**Doddridge**

A. J. Zinn, Toll Gate.  
G. B. Picott, Central Station.  
Walter Smith, Center Point.  
Dr. C. L. Pearey, New Milton.

A. F. McCue, West Union.  
H. J. Cahill, Smithton.  
Alradon Stutler, Sherwood.

**Fayette**

R. J. Stegall, Fayetteville.  
R. W. Rader, Winona.  
J. W. Cavendish, Rainelle.  
C. A. Kincaid, Oak Hill.  
J. Oscar Allen, Mt. Hope.  
R. A. White, Layland.  
G. R. Blizzard, Edmond.  
J. H. Sprouse, Minden.

F. D. Brumbeller, Thurmond.  
Holly Clayton, Ansted.  
Geo. Vickers, Minden.  
David McDonald, Scarbro.  
W. H. Bess, Thayer.  
John Alderman, Powellton.  
Matthew Scott, Layland.

**Gilmer**

Dr. J. G. Roberts, Normantown.  
B. W. Craddock, Glenville.

J. C. Lawson, Sandyfork.

**Grant**

D. P. Hendrickeen, Petersburg.  
C. E. Vossler, Maysville.  
Chas. Head, Mt. Storm.

M. Aronhalt, Gormanania.  
James Nugent, Bayard.

**Greenbrier**

R. C. Slaughter, Alderson.  
W. B. Hines, White Sulphur Springs.  
Wm. B. Blake, Jr., Roncoverte.

J. E. Smith, Rainelle.  
C. W. Burr, Williamsburg.  
S. P. Preston, Lewisburg.

C. W. Haines, Romney.  
J. A. Watring, Hanging Rock.  
Maurice Scanlon, Three Churches.

R. R. Hobbs, New Cumberland.  
O. O. Allison, Chester.  
Geo. W. Thomas, Weirton.

Jos. T. Frey, Wardensville.  
Geo. T. Leatherman, Old Fields.  
W. B. Wilkins, Needmore.

John L. Jacob, Clarksburg.  
J. J. Crews, Clarksburg.  
F. T. Willis, Lumberport.  
Robt. E. Lee, Shinnston.  
John W. Carpenter, Salem.  
Chas. W. Lynch, West Milford.  
Norman P. Sutton, Bridgeport.  
W. D. Nutter, Lost Creek.

A. E. Bartels, Ravenswood.  
E. D. Denning, Ravenswood.  
R. C. Hutchinson, Sandyville.

Chas. A. Johnson, Charles Town.  
Chas. D. Wysong, Shepherdstown.  
O. L. Watson, Ranson.  
Jos. Ketzner, Bolivar.

W. L. Smith, Charleston.  
J. L. Pauley, Charleston.  
Frank Keeney, Charleston.  
Edw. F. Davis, Charleston.  
Fred Mooney, Charleston.  
D. C. Lovett, Charleston.  
A. Selders, St. Albans.  
W. T. Turner, St. Albans.  
J. E. Hartley, St. Albans.  
E. F. Vandine, Sissonville.  
J. H. Blount, Jr., Putney.  
C. W. Baker, Olcott.

F. G. Orr, Weston.  
J. W. Simson, Weston.  
Geo. B. Waggoner, Jane Lew.  
G. B. Marsh, Roanoke.

A. F. Black, West Hamlin.  
M. B. Vinson, West Hamlin.

A. J. Fowler, Chapmansville.  
Glen N. Rowe, Big Creek.  
Chas. Hall, Amherstdale.  
Geo. M. Jones, Lundale.

Jas. R. Phelps, Fairmont.  
W. D. Straight, Fairmont.  
J. W. Barrack, Mannington.  
H. C. Anderson, Mannington.  
W. H. Coontz, Fairview.  
P. D. Burton, Monongah.  
L. N. Satterfield, Monongah.  
Geo. Jarrett, Watson.

#### Hampshire

H. W. Veach, Purgitsville.  
J. W. Starnes, Springfield.  
Robt. W. Baird, Romney.

#### Hancock

F. B. Lawrence, Newell.  
J. H. Cundiff, Chester.

#### Hardy

B. F. Heishman, Baker.  
C. U. Fouts, Purgitsville.

#### Harrison

G. T. Williamson, Wallace.  
Ira C. Gibson, Wallace.  
E. B. Templeman, Clarksburg.  
D. W. Hannis, Adamston.  
G. K. Bell, Clarksburg.  
Carl B. Johnson, Clarksburg.  
C. B. Wycoff, Clarksburg.

#### Jackson

Geo. E. Straley, Ripley.  
J. S. Dunlap, Cottageville.

#### Jefferson

J. W. Lynch, Halltown.  
Chas. H. Bragg, Harpers Ferry.  
E. E. Cooke, Charles Town.

#### Kanawha

E. P. Cobb, Clendenin.  
E. B. Norton, Cedar Grove.  
O. Commack, Winifrede.  
R. G. Dillard, Chelyan.  
Will Goodwin, Malden.  
Van G. Bannister, Eskdale.  
E. See Day, Handley.  
R. J. Commack, Marmet.  
W. A. Fox, Mammoth.  
W. R. Hill, Kayford.  
Henry Pritt, Blakeley.  
Frank D. Fletcher, Bunbar.

#### Lewis

C. B. Westfall, Ireland.  
Geo. W. Blair, Crawford.  
T. A. Whelan, Weston.

#### Lincoln

W. L. Austin, Garretts Bend.  
C. E. Burns, Hamlia.

#### Logan

G. W. Altizer, Accoville.  
H. B. Browning, Logan.  
H. S. Gay, Jr., Logan.

#### Marion

J. L. Parrish, Worthington.  
C. C. Arnett, Rivesville.  
P. H. Pitzer, Mannington.  
Andrew McGill, Fairmont.  
Samuel Frum, Fairmont.  
W. P. Watkins, Fairmont.  
G. P. Hunter, Fairmont.

**Marshall**

Evan G. Roberts, Moundsville.  
 S. E. Allison, Moundsville.  
 Paul Roidel, Benwood.  
 C. S. Montgomery, Moundsville.  
 Harry Elbin, Cameron.

Chas. R. Lowe, McMechen.  
 C. S. Shaffer, McMechen.  
 Geo. Burkett, Benwood.  
 C. C. Wright, Moundsville.

**Mason**

E. C. Riddle, Clifton.  
 J. M. Hensley, Clifton.  
 Criss Weiss, Mason City.

H. G. Porter, Hogsett.  
 B. S. Smithers, Hogsett.

**Mercer**

L. E. Thompson, Bluefield.  
 F. J. Dye, Matoaka.  
 Dr. J. S. Holroyd, Athens.  
 E. S. Baker, Bramwell.

J. W. Snyder, Bluefield.  
 L. H. Duncan, Bluefield.  
 W. H. Taylor, Princeton.

**Mineral**

A. S. Cosner, Piedmont.  
 P. W. Harris, Elk Garden.  
 John H. Payne, Ridgeley.

W. W. Freilock, Piedmont.  
 Thos. A. Dixon, Keyser.  
 E. J. Cheshire, Piedmont.

**Mingo**

Elihu Boggs, Williamson.  
 A. D. Dickey, Matewan.  
 P. M. Stafford, Thacker.

T. J. Meade, Naugatuck.  
 J. B. McClure, Chattoahoy.  
 E. F. Randolph, Williamson.

**Monongalia**

D. A. Anderson, Morgantown.  
 C. T. Emery, Blacksburg.  
 George DeGarmo, Wadestown.  
 W. S. Tennant, Mooresville.

C. W. Downey, Little Falls.  
 W. A. Kirtley, Morgantown.  
 Thos. Ray Dille, Morgantown.  
 Geo. J. Graeber, 670 Beechurst Ave., Morgantown.

**Monroe**

John S. Taylor, Peterstown.  
 C. W. Thompson, Red Sulphur Springs.

W. H. Huffman, Sweet Springs.  
 Shelton Clark, Union.

**Morgan**

W. D. Dawson, Berkeley Springs.

P. E. Nixon, Paw Paw.

**McDowell**

T. W. Edwards, Welch.  
 R. L. Page, Berwind.  
 W. H. Heuseman, Anawalt.  
 H. A. McCoy, Twin Branch.

E. G. Wood, Gary.  
 W. O. Lambert, Crumpler.  
 D. J. F. Strother, Welch.

**Nicholas**

W. M. Halbert, Richwood.  
 P. N. Wiseman, Summersville.  
 A. P. Johnson, Leipsy.  
 D. M. Clerc, Vaughan.  
 A. F. McCutcheon, Zela.

A. H. Black, Curtin.  
 A. N. Beckenridge, Summersville.  
 T. W. Brown, Richwood.  
 A. C. Bryant, Richwood.

**Ohio**

Walter B. Hilton, Wheeling.  
 Edw. Simms, Wheeling.  
 John H. Wells, Wheeling.  
 Geo. A. Laughlin, Wheeling.  
 Geo. H. Grodhaus, Elm Grove.  
 C. H. Elberts, Warwood.  
 Robt. Lec Boyd, Wheeling.  
 Earnest Kumm, Wheeling.

Thos. Prysock, Wheeling.  
 Chas. Moore, Wheeling, Care Fire Dept.  
 John Ritz, Wheeling.  
 Wm. Schell, Wheeling.  
 J. M. Peters, Wheeling.  
 Wm. Kitson, Wheeling.  
 A. H. Crumley, Wheeling.

**Pendleton**

Eugene Keister, Upper Tract.

A. J. Helmick, Circlesville.

**Pleasants**

Holly Simmons, St. Marys.  
 R. G. Anderson, Hebron.

D. M. Gibbs, Belmont.

J. B. Sulton, Dunmore.  
A. A. Sharp, Frost.  
F. T. Larue, Hillsboro.

Robt. A. Orr, Kingwood.  
Jason Riggers, Independence.  
M. F. Walls, Albright.  
Floyd Cale, Bruceeton Mills.  
W. D. R. Annan, Newburg.

J. M. Henson, Winfield.  
Karl K. Scott, Buffalo.  
T. W. Steele, Plymouth.  
L. O. Hogges, Hurricane.

Jackson Smith, Beckley.  
J. R. Gilmore, Beckley.  
A. T. McHale, Dorothy.  
J. F. Brooks, Lester.  
J. W. Pettry, Whitesville.  
Clayton Cooke, Tams.

W. J. Wildering, Elkins.  
J. S. Brown, Elkins.  
L. B. McLaughlin, Beverly.  
Forest Hutton, Huttonsville.

Judge Homer B. Woods, Harrisville.  
A. G. Strickler, Ellenboro.

R. L. Ferrell, Looneyvillo.  
Fred E. Craig, Reedy.  
Dr. P. F. Marks, Walton.

E. C. Miller, Hinton.  
A. P. Lowrey, Talcott.  
M. T. Montgomery, Turo.  
S. H. Stover, Clayton.

Guy E. Williams, Flemington.  
O. J. Selvy, Simpson.  
C. T. Bartlett, Grafton.  
W. B. Cruise, Grafton.

A. D. W. Strickler, Parsons.  
Russell Morris, Davis.  
C. W. Mincar, Hendricks.  
Dr. A. E. Clavert, St. George.

Wm. Orr, Shirley.  
J. L. Fish, Sistersville.  
Walter Sugden, Sistersville.

E. W. Martin, Buckhannon.  
O. B. Lanham, Queens.

O. J. Rife, Wayne.  
T. T. McDougal, Ceredo.  
J. Miller Jackson, Kenova.

#### Pocahontas

J. W. Godsell, Durbin.  
J. H. Buzzard, Huntersville.

#### Preston

C. B. Linger, Terra Alta.  
Dr. A. C. Scherr, Eglon.  
Chas. Messenger, Austen.  
Edw. Gustkey, Independence.  
Claud Montgomery, Tunnelton.

#### Putnam

E. C. Jordan, Frasiere Bottom.  
R. E. Santrock, Poca, R. F. D. 1.  
Hobart Cundiff, Plymouth.  
S. P. Alderman, Black Betsey.

#### Raleigh

E. L. Dinkler, Raleigh.  
C. G. Hedrick, Beckley.  
Thos. R. Cooper, Eccles.  
Mote Thompson, Eccles.  
C. L. Noble, Sullivan.

#### Randolph

J. J. King, Ellamore.  
Chas. Skidmore, Kerns.  
Robt. Vogal, Pickens.

#### Ritchie

Van A. Zeverly, Csiro.  
L. C. Foster, Pennsboro.

#### Roane

J. O. Ellmore, Tariff.  
W. E. Duling, Spencer.

#### Summers

W. C. Keaton, Farley.  
E. C. Eagle, Hinton.  
F. F. Light, Hinton.  
C. E. Pitzer, Hinton.

#### Taylor

Howard H. Holt, Grafton.  
C. W. Steele, Grafton.  
Joe Feeney, Flemington.

#### Tucker

H. W. Arbogast, Jenningsston.  
Harry L. Best, Davis.  
Chas. McIntire, Thomas.

#### Tyler

J. J. McKay, Sistersville.  
G. W. Robinson, Wick.

#### Upshur

E. C. Brooks, Frenchton.  
L. C. Haymond, Rock Cave.

#### Wayne

Levi Jackson, East Lynn.  
Henry Hensley.

**Webster**

W. F. Hallister, Cowen.

M. D. Morton, Camden-on-Gauley.

**Wetzel**W. B. Durbin, Hundred.  
J. Friend Alley, Pine Grove.  
S. Blair, Jacksonburg.  
B. A. Pyles, Littleton.R. W. Loucks, Smithfield.  
W. A. Stackpole, Pine Grove.  
I. D. Morgan, New Martinsville.**Wirt**

E. A. Merrill, Newark.

H. F. Pell, Creston.

**Wood**Frank C. Treadway, Parkersburg.  
Frank Markey, Parkersburg.  
John Porter, Parkersburg.  
P. R. Stout, Parkersburg.  
J. M. Clark, Parkersburg.  
C. E. Pahl, Parkersburg.  
Lyle L. Jones, Parkersburg.M. R. Lowther, Parkersburg.  
Forest Knight, Parkersburg.  
Dr. W. T. Cline, Williamstown.  
J. E. White, Belleville.  
F. S. Herlinger, Williamstown.  
C. F. Mehl, Parkersburg.  
George E. Kent, Parkersburg.**Wyoming**Grover C. Worrell, Mullens.  
F. M. Lee, Alpoca.  
Bartley Beavers, Baileyville.Lane Blankenship, Justice.  
J. Clayton Cook, Toneyfork.  
F. W. Grover, Herndon.**State Advisory and Community Labor Boards.**

STATE ADVISORY BOARD.—L. B. Spaun, Federal Director of the United States Employment Service; Samuel B. Montgomery, Federal State Director U. S. Public Service Reserve; J. G. Bradley, President West Virginia Coal Operators' Association; Chas. C. Woods, Secretary-Treasurer Wheeling Mould & Foundry Company; Pat F. Gatens, International Board Member United Mine Workers of America; J. L. Pauley, Secretary West Virginia Federation of Labor.

**Community Labor Boards.**

ZONE No. 1.—Charleston Community Labor Board.—Kanawha, Nicholas, Putnam, Gilmer, Clay, Braxton and Fayette county up to Fayette Junction. Thos. Cairns, Chairman, U. S. Employment Service; David Dick, representing employes; George H. Kettmann, representing workers.

ZONE No. 2.—Wheeling Community Labor Board.—Ohio, Marshall and Wetzel counties. Fred W. Sonderman, Chairman, United States Employment Service; Hugh S. Brady, representing employers; E. Demer Nickerson, representing workers.

ZONE No. 3.—Huntington Community Labor Board.—Cabell, Mason, Lincoln and Wayne counties. J. G. Wilson, Chairman, U. S. Employment Service; H. A. Zeller, representing employers; J. H. Bond, representing workers.

ZONE No. 4.—Bluefield Community Labor Board.—Mercer, McDowell and Wyoming counties. P. S. Reaves, Chairman, U. S. Employment Service; W. C. Easley, representing employers; Sam Dudley Edwards, representing workers.

ZONE No. 5.—Clarksburg Community Labor Board.—Harrison, Doddridge, Lewis, Upshur, Barbour and Webster counties. Vance E. Randolph, Chairman, U. S. Employment Service; Percy Byrd, representing employers; George K. Bell, representing workers.

ZONE No. 6.—Keyser Community Labor Board.—Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Mineral, Hardy, Grant, Pendleton and Randolph counties. W. W. Long, Chairman, U. S. Public Service Reserve; James E. Leps, representing employers; M. R. Herndon, representing workers.

ZONE No. 7.—Grafton Community Labor Board.—Taylor and Preston counties. B. F. Sayre, Chairman, U. S. Public Service Reserve; O. C. Noble, representing employers; Lawrence V. Atha, representing workers.

ZONE No. 8.—Fairmont Community Labor Board.—Marion county. Sam R. Nuzum, Chairman, U. S. Public Service; W. L. Hutchinson, representing employers; J. R. Phelps, representing workers.

ZONE No. 9.—Morgantown Community Labor Board.—Monongalia county. E. M. Grant, Chairman, U. S. Public Service Reserve; W. E. Hunter, representing employers; J. S. Waters, representing workers.

ZONE No. 10.—Parkersburg Community Labor Board.—Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Ritchie, Pleasants, Roane, Calhoun and Tyler counties. C. W. Boso, Chairman, U. S. Public Service Reserve; M. J. Rathbone, representing employers; J. W. Deem, representing workers.

ZONE No. 11.—Beckley Community Labor Board.—Raleigh, Summers, Monroe, Greenbrier, Pocahontas and upper Fayette county. J. M. Hatcher, Chairman, U. S. Public Service Reserve; Boyd Carter, representing employers; J. R. Gilmore, representing workers.

ZONE No. 12.—Logan Community Board.—Logan, Mingo and Boone counties. Ira P. Hager, Chairman, U. S. Public Service Reserve; B. L. Flynn, representing employers; Sidney Hager, representing workers.

## GOVERNMENT EXPLOSIVE REGULATIONS.

By EDWIN M. GILKESON,

Explosive Inspector for West Virginia.

"The Explosive Act" passed by Congress October 6th, 1917, was "a war measure"—a law passed to safeguard life and property. The act was amended July 1st, 1918, limiting the sale, possession and use of platinum, iridium and palladium and compounds thereof. Explosives and platinum, under the law, now cannot be manufactured, purchased, sold, handled or possessed "with rare exceptions" until a Government license has been secured. The Government needs platinum and the like badly, and under the law proposes to restrict the general use of the same.

Explosives are a great menace to life and property and none except those licensed can handle the stuff "except in infinitesimal amounts where there is absolutely no danger." "Keep explosives out of the hands of malefactors," is our slogan, and to do this our chief concern is the magazines or depositories, and we are working with might and main to see to it that these depositories are of good strong construction, bullet proof, &c., with hinges, hasps, locks, &c., of the most improved type.

We have an Advisory Committee that is most helpful in the administration of the law—made up of good strong men in the various walks of life,



coal men, insurance men, educators, State mine inspectors, chiefs of police, druggists, &c. Following are the names and home addresses of the members of our committee:

J. W. REED, Fairmont,	SAMUEL DAVIS, Huntington,
R. P. DEVAN, Charleston,	C. R. TITLOW, Morgantown,
EARL A. HENRY, Clifton,	M. E. KENT, Eccles,
F. W. SHIRER, Wheeling,	WILLIAM VINSON, Huntington,
F. O. HARRIS, Cannelton,	JOHN E. MILLER, Huntington,
	SAMUEL BRADY, Fairmont.

We have gotten in touch with men of affairs in almost every community or city in the State. Police departments, prosecuting attorneys, mayors, sheffs, county clerks, the superintendents of our coal mines, the chief mine inspector and his nineteen deputies, and the United States officers, hold themselves in readiness to render us any service in their power. One of the most helpful agencies is that of the United States Licensors, and through them, especially, we are kept well advised as to the happenings in West Virginia. Our State, next to Pennsylvania, is the largest producer of bituminous coal in the United States, and it goes without saying that we are among the very largest users of explosives. So far we have been quite lucky and have had no serious or sad catastrophes chargeable to the improper use of explosives, but we must continually keep on the watch tower—"Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty." If we can keep our coal operators at work, our manufacturing plants undisturbed and our great transportation lines uninterrupted, we shall at the close of this cruel war have the feeling present with us that we have stood behind the boys at the front.

### THE SCHOOLS IN THE WAR.

By J. F. MARSH,

Secretary State Board of Regents.

The schools of West Virginia did not wait to be drafted, but from the beginning of the war volunteered their services. Since the educational system was the one organization directly in touch with all of the people of the State it was one of the most powerful agencies for putting the citizens and our national leaders into touch with each other, and in getting statewide action upon all war demands. The following synopsis indicates some of the work done by our schools in the great emergency, although the reports cover only a small percentage of the actual service rendered.

#### War Campaigns.

The first Food Pledge Campaign was directed by a member of the State Department of Schools and carried on almost entirely through the teachers and pupils of the State. In spite of the misunderstandings at that early state of the war, the educational campaign resulted in about 125,000 personal pledges for food conservation. A large number of the county

food administrators are school men. In the winter of 1918, the schools responded to the call to tag the schools of the state in the interests of fuel conservation and responded effectively. Through a special fuel conservation day set apart by the government, the schools were again used by the fuel administration in the fall of 1918. In a great measure the schools became the center of campaigns for war charities like the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. smileage books, and for the organization of war savings societies, Junior Red Cross et cetera. The actual accomplishments in some of these fields will be noted below

#### Liberty Loan.

In the beginning this great business undertaking was carried on without much reference to the schools, but as more loans were called for, the schools were called upon more and more until the Fourth Loan when a Liberty Loan Day was set apart for the schools on which a special program sent to all teachers by the State Superintendent was rendered, with the school house as the center of a rally that brought the loan to the attention of all citizens. Practically every teacher in the State owns a liberty bond, the aggregate being estimated at \$1,000,000.00.

#### War Savings.

Thrift stamps and war savings stamps offered the school children a definite opportunity to give their savings to the use of the Government. According to reports to July 1, 1918, our schools had 1550 War Savings Societies with a membership of 40,000, and purchases aggregating \$602,806.50. The State Director expects to have 6000 societies in the schools by Nov. 15, 1918, with a corresponding increase in sale of stamps.

#### Red Cross.

About 50,000 pupils became members of the Junior Red Cross during the year 1917-18. Some idea of the great amount of the work done in the schools through this organization can be given by reference to the fact that more than 2000 garments were made for refugees, and 85,146 articles for camp supplies were made and forwarded to national headquarters by our schools. The manual training department of the high schools made much furniture for Red Cross Houses.

#### Food Production and Conservation.

Nearly all of the schools of the State had War Gardens or caused increased production in home gardens. About 25,000 boys and girls joined the agricultural club army each being pledged to produce food for a soldier. Definite food conservation lessons were given in 84 high schools, and production and conservation propaganda carried by teachers and pupils to every nook and corner of the state.

## Teaching Mechanics for Soldiers.

Through evening classes in high schools, the State vocational board acting under the authority of the Federal Smith-Hughes Act offered training in mechanics to several hundred conscripts many of whom are now doing expert service in the army. To date (Oct. 28, 1918) classes have been organized at Charleston, Huntington and Parkersburg. The following list of classes reported to July 1, 1918 shows the nature of this service:

## Wheeling war classes:

Chauffeurs .....	34	enrolled
Sheet Metal working .....	17	"
Engine Repair .....	45	"
Airplane Carpentry .....	24	"
Ignition and Magneto Repair .....	28	"
Oxy-Acetylene Welding .....	25	"
	Total	173

## Parkersburg war classes.

Radio-Buzzer .....	11	enrolled
Gas Engine and Motor .....	17	"
Oxy-Acetylene Welding .....	12	"
Forge Work .....	12	"
	Total	52

## War Work of Higher Educational Institutions.

It is impossible, in this brief article, to give an adequate idea of the win-the-war work accomplished by our state educational institutions. In short, they took strong leadership in the activities enumerated above, and in others suited to their respective equipment and places in the state organization. Their reduced attendance attests to their direct contribution in men and the complete history of West Virginia's part in the world war will show many honored names and conspicuous services to the credit of our higher institutions of learning.

The position and equipment of our State University made it possible for it to render unusual service in the crisis. The College of Agriculture through the extension department did much to "speed up" production, reports showing an increase in acreage in 1917 for potatoes 9,000 acres; for wheat, 63,000 acres; and for corn 235,000 acres. The farmers were thoroughly mobilized through this department.

The college of engineering aided by the department of physics gave training in war mechanics and science to 167 draftees during the year 1917-18; and, as this is being written, the University as a whole is almost a military camp where a contract to train 700 collegiate students, 60 naval reservists and 800 more men in the vocational section is being carried

out. The high standards of the military department before the war came to us made it possible for our University to furnish a large quota of officers and trained soldiers for active service.

The members of the faculties of our educational institutions, and our leading school men throughout the state have rendered high grade service as investigators, speakers, and specialists in many fields.

#### Private and Denominational Institutions in Line.

In all of the activities discussed in this article, the private and denominational institutions of the State have responded generously, turning their equipment, students, teachers and high spirit to good account. Bethany College, West Virginia Wesleyan College, and Davis and Elkins College each has a student army training corps being trained in military tactics and in allied academic subjects under government contract.

#### German Language Ousted.

During our first year in the war the pupils in our schools almost eliminated the German language by failing to elect it as a study. Later, the state board of education, by official action, dropped it from the high schools and the state board of regents, the heads of the schools assenting, ordered the discontinuance of the study of German in the higher state educational institutions. Thus, in 1917-18, no pupil from the kindergarten to the University was studying the language of our enemy, but a greatly increased number were studying French and Spanish in preparation for the new and better times.

#### War Work In Course of Study.

The State Board of Education, by order, made Junior Red Cross work a part of the regular course of study for which school credit may be given. Much of the study in arithmetic, spelling, writing, history, geography, agriculture, and home economics is being based upon the war. One third of the time of the teachers institutes of 1918 was given to the discussion of the schools and the war, and the teachers are now at work on a special reading circle book on the same subject. The schools are indeed mobilized.

From the primary grades to the post-graduate class of our University our schools have lined up in scores of activities in the interest of a high morale at home and in the fighting forces, and have contributed substantial services in the interest of the ideals taught in the public schools of America.



**MRS. LIVIA SIMPSON POFFENBARGER, OF CHARLESTON**  
**Chairman Woman's Liberty Loan Committee for West Virginia**

## WOMEN IN THE WAR.

BY LIVIA SIMPSON POFFENBARGER

(MRS. GEORGE POFFENBARGER)

The story of West Virginia's war activities would be but half told were no record made of the services of the women of the state. It did not take the declaration of the Congress of the United States to induct them into war. When the message of the invasion of Belgium by the brutal Hun and the story of devastated cities, towns, hamlets and homes was made known and as from day to day came tidings of the desecration of women, the mutilation of the aged, and that of the women and children, the heart and soul of the women of America was wrung as never before. Then was there no greater awakening of sympathy and latent power than that of the women of West Virginia.

The women of the State, outside of their church affiliation knew little of organizations and therefore little of the power of concerted action. Their first wholesale introduction thereto was when the great American Red Cross reached out its hands, not only to aid the stricken ones of Europe, but in pleading to all America to enlist. Nowhere did that appeal touch a greater vibrant chord than in West Virginia.

The record of the work of the American Red Cross is written upon the pages of American history. In it, West Virginia will engross its full share of space. The priceless record has been engraved upon the grateful hearts of those sick and wounded in hospitals or camps. Therein the pillow of the dying has been smoothed and ministering human hearts have accompanied in spirit to the river, those who passed the Stygian waters far from home and loved ones. Or if left wounded on the battlefield, it was the Red Cross volunteer who went out even to the cannon's mouth, that he might gather up the wounded and bear them to safety and if possible, to restoration. If, however, it be the wisdom of a Divine Providence that on the field of honor, the life of our own or of that of our Allies, should have been offered up as the supreme sacrifice, then it was that a member of the Red Cross established identity and set in Flanders Field, or elsewhere, a cross, that "Row on row should mark their place," until a grateful nation shall bring their sacred dust back home to mingle with that of their kindred. These have been the ministrations, not only of men, but of women. To this West Virginia has contributed her full share. The honored names of these women are a part of the country's records, whether they be Red Cross nurses or in other well established fields of the Red Cross service.

Today in every county, city and hamlet is found organized a Red Cross society, chapter or auxiliary. The Red Cross insignia is not only eloquent but one of honor. Nor has any badge ever been worn more proudly than that of the Red Cross upon its field of white.

## Efficient Service by Red Cross.

No service has ever been given so ungrudgingly as that which has fashioned the hospital garment, prepared the surgical dressings, or knitted until the "wee sma" hours or employing each available moment that the

boys "over there," or at home, or in cantonments might be made comfortable, safe, restored and returned.

The American Red Cross organization is directed first through the National head at Washington, thence through divisional headquarters. That of the Potomac is the one through which the work of West Virginia is directed. Therein be it said to the everlasting credit of West Virginia, her record is a proud one. In it is preserved not only the name of every incorporated American Red Cross Society of the counties and cities of the State, but of each chapter, auxiliary and individual member thereof. West Virginia more than holds her quota of memberships in the United States.

The woman in West Virginia who holds place on the Potomac Divisional Board is Mrs. O. I. Woodley of the city of Huntington.

West Virginia has been more than generous. She has been magnanimous in contributing to each of the National Red Cross drives. She has, too, made notable donations of service, buildings and equipment, the recounting of which would do the state proud.

West Virginia has not only prepared and delivered for war, but will meet bravely and efficiently the exigencies following the conclusion of an honorable peace. She is now trained and equipped to meet every emergency that may befall any part of the state in the future, be it flood, fire, mine disaster, famine or epidemic, or to send aid to other states or nations in time of affliction.

Through the Red Cross, the spirit of American women has had a new birth. It will be manifest throughout the years until there shall come that millennium wherein all the nations together shall sing the hallelujahs of peace on earth, good will toward men, when sorrow shall be no more. For the Savior Himself shall have wiped away all tears.

#### Women's Defense Work.

A West Virginia woman was named by the Woman's Division of the Council of National Defense as the State representative of that division. Mrs. Joseph G. Cochran, of Parkersburg, was the woman designated for this important service. She was at the time the President of the Federated Women's Clubs of West Virginia and was also appointed by Governor Cornwell to represent the women's defense work on the Advisory State Council of Defense.

Mrs. Cochran organized practically all of the counties of the State, naming a chairman of the women's defense organization, who in turn enlisted the aid and assistance of many of the prominent women in the several counties.

Probably the strong statewide movement for food conservation that developed in the State in response to the requests of the United States Food Administration was due to the early efforts of the women who under the leadership of Mrs. Cochran and working with the State Council of Defense, conducted the first food pledge campaign in West Virginia.

The patriotic women who conducted this work were face-to-face with problems that were later more thoroughly understood, for when the first food pledge campaign was made, the people almost as a whole were un-

familiar with the need for sending nutritive foods to Europe. The pledge card which the women left at the homes of the people, when signed and forwarded to Washington, pledged the housewife to obey the rules and regulations of the Food Administration. The kitchen card which was later left at these homes, pointed out the way in which the foods of greater nutritive value could be saved and other foods could be used as substitutes. For instance, it was necessary to educate and explain that corn, the great American cereal, could not be sent to France for two reasons, first the people of that nation were unfamiliar with the making of corn bread, and second shipping facilities were so limited that it was necessary to save cargo space, by shipping wheat instead of corn.

In this campaign 80,000 food pledge cards were distributed in the State. Thousands were signed and mailed to Washington and this initial campaign conducted in August, 1917, made the second campaign, conducted in November, much easier.

Mrs. Cochran has been actively interested in all forms of war work and without compensation, even for expenses incurred, attended many patriotic meetings in the State and nation.

#### Kanawha War Relief.

We are privileged to append the report of the Kanawha War Relief by Miss Sue Staunton, whose activities have been made possible because of organized effort and volunteer subscriptions which have resulted in great service. Their channel of entrance to war stricken France has been through the National Surgical Dressings Association of New York now a branch of the American Red Cross. The members of the Kanawha War Relief are almost 100% members of the Red Cross and their organization will be continued.

"The Kanawha War Relief Association was organized in March, 1916. Its object was to assist in every way possible the Entente Allies.

"It was composed of people who were keenly alive to the sufferings and needs of our Allies long before we entered the war and before Charleston had a Red Cross Chapter.

"Until December, 1916, the contributions consisted of money only. The need of hospital and civilian supplies then became most urgent and a work room was opened in the Parish house, 108 Broad Street, with Mrs. G. S. Plumley as its first Chairman.

"A few months later she resigned and Miss Elizabeth Gallaher took her place, followed soon after by Mrs. George Doane, who has ever since given nearly all her time to the work.

"The work has steadily increased. About two hundred women have been actively interested. This includes those who work in the Parish House in the large rooms donated by the Colonial Dames and the Ladies of the Episcopal Church and the outside units.

"The South Charleston unit with Mrs. Wm. Pence, chairman, has done and is still doing fine work. Mrs. Doane, chairman of work rooms, has many able assistants who with her have given much time and energy to the work.

"The motor service unit delivers and collects the work for the outside units. All these units have been much interested and most faithful. Articles to the number of 122,806 have been shipped to France. These include surgical dressings, hospital supplies, sheets, pillow-cases, comfort-pillows, comfort-bags, slings, shirts, pajamas, etc. Much new and second



hand clothing has been sent for the devastated districts of northern France.

"Most of the supplies have been sent through the American Fund for French wounded which has done such wonderful work in France.

"Since our soldiers have been fighting they have cared for many of them in the French hospitals. The Kanawha War Relief is the Charleston committee of this organization.

"Most of its money has been raised by generous contributions of members and friends of the Association and by entertainments given.

"In addition to money subscriptions, much material and many generous gifts for the work rooms have been received.

"A list of money disbursements follows:

Permanent blind relief war fund .....	\$ 445.00
Polish victims relief fund .....	300.00
Commission for relief in Belgium .....	560.00
Serbian relief committee .....	290.00
American commission for Armenian and Syrian relief .....	\$1,196.00
Life's fund (7 babies adopted) .....	511.00
French Soldiers' Tobacco Fund .....	5.00
Literary Digest (Belgian children's fund) .....	410.00
Siberian-American Ambulance Society .....	100.00
War supplies, bandages, sweaters, socks, etc. ....	8,082.56
American society for relief French war orphans .....	10.00
American Red Cross .....	600.00
American woman's war relief fund .....	25.00
Committees of mercy .....	25.00
French tuberculosis war victims fund .....	5.00
American fund for French wounded .....	485.00
Professional classes war relief council .....	10.00
Refugees relief fund .....	75.00
French Heroes' Fund .....	25.00
Hospital under three flags .....	5.00
National allied relief committee .....	20.00

Total disbursements to date ..... \$13,184.56

The officers of the association are:

Miss Sue A. Staunton, president; Mrs. Geore Doane, chairman work rooms; and F. C. Milair, secretary-treasurer.

Executive board—Harrison B. Smith, Mrs. Harrison B. Smith, W. B. Mathews, W. E. Connell, Rabbi Israel Bettan, Henry Sydnor Harrison, Mrs. Montague Blundon (Miss E. C. Gallaher), and Mrs. Gardner S. Plumley are former members of the executive board."

#### Women in Industries.

While statistics are not available as to the number of women of the state, actually engaged in labor during the war, outside of the plants directly contracting with the Government, their work was creditable and indispensable. They entered fields throughout the State releasing so many men for war that it seemed for every man at the front from West Virginia there was a woman in industry. In the county of Wayne, a saw mill was run by women. The great railroads employed them to clean cars and engines, to signal at railroad crossings, to operate telegraphs. The telephone systems of the State, without them would have been paralyzed. They filled the vacancies in stores and shops from which men had gone to the war. They went into the postoffices, banks and offices of profes-

sional business men and corporations. They became trained nurses. In time of distress when the great influenza epidemic swept the state, taking toll far greater than did that of the God of War, there was found the fearless, patient, tender West Virginia woman unflinchingly at her post. Without her efforts the story of death's harvest in West Virginia would have been so ghastly as to astound the world.

With women filling places of men, the servant class was so dispensed with as to leave that class almost negligible and women unused to labor and hardship, not only uncomplainingly did the most laborious work in their homes, cheerfully and uncomplainingly, but found time to do a large share, each of Red Cross or other war work. They found in their new duties that they had within themselves that power which has forever emancipated them from a dependence that heretofore, though unknowingly, had made them largely the slaves of labor. They have so developed as not only to be able for future exigencies but daily every West Virginia woman has well profitted thereby.

With the farmers called to the war, the women went to the field. They drove teams, cultivated the soil, operated tractors, planted and harvested. Without the aid of women the great fruit crops of the eastern panhandle would not have been harvested and the loss would have reached more than the million mark.

The war garden was an adjunct not only of the farmer's wife on a broad scale, but the village one produced enough for each family need and even the city back door had its "pocket handkerchief" garden, so called because it was diminutive, but in it the green stuff grew, so that many toothsome and wholesome supplies were produced.

Canning schools and home demonstrations together with the sagacity and thrift of the American house wife, canned vegetables and fruits and preserved and dried food, not only conserved food, but has been a saving of transportation, whose money value would be difficult to estimate.

They went into the dairy business on a large scale or took over that industry that had been conducted by men who must go to the war. They raised poultry and in such great quantities as to demonstrate that West Virginia is for the first time able, if she choose, to feed herself and that we have resources latent that can be extended so as to produce vast wealth in the future.

When pledges were asked that the women of West Virginia conserve food, the first drive resulted in the pledged enlistment of 30,000 homes, the second of 125,000 homes, but that is only an instance. No slackers were revealed. All the women of the state, not only conserved food and wherever possible, produced food, but they put such thought into its preparation and distribution that the family were bountifully and well fed. A garbage pail became a useless accessory in West Virginia and as unpopular as a pink tea. That the future will profit by this lesson and service is unquestioned.

#### The Third Liberty Loan Campaign.

What was accomplished by the women of West Virginia in the recent Third Liberty Loan campaign is recited by Mrs. George Poffenbarger,

chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee in the following letter to Governor John J. Cornwell, chairman of the State Council of Defense.

Charleston, W. Va., May 25, 1918.

GOVERNOR JOHN J. CORNWELL, Chairman,  
State Council of Defense,  
Charleston, W. Va.

YOUR EXCELLENCY:

At your request, I beg to submit the result of the sale of Liberty Bonds, Third Series, sale concluded night of May 4th, 1918, which follows:

	Subscribers	Amounts
Barbour County.....		50,000.00
Berkeley County.....	601	103,300.00
Braxton County.....	208	50,000.00
Brooke County.....		40,000.00
Cabell County.....		250,000.00
Calhoun County.....	23	4,900.00
Clay County.....	164	14,600.00
Doddridge County.....	351	109,500.00
Fayette County.....		35,700.00
Gilmer County.....		3,700.00
Greenbrier County.....	522	109,450.00
Harrison County.....		175,000.00
Jackson County.....	217	29,000.00
Jefferson County.....	412	113,750.00
Kanawha County.....		113,300.00
Lewis County.....	591	257,850.00
Logan County.....	2110	197,050.00
Marion County.....		1,370,850.00
Marshall County.....	1046	173,650.00
Mason County.....	135	90,300.00
Mercer County.....	589	254,500.00
Mineral County.....	811	62,250.00
Charleston.....	6100	1,976,650.00
Mingo County.....	880	104,700.00
Monongalia County.....	437	118,600.00
Monroe County.....		94,250.00
McDowell County.....		450,000.00
Nicholas County.....	13	3,400.00
Ohio and Wheeling.....	5022	2,050,000.00
Pleasants County.....		20,000.00
Pocahontas County.....		30,000.00
Preston County.....	63	7,000.00
Putnam County.....		100,000.00
Raleigh County.....		102,190.00
Randolph County.....	126	95,050.00
Ritchie County.....	310	96,250.00
Roane County.....		203,900.00
Summers County.....		65,800.00
Taylor County.....	2227	363,050.00
Tyler County.....	320	186,050.00
Webster County.....	150	8,950.00
Wetzel County.....	102	13,300.00
Wood County.....		292,750.00
Wyoming County.....		1,650.00
West Virginia.....		250,000.00
Total.....		\$10,312,300.00

Reports from the various counties were daily referred to Major C. A. Wood of the State Tax Commissioner's Office, which have resulted in above totals and will be made a part of the Treasury Department reports at Washington.

It will be seen that but forty-two counties were reporting. Repeated efforts were made to secure chairmen in all the other counties, but to no avail. In many counties, women worked in conjunction with men's committees or banks and had no separate credits reported. In all the unorganized counties of the state, women bought bonds direct through the banks and in many instances where women were organized, thinking banks

would not otherwise secure the credit, which, of course, was error. Banks report men's and women's credits as a total to Federal Reserve Banks.

In the counties of Hancock, Brooks, Ohio, Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel the Fourth Federal Reserve District, the campaign was directed by Mrs. H. Maynard Kimberland, of Wheeling, my efficient and loyal vice-chairman.

Hancock women reported no sales. The other counties of West Virginia were a part of the Fifth Federal Reserve of Richmond District.

In the forty-two counties in which the women have conducted the Liberty Loan Campaign, the organization from the first was intended to continue until the war is won. The entire number were ready to answer the call of the Red Cross and be directed by the Red Cross Chairman of their several counties of the State.

The following is a list of those organized to direct the Flying Squadron of West Virginia, the "Minute Men", ready to answer the call of the alarm as did the men of 1776. It is a pleasure to have been able to assemble such a body of women and their organized companies, who have given such splendid demonstration already of duty well done.

#### County Organization.

- Barbour—Mrs. J. Hop Woods, Philippi.  
 Berkeley—Mrs. C. W. Link, Martinsburg.  
 Braxton—Mrs. E. G. Rider, Sutton.  
 Brooke—Mrs. Henry Zilliken, Wellsburg.  
 Cabell—Mrs. J. A. Valandingham, Barboursville.  
 Calhoun—Miss Grace Morgan, Altizer.  
 Clay—Mrs. S. H. McLane, Clay.  
 Doddridge—Miss Isabel Maxwell, West Union.  
 Fayette—Miss Julia Vawter, Ansted.  
 Gilmer—Mrs. John E. Arbuckle, Glenville.  
 Greenbrier—Mrs. John C. Dice, Lewisburg.  
 Harrison—Mrs. Olandus, West Clarksburg.  
 Jackson—Mrs. E. C. Smith, Ravenswood.  
 Jefferson—Mrs. H. Getzendanner, Charles Town.  
 Kanawha—Mrs. Garrett T. Fogle, St. Albans.  
 Lewis—Mrs. J. Hoffman Edwards, Weston.  
 Logan—Mrs. G. W. Raike, Logan.  
 Marion—Mrs. J. A. Meredith, Fairmont.  
 Marshall—Mrs. Vera Newman, Moundsville.  
 Mason—Mrs. E. B. Jones, Pt. Pleasant.  
 Mercer—Mrs. Herbert Markle, Bluefield.  
 Mineral—Miss Nan Hepburn, Piedmont.  
 Mingo—Mrs. Joseph B. Straton, Williamson.  
 Monongalia—Mrs. Waitman T. Barbe, Morgantown.  
 Monroe—Mrs. Horace M. Brown, Union.  
 McDowell—Mrs. Luther C. Anderson, Welch.  
 Nicholas—Mrs. K. B. McCue, Muddlety.  
 Ohio—Mrs. J. C. Hupp, Wheeling.  
 Pleasants—Miss Ethel Gorrell, St. Marys.  
 Pocahontas—Miss Lucille McClintic, Marlinton.

Preston—Mrs. C. E. Trembly, Terra Alta.  
 Putnam—Mrs. John W. Miller, Winfield.  
 Randolph—Mrs. D. Hill Arnold, Elkins.  
 Ritchie—Mrs. John Stoops, Pennsboro.  
 Roane—Mrs. H. J. Simmons, Spencer.  
 Summers—Mrs. T. N. Read, Hinton.  
 Taylor—Mrs. Jed W. Robinson, Grafton.  
 Tyler—Mrs. E. A. Durham, Sistersville.  
 Webster—Miss Kinnie C. Lamb, Webster Springs.  
 Wetzell—Mrs. W. H. Miller, New Martinsville.  
 Wood—Mrs. S. H. D. Wise, Parkersburg.

#### City Chairmen.

Cabell—Miss Mary Burke, Huntington.  
 Jefferson—Mrs. C. K. Cavalier, Harpers Ferry.  
 Jefferson—Mrs. E. L. Goldsborough, Shepherdstown.  
 Kanawha—Mrs. George F. Coyle, Charleston.  
 Mercer—Mrs. N. P. Perkins, Princeton.  
 Mercer—Mrs. Edward S. Baker, Bramwell.  
 Ohio—Mrs. Jesse A. Bloch, Wheeling.  
 Taylor—Miss Prudence S. Hinkle, Grafton.  
 Tyler—Mrs. C. B. Riggle, Middlebourne.

I wish to thank every woman and man in the State who has in any way contributed to the success of the Third Liberty Loan Campaign in West Virginia. Especially do I wish to thank those who gave me such valuable aid. No organization ever worked in greater harmony; no women ever displayed greater zeal or patriotism; no campaign was ever more economically waged. Every woman felt it her duty to get money for her country, not to expend it, and the result was marvelous from a financial standpoint.

I am personally grateful for the service West Virginia women have rendered me in the campaign, but the gratification of having done your State, your Nation, and your Country so valuable a service is yours as well as having demonstrated your ability to serve.

It is a matter of congratulation that notwithstanding but forty-two counties were organized and carried the per capita responsibility of the fifty-five counties of the State (and too, this was the first campaign the women of West Virginia have participated in the bond sales), that West Virginia ranks fourth in the United States as is witnessed by the following telegram issued from the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee at Washington, D. C.

"May 15, 1918.—According to reports received to date West Virginia ranks fourth in proportion of women subscription to state quota. Missouri forty-nine and six-tenths per cent.; Kentucky forty-nine and one-tenth per cent.; Alabama forty-six and five-tenths per cent.; West Virginia forty-six and four-tenths per cent. Returns from States vary from one-tenth to over one-third. Congratulations on wonderful work you have accomplished. Will be interested in your final report giving number of subscribers.

Mrs. Geo. Bass, Secy."

It is hoped that ere another campaign for Liberty Bonds rolls around, the women in every county in the State will be in line ready for duty.

It has been a privilege to have worked with the women of West Virginia and the honors rest on all.

Cordially and truly,

LIVIA SIMPSON POFFENBARGER,

[MRS. GEORGE POFFENBARGER]

Chairman Woman's Liberty Loan Committee,  
West Virginia.

#### Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign.

**NATIONAL WOMAN'S LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE**—Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Washington, chairman; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Chicago, vice chairman; Mrs. George Bass, Chicago, secretary; Miss Mary Synon, Chicago, treasurer; Mrs. A. S. Baldwin, Philadelphia; Mrs. Guilford Dudley, Nashville; Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, Chicago; Mrs. George Thacker Guernsey, Independence, Kansas; Mrs. F. L. Higginson, Boston; Mrs. J. O. Miller, Pittsburgh; Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, New York and Mrs. Ella Flagg Young (deceased), Chicago.

**FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT CHAIRMAN**—Fourth, District, Mrs. Frank Milhouser, Cleveland; Fifth district, Mrs. George J. Seay, Richmond.

**STATE CHAIRMAN**—Mrs. George Poffenbarger, Charleston.

**VICE CHAIRMAN**—Mrs. H. Maynard Kimberland, Wheeling.

**SECRETARY**—Mrs. Wm. E. Chilton, Charleston.

**ASSISTANT SECRETARY**—Miss Fannie Engle, Charleston.

**CHAIRMAN SPEAKERS' BUREAU**—William Burdette Mathews, Charleston.

**ADVISORY COUNCIL**—Mrs. John J. Cornwell, Charleston; Mrs. James Noble Carnes, Charleston; Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Elkins; Mrs. Howard Sutherland, Elkins; Mrs. Nathan Goff (deceased) Clarksburg; Mrs. Clarence W. Watson, Fairmont; Mrs. A. Brooks Fleming, Fairmont; Mrs. William A. MacCorkle, Charleston; Mrs. Geo. W. Atkinson, Charleston; Mrs. A. B. White, Parkersburg; Mrs. Wm. M. O. Dawson, Charleston, Mrs. William E. Glasscock, Morgantown; Mrs. Henry D. Hatfield, Huntington, and Mrs. Wells Goodykoontz, Williamson.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—Governor John J. Cornwell, Chairman State Council of Defense; Jesse V. Sullivan, Secretary State Council of Defense; William B. Mathews, Charleston, State Director Four Minute Men; Frank Hinkle, Charleston, State publicity; T. L. Kearse, Charleston, motion picture theater service; Mrs. Jas. S. Lakin, Charleston, manifold division; Miss Evelyn Brown, Charleston, State department of schools; Mrs. O. I. Woodley, Huntington, American Red Cross; Mrs. Robert L. Archer, Huntington, banks and banking; Mrs. G. H. Caperton, Charleston, operators and miners; Mrs. J. G. Cochran, Parkersburg, Woman's division, Council of Defense; Miss Virginia Foulk, Huntington, war savings department; Mrs. George DeBolt, Fairmont, State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Woodson T. Wills, Charleston, State Federation of Women's Clubs; Dr. Harriett B. Jones, Glendale, Anti-Tuberculosis League; Mrs. Frank Woodman, Charleston, Colonial Dames; Mrs. Thomas Fields, Charleston, Daugh-

ters of the American Revolution; Miss Sadie Chapman, Huntington, Woman's Relief Corps; Mrs. Parks Fisher, Morgantown, Army and Navy League; Miss Bessie Barbour, Princeton, Eastern Star; Mrs. J. B. Bauger, Daughters of Rebecca; Mrs. Alice Miller, Fairmont, Pythian Sisters; Miss Rose McGraw, Grafton, Catholic Alumnae; Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, Morgantown, W. C. T. U.; Miss Kinnie C. Smith, Parkersburg, Pioneer Daughters of America; Mrs. D. C. Gallaher, Charleston, Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage; Mrs. John Ruhl, Clarksburg, Woman's Suffrage Association; Miss Rachel N. Colwell, Morgantown, home economics; Mrs. Jacob Gluck, Charleston, Council of Jewish Women, and Mrs. T. C. Atkeson, Buffalo, State Grange.

RECORD FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN AND AMOUNTS SUBSCRIBED

Barbour.....	Mrs. J. Hop Woods.....	Philippi.....	\$ 50,000.00
Berkeley.....	Mrs. C. W. Link.....	Martinsburg.....	145,150.00
Braxton.....	Mrs. E. G. Rider.....	Sutton.....	60,000.00
Brooke.....	Mrs. H. Zilliken.....	Wellsburg.....	53,250.00
Cabell.....	Mrs. P. A. Vallandigham.....	Barboursville.....	318,950.00
Calhoun.....	Miss Fannie Smith.....	Grantsville.....	4,550.00
Clay.....	Mrs. J. M. Lorentz.....	Clay.....	25,000.00
Doddridge.....	Miss Isabelle Maxwell.....	West Union.....	149,250.00
Fayette.....	Mrs. Samuel Price.....	Scarbro.....	306,050.00
Greenbrier.....	Mrs. John C. Dice.....	Lewisburg.....	175,950.00
Hampshire.....	Mrs. Annie C. Heiskell.....	Romney.....	36,700.00
Hancock.....	Mrs. J. A. Stephenson.....	Chester.....	30,800.00
Hardy.....	Mrs. H. R. Cokerley.....	Moorefield.....	35,000.00
Harrison.....	Mrs. Olandus West.....	Clarksburg.....	405,000.00
Jackson.....	Mrs. E. C. Smith.....	Ravenswood.....	88,550.00
Jefferson.....	Mrs. H. Getzendanner.....	Charles' own.....	125,600.00
Kanawha.....	Mrs. George R. Wood.....	Charleston.....	3,533,650.00
Lewis.....	Mrs. Hcfman Edwards.....	Weston.....	279,500.00
Lozan.....	Mrs. C. W. Raika.....	Lozan.....	73,750.00
Marion.....	Mrs. J. A. Meredith.....	Fairmont.....	1,650,000.00
Marshall.....	Mrs. Vera Newman.....	Moundsville.....	176,650.00
Mason.....	Mrs. E. B. Jones.....	Pt. Pleasant.....	105,000.00
Mercer.....	Mrs. Herbert Markle.....	Bluefield.....	365,900.00
Mineral.....	Miss Nan Hepburn.....	Piedmont.....	67,700.00
Mingo.....	Mrs. W. A. Hurst.....	Williamson.....	323,850.00
Monongalia.....	Mrs. Raymond Kerr.....	Morgantown.....	257,000.00
Monroe.....	Mrs. E. S. McNeer.....	Union.....	133,550.00
Morgan.....	Mrs. J. Hammond Siler.....	Berkeley Springs.....	3,200.00
McDowell.....	Mrs. L. A. Osborn.....	Welch.....	924,300.00
Nicholas.....	Mrs. K. B. McCue.....	Persinger.....	33,900.00
Ohio.....	Mrs. Samuel M. Noyes.....	Wheeling.....	4,705,750.00
Pendleton.....	Miss Eva Fuller.....	Franklin.....	45,000.00
Pleasants.....	Mrs. M. H. Guth.....	St. Marys.....	40,000.00
Pocahontas.....	Miss Lucille McClintic.....	Marlington.....	40,700.00
Preston.....	Mrs. C. E. Trembley.....	Terra Alta.....	34,450.00
Putnam.....	Mrs. John W. Miller.....	Winfield.....	22,000.00
Raleigh.....	Mrs. Hoople Mead.....	Bekley.....	719,350.00
Randolph.....	Mrs. D. Hill Arnold.....	Elkins.....	411,050.00
Ritchie.....	Mrs. John Stoops.....	Pennsboro.....	57,200.00
Roane.....	Mrs. H. J. Simmons.....	Senecer.....	145,000.00
Summers.....	Mrs. R. F. Dunlap.....	Hinton.....	219,550.00
Taylor.....	Mrs. Jed W. Robinson.....	Grafton.....	430,050.00
Tucker.....	Mrs. William C. Bond.....	Thomas.....	50,000.00
Tyler.....	Mrs. E. A. Durham.....	Sistersville.....	336,350.00
Upshur.....	Mrs. J. M. N. Downes.....	Buckhannon.....	25,600.00
Wayne.....	Miss Mary Peck.....	Kenova.....	6,100.00
Webster.....	Mrs. Minnie C. Lambe.....	Webster Springs.....	15,400.00
Wetzel.....	Mrs. D. V. Lemon.....	New Martinsville.....	123,450.00
Wood.....	Mrs. Robert Wilson.....	Parkersburg.....	292,900.00
Wyoming.....	Mrs. M. P. Howard.....	Pineville.....	124,000.00
State of West Virginia's Subscription.....			500,000.00
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>\$18,279,950.00</b>
<b>State's Quota</b>			
Fifth Federal Reserve District.....			\$33,880,000.00
Fourth Federal Reserve District.....			11,868,350.00
<b>Total.....</b>			<b>\$45,748,350.00</b>

## State's Subscription

Fifth Federal Reserve District.....	\$41,491,980.00
Fourth Federal Reserve District.....	14,154,130.00
Total.....	\$55,646,130.00
Amount secured by women of the state.....	\$18,279,950.00
Amount of state's quota.....	40%

## CITY CHAIRMEN

County	Name	Address
Jefferson.....	Mrs. C. J. Cavalier.....	Harpers Ferry
Jefferson.....	Mrs. E. L. Goldsborough.....	Shepherdstown
Kanawha.....	Mrs. Geo. F. Coyle.....	Charleston
Kanawha.....	Mrs. F. H. Palmer.....	Nitro
Kanawha.....	Mrs. T. S. Tompkins.....	St. Albans
Raleigh.....	Miss Mollie McCreery.....	Beckley
Wyoming.....	Mrs. Claire Cook.....	Pineville
Wyoming.....	Mrs. W. S. Thompson.....	Mullens
Doddridge.....	Mrs. Lloyd Newcomer.....	West Union
Taylor.....	Mrs. James B. Moran.....	Grafton
Mercer.....	Mrs. E. S. Baker.....	Bramwell
Cabell.....	Miss Mary Burke.....	Huntington
Monongalia.....	Mrs. Stephen Goodloe Jackson.....	Morgantown
Harrison.....	Mrs. S. Austin Smith.....	Clarksburg
Marion.....	Mrs. George DeBolt.....	Fairmont
McDowell.....	Mrs. Charles T. Hicks.....	Welch

The Womans Liberty Loan Committee, with few exceptions, was the same as that conducting the Third Liberty Loan Committee in West Virginia. The Third Loan aggregating \$10,312,600.00 was 45% of the State's quota for that Loan and was secured at an expense of \$733.00 making the banner record of economy in the United States.

William B. Mathews, State Chairman, National Four Minute Men, aided greatly. By his persistence there resulted the appointment of a number of women, who were not only authorized to wear the 4-M.-M.-4 badge, but who aided most materially in putting over the Fourth Liberty Loan.

The sacrifice club suggestion for Charleston, resulting in \$13,500.00, with Mrs. J. F. Youse, Chairman, was an idea that called for the following appeal from the State Chairman.

"October 18, 1918.

Inaugurate today a sacrifice club. Name of every member to be published who makes a sacrifice until it hurts to buy another bond. This is to be one of West Virginia's honor rolls. Act quickly. Use telephone and make personal canvass by women. Keep this a special record and report to me.

MRS. GEORGE POFFENBARGER."

It resulted in many thousands raised on the last day of the Loan, Wheeling leading with \$100,000.00 additional subscriptions.

The counties in the state raising the highest total amounts were those in which the men and women co-operated on an equal division basis. In these counties women had made previous remarkable records notably being the counties of Ohio, Marion, Taylor, McDowell and Kanawha, while all counties had made fine records.

The influenza epidemic retarded greatly the work of the Liberty Loan as no public meetings were held in the state after the first week's drive and necessitated large subscriptions by corporations and banks in which women's committees were not generally apportioned a part.

The women's committees in most instances took charge of the emergency hospitals of the counties, nursed the sick and looked after stricken homes,



generally. Volumes would be necessary to record not only the patriotic record of the women of West Virginia, but the spirit of bravery and self sacrifice in time of the state's distress as well, that stamps them as heroic as though engaged in the front line trench.

The next is the "Victory Loan" and the women of patriotic, loyal West Virginia will be found standing by their guns until a righteous peace is assured and established.

#### Four Minute Men.

The following women have been commissioned as Four Minute Men in West Virginia:

At large—Mrs. Geo. Poffenbarger, Charleston; Miss Asenath Breece, Charleston; Mrs. Mary Eloise Hughes Daniels, Huntington; Miss M. Virginia Foulk Huntington; Dr. Harriet B. Jones, Glendale.

Cabell—Mrs. L. J. Corbly, Huntington; Greenbrier, Mrs. P. A. George, Ronceverte; Harrison, Mrs. John L. Ruhl, Mrs. S. C. Watkins and Mrs. Olandus West, all of Clarksburg; Kanawha, Miss Ethel Raynor, Charleston; Monongalia, Mrs. A. W. Chez, Morgantown; Morgan, Mrs. Tade A. Kuhns, Berkeley Springs; Pocahontas, Miss Lucille McClintic, Marlinton; Taylor, Mrs. G. W. Ford, Miss Mattie Jaco, Mrs. R. S. Middleton, Mrs. J. B. Moran, Miss Olive Heddick, Mrs. Earl Wilkinson and Mrs. Jed W. Robinson, of Grafton; Webster, Mrs. J. R. Rich, Webster Springs; Marion, Mrs. W. H. Conoway, Mrs. J. A. Meredith, Mrs. Geo. DeBolt, Mrs. J. Walter Barnes, Mrs. N. R. Motram, Mrs. Kemble White, Miss Mary Oldham, Miss Ruth Ross, Miss Beulah Davis, Miss Inez Johnson, Miss Virginia Granohas, Miss Helen Rodgers and Miss Bessie Lee Posten, of Fairmont; Ohio, Mrs. S. M. Noyes, Mrs. J. B. Garden, Mrs. J. G. Hearne and Mrs. Jessie Bloch, of Wheeling; Wayne, Miss Mary Peck, Kenova; Wood, Miss Kinnie Smith, Parkersburg; Roane, Mrs. H. J. Simmons, Spencer; Raleigh, Miss Mollie McCreery, Beckley; Mercer, Mrs. Herbert Markle, Mrs. Albert Hoge, Mrs. John Pearson and Mrs. Harry Mabie, of Bluefield.

#### THE FOUR MINUTE MEN.

By WILLIAM BURDETTE MATHEWS.

The Four-Minute Men of West Virginia number over one thousand speakers drawn from the various walks of life who carried the war messages of the United States Government to the people of their respective communities. They were organized under governmental authority originally to bring to the audiences of theaters and moving picture shows the messages of the government on subjects bearing directly on the "Win-the-War" program. The movement soon developed and broadened into a speaking bureau for other occasions as well, such as churches, Sunday schools, picnics, fairs, lodges, and many other regular meetings. It did not stop at "ready made" audiences and the four-minute limit, but carried the militant message of America to her citizens in specially arranged meetings in stores, factories, shops and on the city streets and country highways.



**WILLIAM BURDETTE MATHEWS, OF CHARLESTON**  
State Director of Four Minute Men

Four Minute Men have given freely of their time and energies wholly without cost to the government, preaching the doctrine of undiluted Americanism and educating the people on the subjects of vital interest that constantly arise in the prosecution of the triumphant struggle for decency and democracy.

Through the cooperation of the owners and managers of theaters and moving picture houses Four-Minute Men presented to their audiences four minute epitomes of subjects assigned by the government, each speaker appearing two or three times a week in purely educational campaigns, but in money-raising campaigns the speakers and theaters were utilized every night.

In West Virginia the work was begun shortly after the entry of the United States into the war by the appointment of a State Chairman, who was nominated by the State Council of Defense, and later commissioned as State Director. The organization rapidly was extended into the various counties. In Charleston, Clarksburg, Huntington and Wheeling the work has been under direction of committees appointed by the respective Rotary Clubs of those cities, and these clubs in some instances have given considerable financial support to the local organization.

#### Extent of Service by Speakers.

The services of Four-Minute Men have been tendered to the managers of all war work activities, and were used without exception. Their work is without precedent or parallel. In the Liberty Loan campaigns they penetrated far into the rural sections. The heartiest cooperation prevailed between the Four-Minute Men and each of the other war agencies in the State.

In view of the vast amount of war literature in newspaper and pamphlet form, it might be thought that speakers were not so essential, but because of its very volume the majority will not read and digest it. When a speaker condenses the message and gives it in clear-cut form it carries conviction. The Four-Minute Men are the apostles of the spoken word and the solidarity of this country in the present war, in contrast with the conditions in our previous wars, is in large measure, because the aims and purposes of the government were given and explained to the people through the agency of speakers from among the people themselves. They fully appreciated the honor of being the mouthpiece of their government and faithfully, even cheerfully, discharged the responsibilities of the trust. The night was never too dark or the roads too bad for them to go wherever assigned and bear their own expenses. In short, they were loyal to the sacred cause of Liberty in the sphere in which assigned.

A number of loyal West Virginia women have rendered honorable service as Four Minute speakers. Without disparagement to the others, it may be said Mrs. George Poffenbarger, State Chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, who toured the State under direction of this organization, was especially effective in securing the desired results.

In a number of counties the work among the colored population was well organized. This was notably so in McDowell, Mercer, Cabell, Har-

rison, Fayette and other counties. No more devoted loyalty was shown anywhere than by the speakers of that race.

German propoganda had to be counteracted with American propoganda. The Four-Minute organization met the need. As an extension of its work the idea has been operated successfully in our public schools. The Juniors working through our schools already have accomplished wonders particularly in the spread of Americanism in the minds and hearts of the children of our foreign-born population. It saturates the whole public school system with a proper spirit of patriotism which should prevail in all schools and colleges.

The following is a complete list of the campaigns conducted by the Four Minute Men giving name and date of each:

#### Four Minute Men Campaigns.

Topic.	Period.
First Liberty Loan .....	May 22—June 15, 1917.
Red Cross .....	June 18-25, 1917.
Food Conservation .....	July 1-14, 1917.
Why We Are Fighting .....	July 23—August 5, 1917.
The Nation in Arms .....	August 6-26, 1917.
The Importance of Speed .....	August 19-26, 1917.
What Our Enemy Really is .....	August 27—Sept 23, 1917.
Unmasking German Propoganda.....	August 27—Sept. 23, 1917.
Onward to Victory .....	Sept. 24—Oct. 27, 1917.
Second Liberty Loan .....	October 8-28, 1917.
Food Pledge .....	October 29—Nov. 4, 1917.
Maintaining Morals and Morale .....	Nov. 12-25, 1917.
Carrying the Message .....	Nov. 26—Dec. 22, 1917.
War Savings Stamps .....	January 2-19, 1918.
The Shipbuilder .....	January 28—Feb. 9, 1918.
Eyes for the Navy .....	February 11-16, 1918.
The Danger to Democracy .....	February 18—Mar. 10, 1918.
Lincoln's Gettysburg Address .....	February 12, 1918.
The Income Tax .....	March 11-16, 1918.
Farm and Garden .....	March 25-30, 1918.
President Wilson's Letter to Theaters....	March 31—April 5, 1918.
Third Liberty Loan .....	April 6—May 4, 1918.
Second Red Cross Campaign .....	May 13-25, 1918.
Danger to America .....	May 27—June 12, 1918.
Second War Savings Campaign .....	June 24-28, 1918.
The Meaning of America .....	June 29—July 27, 1918.
Mobilizing America's Man Power .....	July 29—August 17, 1918.
Where Did You Get Your Facts.....	August 26—Sept. 7, 1918
Certificates to Theater Members .....	Sept. 9-14, 1918.
Register .....	Sept. 5-12, 1918.
Four Minute Singing .....	In any campaign.
Fourth Liberty Loan .....	Sept. 28—Oct. 19, 1918.
Food Program for 1919 .....	Dec. 1-7, 1918.
Fire Prevention .....	Oct. 27—Nov. 2, 1918.
United War Work Campaign .....	Nov. 3-18, 1918.
Red Cross Home Service .....	December 7, 1918.

What Have We Won .....	December 8-14, 1918.
Red Cross Christmas Membership Roll	
Call .....	December 15-23, 1918.
A Tribute to the Allies .....	December 24, 1918.

#### Junior Four Minute Men Contests.

War Savings Contest .....	March 11, 1918.
Third Liberty Loan Contest .....	April 6—May 4, 1918.
Fourth Liberty Loan Contest .....	Sept. 28—Oct. 19, 1918.
Red Cross Christmas Membership Roll	
Call .....	Dec. 2-20, 1918.

#### Miscellaneous Four Minute Men Army Bulletins.

Why We are Fighting .....	January 2, 1918.
Insurance for Soldiers and Sailors .....	February 1, 1918.
Back of the Trenches .....	April 6, 1918.

#### Reaching the Millions.

A bulletin was prepared and issued for each campaign by the committee on Public Information at Washington and distributed to all speakers through the county and sub-chairmen. These chairmen made careful reports of each campaign to the State Director, who in turn made a summary report to the National Director, giving the number of theater and other speeches made and the number of people reached. For example, in the Second Liberty Loan campaign 497 speeches were made in 79 theaters to 84,075 people, while in the Third Liberty Loan 1665 speeches were made to 498,821 people or nearly half the population of the State. It was the ambition of the Four Minute Men to reach the entire population of the State in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive, but were prevented by the ban placed upon public meetings owing to the influenza epidemic.

When a speaker served faithfully through three campaigns he was given a registration card and insignia of his position in the form of a "4MM4" button.

The work of the organization as such has been ordered terminated on December 24, 1918, with a four minute tribute to the Allies. Although honorably discharged and officially "mustered out", there is no doubt but that the Four Minute Men are much more loyal and patriotic citizens, and better informed men and women by reason of this service and will be just as devoted to civic duties in the future as they were to their more intensive task in helping to win the great world war.

The list of Four Minute Men, including women, so far as reported at State Headquarters, is as follows:

STATE DIRECTOR: Wm. Burdette Mathews. Associates: L. H. Putnam and R. A. Poffenbarger. Clerk: J. A. Jackson.

AT LARGE: Mrs. George Poffenbarger, Miss Marie Asenath Breece, Mrs. Mary Eloise Hughes Daniels, Miss M. Virginia Foulk, Dr. Harriet B. Jones.

In the following list by counties those deceased are indicated by an asterisk:

**BARBOUR.**

W. T. Ice, Jr., County Chairman; H. H. Byrer, Molvillo Boyles, Arthur S. Dayton, Warren B. Hornor, A. G. Jenkins, E. W. S. Kennedy, C. M. Murphy, John McKenzie, W. B. Pimm, R. N. Shaffer, Rev. C. G. Stater, O. E. Thorn, Bruce Talbott, R. E. Talbott, J. B. Ware, J. Hop Woods, O. J. Woodford.

**BERKELEY**

C. M. Seibert, County Chairman; Z. T. Brantner, R. H. Boyd, Frank Briscoe, Dr. J. B. Chamberlain, W. W. Downey, Harry A. Dows, H. H. Emmert, Reuben Fine, Rev. A. M. Gluck, L. DeW. Gerhardt, Rev. W. F. Gruver, J. O. Henson, E. P. Hunter, H. C. Hoanshaw, Henry Hopewell, W. C. Kilmer, J. Nevin Kilmer, Rev. W. A. McKeefry, A. C. McIntyre, Clarence E. Martin, A. C. Nadenbousch, Allen B. Noll, Dr. Kismet Rossa, Fred R. Ramer, D. H. Rogers (in military service), Wilson Spewer (in military service), D. W. Sayder, D. W. Shaffer, Rev. Roy Schumacher, Rev. W. C. Taylor, Paul H. Teal, W. H. Thomas, John H. Zirkle.

**BOONE**

John B. Hager, County Chairman; Rev. A. A. Blake, Judge C. L. Estep, Rev. C. W. McDonald, Rev. W. T. Lantz, H. W. B. Mullins, Rev. W. W. Nelson, H. G. Shaffer, W. B. Wade, Rev. L. D. White.

**BRAXTON**

C. W. Fleisher, County Chairman; P. J. Brennen, Van B. Hall, Dr. O. L. Hudkins, H. B. Marshall, E. B. Sutton, Sub-chairmen, C. M. Ashburn, Rev. U. S. G. Allen, Ben L. Beall, Rev. A. Backus, E. H. Cunningham, R. M. Cavendish, O. E. Dorsey, Alex. Dulin, Fred L. Fox, W. F. Frame, Jako Fisher, J. B. Fisher, C. F. Greeno, W. E. Haymond, B. A. Hall, W. E. Hines, B. P. Hall, Cary C. Hines, L. H. Kelly, R. H. Kidd, Rev. C. D. Lear, Dr. G. G. Levette, F. D. Lemon, Rev. A. A. McQueen, J. B. McLain, John H. J. Motheny, Rev. J. H. Mossburg, Rev. L. E. Price, T. P. Rollyson, George C. Rexroad, C. B. Smith, S. Wise Stalnaker, O. O. Sutton, C. N. Snodgrass, H. M. Turner, C. A. Wade.

**BROOKE**

Dr. K. C. Brashear, County Chairman; W. B. Taylor and L. F. McCamie, Associates; Boyd B. Chambers, Sub-chairman (in military service).

**CABELL.**

Harry A. Zeller, County Chairman; J. B. Stevenson and Robert L. Archer, Associates; H. C. Wilson, Chairman Junior Four-Minute Men; J. W. Scott, Sub-chairman; H. O. Aleshire, H. B. Altmeyer, Stuart H. Bowman, John E. Briscoe, D. W. Brown, J. Edwin Booth, Sam Biern (in military service), L. J. Corbly, Mrs. L. J. Corbly, L. H. Cammack, W. H. Cunningham, O. J. Deegan, John W. Ensign, Frank Ellington, Herbert Fitzpatrick, L. M. Frantz, Dave Gideon, C. M. Goben, John G. Graham, C. E. Haworth, R. L. Hutchison, Rev. John L. Hoyt, J. W. Heron, L. D. Isbell, Walter Kerr, John H. Meek, Dr. W. B. King, W. E. Minter, Rev. J. Layton Mauze, John E. Miller, J. Roy Marum, George I. Neal, John Norman, T. A. Null, G. A. Northcott, B. L. Priddy, H. C. Proctor, W. W. Payne, C. P. Snow, F. O. Sanders, J. B. Stevenson, D. C. Schonthal, W. W. Smith, A. C. Thomas, W. I. Thompson, Rev. S. Roger Tyler, J. E. Thomas, I. F. Vass, Z. T. Vinson, Leon S. Wiles, J. F. Wethington, O. I. Woodley, C. L. Wright, H. Clay Warth, Rev. M. L. Wood, Geo. Weiler, C. R. Wilson, H. C. Wilson.

**CALHOUN.**

A. G. Mathews, County Chairman.

**CLAY.**

S. H. McLane, County Chairman; H. D. Groves, B. C. Eakle, Associates.

**DODDRIDGE.**

S. P. Smith, County Chairman; H. L. Hammond, Hiram Hutson, J. Ramsey, Rev. A. L. Sehnering, Edgar B. Sims, J. O. Wilcox.

**FAYETTE.**

E. L. Nuokolls, County Chairman, G. W. Bright, W. L. Burriss, Judge Vernon E. Champe, Prof. A. S. Thorne, F. H. Drumheller, Dr. H. A. Duncan, Dr. John Hughart and Dr. Preston, Sub-chairmen, F. N. Bacon, C. W. Dillon, R. T. Hubbard, Jr., J. F. Palmer, J. M. Ellis, Andrew F. Rotan.

**GILMER**

E. G. Rohrbough, County Chairman; R. F. Kidd and E. W. Lloyd, Associates.

**GRANT**

Prof. H. F. Groves, County Chairman.

**GREENBRIER.**

J. S. McWhorter, County Chairman; Samuel Price and Henry Gilmer, Associates; Dr. G. L. Wynn, Sub-chairman; F. H. Anschutz, Ed. L. Bell, Roy Blankenship, Prof. E. A. Bowling, John S. Crawford, O. B. Coffman, F. P. Clark, Dr. Samuel F. Clay, Dr. P. A. George, Abalom Knox, J. E. McClung, D. P. McGehey, J. D. Pope, F. W. Phillips, R. K. Robinson, J. D. Rake, H. B. Stoneham, J. Howard Stoum, C. M. Sarver, W. T. W. Sleeth, W. G. Winebrinner, T. H. Wix.

## HAMPSHIRE.

G. K. Kump, County Chairman; Dr. F. J. Brooke, Ira V. Cowgill, J. Sloan Kuykendall, John L. Lehman, Dr. D. M. Martin, Rev. S. R. Snead, Dr. J. W. Shull, L. V. Thompson, Robert White, W. F. Wirgman, W. M. Williams.

## HANCOCK.

J. A. Horie, County Chairman, successor to J. M. Wells, (in military service); J. C. Griffin, W. J. Heitman, T. G. Hale, T. H. Jeremiah, David Milne, W. H. Rowland, H. L. Willson.

## HARRISON.

Clyde M. Crist, County Chairman; O. L. Haught, Local Director; H. E. Kettering and N. S. Longabaugh, Associates; R. L. Finlayson, C. H. Higginbotham, Rev. E. J. Woolfer, Sub-chairmen; E. A. Allen, L. H. Albrecht, Samuel R. Bentley, Rev. F. E. Brainstool, Percy Byrd, Rev. Powhatan M. Baber, Prof. S. B. Bond, Rev. A. J. C. Bond, Charles G. Coffman, J. Philip Clifford, I. Wade Coffman, O. Ray Cuppet, L. C. Crile, Rev. W. I. Carter, S. B. Davis, George W. Duddeman, Blain Ewing, Dr. E. B. Filtro, Rev. Bernard Gibbs, H. Arthur Heinze, Prof. J. A. Jackson, Prof. L. R. Jordan, Peter H. Koblegard, H. E. Kettering, Prof. E. A. Luzader, Charles E. Lumberg, N. S. Longabaugh, J. E. Law, Dr. F. V. Langbit, L. D. Lowther, W. F. McKain, Judge Haymond Maxwell, Dr. S. M. Mason\*, A. F. McCue, J. H. Nuzum, Dr. C. R. Ogden, Howard Post, Judge James W. Robinson, Dr. L. M. Robinson, L. K. Richards, John L. Ruhl, Mrs. John L. Ruhl, J. Ransel Romine, Lloyd P. Souders, E. G. Smith, L. C. Singleton, Rev. Walter A. Snow, F. O. Sutton, Fred L. Shinn, Rev. E. B. Turner, U. A. Vincant, Prof. M. H. Van Horn, Robert R. Wilson, Mrs. S. C. Watkins, Mrs. Olandus West, John Wyatt, Homer W. Williams, Rev. J. W. Waters.

## JACKSON.

J. L. Wolfe, County Chairman; I. M. Adams, H. S. Armstrong, M. C. Archer, E. A. Bartels, W. F. Boggs, Charles L. Brown, George B. Crow, Rev. G. H. Creeks, Dr. W. L. Y. Currey, W. C. Clark, D. E. Cole, D. F. Howell, Ira Hinzman, Dr. B. E. Harrison, K. C. Hutchinson, J. P. Keyser, N. F. McBride, F. R. Parsons, Dr. T. I. C. Parsons, L. M. Parsons, T. J. Sayre, S. B. Sayre, Joshua Skeen, C. C. Staats, John Skeen.

## JEFFERSON.

Thomas R. Moore, County Chairman; F. L. Bushong and John T. Porterfield, (in military service), Associates

## KANAWHA.

O. F. Payne, County Chairman; V. M. Ward\* Alfred H. Lee and R. A. McKee, Associates; Leroy Allebach, C. M. Alderson, Major Howard Atkinson, George Byrne, W. E. R. Byrne, Thomas A. Bledsoe, Israel Bettan, (in military service), Fred O. Blue, O. B. Bobbitt, A. M. Belcher, C. Beverley Broun, J. E. Bird, Donald O. Blagg, Dr. B. A. Crichtlow, William G. Conley, J. S. Darst, Rev. E. Leroy Dakin, John M. Derrick, Dr. Albert Evans, Glen R. Edgar, E. T. England, Rev. Samuel M. Glasgow, Dr. W. C. Hartinger, J. H. Hundley, Connor Hall, Harold W. Houston, Dr. A. L. Hughes, Clyde B. Johnson, C. H. James, J. B. Jones, Rev. Mordecai W. Johnson, Joseph N. Kenna, Prof. F. H. Kincheloe, Arch Krieger, T. L. Lewis, A. A. Lilly, James S. Lakin, E. L. Long, Leo Loeb, B. K. Littlepage, Braxton Miller, J. F. Marsh, Rev. A. M. Martin, R. E. McCabe, A. Bliss McCrum, Daniel Matthews, Rev. L. E. McEldowney, R. Kemp Morton, Henry A. Nolte, C. E. Netkin, R. A. Poffenberger, Geo. E. Price, L. H. Putnam, Rev. J. R. Pennington, Miss Ethel Rayner, Judge H. D. Rummel, J. D. Steele, R. S. Spilman, J. V. R. Skinner, J. E. Springston, Dr. Ernest Thompson, Garnet Thompson, George H. Williamson (in military service), W. W. Wertz, Rev. E. J. Westfall, W. Dan Williams.

## LEWIS.

Edward A. Brannon, County Chairman; George E. White and F. Roy Yoke, Associates; R. Ad. Hall, Perry G. Alfred, Robert L. Bland, Herbert M. Blair, Rev. John Beddow, Roy V. Childester, J. M. Foster, Rev. B. M. Mitchell, L. A. Sherer, Charles P. Swint, Rev. John Swint, Emert G. Smith, Ellis L. Smith.

## LINCOLN.

Jacob D. Smith, County Chairman.

## LOGAN.

C. McD. England, County Chairman; Joel Lee Jones, Sub-chairman; I. P. Baer, Robert Bland, John Chafin, B. T. Call, J. R. Cartright, George Gibbs, E. L. Hogsett, Namon Jackson, Dr. S. B. Lawson, M. A. Maxwell, Jim Shrewsbury.

## MARION.

Albert J. Kern, County Chairman, successor to Frank C. Haymond (in military service); Prof. C. L. Broadwater, C. C. Coffman, W. E. Mapel, Lee N. Satterfield, Sub-chairmen; Clay D. Amos, J. Walter Barnes, W. Kenneth Barnes, Anthony Bowen, J. Howard Coleman, Uhler H. Dunlap, George DeBolt, Charles W. Evans, Harry E. Engle, E. Carl Frame, D. F. Hollobaugh, W. A. Husted, J. M. Jacobs, William M. Kennedy, Albert L. Lehman, Scott C. Lowe, Joseph Lehman, Henry S. Lively, James A. Meredith, Owen S. McKinney, R. C. Miller, M. Earl Morgan, B. E. Mitchell, R. E. Mockler, R. A. Pollack, J. Guy Pritchard, Herschel H. Rose, Roscoe S. Ridenour, Joseph Rosier, Harry Shaw, E. M. Showalter, Ira L. Smith, L. S. Schwenk, H. L. Satterfield, Roy H. Stewart, J. S. Tyler, Ross A. Watts, Wm. J. Wiegel, David A. Ward, O. G. Wilson, Lewis N. Whitlatch, Mrs. W. H. Conaway, Sub-chairman for women, Mrs. J. Walter Barnes, Miss Beulah Davis, Mrs. George DeBolt, Miss Virginia Granohas, Miss Inez Johnson, Mrs. J. A. Meredith, Mrs. N. R. Motran, Miss Mary Oldham, Miss Bessie Lee Posten, Miss Ruth Ross, Miss Helen Rogers, Mrs. Kemble White.

**MARSHALL.**

Fred L. McMullen, County Chairman; W. W. Henderson and R. J. Smith, Associates; W. D. Alexander, George Bissett, Ignatius Brennen, Martin Brown, Marcus Bacheneimer, Rev. M. J. Cochlan, Rev. M. F. Compton, Charles E. Carrigan, Edward Cooney, W. A. B. Dalzell, R. L. Dowdell, D. B. Evans, Thomas Garrett, Rev. G. H. Garner, Rev. H. G. Gaunt, Rev. S. B. Hart, James T. Higgins, A. L. Hooten, Prof. F. R. Hanifan, James T. King, J. W. Leach, Charles McCamie, G. C. Musgrove, James T. Miller, Thomas M. Martin, Victor E. Myers, Rev. E. B. Moore, Charles Morningstar, Jesse D. Marple, James D. Parriott, Paul Riedel, Evan G. Roberts, C. B. Roe, James M. Sanders, S. C. Shaw, James F. Snipman, P. J. Sullivan, James A. Sigafosse, A. C. Scroggins, Jr., J. C. Simpson, Rev. J. B. Smith, Rev. C. O. Smith, John Sibert, R. J. Smith, Rev. G. D. Smith, Charles A. Showace.

**MASON.**

Enos C. Winger, County Chairman; Rev. J. F. Baxter, B. H. Blagg, Rev. J. M. Carter, D. R. Dodd, C. E. Hogg, W. H. Howard, Rev. O. F. Jackson, F. G. Musgrave, Judge W. H. O'Brien, W. L. Poling, Rev. I. F. Ricketts, L. C. Summerville.

**MERCER.**

D. E. French, County Chairman; H. I. Shott, Publicity; J. L. Alexander, Secretary; Walter Adkins, F. M. Archer, C. I. Chaney, D. M. Easley, James H. Gollehon, T. S. Hamilton, L. J. Holland, C. W. Jackson, John Kee, A. F. Kingdon, James S. Kahle, H. S. Mabie, (in military service), Bernard McClaugherty, W. W. McNeal, Dr. J. E. Nelson, H. G. O'Neil, R. B. Parish, Geo. F. Phillips, W. E. Ross, M. F. Reardon, Geo. Richardson, Thos. H. Scott, L. G. Scott, Geo. S. Strader, J. T. Thornton, W. H. Thomas, F. W. Udy, E. C. Wade, B. H. Williams; Rev. L. W. Irwin, Sub-chairman for Princeton; H. H. BaW, Rev. I. L. Brayshaw, H. E. DeJarnette, W. J. Ellicott, T. M. Fry, J. H. Gadd, R. T. Hopkins, Ray Hylton, G. B. Hulstead, W. H. Malcolm, Dr. J. J. Parsons, W. W. Rogers, Hartley Sanders, A. M. Sutton, Ajax T. Smith, Hugh G. Woods; C. E. Taylor, Sub-chairman for Matoaka, W. R. Godfrey, W. B. Honaker, Dr. W. W. Harloe, Rev. B. C. Wise; Jas. A. McQuail, Sub-Chairman for Springton and vicinity, Jairus Collins; Rev. W. M. Hall, Sub-chairman for Athens, Prof. C. C. Rossey; Mrs. Herbert Markle, Sub-chairman for woman, Mrs. Albert Hoge, Mrs. Harry Mabie, Mrs. John Pearson; Prof. R. P. Sims, County Sub-chairman, J. E. Adams, Prof. H. L. Dickinson, H. Hatter, Rev. R. W. Hill, Rev. G. Horace Jenkins, Dr. E. W. Lomax, Dr. W. C. Mitchell, Rev. W. H. Mitchell, Rev. R. H. McKoy, Dr. C. A. Rogers, A. E. Spencer, Prof. R. J. Tyrell, Rev. R. D. Washington.

**MINERAL.**

Capt. E. E. Hood, County Chairman; R. M. Dean, J. Leonard Baer, Sub-chairman; Arthur Arnold, Rev. H. Baughman, Harry G. Fisher, W. C. Grimes, W. H. Griffith\*, Taylor Morrisou, Wm. MacDonald, Rev. A. L. Perryman, Frank C. Reynolds\*.

**MINGO.**

B. Randolph Bias, County Chairman; Wade H. Bronson, Rev. W. M. Bunts, Alex Bishop, Rev. J. W. Carpenter, Wells Goodykount, John H. Greene, Rev. H. S. Hall, Everett Leftwich, Hubert Quesinberry, Dr. W. S. Rosenheim, Harry Scherr, J. B. Straton, F. B. Shannon, John L. Stafford, C. M. Whitt, Thomas West, A. B. York

**MONONGALIA.**

Dr. J. M. Callahan, County Chairman; R. A. Armstrong, L. M. Bristol, Prof. Waitman Barbe, George C. Baker, Charles G. Baker, F. F. Briggs, Judge Frank Cox, J. H. Cox, O. P. Chitwood, Mrs. Anthony W. Chez, A. L. Darby, Ex-Governor William E. Glascock, Robert Guy, J. M. Gregg, Thomas E. Hodges, C. R. Jones, W. S. John, C. N. Jarrett, J. L. Keener, E. A. Krapp, W. H. Kendrick, James Moreland, C. Edmund Neil, P. L. Strickland, John Shriver, Roy C. Smith, Edgar B. Stewart, President F. B. Trotter, E. H. Vickers, I. C. White, C. B. Dille.

**MONROE.**

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Jesse Cook, County Chairman.

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D. E. Cuppett, County Chairman; E. S. Kegley, Sub-chairman, Wayne K. Pritt, J. J. Woods, Associates.

**TYLER.**

J. D. McCoy, County Chairman.

**UPSHUR.**

F. A. Trieber, County Chairman, successor to J. M. N. Downes, resigned.

**WAYNE.**

E. J. Wilcox, County Chairman, successor to Charles W. Ferguson, (in military service), J. M. Rigg and Judge P. H. Napier, Associates; S. W. Perry, J. S. Porter, Miss Mary Peck.

**WEBSTER.**

E. H. Morton, County Chairman; J. R. Rich, Sub-chairman.

**WETZEL.**

Thayer M. McIntire, County Chairman; D. V. Lemon and Judge P. D. Merris, Associates; J. R. Benjamin, Thos. H. Cornett, Charles S. Farmer, Samuel C. Jones, J. H. Jackson, D. V. Lemon, Mont. M. McIntire.

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## WYOMING.

G. C. Worrell, County Chairman; F. S. Robertson and D. D. Moran, Associates.

## HISTORY OF THE RED CROSS.

By DR. H. A. GILTNER, of Parkersburg.

[Paper read before the Little Kanawha and Ohio Valley Medical Society, February, 1918.]

At the battle of Solferino, in the Italian war of 1859, Henri Dunant, of Geneva, who witnessed the battle and described the suffering of the soldiers, suggested the idea of organizing in all civilized countries, a permanent society of volunteers which, in war, would render succor to the wounded without distinction of nationality. The matter was taken up by the Geneva Society of Public Utilities, a committee appointed, and a call issued to all European governments, as well as military, medical and philanthropic notabilities, to meet at Geneva, October 26, 1863, at which thirty-six delegates including representatives of fourteen nations, responded to the call.

The first Red Cross Society was organized in Wurtenburg in December, 1863, and in 1864 the Geneva convention provided for the neutrality of ambulances and military hospitals, and adopted the red cross as the emblem. This agreement was signed by delegates of twelve European countries, and practically every civilized nation has acceded to it, and in light of recent events, some to whom this term can not be applied.

Although the convention was international, the society of each country is national in scope, and independent from the others, and each governed by laws of its own. An international committee, composed of nine Swiss residents of Geneva, occupies itself with the general interests of the movement and acts as an official medium of communication between the organizations. The president is Gustave Ador, and international conferences are held every five years.

The prototype of the American Red Cross was the United States Sanitary Commission, organized for relief work during the Civil War. The first American Red Cross Society, founded in 1866, failed through lack of support, but in 1877 a self-appointed committee was formed, which met in Washington, D. C., with Clara Barton at its head, and from this dates the American Red Cross, as we know it today.

## Red Cross Work in War.

The magnificent work done in peace times on the occasion of any disaster is so well known that it is merely mentioned in passing, for that work pales into insignificance when compared with the stupendous undertaking rendered necessary by the world war, and it is along that line that this paper will be directed concerning the organization, purpose and a brief outline of the actual relief work.

The American Red Cross is an incorporation with headquarters in Washington, the president of which is the President of the United States, *ex-officio*, the affairs of which are administered by a certain committee through its various subdivisions and bureaus, this function since the beginning of the war being largely taken over by the war council appointed by the President. This council consists of seven members, of which Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., is chairman.

The medical advisory committee consisting of some of the most eminent medical men of the country, acts in conjunction with the war council in matters of medicine and sanitation. The active head of the organization is now centered in the general manager, Harvey D. Gibson, president of the Liberty National Bank of New York City.

#### Field Divided.

The field is broadly divided into the department of military relief, bureau of naval relief and department of civilian relief, each with an executive responsible to the general manager. These grand divisions are still further subdivided into bureaus and divisions for special lines of activity.

The actual relief work is performed by surgeons, nurses and the necessary subordinates, incorporated into various organizations, such as ambulance companies, base hospitals, hospital units, surgical sections, sanitary training detachments, etc.

An ambulance company consists of one captain, four first lieutenants, one first sergeant, eleven sergeants, five mechanics, two cooks, two assistant cooks, twenty chauffeurs, two musicians and forty-three privates, a total of ninety-two.

A typical base hospital unit contains twenty-two physicians and surgeons, two dentists, sixty-five Red Cross nurses and 152 enlisted men. Most of the base hospital units have been built around the personnel of various hospitals and medical schools.

Hospital units are intended to supplement and assist military hospitals already established, and in general is organized in connection with the staff of a civil hospital, with a staff too small to organize a base hospital. It is composed of one director, one adjutant, two chiefs of service, four staff physicians, four staff surgeons, one head nurse, twenty nurses, three clerks and the necessary orderlies, not to exceed a total of fifty.

Sanitary training detachments are for the purpose of instructing men for sanitary service.

#### Part of Service.

During time of peace, the Red Cross personnel is the reserve for the army and navy, but when called into active service in time of war become an integral part of the service, wear the uniform and receive the same pay as one of similar grade in the regular service, are transported, subsisted and furnished suitable quarters at government expense.

The Red Cross is a voluntary organization, financed by the different chapters and by individual contributions, and in war time acts only

through co-operation with the army and navy. It contributes, broadly speaking, to these great aims:

1. To be ready to care for our soldiers and sailors on duty wherever and whenever needed.

2. To shorten the war, by strengthening the morale of the allied peoples and their armies by alleviating their sufferings in the period which must elapse before the American army can become fully effective abroad.

3. To lay the foundation for an enduring peace, by extending relief and sympathy to the civilian population among our allies and carrying to them an expression of sympathy in a practical way.

The preparation of this work must be carried on in America, and is:

1. To take such measures as are necessary in co-operation with the army and navy, for the protection of the health and welfare of our fighting men in camps and cantonments, and of civilians whose welfare is involved in war conditions.

2. To stimulate and guide the work in the manufacture of supplies and comforts needed by troops and civilians abroad and by men training in this country.

3. To co-operate with the government and relief agencies in caring for dependent families of men in our services and to relieve, as always, suffering caused by disaster.

4. To maintain, at the lowest cost consistent with efficiency, machinery to assure the uninterrupted performance of these duties and of the relief work in Europe.

The enormous activities of the Red Cross are made possible only by money in unlimited quantities, and thanks to the untiring energy of faithful workers and the generosity of the American people, this essential element has been produced in great abundance.

During the recent "Red Cross week," when \$100,000,000 was called for, \$14,000,000 in excess of that figure was pledged, and while reports are not yet available regarding the second campaign for new members, it is positive that more have been secured than was anticipated. Untold sums will yet be required, and no one can doubt but what the patriotic public will respond whenever future calls are made.

#### Why Private Endeavor.

The question may well be asked why private endeavor should undertake a work of such magnitude, instead of the government. The answer is:

Through the Red Cross, women and children, who can not go to the front, may aid those who can, and by this means fully one-half the nation can serve the country in the war emergency, and by concentrating through a voluntary organization, relief work can be accomplished with less delay and more economy. The war gives the opportunity to show the generosity and sympathy of all true patriots, regardless of age or sex, and by the close co-operation, through the Red Cross, make it possible to do this great work for humanity on a scale demanded by the immense numbers involved in sorrow and suffering.

Magnificent work is being done in equipping hospital and ambulance units, in handling special problems of health and sanitation in connection

with cantonments and camps, and in supervising the manufacture of surgical dressings and hospital supplies in such quantities that military hospitals, wherever located, shall not be handicapped by lack of them.

By co-operation with various hospitals and medical schools, fifty base hospitals have been organized, and forty-five ambulance companies have been mustered into the army medical corps, most of which are seeing active service. Similar work has been done for the navy, which includes five base hospitals and eight naval station hospital units. A general hospital of two hundred and fifty beds has been established at Philadelphia, and is now being used by the United States navy.

#### A Staunch Friend.

Four mobile laboratory units for emergency service have been authorized, each unit being housed in a Pullman car remodeled for the purpose, completely equipped with laboratory apparatus and supplies and manned by a staff of expert bacteriologists.

Soldiers and sailors in camp have a staunch friend in the Red Cross, which looks out for their welfare in every way possible, care being used that the work of other organizations is not duplicated. This work is carried on through field directors, one at each camp or cantonment.

The field directors not only stand ready to supply necessities (not furnished by the government) and measures for comfort and contentment, but are also assisting in sanitation work in some communities adjoining the camps.

Refreshment units supplement the work of the government in providing sustenance and comforts while traveling, while the attention service mails letters, handles telegrams, money orders, etc.

#### The Work in Europe.

Here the Red Cross work reaches its climax, makes beneficent application of its resources in personnel, money and supplies, where is assimilated the products of generous and patriotic Americans already prepared for that purpose on this side of the Atlantic.

While the work is being carried on in all the allied and devastated countries of Europe, under five separate commissions, the most important is that in France, under the supervision of Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, who also has general charge of all Red Cross work in Europe. While the activities in all European countries are carried on in the same general manner, that in France is typical of all, and of that we shall speak in more or less detail.

The French commission is composed of sixteen members, assisted by a medical advisory committee, headed by Dr. Joseph A. Blake. On the staff of the French commission are 864 persons, 517 of whom are serving without salary or allowances. This shows the intense zeal and patriotism of these red-blooded Americans, many of whom are prominent business men and technical experts, who, for the time being, have given up their own business to enlist under the banner of the Red Cross and serve humanity in the best way they know.

### Broadly Divided.

The work is broadly divided into that for our soldiers and those of our allies and that for the civilian population.

Besides the hospital and ambulance units to be discussed later, there are for the soldiers, regardless of nationality, canteens, rest houses, recreation facilities, supplementary equipment and supplies to hospitals and relief for our soldiers held as prisoners by the enemy, very few at present, and if we could only hope there would be no more.

For the civilian population, care and education of destitute children, care of sick and disabled French soldiers, no longer able to fight for their cause, relief work in devastated areas, and guarding against the increase of tuberculosis, as well as caring for those who have already fallen victims.

It is not only necessary to assist the people of France because of the great suffering she has endured, and is still enduring, for the sake of relieving their distress, but it is highly essential to strengthen their courage and morale at this critical period before our army has been massed on the battlefield and had the necessary training to become fully effective.

Wounded soldiers and their families are assisted, hospitals and dispensaries established, dressings and supplies distributed, infant welfare stations established, refugees supplied with food, shelter and clothing, houses are repaired, and large warehouses for supplies are built.

Large warehouses have been established in Paris, in which 200 tons of supplies are received daily, and 125 tons shipped out to various points. The total capacity of this warehouse is 100,000 tons, and the transportation department has a force of 125 men at the present time, and can handle about 250 tons of supplies daily.

In the work of transportation, 400 motor vehicles are in use, the repairs for which are made in seven garages, all under the control of the Red Cross. The warehouses, supplies and personnel must all be greatly increased as additional American troops arrive in France.

As necessary and exemplary as the aid to the people of France may be, the first and supreme effort, when the time arrives, is to care, of course, for our own army and navy.

### Rest Stations.

Infirmaries and rest stations are established along the route followed by our troops while being transported, each in charge of a trained nurse. For soldiers in health, there are canteens, where food, baths and rest may be obtained, and tobacco, soap, writing materials and other comforts are supplied. Large donations of tobacco and cigarettes have been made in America, which are distributed by the Red Cross.

Dispensaries are maintained in the army zone, to care for civilians and improve sanitary conditions in the vicinity of our camps.

There are at present more than a dozen base hospitals in active service in France and at least six hospital units have charge of British base hospitals.

Two large hospitals, formerly under other supervision, are now under the Red Cross, and are designated as American Red Cross hospitals Nos. 1

and 2. These hospitals are intended for the use of our own forces, but are open to French soldiers until such time as our army in France will demand their full capacity.

The hospital supply committee, with Stanley Field, of Marshall Field & Co., of Chicago, at its head, supplies all military hospitals maintained by American and foreign societies and individuals, thus centralizing and systematizing this important function.

The goods carried in stock in the warehouses of this service include medical supplies of every kind, surgical instruments, foodstuffs, clothing, building material and tools of every description.

The larger portion of these supplies are received from America, but where possible, purchases are made in France to save shipping.

Adequate provision for anesthetics is made, large quantities of ether being shipped in, and Major Murphy has been authorized by the war council to install a plant for the manufacture of nitrous oxide in large quantities, the machinery for which will be sent from the United States, and American experts will carry on the work. With the equipment, will be included hundreds of tanks for storing and transporting, as well as complete apparatus for its administration.

It is a matter of interest to the profession that nitrous oxide is a very valuable anesthetic for the numberless short operations, where a longer anesthesia would not only be unnecessary, but detrimental to the patients.

#### Factory for Repair.

It is planned to have a factory for the repairing of surgical instruments and apparatus, and the manufacture of splints and hospital appliances.

Ten portable ice plants will be installed for the use of American base hospitals, this being the answer to certain critics who maintained that ice plants were not necessary.

Of untold value to the people of France is the relief work among the refugees, which are numbered by millions, and embraces all classes and ages, except able-bodied men.

As the cost of food increases, the position of these people becomes more difficult, their housing condition is bad, an entire family some times living in a single room, and under these conditions malnutrition and disease are sure to follow. The Red Cross is supplying food and aiding the authorities to lessen the congestion by supplying furniture, by completing buildings already partly constructed, and even by furnishing portable houses when necessary.

Frenchmen of the twentieth century have to begin again where the North American Indian would begin—by hunting for food, temporary shelter, a few clothes to cover them, a handful of household goods and pots, pans, knives and spoons, an agricultural implement or two, and, perhaps, a rabbit and some chickens, and, if they are very fortunate, a goat or a donkey. It is to help such people as these that the Red Cross has located its relief warehouses just behind the lines at strategic points, and is shipping food, clothes, blankets, beds, mattresses, stoves, kitchen utensils, reapers and binders, mowing machines, threshing machines, garden tools

and hundreds of other articles of prime importance to people who were prosperous and contented only three years ago.

Assistance is given to invalided soldiers who must have temporary relief until they recover and find employment.

A factory has been established near Paris for the manufacture of American artificial limbs, and more than six hundred artificial legs of the best type have been provided for mutilated French soldiers.

#### Children's Hospital.

The Children's Hospital, a gift of an American committee, is the center of the welfare work among children, many of whom are found in looted villages, homeless, destitute, practically without medical attention, all miserably dirty, half of them infected with skin diseases, and many actually ill. The obvious needs of these poor children are being alleviated by the Red Cross in conjunction with the local authorities.

It is estimated that there are half a million persons in France afflicted with tuberculosis, as a direct result of the war, and efforts to control the spread of this disease are not only of great concern to France herself, but they are of great importance in making France healthful for our own troops.

In co-operation with the Rockefeller Foundation, a commission for the prevention of tuberculosis is being formed. The headquarters of the administration is in Paris in conjunction with the central committee for the aid of tubercular soldiers. Workers are being educated to man the dispensaries, and it is expected ultimately that between 300 and 400 anti-tubercular dispensaries will be maintained, largely by local funds.

The Red Cross commission in France is completing the unfinished building of the tuberculosis sanitarium at Bligny, about 20 miles from Paris, and when completed it will be a splendid institution. In addition, assistance is being given to tubercular patients in the Paris hospitals, and a number of private estates have been turned over to the Red Cross, which will be converted into sanitariums.

In Belgium, where conditions are quite similar to those in France, the same magnificent work is being carried on, especially in the work for the children, assisting refugees and reconstruction of villages. Six hundred children from especially dangerous places have been brought to France and there maintained by the Red Cross.

In England, the work is carried on in conjunction with the British Red Cross, and is devoted more to the establishment and maintenance of hospitals.

Other countries of Europe in which the Red Cross is operating are Italy, Russia, Roumania and Serbia.

While there are probably not much over a hundred American prisoners held in Germany at present, plans have been worked out for the care of them, and will be extended as necessity demands.

Bread and assorted food parcels, as well as clothing, will be supplied, and it is probable that a complete scheme for sustaining prisoners will be worked out jointly with the war and navy departments. Food parcels are sent to the prisoners held in Germany three times every two weeks, and a



supply of foodstuff is being accumulated in Berne for further use in this way.

#### Is Broad Field.

Thus we may gather some faint idea of the large and varied field which the Red Cross is covering, and the important part it is playing in the great world war. Those men and women who are devoting their time and risking their lives in this great field in Europe are serving the Stars and Stripes just as nobly as the men behind the guns, and the work they are doing is just as essential. Many records of bravery and self-denial will be written of these soldiers of mercy.

The representatives of the medical profession are nobly bearing their part in the Red Cross, the only hope of reward being the knowledge of a duty well done, and that their efforts have counted for something in achieving the object for which we are fighting.

When asked by a correspondent what message he had to send to America, Major Murphy replied: "Save for small overhead expenses, every dollar of the Red Cross millions is being turned into actual relief work. We get direct action; we don't have to wait for an act of congress every time we hang up our hats. The people of the United States may congratulate themselves that their money is a direct gift, and not congressional apportionment, subject to government red tape. Other societies are being assisted; there is no monopoly of relief work by the Red Cross."

The Red Cross is not merely a humanitarian organization separate and distinct from others, but it is the mobilized heart and spirit of the whole American people. The Red Cross is carrying a message of love and sympathy to American soldiers and sailors, and to the troops and civilian population of our allies.

RED CROSS WORK IN WEST VIRGINIA.

During the 18 months following the entry of the United States into the world war, April 6, 1917, the people of the 48 States voluntarily contributed to the American Red Cross the stupendous sum of \$325,000,000. Necessarily, such a vast contribution of private wealth can be considered only as a vote of public confidence.

From the time of its organization the American Red Cross, chartered by the national congress, with the President of the United States as its honorary head, has commanded the confidence of all the people. It is the one great organization, engaged in charitable and humane work, against which there has never been a breath of suspicion.

One month after America had entered the war against Germany, Henry P. Davison, New York financier, was named as the chairman of the war council and the contribution of the sum stated above, representing the gift of the American people, was announced November 1, 1918, by Chairman Davison.

On this date the report of the Chairman of the War Council of the Red Cross disclosed the fact that 24,000,000 people in the United States were members of the American Red Cross. When America entered the war the total membership of the Red Cross in the United States was less than 2,000,000.

Chairman Davison astounded the Nation when he announced one month after the declaration of war that the Red Cross would ask for a contribution of \$100,000,000 from the American people. The people gave it and in May, 1918, when the second war fund campaign was launched, and again that organization of mercy asked for another \$100,000,000, the people generously responded and gave almost double that sum.

The American Red Cross followed the American soldiers not only over seas, but it followed the American soldiers "over the top" and was ever present to administer to the men who wore the khaki in the service of the Nation. In the alleviation of suffering, doctors and nurses, wearing the insignia of the Red Cross, followed the soldiers into "No Man's Land," often sacrificing their lives in the interest of humanity.

First War Fund Campaign.

When the first \$100,000,000 was asked for by the Red Cross war council, West Virginia had been only partially organized. The goal for the State was fixed at \$500,000, but the people of the State responded with fervor to the appeals to make the world "fit for democracy" and gave \$579,770. The contributions in this campaign, waged in May, 1917, show only the larger counties represented, the record standing as follows:

County	Chapter	Amount
Berkeley	Martinsburg .....	\$ 2,500
Cabell	Huntington .....	64,751
Doddridge	West Union .....	1,000
Hancock	Weirton .....	33,071
Harrison	Clarksburg .....	46,447
Kanawha	Charleston .....	100,385



**HENRY WHITE, OF WASHINGTON, D. C..**  
**Manager Potomac Division, American Red Cross.**

McDowell	Gary .....	26,890
Marion	Mannington .....	3,419
Marshall	Moundsville .....	13,962
Mercer	Bluefield .....	29,673
Monongalia	Morgantown .....	25,214
Ohio	Wheeling .....	177,440
Raleigh	Beckley .....	4,904
Randolph	Elkins .....	4,200
Summers	Hinton .....	3,601
Tyler	Sistersville .....	6,113
Wood	Parkersburg .....	36,200
Total .....		\$579,770.00

Following the first war fund campaign the country was divided into a number of divisions by the Red Cross, West Virginia being placed in the Potomac Division, with headquarters at Washington. Besides West Virginia, the States of Virginia and Maryland and the District of Columbia were in the same division.

#### Organization of Potomac Division.

Hon. Henry White, of Washington, was selected as the Manager of the Potomac Division and the growth and expansion of the Red Cross organization in the Potomac Division is a tribute to his efficient leadership. Directly associated with him were Col. William Cary Sanger and Albert B. Eastwood, as associate managers. The divisional directors of the several departments, all located in the headquarters of the division at 930 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., are:

Department of development—David H. Brown.

Department of supplies—Nelson A. Elsasser.

Department of publicity—J. W. Purdy.

Department of military relief—E. H. Hewitt.

Department of civilian relief—T. J. Edmonds.

Department of nursing—Miss Georgia M. Nevins.

Department of personnel—Albert Douglas.

Department of accounts—Wm. E. Nicoll.

Chief clerk—Harold E. Verrill.

Following the successful conclusion of the First Red Cross war fund campaign an intensive drive was made in the organization of chapters throughout every county of West Virginia. This drive was made under the direction of David H. Brown, director of the department of development, and the splendid organization achieved in West Virginia, even in the remote counties, is attributable to his perseverance and his ability for organization.

#### West Virginia Women Are Praised.

Director Brown was asked for a statement which would show the number of garments, sweaters and surgical dressings which were made by West Virginia women in response to the appeal of the Red Cross, but when

this publication was issued, he was unable to furnish the same. He said, however, in a letter to the Secretary of the State Council of Defense:

"I wish it were possible at this time to give an accurate report of the number of hospital garments, sweaters, surgical dressings, etc., that have been produced by the faithful and loyal women of the West Virginia chapters during the last year, but owing to the great pressure of work in this office, it is impossible for me to do so.

"It would be, however, an oversight, were I to give mere statistics, and not express the appreciation of the Potomac Division for that wonderful spirit the women of West Virginia have manifested at all times since the Potomac Division has been in existence. The women of these chapters have never failed to do the work they were called upon to do, and sometime in the near future, I hope it will be possible to issue a statement through which we will be able to show what each individual chapter did, other than a report which shows the amount of money raised.

"The women of West Virginia have made a great memorial contribution in the work of the Red Cross, and words are inadequate to express our appreciation for all that work done by the women and also the men of West Virginia in response to those calls issued through the department of development."

Mr. Brown has submitted a comprehensive table showing the membership of the Red Cross in West Virginia on October 1, 1918, and the contributions to the second war fund campaign in May, 1918. In this campaign the quota of the State was \$695,500 while the contributions amounted to \$1,408,503.60, one of the best records made in any State of the Union. The table follows:

TABLE SHOWING MEMBERSHIP, NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AUXILIARIES, AND AMOUNT SUBSCRIBED IN WEST VIRGINIA TO SECOND WAR FUND CAMPAIGN OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

COUNTY	CHAPTER HEADQUARTERS	Population	Membership October 1 1918	Percent of Members to Population	Branches	Auxiliaries	Second Red Cross War Fund		Percent over Subscribed	
							Quota	Amount Subscribed		
Barbour.....	Philippi.....	17,070	1,054	9.7	.....	7	\$ 2,500	\$ 9,343.34	273.7	
Berkeley.....	Martinsburg.....	23,845	4,088	17.1	.....	0	4,000	11,113.68	177.8	
Boone.....	Madison.....	11,896	274	1.8	5	.....	3,000	6,027.71	100.9	
Braxton.....	Sutton.....	26,030	1,554	6.	1	.....	4,000	8,787.16	119.7	
Brooke.....	Wellsburg.....	13,936	2,000	14.	.....	.....	4,000	23,943.62	493.3	
Cabell.....	Huntington.....	51,435	18,646	31.5	2	.....	55	60,000	83,816.07	39.7
Calloun.....	Grantsville.....	11,981	879	7.3	.....	.....	13	1,500	2,752.53	83.5
Clay County, (See Charleston Chapter, Kanawha County).										
Doddridge.....	West Union.....	12,672	1,088	8.6	1	.....	.....	2,000	2,313.37	15.7
Fayette.....	MacDonald.....	66,441	12,961	19.5	.....	.....	30	15,000	51,000.00	233.3
Gilmer.....	Glenville.....	11,374	232	2.	1	.....	.....	2,000	3,201.01	63.1
Grant County, (See Mineral County, Piedmont Chapter).										
Greenbrier.....	Lewisburg.....	27,800	3,080	14.3	2	.....	8	8,000	14,121.30	70.5
Hampshire.....	Ronney.....	11,691	2,184	18.7	.....	.....	24	2,000	3,222.21	61.1
Hancock.....	Newell.....	13,220	8,241	62.3	.....	.....	0	15,000	39,135.04	107.7
Hardy.....	Moorefield.....	9,651	1,508	15.0	4	.....	.....	1,500	1,500.00	.....
Harrison.....	Clarksburg.....	63,484	8,251	13.	1	.....	15	60,000	101,238.23	64.8
Jackson.....	Ravenswood.....	20,956	1,132	5.4	7	.....	3	2,000	9,337.76	304.0
Jefferson.....	Charles Town.....	15,886	2,161	13.6	2	.....	8	2,500	11,792.91	371.7
Kanawha.....	Charleston.....	132,176	13,035	9.9	40	.....	12	90,000	264,079.57	193.4
Includes Clay and Putnam Counties.										
Lewis.....	Weston.....	10,231	2,491	13.	.....	.....	10	5,000	8,391.66	67.9
Lincoln.....	Hamlin.....	21,185	1,024	4.2	1	.....	6	2,000	3,613.00	80.7
Logan.....	Logan.....	10,966	2,755	13.2	5	.....	11	6,000	31,343.71	122.4
McDowell.....	Gary.....	69,105	10,409	16.1	13	.....	31	25,000	65,000.00	103.
Marion.....	Mannington.....	50,369	2,486	.....	16	.....	.....	8,000	12,911.00	61.8
Marion.....	Fairmont.....	.....	13,388	31.5	.....	.....	34	32,000	57,069.00	78.3
Marshall.....	Moundsville.....	36,727	5,976	16.3	2	.....	12	15,000	35,065.20	133.8
Mason.....	Point Pleasant.....	23,019	1,004	8.2	10	.....	.....	3,000	7,195.11	139.8
Mercer.....	Bluefield.....	49,574	3,117	6.3	2	.....	.....	30,000	43,280.06	41.3
Mineral.....	Keyser.....	19,442	1,627	8.	0	.....	.....	1,500	11,282.27	652.
Mineral.....	Piedmont.....	11,825	2,200	19.	7	.....	.....	2,000	3,782.97	89.1
Includes Grant County										
Mingo.....	Williamson.....	25,322	4,335	17.1	.....	.....	14	10,000	20,520.70	105.3
Monongalia.....	Morgantown.....	28,192	6,551	23.2	.....	.....	.....	2,000	43,000.00	115.
Monroe.....	Union.....	.....	600	16.3	12	.....	.....	1,000	3,990.32	299.0
Mourne.....	Alderson.....	13,055	1,462	.....	1	.....	.....	1,000	1,007.29	.7
Morgan.....	Berkeley Springs.....	8,263	505	6.1	4	.....	.....	1,500	2,300.00	53.3

WEST VIRGINIA IN THE WAR

TABLE SHOWING MEMBERSHIP, NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND AUXILIARIES, AND AMOUNT SUBSCRIBED IN WEST VIRGINIA TO SECOND WAR FUND CAMPAIGN OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

COUNTY	CHAPTER HEADQUARTERS	Population	Membership October 1 1918	Percent of Members to Population	Branches	Auxiliaries	Second Red Cross War Fund		Percent over Subscribed
							Quota	Amount Subscribed	
Nicholas.....	Richwood.....	22,295	1,333	6.			7,000	8,305.97	18.6
Ohio.....	Wheeling.....	64,541	19,100	29.5	2	10	150,000	200,000.00	33.3
Pendleton.....	Franklin.....	9,482	782	8.2		1	1,000	2,000.00	100.
Pleasants.....	St. Marys.....	8,074	1,626	21.		5	1,500	3,551.11	136.
Pocahontas.....	Marlinton.....	19,241	1,869	9.7		11	2,500	8,233.32	231.3
Preston.....	Kingwood.....	23,979	4,705	16.2	16		1,500	10,021.95	503.1
Putnam County, (See Charleston Chapter, Kanawha County).									
Raleigh.....	Jeckley.....	35,264	3,310	9.4	7	21	12,000	35,000.00	191.7
Randolph.....	Elkins.....	32,127	4,938	12.6		17	0,000	6,000.00	
Ritchie.....	Harrisville.....	17,875	1,176	6.6	4		2,000	5,491.32	174.6
Roane.....	Spencer.....	22,776	1,452	6.4	1	3	3,000	5,493.02	83.3
Summers.....	Hinton.....	19,991	1,465	7.2	11		4,000	12,500.00	212.5
Taylor.....	Crafton.....	17,702	3,386	19.1		5	6,900	7,610.10	27.3
Tucker.....	Parsons.....	22,502	1,937	8.0	4		3,000	5,300.00	76.6
Tyler.....	Sistersville.....	16,211	1,819	11.4	2	10	4,000	15,678.22	292.
Upshur.....	Buckhannon.....	18,039	1,778	9.9	11		3,000	5,571.37	85.7
Wayne.....	Kenova.....	24,418	1,324	5.	10	4	3,000	4,912.49	64.7
Webster.....	Webster Springs.....	10,296	1,419	13.8	3	6	2,000	3,600.00	75.
Wetzel.....	New Martinsville.....	24,567	5,474	22.2	22		4,000	4,000.00	
Wirt.....	Elizabeth.....	9,047			1		1,000	1,200.00	29.
Wood.....	Parkersburg.....	40,590	9,166	22.6		14	35,000	51,244.82	57.8
Wyoming.....	Mullens.....	11,860			4		2,000	15,500.00	675.
		1,418,746	212,066	15.	209	439	\$ 695,500	\$ 1,403,503.00	202.5

## Chapter and War Fund Chairmen.

The following is a list of the chairmen of the chapters of the Red Cross in the several counties, as well as a list of the war fund chairmen who conducted the remarkable financial campaigns for the organization:

COUNTIES	CHAPTER CHAIRMAN	WAR FUND CHAIRMAN	ADDRESS
Barbour	Samuel V. Woods	Enoch Kennedy	Philippi
Berkeley	Mrs. Virginia F. Faulkner	Allan Noll	Martinsburg
Bonne	E. E. White	William D. Wade	Madison
Braxton	W. L. Hines	Rev. W. L. Reid	Sutton
*Brooke			
Cabell	W. H. Cunningham	Frank Enslow	Huntington
Calhoun	A. E. Weaver	Fred S. Hathaway	Grantsville
*Clay			
Doddridge	A. A. Bee	J. Oliver Knapp	West Union
Fayette	S. A. Scott	J. F. Palmer	Macdonald
Gilmer	Hunter Whiting	Gordon Brown	Glenville
*Grant			
Greenbrier	Mrs. Chas S. Dice	Mason Bell	Lewisburg
Hampshire	W. F. Witzman	Mrs. M. G. Harmon	Romey
Hancock	Frank S. Loeb	J. C. Williams	Weirton
Hardy	E. C. Beatty	Arthur Cunningham	Moorefield
Harrison	W. Brent Maxwell	I. Wade Coffman	Clarksburg
Jackson	W. A. Wells	W. C. Clark	Ravenswood
Jefferson	Katharine Riddle	Lorain Murphy	Charles Town
Kanawha	Dr. A. A. Shawkey	F. M. Staunton	Charleston
Lewis	Perry G. Alfred	F. Roy Yoke	Weston
Lincoln	Mrs. C. E. Burns	E. E. Young	Hamlin
Lozan	Mrs. M. A. Maxwell	W. R. Lilly	Lozan
McDowell	Edw. O'Toole Gary	F. C. Bradley	Welch
Marion	Miss Marion Shaw	Chester L. Prichard	Mannington
Marion	Mrs. Vaughan Jolliffe	W. J. Wicke	Fairmont
Marshall	Rev. H. G. Gaunt	W. A. Dalzell	Moundsville
Mason	M. G. Tyler	L. C. Somerville	Pt. Pleasant
Mercer	Mrs. James E. Mann	Edward Mann	Bluefield
Mineral	Frank H. Babb	Rev. F. H. Baughman	Keyser
Mineral	Mrs. J. Suter	J. B. Maybury	Piedmont
Minzo	Dr. Tunis Nunemaker	W. A. Hurst	Williamson
Monongalia	Mrs. R. H. Edmondson	Frank L. Bowman	Morgantown
Monroe	J. L. Lineweaver	E. Chase Bare	Alderson
Monroe	A. A. Hodze	Wm. M. LaFon	Union
Morgan	Mrs. L. St. C. Allen	Rev. L. St. C. Allen	Berkeley Springs
Nicholas	J. B. Dodge	T. M. Richards	Richwood
Ohio	C. A. Robinson	J. J. Holloway	Wheeling
Pendleton	Mrs. B. H. Hiner	B. H. Hiner	Franklin
Pleasants	Edgar Lowther	Richard Bolard	St. Marys
Pocahontas	T. S. McNeil	J. C. Richardson	Marlinton
Preston	B. E. Brown	B. L. Brown	Kingwood
*Putnam			
Raleigh	C. L. Beckner	C. L. Beckner	Beckley
Randolph	C. O. Strieby	C. O. Strieby	Elkins
Ritchie	Homer B. Woods	Homer B. Woods	Harrisville
Roane	John W. Looney	Ames Kenney	Spencer
Summers	Mrs. W. H. Durett	R. F. Dunlap	Hinton
Taylor	E. L. Sawyer	J. H. F. Barlow	Grafton
Tucker	R. V. Willson (Parsons)	J. E. Dickenson (Porterwood)	
Tyler	Mrs. Anna E. Stanberry	Addison Clark	Sistersville
Unshur	J. C. McWhorter	W. E. Stathers	Buckhannon
Wayne	Mrs. Jennie Duncan (Kenova)	John M. Meek (Huntington)	
Webster	A. F. Gregory	W. S. Wymong	Webster Springs
Wetzel	J. H. Jackson	D. V. Lemor	New Martinsville
*Wirt			
Wood	J. W. Vandervort	B. M. Ambler	Parkersburg
Wyoming	G. C. Worrell	Barty Wyatt	Mullens

\*Brooke under jurisdiction of Wheeling chapter.

\*Clay under jurisdiction of Charleston chapter.

\*Grant under jurisdiction of Piedmont chapter.

\*Putnam under jurisdiction of Charleston chapter.

\*Wirt under jurisdiction of Parkersburg chapter.



## HOME SERVICE SECTION.

The work of the Red Cross does not consist entirely of administering to the sick and wounded at the battle front. Each chapter maintains a home service section which administers to the dependent families of those who are in the military service of the country.

The home service section not only serves the families of the soldiers, but also the military men themselves, giving them legal advice, advising them of the war risk insurance act enacted for the benefit of soldiers and sailors. This section also seeks to make the families of soldiers familiar with the provisions of the law concerning allotments and allowances for dependents. In many instances it renders financial aid to the needy. The following is a list of the home service chairmen and secretaries in the several counties of West Virginia:

COUNTIES	CHAIRMAN	SECRETARY	ADDRESS
Barbour	Mrs. Frank Proudfoot	Beatrice Hume	Philippi
Berkeley	Rev. A. M. Gluck	Ruth Willy	Martinsburg
Boone	Siegel Workman	Harry G. Shaffer	Madison
Braxton	P. J. Berry	W. F. Morrison, Jr.	Sutton
Brooke	Jeanette O. Campbell		Wellsturg
Cabell	Rev. H. B. Altnever	Mrs. A. E. Marcum	Huntington
Cabell	Mrs. F. J. Waddell	Mrs. W. J. Rogers	Huntington
Calhoun	Dr. J. A. Morford	Mattie C. Hays	Grantsville
Doddridge	J. Ramsey	Mrs. C. S. Pease	West Union
Fayette	J. F. Palmer	W. B. Reed	Macdonald
Gilmer	N. E. Rymer	Irma West	Glenville
Grant	A. J. Welton	Mrs. Mary Schoff	Petersburg
Greenbrier	Chas. S. Dice	Bessie Laing	Lewisburg
Hampshire	J. S. Kendall	Mrs. M. B. Keller	Romney
Hancock	Frank S. Loeb	Florence N. Moss	Weirton
Hardy	Arthur Cunningham	T. D. Chipley	Moorefield
Harrison	Emma K. Davis	J. A. Jackson	Clarksburg
Jackson	J. C. Hutchison	Mrs. C. L. Jamison	Ravenswood
Jefferson	Miss Angas Wyeon	Mrs. C. M. Beltzhoover, Jr.	Charles Town
Kanawha	W. F. Comstock	Mary L. Branch	Charleston
Lewis	J. A. Barnes	R. L. Bland	Weston
Lincoln	A. F. Black	E. E. Young	Hamlin
Logan	S. B. Browning	Mrs. A. L. Perraut	Logan
McDowell	Mrs. E. C. Bralley	Rose Queenberry	Gary
Marion	Mrs. Jos. Rosier	Ruth A. Kellev	Fairmont
Marion	Mrs. A. T. Prichard	Mrs. J. B. Burl	Mannington
Marshall	Rev. H. G. Gaunt	Sebastian Rafferty	Moundsville
Mason	C. E. Hogg	E. C. Winger	Pt. Pleasant
Mercer	C. B. Hancock	L. H. Duncan	Bluefield
Mineral	Geo. W. Bane	Nancy C. Lauck	Kevers
Mineral	L. E. Baer	Mrs. J. E. Suiter	Piedmont
Mingo	Rev. Wm. Bunts	Elizabeth Osborne	Williamson
Monroe	Rev. T. B. Stewart	R. E. Campbell	Monitor
Monongalia	Mrs. Minta H. Ridgway	Mrs. F. L. Emory	Morgantown
Monroe	C. P. Nash	Aura Stevens	Alderson
Morgan	Mrs. J. A. Proctor	Mrs. Latrobe Hunter	Berkeley Springs
Nicholas	L. T. Eddy	Mrs. Chas. Hamilton	Richwood
Ohio	Dr. C. A. Wingerter	Neile N. Rumble	Wheeling
Pendleton	Mrs. S. B. Johnson	M. S. Hodges	Franklin
Pleasants	B. A. Dotson	Nellie Grimm	St. Marys
Pocahontas	Harper Smith	Lucille McClintic	Marlinton
Preston	B. L. Brown	Frank M. Patterson	Kingwood
Raleigh	W. H. File	Mrs. E. M. Merrill	Beechley
Randolph	Rev. W. E. Craig	Mabel D. Piper	Elkins
Ritchie	G. P. Fozrht	Bert Sigler	Pennsboro
Roane	C. C. Douthitt	Mrs. Elsie Wright	Snecner
Summers	W. T. Ball	Mrs. W. O. Franklin	Hinton
Taylor	Mrs. Boyd Leaman	Miss K. P. Koela	Grafton
Tucker	Hugh Pritt	Rev. D. C. Pickens	Parsons
Tyler	W. T. McKee	Lucy Davenport	Sistersville
Upshur	Worth Forman	Mrs. Ada B. Hillcary	Buckhannon
Wayne	Donald Clark	J. M. Meek	Huntington
Wayne		Mrs. Jos. F. McMullan	Kenova
Welster	L. L. Dver		Webster Springs
Wetzel	T. H. Cornett	Mrs. Wade Miller	New Martinsburg
Wood	Mason G. Ambler	David F. Turner	Parkersburg
Wyoming	Rev. R. E. Redding	Mrs. Nan Davis	Mullens

The following statement from the assistant director general of the Potomac division gives a survey of the work of the home service section:

"It is the object of home service to assist soldiers' and sailors' families to preserve the essential home standards of home life, to meet problems arising out of diminished income, sickness, care, discipline and education of children, household management, business and legal difficulties, unsatisfactory working conditions, loneliness, mental depression or defect, vice or physical disability. Furnishing information about the 'war risk insurance law and how to proceed to procure government allowances, compensation and insurance; how mail should be addressed to soldiers and sailors. How to obtain news of wounded, captured or missing relatives, is also an important phase of home service.

"To accomplish this object, home service sections have been provided for in every Red Cross chapter. Home service sections are composed of men and women who are responsible, representative members of the communities which the chapters represent. Especial attention has been paid to making home service sections representative of the important racial and religious and professional elements of the community. Roman Catholics, Protestants, Jews, physicians, lawyers, educators and social workers are included in the membership. Each section has an executive secretary, usually assisted by a staff of volunteer and paid workers. The assistance of home service is made readily accessible to soldiers' and sailors' families in all parts of the territory included within the jurisdiction of Red Cross Chapters through the establishment of branches.

"Attached to the Red Cross staff in each army cantonment and to army units abroad are home service representatives to whom soldiers who are troubled over family problems are referred and through whom the helpful service of the home service workers in the families' home communities are invoked. In communities in the vicinity of cantonments, the Red Cross has placed special home service workers to cope with the grave and urgent problems growing out of the migration of soldiers' families to such places. Through these representatives the Red Cross has provided many helpless families with food and shelter, medical care and transportation back to their homes.

"Home service extends also to the after-care of enlisted soldiers and sailors: The constant, sympathetic influence of home service upon the returned soldier and upon his family may be expected to have a marked effect in assuring the success of the government's plan for his rehabilitation."—J. Byron Deacon, Assistant Director General, Department of Civilian Relief, National Red Cross Headquarters.

Organization of chapters for home service was begun in West Virginia in December, 1917. By the end of the month, nine sections were organized. Visits by field representatives were not made until February when a special representative visited Charleston, Huntington and other large cities for the purpose of giving impetus to home service in these centers.

At the end of January, 1918, 25 chapters were organized for home service. At the end of February, 1918, 27 chapters were organized for home service.

At the end of March, 1918, 28 chapters were organized for home service.

At the end of April, 1918, 43 chapters were organized for home service.

At the end of May, 1918, \*56 chapters were organized for home service.

Divisional conferences were held at Parkersburg and Huntington in April and May and regional home service conferences were held at Wheeling and Charleston in June and in Fairmont and Morgantown in July, all

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\*As there are only 56 chapters in West Virginia, the end of May therefore found the State organized 100% for home service.

of which were well attended by representatives of chapters and home service sections from the surrounding territory. These conferences proved invaluable for the purpose of enabling the director and his associate to form personal contact with the members of West Virginia home service sections.

Arrangements were made with Governor Cornwell whereby all letters received by him from men in service or their families involving matters within the province of home service were to be referred by him to home service sections through the division department of civilian relief. The Governor later expressed himself well satisfied with the manner of treatment of cases referred by him.

Co-operation was established with the members of the Governor's staff in charge of draft boards and the cordial co-operation of the draft boards throughout the State was particularly gratifying.

Excellent co-operation was had with the West Virginia State Council of Defense. On June 21, 1918, a joint letter was sent to the county councils and home service sections of West Virginia, outlining the plan of co-operation. It stated that two of the important purposes of the Council were:

1. To promote the activities of other agencies engaged in helping to win the war.
2. To prevent duplication in such activities.

It then set forth under eight headings, the function of "Home Service." Special attention was given to legal service and the legal committees were practically made a part of home service section.

Arrangements were made also with the State Tuberculosis Association and the Board of Health whereby home service sections were to function on behalf of these bodies where the tuberculosis association had no organizations—which meant practically all the State except the largest centers. *Home service had the only state wide organization in the social service field.*

Co-operation was established also with the State Humane Society.

With the approval of the Board of Regents and the State Superintendent of Education, all teachers' institutes in the State were addressed by home service speakers and syllabi on home service placed in the hands of every teacher in the State.

A University extension course in home service was arranged for in at least thirty localities covering the entire state in co-operation with the University of West Virginia which assigned its professor of sociology as lecturer for the first semester. Two division staff representatives were assigned to work with him. The staff representatives were advance agents, spending three or four days in each town enrolling students for the lecture course and talking to various clubs and other groups of people. Some time later, the lecturer followed, giving a series of eight lectures on home service and general social service topics. These lectures covered a period of two days and were given at intervals of one week. One week later, the staff representative again visited the town giving two final lectures and completing any organization work that had been started on her first visit. The course was decidedly successful in most places.

A home service exhibit is being displayed in conjunction with the State Board of Health exhibit car. It consists of two series of pictures; one illustrates the relationship of home service to the man in service; the other illustrates its relationship to his family.

Month	No. of W. Va families aided by Home Service	Amount expended for relief
December, 1917	22.....	\$ 175.63
January, 1918	86.....	165.96
February	378.....	374.52
March	478.....	473.89
April	388.....	834.95
May	1049.....	691.08
June	993.....	1,146.57
July	1818.....	2,196.40
August	1836.....	2,379.41
September	2459.....	3,216.01
	9507*	\$11,654.42

#### Canteen Work Done in West Virginia.

There are seven Red Cross canteens in the State of West Virginia, located at:

Bluefield—Chairman, Mrs. W. G. Baldwin.

Charleston—Chairman, D. C. Lovett.

Grafton—Chairman, E. L. Sawyer.

Hinton—Chairman, Mrs. W. H. Durrett.

Huntington—Chairman, Mrs. Dan A. Mossman.

Parkersburg—Chairman, Mrs. Furgus O'Connor.

White Sulphur Springs—Chairman, Mrs. Thornton Lewis.

Most of these canteens were organized during the early months of 1918 and have been working steadily ever since. During this time they have served approximately 46,525 soldiers, sailors, marines and drafted men in transit.

The service rendered has varied greatly, depending on the location of the canteen. At some stations, where the trains have stopped for only a few minutes, there has been time for the canteen workers to give the men only post-cards, chocolate, chewing gum, cigarettes, fruit, magazines, newspapers, and a smile and cheerful greeting.

At Bluefield, Huntington and Charleston the trains stop long enough to allow for more elaborate service. Bluefield, for instance, serves two early morning trains with breakfast, consisting of hot buttered biscuits, jam or jelly, and sausage, or creamed chicken on toast and coffee. Sandwiches, cakes, pies and coffee are served at these points to all other regular and

\*Of this number, 5604 were rendered friendly and substantial service such as money relief, visits to the home, letters written to relatives or other interested parties and 3903 received information (concerning the war risk insurance law, civil relief act, etc.) only.

troop trains, in addition to magazines, post-cards, chocolate, cigarettes, etc. Hot meals are served upon request from troop train commanders.

There is a first aid equipment in connection with most of the canteens, with a nurse on duty. Any slight injuries or cases of sickness are attended to by her, or if the man is too sick to continue his journey, he is removed and cared for by the canteen until his case is taken in charge by the Home Service section. During the recent influenza epidemic the canteens rendered most valuable assistance, not only to the soldiers in transit, but to the civilian population as well. In several places the canteens were used as diet kitchens, preparing and serving the food for the sick, but not providing it, as this was done by the city authorities.

In all places the railroad authorities and employees have been most courteous and have co-operated with the Canteen workers in every possible way.

#### In Overseas Service.

The following is a list of West Virginians who have been sent overseas in the service of the American Red Cross:

Thomas Porter Hardman—Morgantown.

Dr. Rolla Camden—Parkersburg.

Wilbur C. Morrison—Clarksburg.

Wm. R. Scott—Wheeling.

Wm. M. B. Sine—Clarksburg.

Mary Fulton Pratt—Charleston.

Alice S. Erskine—Glendale.

Anna Mourot—Moundsville.

Mayme C. Anderson—Wheeling.

Gertrude Latham—Buchannon.

Anne Cary Gravatt—Charles Town.

Mrs. Mary Louise Stafford, Huntington.

Miss Lorraine A. Murphy, Charles Town.

Miss Dora Lee Newman, Fairmont.

Miss Eunice R. Porter, Elkins.

**ALLIED WAR RELIEF WORK.**

"Millions for morale" was the slogan adopted by Geo. W. Perkins, chairman of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. at the inception of the nation-wide United War Work Campaign of 1918 for \$170,500,000 to be expended in maintaining the morale of the American soldiers and the fighting men of the Allied armies.

Seven great organizations which administer to the American soldier, surrounding him with all the comforts of home, conducted this united campaign for the above sum during the week of November 11-18, even after an armistice had been signed which means practically the unconditional surrender of Germany and the central powers with their allies, so these war relief associations may continue their work among our fighting men until these soldiers return from abroad and are demobilized.

These seven great relief organizations are the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare Board, Salvation Army, American Library Association and the War Camp Community Service.

Prior to the time when President Wilson advised them they should unite in a war work campaign, these seven organizations had conducted separate and distinct drives for funds with which they administered to the American soldier from the moment he was selected for service in the army. All of these war relief associations were recognized by the government through the War Department and were given the official sanction of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, of which the chairman is Raymond B. Fosdick.

With the exception of the War Camp Community Service the several organizations maintained headquarters in the camps and with the armies overseas. The War Camp Community Service has its place in those communities adjacent to the cantonments where the soldiers are quartered for training purposes.

Originally it had been stated that separate campaigns would be waged during the winter months for the several organizations, but they were consolidated at the express request of President Wilson, who made an emphatic appeal for their support. As a result of this merger of campaigns Dr. John R. Mott, who had previously been the general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., was selected as the Director General of the United War Work Campaign, and directed the amalgamated forces throughout the nation. The amount asked for by these war relief associations was the greatest ever sought in charitable contributions from the public.

**Keep the Army on Fighting Edge.**

Primarily the object of this great fund is to maintain the morale of the army. The morale of an army is its fighting edge. Without morale the biggest army will crumble. The military experts mean by that expression that immoral conditions must be eliminated from the vicinity of the soldier; that he must be given an opportunity to relax from the severe training and strict discipline enforced; that he must be amused; must be entertained; must be cured of homesickness; and not be permitted to remain idle when he is away from his actual military service. Idleness

breeds in the soldier homesickness and distrust. It is the greatest factor in destroying the morale of an army. It is a matter of history that the once large, powerful, brave Russian armies, passing their time in idleness during the long, long days of a northern winter, became easy victims for the enemy because their morale was totally destroyed.

West Virginia had contributed liberally to the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus campaigns. A successful campaign had been waged for the Salvation Army. Both money and books were given to the American Library Association. Without a military camp in the State several thousand dollars had been contributed to the War Camp Community Service. In the latter part of May and the forepart of June, 1917, without practically any war organization existing in any of the counties an excess of \$35,000 was given to the Y. M. C. A. for war work.

On October 18, 1917, a meeting was held at the State Capitol attended by delegates from many of the counties of the State and a state-wide organization was effected for a second Y. M. C. A. war work campaign. Dr. George E. Vincent, of New York, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, and Fletcher S. Brockman, Associate General Secretary, attended this meeting and made addresses on the work of this organization in France, Italy, Russia and the Balkans. At this meeting C. W. Campbell, of Huntington, state chairman, and Hon. M. P. Shawkey, state treasurer of the Y. M. C. A. campaign organization, both of whom had served in these positions in the first campaign, were re-elected. George L. Goodwin, interstate secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who directed the first campaign, was selected as the director of the second war fund campaign. The quota set for West Virginia in the second campaign was \$200,000 but in the campaign which was waged during the week of November 11-18 the state over-subscribed with a total subscription of \$317,007.10. The following table shows the quotas and subscriptions from each county in both the first and second campaigns.

Subscriptions to Y. M. C. A. Campaigns.

County	First Campaign		Second Campaign	
	Quota	Subscribed	Quota	Subscribed
Barbour.....	\$ 800.00	\$ 136.25	\$ 2,500	3,589.94
Berkeley.....	1,100.00	54.83	3,300	2,340.00
Boone.....	525.00	195.71	1,600	1,726.15
Braxton.....	1,150.00	26.60	3,500	3,500.00
Brooke.....	550.00	891.46	1,700	4,269.35
Cabell.....	5,000.00	5,037.90	20,000	26,315.09
Calloun.....	550.00	10.66	1,700	1,914.74
Clay.....	525.00	5.50	1,500	910.99
Doddridge.....	650.00	.....	1,900	2,000.00
Fayette.....	2,500.00	1,244.71	8,000	6,857.52
Gilmer.....	550.00	165.50	1,700	964.50
Grant.....	400.00	21.06	1,200	268.75
Greenbrier.....	1,250.00	1,104.56	3,750	6,039.17
Hampshire.....	600.00	351.07	1,800	957.28
Hancock.....	550.00	.....	1,600	21,420.00
Hardy.....	450.00	.....	1,400	(-) 1,400.00
Harrison.....	2,500.00	1,431.75	15,000	26,280.56
Jackson.....	1,000.00	46.87	3,200	1,252.20
Jefferson.....	500.00	684.98	2,400	3,454.23
Kanawha.....	5,000.00	4,843.89	20,000	26,951.00
Lewis.....	1,000.00	6.00	2,500	2,350.00
Lincoln.....	1,000.00	127.75	1,100	215.25
Logan.....	700.00	150.70	2,200	4,028.00
Marion.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	7,500	14,442.00
Marshall.....	1,600.00	51.00	5,000	6,050.00
Mason.....	1,150.00	1,282.50	3,500	4,774.80
Mercer.....	2,000.00	3,090.00	5,750	6,389.00
Mineral.....	850.00	272.50	2,500	2,060.00
Mingo.....	1,000.00	855.29	3,000	3,896.25
Monongalia.....	1,250.00	1,067.46	3,750	3,750.00
Monroe.....	650.00	818.46	2,000	2,565.27
Moran.....	400.00	3.50	1,200	1,244.52
McDowell.....	2,500.00	362.04	7,200	23,000.00
Nicholas.....	900.00	53.42	2,700	3,000.00
Ohio.....	5,000.00	5,020.00	20,000	38,000.00
Pendleton.....	450.00	142.28	1,400	(Wheeling) 451.00
Pleasants.....	400.00	531.92	1,500	1,864.32
Pocahontas.....	750.00	1.00	2,200	3,088.75
Preston.....	1,000.00	366.27	3,000	5,400.00
Putnam.....	900.00	40.50	2,800	(-) 500.00
Raleigh.....	1,250.00	8.35	3,800	6,000.00
Randolph.....	1,250.00	418.50	3,900	4,761.97
Ritchie.....	600.00	34.80	2,500	2,250.45
Roane.....	1,100.00	20.00	3,200	1,765.60
Summers.....	950.00	11.50	2,800	1,361.58
Taylor.....	800.00	663.75	2,500	2,807.60
Tucker.....	900.00	.....	2,800	8,297.37
Tyler.....	800.00	6.00	2,500	3,424.71
Upshur.....	500.00	33.00	3,000	1,497.62
Wayne.....	1,200.00	1.00	3,700	647.38
Wellser.....	500.00	23.75	1,500	1,352.00
Wetzel.....	1,200.00	1,302.57	2,600	3,283.68
Wirt.....	450.00	.....	1,500	No report
Wood.....	2,000.00	803.00	7,600	11,019.00
Wyoming.....	500.00	.....	1,500	815.00
		\$ 35,825.19		\$ 317,007.10



### Personnel United War Work Campaign.

John B. Stevenson, of Huntington, was chosen as the state chairman of the United War Work Campaign. Previously, he had been selected as the state chairman of the Y. M. C. A. campaign. John W. Ensign was the treasurer of this campaign and George L. Goodwin was the state campaign director. Director Goodwin had associated with him Miss Anna E. Caldwell, director of women's work; Gilbert Bush, director of the victory boys; M. T. Whittico, director of the colored work; Dr. S. W. Walker, director of the speakers' Bureau; and E. E. Meredith, director of publicity. The Executive Committee in this campaign was: John B. Stevenson, chairman; Mrs. Julian G. Hearne, Wheeling, Young Women's Christian Association; Daniel B. Leonard, Parkersburg, Knights of Columbus; Joseph Schwab, Charleston, Jewish Welfare Board; George W. Dudderar, Clarksburg, War Camp Community Service; C. Burgess Taylor, Wheeling, American Library Association; and M. T. Whittico, Keystone; W. M. Rogers, Fairmont; and J. G. Bradley, Dundon, members at large.

For the purpose of waging an intensive campaign the State was divided into fifteen districts with an experienced director in charge of each district. These district chairmen were:

DISTRICT 1 AND 2:—Dr. J. L. Dickey, Wheeling.

DISTRICT 3:—J. W. Crawford, Parkersburg.

DISTRICT 4:—J. S. Spencer, Pt. Pleasant.

DISTRICT 5:—Paul Hardy, Huntington.

DISTRICT 6:—Graham Sale, Welch.

DISTRICT 7:—C. W. Dillon, Fayetteville.

DISTRICT 8:—John Davidson, Charleston.

DISTRICT 9:—J. H. Slocum, White Sulphur Springs.

DISTRICT 10:—Riley Gregg, Weston.

DISTRICT 11:—P. H. Koblegard, Clarksburg.

DISTRICT 12:—Jas. O. Watson, Fairmont.

DISTRICT 13:—John T. Davis, Elkins.

DISTRICT 14:—Harry G. Fisher, Keyser.

DISTRICT 15:—Gray Silver, Martinsburg.

MEMBERS AT LARGE:—Bishop J. P. Donohue, Wheeling.

Isaac T. Mann, Bluefield;

Harry L. Heintzleman, Fairmont;

Dr. E. B. Stephenson, Charleston, and

W. A. Hersch, Parkersburg.

### The County Organization.

In each county a county chairman was appointed by the central organization directing the campaign. They co-operated with existing organizations such as the County and Community Councils of Defense, the Red Cross and other organizations to make the campaign a success. These county chairmen were:



**JOHN B. STEVENSON, OF HUNTINGTON,  
Chairman United War Work Campaign Committee.**

County	Name	Address
Barbour	D. J. Taft	Philippi
Berkeley	C. E. Martin	Martinsburg
Boone	W. B. Wade	Madison
Braxton	W. F. Morrison	Sutton
Brooke	D. W. B. Taylor	Wellsburg
Cabell	Paul Hardy	Huntington
Calhoun	F. S. Hathaway	Grantsville
Clay	B. F. Murphy	Clay
Doddridge	R. A. Murphy	West Union
Fayette	S. A. Scott	Macdonald
Gilmer	C. M. Bennett	Glenville
Grant	E. L. Judy	Petersburg
Greenbrier	R. K. Robinson	White Sulphur Springs
Hampshire	Hon. G. K. Kump	Romney
Hancock	Wm. C. Lynch	Chester
Hardy	Hon. G. W. McCauley	Moorefield
Harrison	P. H. Koblercard	Clarksburg
Jackson	Douglas Shinn	Ripley
Jefferson	E. E. Cook	Charles Town
Kanawha	John Davidson	Charleston
Lewis	F. R. Yoke	Weston
Lincoln	E. E. Young	Hamlin
Lozan	W. R. Lilly	Lozan
Marion	R. T. Cunningham	Fairmont
Marshall	Evan G. Roberts	Moundsville
Mason	C. E. Lawhead	Pt. Pleasant
Mercer	Edwin Mann	Bluefield
Mineral	Rev. A. N. Peryman	Keyser
Mingo	Dr. W. S. Rosenheim	Williamson
Monongalia	E. M. Grant	Morgantown
Monroe	Robt. B. Hudson	Sinks Grove
Morgan	W. H. Somers	Berkeley Springs
McDowell	Judge J. F. Strother	Welch
Nicholas	C. W. Alderson	Summersville
Ohio	Dr. Jno. L. Dickey	Wheeling
Pendleton	Gordon Bozrs	Franklin
Pleasants	W. C. Dctson	St. Marys
Pocahontas	Hubert Echols	Marlinton
Preston	A. A. Pickering	Rowlesburg
Putnam	Walter E. Hodges	Winfield
Raleigh	G. C. Hedrick	Beckley
Randolph	Wm. Gulland	Elkins
Ritchie	Judge H. B. Woods	Harrisville
Roane	L. O. Curtis	Spencer
Summers	J. T. McCreery	Hinton
Taylor	Jed Robinson	Grafton
Tucker	W. S. Davenport	Parscus
Tyler	J. L. Fish	Sistersville
Upshur	Rev. Richard Aspinall	Buckhannon
Wayne	O. J. Rife	Wayne
Webster	Rev. E. A. Odell	Webster Springs
Wetzel	W. E. Kulp	New Martinsville
Wirt	C. H. Roberts	Elizabeth
Wood	J. G. Cochran	Parkersburg
Wyoming	D. Forest Early	Mullens

### SALVATION ARMY WAR FUND CAMPAIGN.

By JOHN S. DARST, Chairman.

This campaign was started soon after the first of the year 1918. Governor John J. Cornwell named a chairman for each of the counties. I accepted the chairmanship for the State, and M. M. Williamson agreed to act as State treasurer. We were ably assisted by Brigadier J. R. Wiseman, of New York City, and his daughter, Miss Maud Wiseman.

The State's allotment was \$30,000, and the most of the money so collected was to be used by the Salvation Army in assisting our boys and those of other allied nations over the sea; the remainder was to be used for the benefit of the boys in the different camps at home.

Some difficulty was encountered at the start to secure the State's allotment, because in many of the counties the people did not know the Salvation Army and the good results that attend their efforts in whatever their hands find to do. Many other people objected because they said it was a duplication of the Y. M. C. A. work, and in one of the large counties of the State we were refused the privilege of conducting a campaign at all. In a few of the other counties we could not secure a county chairman.

But with all these misunderstandings, the money was raised. While there were honest differences of opinion at that time about the advisability or necessity for this campaign, no one who is informed at all can have an honest doubt now. The Salvation Army has made itself so useful to our boys that its representatives have been honored with positions close up to the firing line, and their heroic work under fire has endeared them to all. They have ministered to many of our wounded from this State, and their efforts over there have been such as to attract special attention and favorable comment among all the allied nations.

No other similar organization in the world gets more results from a dollar than the Salvation Army. Every dollar goes to the spot it was intended for. The officers work for barely enough to keep soul and body together. It is an exposition of self denial that can not be excelled anywhere, and I congratulate the county chairmen, and all those in their respective counties, who contributed in any manner to the success of this fund. It must be a source of great satisfaction to them to know that through their efforts such splendid work has been made possible. I believe it will be bread cast upon the waters, coming back again and again to bless, brighten and prosper all those that have taken a part in it.

I submit a table giving the name of the county chairman of each county, and the amount contributed up to this time.

#### Salvation Army War Fund.

County	Chairman	Assessed	Paid
Barbour.....	Arthur S. Dayton.....	\$ 500.00	\$ 99.28
Berkeley.....	.....	500.00	None
Boone.....	Siecel Workman.....	200.00	701.51
Braxton.....	C. W. Flesher.....	250.00	372.09
Brooke.....	.....	250.00	None
Clay.....	B. C. Eakle.....	150.00	154.60
Cabell.....	Judge C. W. Campbell.....	2,500.00	1,847.50
Calhoun.....	.....	200.00	None
Doddridge.....	Wallace B. Gribble.....	250.00	235.00
Fayette.....	C. C. Boury.....	2,000.00	2,501.95
Grant.....	Arch Welton.....	150.00	120.18
Greenbrier.....	J. H. Solcum.....	400.00	1,050.15
Gilmer.....	R. F. Kidd.....	200.00	225.00
Hampshire.....	G. K. Kump.....	200.00	200.00
Hancock.....	W. E. Wells.....	300.00	312.20
Hardy.....	G. W. McCauley.....	150.00	153.40
Harrison.....	.....	2,400.00	None
Jackson.....	P. R. Shinn & G. B. Crow.....	300.00	150.91
Jefferson.....	Will Alexander.....	500.00	158.00
Kanawha.....	John Laing.....	5,000.00	5,075.95
Lewis.....	Lloyd Rinehart.....	400.00	202.00
Lincoln.....	E. E. Young.....	200.00	197.00
Logan.....	Norman Jackson.....	1,500.00	1,177.00
Marion.....	W. J. Weisje.....	2,000.00	3,000.00
Marshall.....	J. A. Boyd & M. Z. White.....	1,000.00	1,029.00
Mason.....	Rankin Wiley.....	350.00	337.93
Mercer.....	Edwin Mann.....	2,000.00	780.85
Mineral.....	E. E. Hood.....	300.00	250.00
Mingo.....	B. R. Bias.....	1,000.00	1,130.78
Monongalia.....	John Alden Purinton.....	1,000.00	1,249.06

County	Chairman	Assessed	Fund
Monroe.....	Shelton Clark.....	\$ 150.00	246.10
Morgan.....	.....	300.00	None
McDowell.....	L. C. Anderson.....	1,000.00	1,500.00
Nicolac.....	.....	250.00	None
Ohio.....	.....	5,000.00	None
Pendleton.....	Stanley Hodges.....	100.00	100.00
Pleasants.....	J. L. Williams.....	250.00	250.00
Pocahontas.....	W. H. Householder.....	500.00	549.00
Preston.....	Dr. Geo. Beerbower.....	500.00	22.00
Putnam.....	W. E. Somerville.....	150.00	55.00
Raleigh.....	Judge T. J. McGinnis.....	1,000.00	2,649.70
Randolph.....	.....	300.00	None
Ritchie.....	J. A. Woodell.....	450.00	192.76
Roane.....	W. A. Carpenter.....	250.00	62.50
Summers.....	A. A. Campbell.....	200.00	304.10
Taylor.....	H. W. Chaddock.....	200.00	29.00
Tucker.....	H. L. Bennett.....	500.00	424.00
Tyler.....	.....	350.00	None
Upshur.....	H. C. Howard.....	400.00	75.66
Wayne.....	Judge P. H. Napier.....	150.00	323.25
Webster.....	.....	100.00	None
Wetzel.....	W. E. Culp.....	200.00	354.63
Wirt.....	S. W. Cain.....	150.00	182.90
Wood.....	Lavin Smith.....	2,500.00	2,850.00
Wyoming.....	W. M. Wykel.....	260.00	226.00
Fire Underwriters' Association of West Virginia.....	.....	.....	53.00
			\$33,770.34

### NATIONAL LUTHERAN COMMISSION FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' WELFARE.

By W. E. WHITEMAN.

When our country was drawn into and began to prepare for the present war, it was recognized that, among other provisions necessary for the success of the army and navy and the country in general, something must be done for the morale of the forces. Accordingly, in addition to the regular chaplains provided, the various agencies, organized to minister to and make for the physical, mental, social, moral and religious uplift and welfare of the forces, were encouraged by the Government. Side by side with other agencies,—as soon as the Government recognized and created a place in which the Christian churches might be active,—through their appointed representatives, the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare was organized, the purpose being especially to provide camp pastors for the 200,000 Lutheran boys then already being in the service, and as many others as might choose to avail themselves of their services. A drive was inaugurated, February 16-26, 1918, to raise a fund among Lutherans, to finance the matter, the goal being set at \$750,000; but they went "over the top" and raised a fund of \$1,500,000.

Among other states that had gone far over their apportionment, West Virginia particularly distinguished herself in raising four times the amounts assigned. Other states largely Lutheran, raised greater amounts than West Virginia, where the Lutheran church is not so numerically strong; but, pro rata, West Virginia led all states. Owing to the fact that these funds were raised entirely within the Lutheran church, whose members at the same time contributed liberally to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and similar organizations, they are elated as Lutherans and West Virginians at this evidence of their patriotism.

**Statement of Organization and Contributions.**

Following is a complete statement, showing the State and local organizations and amounts contributed by the various churches:

Otto Schenk, State Chairman, Wheeling.  
A. E. Schmidt, State Treasurer, Wheeling.  
Miss Irma Vaas, State Secretary, Wheeling.

City	Local Chairmen.	Name of Church.	Amount
Benwood,	Frank Krogel	St. Mathews .....	\$ 372.50
Bluefield,	Rev. R. Y. Umberger	.....	209.75
Brandywine,	Rev. H. W. Moneysmith	.....	222.00
Charleston,	W. E. Whiteman	St. Paul's .....	1,115.82
Clarksburg,	O. C. Wilt	.....	220.00
Davis,	Lloyd Erhart	.....	67.60
Elm Grove,	Henry Stein	St. Marks .....	794.98
Elkins,	Geo. H. Coffman	.....	42.10
Edgewood,	J. J. Brockhart	Edgewood .....	40.00
Egion,	Dr. A. A. Scherr	.....	85.00
Fairmont,	C. A. Pilson	.....	50.00
Grafton,	L. A. Smith	St. Paul's .....	12.00
Keyser,	E. F. Boiler	.....	44.25
Mozart,	Geo. C. Benke	Christ .....	141.25
Morgantown,	Rev. W. H. Berry	.....	76.40
Moundsville,	Rev. R. E. McDaniels	.....	25.50
New Haven,	Rev. J. H. Keyser	.....	3.00
New Milton,	J. H. Schmidt	.....	26.00
Parkersburg,	Rev. J. L. Fisher	.....	125.00
Piedmont,	J. D. Thomas	.....	79.75
Shepherdstown,	Rev. I. D. Wooman	St. Peter's .....	110.00
Warwood,	Carl Eberts	Warwood .....	96.75
Wheeling,	T. F. Bayha	St. James .....	4,801.75
Wheeling,	Henry Beneke	Zion .....	1,580.00
Wheeling,	Wm. Fritz	First English .....	1,089.10
Wheeling,	A. C. Edge	Trinity .....	646.50
			<b>\$12,077.00</b>

**KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.**

By DANIEL B. LEONARD, of Parkersburg.

In 1916, during the trouble with Mexico, the Knights of Columbus maintained camps and recreation centres for the soldiers on the border. The expenses of these camps and recreation centres were paid by the Knights of Columbus out of the treasury of the order, and no appeal was made for any assistance whatever from outside sources.

When our government declared war against the Imperial German Government, the Knights of Columbus tendered their services to President Wilson. The offer was gladly accepted. As the number of men enlisting

increased rapidly, government officials were confronted with the important work of keeping up the morale of the men, and the Knights of Columbus welcomed the opportunity of the privilege extended to them by army and navy officials to enter the camps and cantonments and naval stations in this country, to erect buildings, to equip same, to supply soldiers with stationery, entertainment, athletic equipment, and competent men to see that all the needs of the soldiers in the camps, cantonments, and naval stations were attended to in so far as it was possible.

For this work the Knights of Columbus in April, 1917, decided to raise \$1,000,000.00 among the members of the order. This sum was collected from the members of the order, the membership of over 400,000 being assessed \$2.00 each, and the balance and more, was raised by popular subscription among the members of the order.

The work of the government in recruiting men increased, so the work of the Knights of Columbus increased. In August, 1917, in convention assembled the Knights of Columbus decided to raise \$3,000,000.00 by popular subscription. This amount was expected to be raised by a campaign to be conducted by the members of the order. The quota to be raised by each state was based on the proportion of \$10.00 for each member in the state.

#### Fourteen Counties in State.

The membership of the order in West Virginia, at that time was 2010 and the amount to be raised therein was \$20,100.00. The order had in this state fourteen councils, located in the following cities and towns: Wheeling, Parkersburg, Fairmont, Grafton, Clarksburg, Weston, Piedmont, Martinsburg, Elkins, Huntington, Charleston, Hinton, Bluefield and Gary. Necessarily the campaign had to be confined to the places where there were councils and territory adjacent thereto.

The campaign was conducted in the early part of this year (1918) under the direction of Dan B. Leonard, State Deputy of West Virginia, and resulted in a total of \$52,208.70 being collected and remitted in cash to the Supreme Treasurer of the order, to be credited to the war camp fund.

The success of the campaign was not only due to the untiring efforts of the officers and members of the order, but to good people of the state, Catholic and non-Catholic, who so generously contributed to this worthy cause. Quite a substantial amount included in the above was collected under the direction of Rt. Rev. Bishop Donahue from the churches and missions within the diocese of Wheeling.

The total amount received by the order from all jurisdictions in this campaign amounted to \$12,246.566.

#### Personnel of State Organization.

The present officers of the State Council, Knights of Columbus are: Dan B. Leonard, State Deputy, Parkersburg; Dr. B. H. Swint, State Secretary, Charleston; J. L. J. Miller, State Treasurer, Elkins; J. H. S. Barlow,

State Advocate, Grafton, Thos. Gillooly, State Lecturer, Weston, and C. T. Bryant, State Warden, Huntington.

All expenses connected with the campaign, accounting, etc., are borne by the order, so that the entire amount raised is available for the purposes for which it was collected.

The total membership of the Knights of Columbus is 416, 255, composing 1798 subordinate councils. The order has councils throughout the United States, in Canada, Cuba and Porto Rico.

Since the close of the campaign for the Knights of Columbus war camp fund in this state, a new council has been instituted at Moundsville, making the total membership in the state as of June 30, 1918, 2,292.



**PART VII.**

**MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION:**

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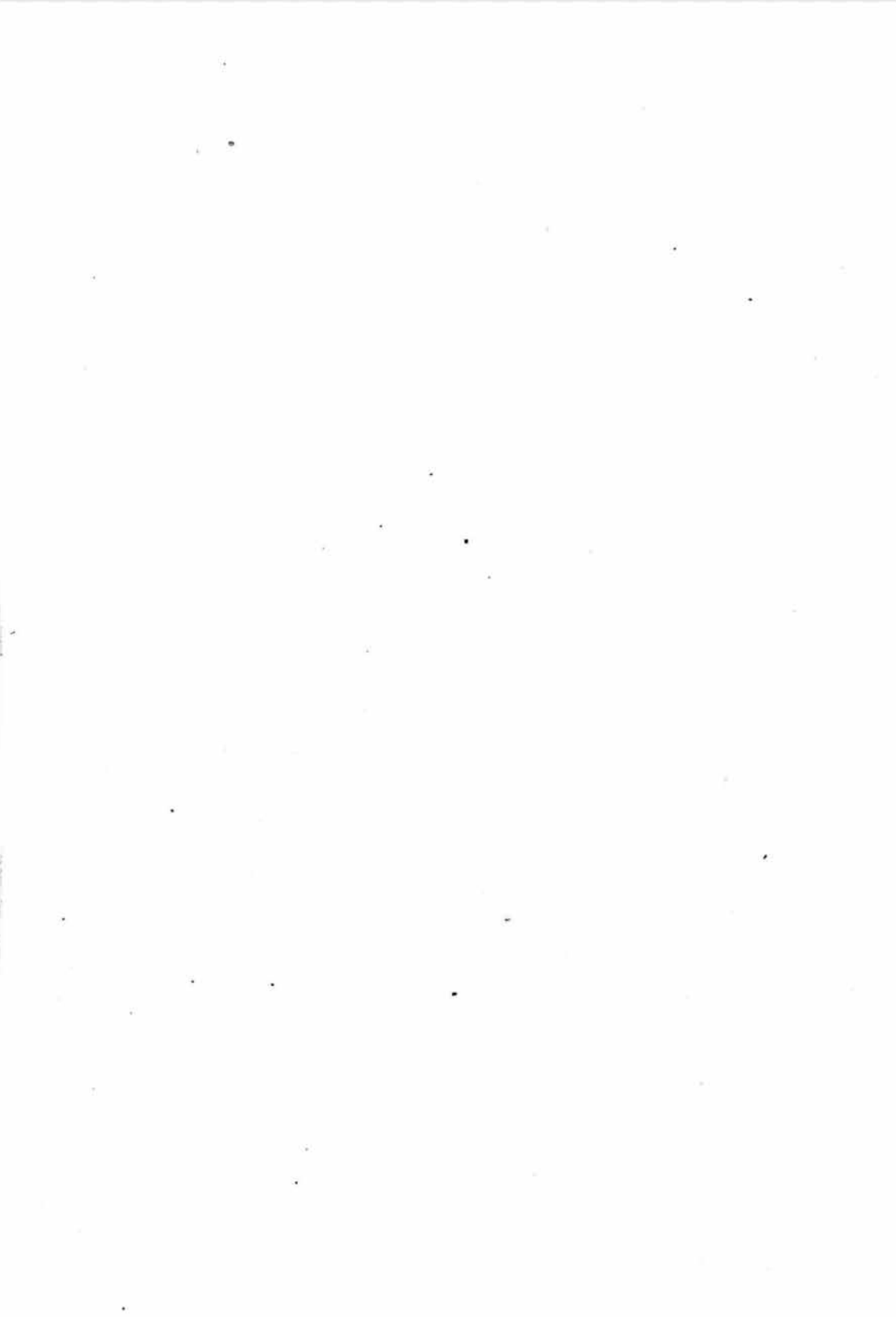
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## INTERESTING REVIEW OF VIRGINIA HISTORY.

Original Geographical Sub-Divisions of the State—Religious, Political and Social Conditions—Discrimination in Legislative Representation—How Her Debt Was Created—Comments on the Virginia Debt Case.

By HON. SEPTIMIUS HALL, of Wetzel County.

[NOTE BY THE COMPILER.—There appears in Part II of this "Hand Book" a paper prepared by the late John J. Davis, of Harrison county, reviewing the historical sectional controversy in Virginia, over the question of the "basis of representation," that continued for over half a century and ended only with the breaking out of the civil war in 1861.

This paper was the outgrowth of correspondence between Hon. Septimus Hall, of Wetzel county, and Mr. Davis, and when it was printed—early in the year 1915—in one of the leading newspapers of the State, was prefaced with a brief introduction by Mr. Hall.

When it was decided to re-print Mr. Davis's paper, and give it a permanent place among the historical records of the State, the compiler of the "Hand Book" requested Mr. Hall to prepare a new and more elaborate introduction, to which Mr. Hall kindly consented. Owing to a long illness, however, he was not able to get it ready within the expected time, and the Davis paper went to press with the original introduction. Subsequently, Mr. Hall's revision was received. It is a production of so much interest and merit, and contains so many historical facts with which the people of West Virginia should be familiar, that it is given a place here as an entirely separate contribution.]

### Original Sub-Divisions of Virginia.

The Blue Ridge—prior to the separation of Western Virginia from Eastern Virginia—was understood to be the dividing line between the two, the Eastern portion being sub-divided into the Tidewater and Piedmont sections, while the Western portion was subdivided into the Valley and Trans-Allegheny sections. The Tidewater section embraced the territory between the Atlantic and the head of tidewater on the principal rivers; the Piedmont section included the territory between the head of Tidewater and the Blue Ridge; the Valley section embraced the territory between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghenies; and the Trans-Allegheny section included the territory between the Alleghenies and the Ohio river.

### Settlement of the Tidewater Section.

The Tidewater section was originally settled by the English,—aristocrats to the manor born,—thoroughly imbued with English ideas, forms, customs, traditions, etc., all of which largely dominated the colonial government.

### Settlement of the Piedmont Section.

The Piedmont section was originally settled by the Tidewater people, who were met in the rear by settlers from the Valley. However, the

Tidewater and Piedmont people had much in common and were largely in sympathy with each other.

#### Settlement of the Valley Section.

The Valley section was originally settled by the Scotch-Irish and the Germans, who began pouring into the Valley from the North about 1736. These settlers were largely Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers, Menonites, etc., all of whom were bitterly opposed to the established church. The home life of these people was plain and simple, being the very opposite of the home life of the eastern aristocrats. The arrival of these foreign nationalities on the frontier before the society and institutions of the Tidewater had reached the Blue Ridge, marks an important epoch in Virginia history. The westward advance of her peculiar institutions was thereby interrupted, and a new society—naturally hostile to things Virginian—was planted. Both spiritually and economically the Valley was more intimately connected with the North than with the South.

#### Settlement of the Trans-Allegheny Section.

The Trans-Allegheny section was originally settled by the more adventurous cast of them, who had little property or other interests to attach them to the soil upon which they grew. They sought freer life in what was then the western wilds. Later—as the Trans-Allegheny developed—a more substantial class followed, with slaves. This inflow was largely met by different kinds of people from the northern and western borders. It is said to be an historical fact that Virginia never had any grant for the Trans-Allegheny, now West Virginia, but her sovereignty over the territory was never brought in question. Her first grant embraced the territory between the Atlantic and the head springs of the Alleghenies, and her second grant included the territory between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, known in history as the Northwest Territory. However, the latter grant Virginia transferred to the Federal government for the benefit of the thirteen States first forming the United States.

#### Lack of Homogeneity—Fundamental Variance.

The people of the East and West were not homogeneous, had little in common, and were, in fact, fundamentally at variance along many lines. In addition, mountain barriers precluded, at that time, any intercourse, social, economic or otherwise. In fact, spiritually, socially, economically and politically the people of the East and West were almost diametrically the opposite, being followers of opposite schools. The East was autocratic, austere, arrogant, imperious; assumed to be the so-called "First Families of Virginia"; proud of ancestry, etc.; having little regard for the rights of imaginary inferiors—for instance, the "peasantry of the West," as they sometimes called them; while the West were so-called plain, common, every day people, industrious and hard working, frugal and honest. They wanted to live, as well as to let others live, and to have an open door to all legitimate opportunities. Naturally, the interests of the East were more with the Atlantic seaboard country; the interests of the Valley

more with Baltimore and the North; while the interests of the Trans-Allegheny were more with the Mississippi valley and the West. The East was slave-holding; the West non-slaveholding; the East favored the established church; the West opposed it; the East favored limited freehold suffrage; the West wanted free white manhood suffrage; the East favored the so-called "mixed" or "compound basis" of representation in the General Assembly; the West favored representation based upon white population, alone; the East was tenacious for an aristocratic government, entail, etc.,—in fact, a government of the aristocrats, for the aristocrats and by the aristocrats, substantially excluding all others from any participation; while the West was tenacious for a democratic government in the full sense of the word, civil liberty and freedom of person compatible with the public interests; the rights of fee-simple possession, and an open door to civic honors, believing that free lands make free people, who have a perfect right to form free governments. The differences between the sections, seemingly, were wide apart and irreconcilable. As the West increased in population, wealth, etc., the bitter and acrimonious feeling became more and more intense, resulting finally, in the State's dismemberment, the civil war of 1861-5 furnishing the opportunity. However, dismemberment had been vigorously agitated for more than fifty years preceding, the Tidewater section threatening at one period to secede.

#### Webster Predicted Ultimate Dismemberment.

It might be well to add that Daniel Webster, at an early period, in view of the condition existing in Virginia, predicted its ultimate dismemberment. In fact, a large preponderance of the Virginia people wanted a government of pure democracy, while the slave-holding aristocracy of the East—having taken control of the government in the beginning—fought to continue the government along aristocratic undemocratic and class lines.

#### Intellectual Giants in Those Days.

Some of the greatest debates of modern times took place in the Constitutional Convention and the General Assembly of Virginia over these differences, in behalf of civil liberty, personal freedom and equal justice. Those intellectual giants—Alexander Campbell and Philip Doddridge, of the northern Panhandle—led the fight for the West in the convention of 1829-30. The Hon. George W. Summers, of Kanawha, led the fight for the West in the constitutional convention of 1850-1. He was ably assisted by "Tom" Gally and Zachariah Jacobs, of Wheeling; John S. Carlile, Joseph Johnson and Gideon D. Camden, of Harrison; James H. Ferguson, of Cabell, and Peter G. Van Winkle, of Wood.

#### Policy of Eastern Aristocrats.

The eastern aristocrats, having a decided majority at the time, organized the Virginia State government upon aristocratic lines, and thereby established an undemocratic government. In violation of the principles of the

Bill of Rights which they had themselves adopted, and in spite of the pronounced views, admonitions, etc., of those old patriots—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Mason, Henry and others,—the aristocrats incorporated in the constitution of 1776, (the constitution succeeding the colonial government) the colonial system of freehold suffrage, limiting suffrage to white male citizens over twenty-one years old, who owned one hundred acres of unimproved land, or twenty-five acres of improved land with a house on it. However, in 1830, the franchise was extended to leaseholders, tenants, etc., possessed of an estate of freehold in land, as well as to housekeepers and heads of families, under limited conditions and restrictions. About this time there were in Virginia approximately one hundred thousand free white male citizen tax-payers, of whom forty thousand were freeholders and sixty thousand who owned personal property, six-tenths of the tax payers being thus disfranchised. Representation in the General Assembly of Virginia was apportioned upon a so-called mixed, or compound basis, composed of both white population and property. The East having at the time quite a preponderance of the white population and the property, (negro slaves being property in those days) obtained absolute control of the General Assembly, and by reason of the mixed basis of representation, and freehold suffrage, held affirmative control of it for more than seventy-five years, in spite—at a little later period—of a large preponderance of white population in the West. Many vigorous attempts were made during all of those years to change the State government from an oligarchy to a democracy and thus do equal and exact justice to all; but the slave holding aristocracy of the East, through its control of the General Assembly, successfully thwarted all such attempts by one device or another. The General Assembly had large powers in those days. It elected the governor and all executive officers, and also elected the higher judges, and held a string—directly or indirectly—upon both the executive and judicial branches of the government. The freeholders elected the General Assembly and the General Assembly substantially did the rest. However, in the convention of 1850-51 the East and West effected a compromise—only half-way satisfactory to either section—by which compromise suffrage was extended—under very slight limitations—to all white male citizens over twenty-one years old, and representation for the House of Delegates was apportioned upon a basis of white population, which apportionment gave the House of Delegates to the West. The representation in the State Senate, however, was apportioned upon the old mixed, or compound basis, which left the Senate in control of the East. In other words, by this compromise, the East retained control of the Senate and gave the West control of the House of Delegates. In the calculation for the basis of representation in the Senate, together with other elements, five negro slaves equalled three whites—commonly known as the three-fifths basis. In this manner—after a desperate struggle between the two sections, extending over a long series of years—the East reluctantly and sullenly surrendered the affirmative, retaining the negative control of the General Assembly of Virginia. There it stood down to the separation.

### Slaves and Slave Labor.

In 1860 there were, in all Virginia, 498,887 slaves, of whom 12,771 were in the Trans-Allegheny counties, now West Virginia. Three-fifths of the 486,116 slaves in the East, equalled 291,669 white people. The white population at that time, in the counties now West Virginia, was 334,921, whose political power in the Senate was thus almost neutralized by this slave representation, the masters doing the *viva voce* voting for the slaves. Between 1840 and 1860, by reason of the demand for slave labor in the Gulf States, most of the slave population of the West went to the market. In 1840 the West had a white population of 371,570 and the East a white population of 369,390, yet a House of Delegates of one hundred and thirty-four members was distributed so unequally that the West had only fifty-six, while the East had seventy-eight members.

### Government an Oligarchy.

The Virginia government—in fact an oligarchy, as administered by the eastern aristocrats—was a government, in many instances, of discrimination, oppression and tyranny towards the people of the West. The aristocrats, seemingly, had a deep seated antipathy against the western people and both by acts of commission and omission, governmentally, denied to them just and inalienable rights, more especially the Trans-Allegheny. They seemed to want or retard, rather than promote, the interests and development of the West. They not only discriminated in the matter of suffrage and representation, but discriminated in making vast appropriations for internal improvements in the East, and withheld the West's just and equitable share, as well as discriminated in matters of taxation, and in numerous other ways. For instance, in the matter of taxation, all slaves under twelve years of age were exempted from taxation, and a flat valuation of three hundred dollars, for taxable purposes, was placed on all slaves above twelve years, whether the slave on the block would sell for three hundred dollars or three thousand dollars. In this manner, approximately \$153,000,000 of slave property in the East was exempted from taxation, which was a large sum in those days. It was a loss to the State of about \$1,000,000 of annual revenue. Apparently, the East was hostile to any internal improvement of any consequence in the West. The General Assembly deliberated a long time before begrudgingly granting a charter for the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad through the State to the Ohio river, and after the road was built, talked freely of repealing the charter. They begrudgingly granted a charter to the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, from Grafton to Parkersburg, and, also, a charter for a short-line road to Winchester, in the Valley. The Baltimore & Ohio at its own expense wanted to build some branch roads into the interior of the West, but the necessary charters were not granted. They never would grant a charter for a railroad the short route between Wheeling and Pittsburg, thereby forcing the building of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad on the Ohio side of the Ohio river.

### James River and Kanawha Canal.

It has been stated the object of the James River and Kanawha Canal, from Richmond to the Ohio river, was for the purpose of developing the West. Is this true? It is well known—in matters of State—that the East invariably had a selfish purpose for themselves, actuating everything they did. The Ohio river at the time was a great artery of inland commerce, and seemingly destined to become greater. Now, the primary object and underlying motive of the East, in the construction of the canal, was to divert Ohio river commerce to Richmond and Norfolk, the development of the West being merely a consequential incident thereto. The canal never was a feasible proposition across the mountains, from the beginning, and resulted finally in benefitting only the non-navigable part of the James river, Lynchburg sections, etc., of the Piedmont, being merely a local affair.

### Internal Improvements—Rivalry.

Two paramount reasons, perhaps, account for this remarkable attitude of the East toward internal improvements in the West. First, the East feared the increasing and developing political power of the West, as a menace to slavery in the East, the West being, substantially, opposed to the institution of slavery. Second, it was said in that day that Norfolk had the second best natural harbor on the Atlantic seaboard; therefore Richmond and Norfolk had ambition to become great seaport cities, imagining that they were rivals of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and especially rivals of Baltimore. The East did not want the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, with branches, to locate in Virginia, (nor any other railroad not leading to Richmond, Norfolk, etc.,) because then a part of Virginia's commerce, as well as Ohio river commerce, would be diverted from Richmond and Norfolk.

### Creation of West Virginia.

It would require a volume to give a detailed account of the many acts of discrimination, oppression and tyranny, practiced by the East, through the General Assembly, against the West. In trust, the Western people, in all governmental affairs, were the helpless victims of the Eastern aristocrats. It is possible that a feeling of hostility still exists in Virginia against West Virginia, transmitted by those older people. Henry A. Wise upon one occasion, contemptuously said that "West Virginia was the bastard child of a political rape." The people, in fact, had no other alternate to escape the tyranny of the East, then to take advantage of the war and create West Virginia.

### How the Virginia Debt was Created.

It was under these conditions that the Eastern aristocrats, in control of the General Assembly, created the so-called Virginia debt. In 1820-22 they began the issue of State bonds, the proceeds of which were to be applied to internal improvements. All of these internal improvements,



however, were located in the Tidewater and Piedmont sections, except a few wooden bridges and a few dirt roads located in the West. Millions were spent in interlacing the Tidewater and Piedmont sections with railroads, about twelve hundred miles in all, less eighteen miles in the Valley, now West Virginia. Several millions were expended on the canal, in pursuit of utopian ideas, which canal never reached beyond the James river and never could have been successfully operated across the mountains. Approximately \$4,000,000 were expended in establishing and maintaining steamboat lines on the Chesapeake bay and the tidewater rivers in the tidewater section for the convenience of the tidewater people. A considerable sum was expended for the purchase of bank stocks, besides quite a sum was expended for wooden bridges, dirt roads, etc., located principally in the Tidewater and Piedmont sections. All these large expenditures were almost entirely for the benefit of those sections, the West being practically ignored, although the West paid its share of the taxes, interest on the bonds, etc., up to the separation, notwithstanding the discrimination against the West in taxation.

#### Equities in the Debt Case.

These Virginia railroads were much depleted at the end of the civil war of 1861-5; having been used by the Confederate government for war purposes. However, the railroads were sold by Virginia and they became the nucleus of several successfully operated trunk lines. The canal was abandoned, and also, sold by Virginia, a railroad now occupying the tow-path. The steamboat lines being more of a temporary shift, comparatively speaking, have long since gone to the junk pile. Thus, Virginia derived, substantially, all the benefits of this vast expenditure of money, enjoys the benefits at the present time and will continue to enjoy them in the future. These properties were valuable as of January 1st, 1861, and if a proper accounting could have been obtained—so that West Virginia could have received her just credits—the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, would doubtless have been very materially reduced. The court decided that West Virginia was entitled to a credit of 27½ per cent. of the value of these Virginia properties in question, as of January 1st, 1861. The debt case, however, should have been adjusted upon its merits and the defense made historical, in order to have had all the facts in the premises before the court. The history and equity of the case should—in the first instance—have been thoroughly and exhaustively investigated, so far as possible, and the pleadings made up in accord with the facts. The court said, in substance, the case was unique, therefore the ordinary rules would not be applied in its determination.

#### West Virginia's Share of the Debt.

The first defense for West Virginia was based upon the ninth section of the "Ordinance" adopted by the "Restored Government of Virginia," assenting to the formation of West Virginia, which ninth section provided a certain method of ascertaining West Virginia's share, if any, of the

public debt of Virginia. This defense, however, was rejected by the court, leaving the case entirely defenseless; whereupon the court rendered a finding for the full amount of the principal, notwithstanding the latent equities in behalf of West Virginia. The court based its decision upon the constitution of 1863—section eight of article eight—construing it as a contract between the two states. Afterwards, however, the court reopened the case, so far as to admit a credit, reducing the original finding a fraction less than \$3,000,000, which, with interest added, was equivalent to a reduction of the debt in behalf of West Virginia of a fraction of less than \$9,000,000.

#### **Additional Credits Warranted.**

West Virginia should have had additional credits, but the court only allowed five months in which to produce the evidence in behalf of the defense, which was an insufficient length of time in which to obtain proof of transactions occurring fifty and seventy-five years previously.

#### **Equities Not Fully Presented.**

The second defense of the case was on proper lines, but, as stated, the lack of time interfered with its perfection, besides being restricted and hampered by the pleadings in the first instance. In short, the equities in behalf of West Virginia were never properly and fully before the court; otherwise, the judgment, in my opinion, would have been materially reduced.

#### **Conversation With Major Conrad.**

It is due to the truth of history to record a statement made in a conversation between Major Holmes Conrad, of Virginia, and myself, in regard to the debt case, which conversation took place in September, 1914, in the capitol annex in the city of Richmond, Virginia. Major Conrad said to me: "Mr. Hall, I am the attorney—the sole attorney of record—for the bondholders, against West Virginia, but my contract with the bondholders only extends to obtaining a judgment. I drew the bill against West Virginia for the bondholders, and I spent a year in the examination of the case before I ever took a pen in my hand to draw the bill. I drew up that bill with reference to the defense now being made," (meaning the so-called second defense then being made.) "I talked with Mr. Mollohan about the case; and by the way, Mr. Mollohan was a good lawyer. I talked with John G. Carlisle several times about the case, and I talked with Senator John Spooner about the case. Mr. Hall, those gentlemen never understood the debt case." Messrs. Mollohan, Carlisle and Spooner were supposed to be the leading counsel in the case for West Virginia.

#### **First Defense of Debt Case.**

The Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Virginia vs. West Virginia, for jurisdiction over the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson,

upheld the validity of "The Restored Government of Virginia," and perhaps for that reason the first defense in the debt case felt justified in relying exclusively upon the ninth section of the "Ordinance" as being paramount; but the Supreme Court said, in response, that the equities in the debt case were deep seated and must be adjusted along equitable lines, following the principle laid down in the eighth section of article eight of the constitution of 1863. It will be remembered, as a comparative equitable proposition, that "The Restored Government" stood upon rather thin ground, whereas, section eight of article eight of the constitution of 1868 was a subsequent free act of the whole people themselves. The ninth section of the "Ordinance," of course, was one phase of the defense, but there were other highly and equally important phases which should have been properly provided for in the beginning and taken into consideration. As before stated, the debt case in the beginning should have been thoroughly and exhaustively investigated, the same as Major Conrad investigated it for the plaintiff, and all of the equities in the case brought to light, so that a proper defense, covering all equitable phases, could have been made.

#### THE VIRGINIA DEBT CASE.

Subsequent to the Rendering of the Judgment of June 14, 1915.

Upon the final trial of the case of the Commonwealth of Virginia against the State of West Virginia, the Supreme Court of the United States reached the conclusion that after being allowed credit for equities to which she was entitled, there was a balance of principal due from West Virginia to the Commonwealth of Virginia of \$4,215,622.28, to which principal sum interest amounting to \$8,178,307.22, to July 1, 1915, was added, making a total of principal and interest of \$12,393,929.50.

On the 15th day of May, 1916, the Attorney General of West Virginia was served with the following:

#### Notice of Motion for Writ of Execution.

*To the Honorable A. A. Lilly, Attorney General of West Virginia, Charleston, W. Va.:*

Please take notice that in the suit of Commonwealth of Virginia vs. State of West Virginia, pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, D. C., the complainant will, on Monday, the fifth day of June, 1916, move the said Court to issue its writ of execution, directed to the Marshal of the said Court against the State of West Virginia, directing the Marshal of the said Court to levy upon the property of the State of West Virginia, subject to such levy, for the satisfaction of the decree and judgment entered on the fourteenth day of June, 1915, in the above entitled cause; and that the Commonwealth of Virginia shall be granted such other and further relief in the premises as may be just and meet; and the said motion will be based on the decree and judgment entered as aforesaid and on the facts stated in the annexed petition and exhibits filed therewith.

Respectfully,

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,  
By  
JNO. GARLAND POLLARD,  
*Attorney General of Virginia.*

On the 5th day of June, 1916, in support of its motion, the Commonwealth of Virginia filed the following:

Petition for Writ of Execution.

*To the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States:*

The petition of the Commonwealth of Virginia by Jno. Garland Pollard, her Attorney General, shows to the Court that:—

I. The Commonwealth of Virginia filed a Bill in this Court on leave on February 26th, 1906, against the State of West Virginia praying that the State of West Virginia's proportion of the public debt of Virginia, as it stood prior to 1861, be ascertained and satisfied.

II. On June 14th, 1915, this Court entered its decree and judgment in the suit as follows:

"SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.  
"Original No. 2. October Term, 1914.  
*Commonwealth of Virginia, Complainant,*  
"vs.

*"State of West Virginia, Defendant.*

"This cause came on to be heard on pleadings and proofs, the reports of the Special Master and the exceptions of the parties thereto, and was argued by counsel.

On consideration whereof, the Court finds that the defendant's share of the debt of the complainant is as follows:—

Principal, after allowing credits as stated \$4,215,622.28; interest from January 1st, 1861, to July 1st, 1891, at four per cent. per annum, \$5,143,059.18; interest from July 1st, 1891, to July 1st, 1915, at three per cent. per annum, \$3,035,248.04; making a total of interest of \$8,178,307.22, which, added to the principal sum, makes a total of \$12,393,929.50.

It is therefore now here ordered, adjudged and decreed by this Court that the complainant, Commonwealth of Virginia, recover of and from the defendant, State of West Virginia, the sum of \$12,393,929.50 with interest thereon from July 1st, 1915, until paid, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that each party pay one-half of the costs.

June 14, 1915.

III. The said judgment and decree has ever since remained and is now unpaid. The State of West Virginia has failed to pay the Commonwealth of Virginia the same or any part thereof, although payment has been respectfully requested by the Commonwealth of Virginia of the State of West Virginia.

IV. The correspondence showing the request of the Commonwealth of Virginia to the State of West Virginia for the payment of said decree and judgment, and the correspondence relating to a proposed joint conference of the Debt Commissions of the two States, as suggested by the West Virginia Commission, are hereto attached and made a part of this petition.\*

From said correspondence it will appear:—

That on October 19th, 1915, the Chairman of the Virginia Debt Commission, in pursuance of authority from that body, addressed a letter to

\*NOTE: The correspondence referred to is so fully summarized in the petition, and in the brief of counsel for defendant, that is omitted from this volume.

the Governor of West Virginia, requesting that provision be made for the payment of said decree and judgment.

That on October 28th, 1915, the Governor of West Virginia replied that he had convened the West Virginia Debt Commission and in conjunction with them had reached the conclusion that it would be to the advantage of both States to have a joint conference of the Commissions of the two States at the earliest date possible.

That on November 12th, 1915, the Chairman of the Virginia Debt Commission, in pursuance of authority from that body, replied suggesting that the proposed joint conference be held on November 23d, 1915.

That on November 12th, 1915, the Governor of West Virginia replied by telegram that he would communicate with the members of the West Virginia Commission and would later reply further, which later reply was duly received November 19th, and was to the effect that the West Virginia Commission would probably not be able to have the joint conference or meeting before some time early in December, of which he would advise the Virginia Commission later.

That on December 6th, 1915, no further advice having been received from the Governor of West Virginia, the Chairman of the Virginia Debt Commission addressed another letter to the Governor of West Virginia, expressing the hope that the Virginia Commission might receive a reply at an early date.

To this letter addressed on December 6th, 1915, to the Governor of West Virginia, no reply has been received.

Wherefore, your petitioner, Commonwealth of Virginia, prays that a writ of execution may issue from this Court, directed to its Marshal, against the State of West Virginia, directing its Marshal to levy upon any property of the State of West Virginia, subject to such levy for the satisfaction of the said judgment and decree; and for such other and further relief in the premises as shall seem just and meet.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,  
By  
JNO. GARLAND POLLARD,  
*Attorney General of Virginia.*

**Answer and Return of the State of West Virginia to the Motion and Petition.**

Filed June 5, 1916, by Hon. A. A. Lilly, Attorney General, and Hon. John H. Holt, Special Counsel.

*To the Honorable, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States:*

The State of West Virginia, in response to the motion herein, respectfully asserts that the writ of execution prayed by the Commonwealth of Virginia should not be issued, for the following reasons and upon the following grounds:

1. Because the State of West Virginia, within herself, has no power to pay the judgment in question, except through the legislative depart-

ment of her government, and she should be given an opportunity to accept and abide by the decision of this Court, and, in the due and ordinary course, to make provision for its satisfaction, before any steps looking to her compulsion be taken; and to issue an execution at this time would deprive her of such opportunity, because her Legislature has not met since the rendition of said judgment, and will not again meet in regular session until the second Wednesday in January, 1917, and the members of that body have not yet been chosen.

2. Because not only presumptively, but in fact, the State of West Virginia did not, before or at the time of the rendition of the judgment herein, own, and has not since owned, and does not now own, any property, real or personal, except such property as was and is devoted exclusively to public use, and none of the property so devoted may be levied upon or sold under execution.

3. Because Sec. 2 of Article III. of the Federal Constitution, conferring jurisdiction upon this Court to determine "controversies between two or more States," simply referred to the judiciary the settlement of the question of law and fact involved in such controversies, and the determination, in the form of a judgment, of the rights of the sovereign parties, with the implication that the defeated commonwealth would, in good faith, accept and abide by the judgment so rendered, and voluntarily provide for its satisfaction, and does not make such judgments compulsory, but only persuasive, where they are for money without collateral security, because not enforceable by execution against public property, or by mandamus infringing the taxing power of the States reserved by the Constitution.

Wherefore, this respondent, the State of West Virginia, prays judgment that the writ of execution, sought, as aforesaid, by the Commonwealth of Virginia against her, be denied, and that she be dismissed from further answer to said petition and motion, with her reasonable costs in this behalf expended.

#### **Brief of West Virginia in Opposition to Virginia's Motion for an Execution.**

##### **STATEMENT OF CASE.**

This Court entered a decree on the 14th day of June, 1915, in an equity cause originally instituted therein by the Commonwealth of Virginia against the State of West Virginia, in favor of the former and against the latter State, for the sum of \$12,393,929.50, with interest thereon from July 1, 1915, until paid, at the rate of five percentum per annum.

On the 19th day of October next following the entry of the decree, the Chairman of the Virginia Debt Commission addressed a letter to the Governor of West Virginia, requesting that provision be made for its payment, and calling attention to the fact that legislative action upon the part of West Virginia would be necessary, and that, as that body would not meet in regular session until January, 1917, suggested that the Governor convene that body in extraordinary session, for the purpose of dealing with the subject and making provision for the payment of the decree without unreasonable delay (letter of Chairman of Virginia Com-

mission to Governor of West Virginia, page 5 of Petition for Execution.)

On the 28th day of the same month, the Governor of West Virginia replied to the Chairman of the Virginia Debt Commission, acknowledging the receipt of his letter, and stating that he had convened the West Virginia Debt Commission, and had, in connection with them, reached the conclusion that it would be to the advantage of both States to have a joint conference of the two Commissions at the earliest date possible (petition for writ, page 6.)

Upon the 12th of November, 1915, Mr. Downing, Chairman of the Virginia Debt Commission, replied, upon instruction from his Commission, that they would be pleased to meet the West Virginia Commission, and suggested the 23rd day of November, 1915, as the time, and the City of Washington as the place for such a conference (petition for writ page 7).

To this letter the Governor replied by telegram, stating that he would further communicate with the Chairman of the Virginia Debt Commission just as soon as he had an opportunity to hear from the other members of the West Virginia Commission (petition, page 8); and, by another telegram dated the 19th day of November, stated that he would be unable to arrange a meeting for the 23rd of November, and would probably not be able to arrange such meeting before sometime early in December (petition, page 8). On December 6, 1915, the Chairman of the Virginia Commission, having heard nothing further from the Governor of West Virginia, wrote him another letter, reminding him of his telegram of November 19th, and expressing the hope that he might hear from him at an early date (petition, page 9).

The Virginia Commission having received no reply to this last letter of its Chairman, Mr. Downing, a notice, signed by the Attorney General of Virginia, was served upon the Attorney General for West Virginia on the 15th day of May, 1916, to the effect that the State of Virginia would, on the 5th day of June, 1916, move this Court for a writ of execution against the State of West Virginia, directing the Marshal of said Court to levy upon the property of the State of West Virginia subject to such levy for the satisfaction of the decree and judgment aforesaid, and a petition has been presented in support of said motion, setting forth the correspondence hereinbefore outlined.

West Virginia has filed her answer to the motion, wherein she insists that the execution should not be issued as prayed for the following reasons:

"1. Because the State of West Virginia, within herself, has no power to pay the judgment in question, except through the legislative department of her government, and she should be given an opportunity to accept and abide by the decision of this Court, and, in the due and ordinary course, to make provision for its satisfaction, before any steps looking to her compulsion be taken; and to issue an execution at this time would deprive her of such opportunity, because her Legislature has not met since the rendition of said judgment, and will not again meet in regular session until the second Wednesday in January, 1917, and the members of that body have not yet been chosen.

2. Because not only presumptively, but in fact, the State of West Virginia did not, before or at the time of the rendition of the judgment herein, own, and has not since owned, and does not now own, any property, real or personal, except such property as was and is devoted exclusively to pub-

lic use, and none of the property so devoted may be levied upon or sold under execution.

3. Because Section 2 of Article III. of the Federal Constitution, conferring jurisdiction upon this Court to determine 'controversies between two or more States,' simply referred to the judiciary the settlement of the questions of law and fact involved in such controversies, and the determination, in the form of a judgment, of the rights of the sovereign parties, with the implication that the defeated commonwealth would, in good faith, accept and abide by the judgment so rendered, and voluntarily provide for its satisfaction, and does not make such judgments compulsory, but only persuasive, where they are for money without collateral security, because not enforceable by execution against public property, or by mandamus infringing the taxing power of the States reserved by the Constitution."

Each of these objections to the writ will be briefly discussed in its order.

#### Argument of Hon. John H. Holt.

##### I.

WEST VIRGINIA SHOULD BE GIVEN AN OPPORTUNITY TO ACCEPT AND ABIDE BY THE DECREE OF THIS COURT, AND TO PROVIDE IN REGULAR COURSE FOR ITS PAYMENT, BEFORE ANY STEPS LOOKING TO HER COMPULSION BE TAKEN.

The State of West Virginia could and can only provide for the satisfaction of this decree through the action of the legislative branch or department of her government, and that body has not been in session since the rendition of this decree, and will not convene again in regular course under the present Constitution of the State until the second<sup>o</sup> Wednesday in January, 1917, a period of seven months hence (Sec. 18, Art. VI., Constitution W. Va., 1872). West Virginia, therefore, has had no opportunity, prior to the motion now made and pending, to accept and abide by the decree of this Court, and it will not be presumed that she will repudiate the same and refuse to make payment when her Legislature does meet. Under such circumstances, therefore, it is respectfully submitted that the writ of execution should be denied, and the State of West Virginia given an opportunity, at least, to perform her obligations under the Constitution.

Mr. Chief Justice Fuller, speaking for this Court upon the demurrer to the bill in this case, used the following language:

"The object of the suit is a settlement with West Virginia, and to that end a determination and adjudication of the amount due by that State to Virginia; and when this Court has ascertained and adjudged the proportion of the debt of the original State which it would be equitable for West Virginia to pay, it is not to be presumed on demurrer that West Virginia would refuse to carry out the decree of this Court. *If such repudiation should be absolutely asserted, we can then consider by what means the decree may be enforced.* Consent to be sued was given when West Virginia was admitted into the Union, and it must be assumed that the Legislature of West Virginia would, in the natural course, make provision for the satisfaction of any decree that may be rendered." (Italics ours.)

Commonwealth of Virginia v. State of W. Va., 206 U. S., 319; 51 L. Ed., 1080.



Again we have the same just and orderly position taken by this Court in the earlier case of Rhode Island v. Massachusetts, wherein Mr. Justice Baldwin, speaking for a majority of the Court, says:

"This Court cannot presume, that any State which holds prerogative rights for the good of its citizens, and by the Constitution has agreed that those of any other State shall enjoy rights, privileges and immunities in each, as its own do, would either do wrong or deny right to a sister State or its citizens, or refuse to submit to those decrees of this Court, rendered pursuant to its own delegated authority."

Rhode Island v. Massachusetts, 12 Peters, 751; 9 L. Ed., 1271.

It is true that the Governor, under Sec. 19 of Art. 6 of the W. Va. Constitution, "may convene the Legislature by proclamation whenever, in his opinion, the public safety or welfare shall require it"; but such a step could scarcely be taken with convenience and propriety pending the present primaries in the State, or pending the resulting elections that follow in November, and, after that time, there will be a new Legislature to deal with, whose regular biennial session will follow in three months. In any event, the action of the Governor the one way or the other would not be the action of the Legislature, and no inference may be drawn in relation thereto from his conduct.

## II.

NOT ONLY PRESUMPTIVELY, BUT IN FACT, THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA DID NOT HAVE AT THE TIME OF THE RENDITION OF THE DECREE HEREIN, AND DOES NOT NOW OWN, ANY PROPERTY, EXCEPT SUCH PROPERTY AS WAS AND IS DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO PUBLIC USE, AND NONE OF THE PROPERTY SO DEVOTED MAY BE LEVIED UPON OR SOLD UNDER EXECUTION.

This Court, as well as the Courts of last resort of the States, has uniformly held that neither the public revenues nor any property, real or personal, devoted to public use, and constituting a part of the machinery of government, may be levied upon or sold on execution.

Klein v. City of New Orleans, 98 U. S., 149; 25 L. Ed., 430.

City of New Orleans v. La. Construction Co., 140 U. S., 654; 35 L. Ed., 556.

Meriwether v. Garrett, 102 U. S., 472; 26 L. Ed., 197.

Carter v. State, 42 La. Ann., 927; 21 Am. St. Rep., 404.

It may be answered, however, that the question whether or not the State of West Virginia has any property which is not devoted to public use, and which would be subject to execution, should be determined upon or by the return of the writ, and not upon the application for the *feri facias*; and this contention would probably be true upon an application for an execution against an individual; but there is a plain distinction to be observed between an individual and a State upon such an application. In the case of an individual, the presumption is that all property owned by

him is held to his private use, and subject to the payment of his debts; but, in the case of a State, the presumption is the exact reverse, and the onus or burden to show the contrary is upon the plaintiff in execution.

Curry v. Savannah, 64 Ga., 294; 37 Am. Rep., 74.

Under such circumstances, therefore, in the face of this presumption, and especially in the presence of the allegation in the answer that not only the presumption but the fact is that all of the property of the State of West Virginia is *locus publicus*, should there be, in the first instance, a showing to the contrary, if possible, to the end that the Court may not do a vain and idle thing.

### III.

A MERE MONEY JUDGMENT RENDERED BY THIS COURT AGAINST A STATE WAS NOT INTENDED, UNDER SEC. 2 OF ARTICLE III, OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, TO BE COMPULSORY, BUT PERSUASIVE.

It should be expressly stated at the outset that it is not intended, in this or any other connection, to argue, directly or indirectly, against the jurisdiction of this Court over the present controversy. That question is behind us. Such jurisdiction has been rightly and inevitably assumed, and carried, with the usual learning and courtesy of this Court, into final judgment; but the Court's attention will be called to the character, effect and consequence of that judgment under the Constitution and the decisions of this Court.

The contention is that Sec. 2 of Article III. of the Federal Constitution, conferring jurisdiction upon this Court to determine "controversies between two or more States", simply referred to the judicial department of the government the settlement of the questions of law and fact involved in such controversies, and the determination, in the form of a judgment, of the rights of the sovereign parties, with the implication that the defeated commonwealth would in good faith, accept and abide by the judgment so rendered, and voluntarily provide for its satisfaction, and does not make such judgments compulsory, but only persuasive, especially where they are for money without collateral security, because not enforceable by execution against public property, or by mandamus infringing the taxing power of the States reserved by the Constitution.

It will be borne in mind that this Court, speaking in this case through Mr. Justice Holmes, has announced that "the case is to be considered in the untechnical spirit proper for dealing with a *quasi* international controversy, remembering that there is no municipal code governing the matter, and that this Court may be called on to adjust differences that cannot be dealt with by Congress or disposed of by the Legislature of either State alone" (Va. v. W. Va., 220 U. S., 27; 55 L. Ed., 357); and it is needless to add that neither international nor *quasi* international controversies, although settled and reduced to the form of a judgment or award by a tribunal of their concurrent selection, result in writs of execution.

Alexander Hamilton, one of the framers of the Constitution, and one of the strongest advocates of its adoption, clearly held this view. In

presenting the Constitution to the people of New York, he says, in the 81st number of the Federalist:

"There is no color to pretend that the State Governments would by the adoption of that plan, be divested of the privilege of paying their own debts in their own way, free from every constraint, but that which flows from the obligations of good faith. The contracts between a nation and individuals are only binding on the conscience of the sovereign, and have no pretensions to a compulsive force. They confer no right of action, independent of the sovereign will. To what purpose would it be to authorize suits against States for the debts they owe? How could recoveries be enforced? It is evident it could not be done, without waging war against the contracting State; and to ascribe to the Federal Courts, by mere implication, and in destruction of a pre-existing right of the State Governments, a power which would involve such a consequence, would be altogether forced and unwarrantable."

It is true that he was speaking of suits by individuals against States; but the reasoning, so far as the enforcement of a judgment against a State is concerned, is equally applicable to a suit by a State against a State. And Chief Justice Marshall, in *Cohens v. Virginia*, 6 Wheaton, 418, tells us that:

"The opinion of the Federalist has always been considered as of great authority. It is a complete commentary on our Constitution; and is appealed to by all parties in the questions to which that instrument has given birth. Its intrinsic merit entitles it to this high rank, and the part two of its authors performed in framing the Constitution put it very much in their power to explain the views with which it was framed."

The views of Mr. Webster to the same effect as those expressed in the Federalist were quoted with approval by Mr. Justice Bradley in the case of *Hans v. State of Louisiana*, 134 U. S., 1; 33 L. Ed., 842, as follows:

"The security for State loans is the plighted faith of the State as a political community. It rests on the same basis as other contracts with established governments, the same basis, for example, as loans made by the United States under the authority of Congress; that is to say, the good faith of the government making the loan, and its ability to fulfill its engagements."

6 Webster's Works, 537.

To like effect is the reasoning and conclusion of this Court in *ex parte Kentucky v. Dennison*, 24 How., 66; 16 L. Ed., 717. There paragraph two of Sec. 2 of Article IV. of the Federal Constitution, requiring the executive authority of one State to deliver up on demand fugitives from justice, and the Act of Congress of 1793, providing the regulations necessary to the execution of such constitutional provision, were construed, and the extent of their force defined. One Willis Lago, indicted in the State of Kentucky for a crime under the laws of that State, fled into the State of Ohio, and a requisition issued by the Governor of Kentucky, under the constitutional provision and Act of Congress aforesaid, upon the Governor of Ohio for his return was denied. Thereupon the State of Kentucky instituted a mandamus proceeding in the Supreme Court of the United States against the Governor of Ohio, asking that the latter be compelled to obey the requisition; and, although this Court assumed juris-

diction, and held that mandamus was the proper proceeding, if there were any remedy at all applicable to the controversy, it denied the writ, upon the ground that the constitutional provision and the Act of Congress aforesaid only appealed to the moral duty and fidelity of the States, and did not provide "any means to compel the execution of this duty nor inflict any punishment for neglect or refusal on the part of the executive of the State; nor is there any clause or provision in the Constitution which arms the Government of the United States with this power"; and Mr. Chief Justice Taney, who delivered the opinion of the Court, concluded the same with the following language:

"And it would seem that when the Constitution was framed, and when this law was passed, it was confidently believed that a sense of justice and of mutual interest would insure a faithful execution of this constitutional provision by the executive of every State, for every State had an equal interest in the execution of a compact absolutely essential to their peace and well being in their internal concerns, as well as members of the Union. Hence the use of the words ordinarily employed when an undoubted obligation is required to be performed, 'it shall be his duty.'

But if the Governor of Ohio refuses to discharge this duty, there is no power delegated to the General Government, either through the Judicial Department or any other department, to use any coercive means to compel him.

And upon this ground the motion for the mandamus must be overruled."

See also *Louisiana v. Jummel*, 107 U. S., 711;

*Rees v. Watertown*, 19 Wallace, 107;

*Heine v. Levee Comrs.*, 19 Wallace, 655.

It is true that West Virginia, like the original thirteen Colonies when they adopted the Constitution, consented at the time of her admission into the Union to be sued in this Court by another State; but the power to satisfy the judgment rendered in any suit by execution cannot be implied from such consent. The general doctrine is well illustrated by the case of *Carter v. State*, 42 Louisiana Annual, 927; 21 Am. St. Rep., 404, wherein the second paragraph of the syllabus reads as follows:

"Statute authorizing suit against State has no effect beyond referring to the judiciary, for settlement, the questions of law and fact involved in the claims, and the determination, in the form of a judgment, of the rights of the parties. It does not authorize a seizure of State property to satisfy such judgment, and only conveys an implication that the legislature will recognize such judgment as final, and make provision for the satisfaction thereof."

If this be true, it may then be asked, why should the Constitution confer jurisdiction to render judgment against a State, but withhold the power to execute the judgment when rendered. This apparent anomaly is not unknown to the common law, even in the case of controversies between individuals and a State, and, in the case of controversies between States, where natural equity and the rules of international law, rather than of any municipal code, prevail, the same situation is universal.

Time immemorially certain of the English Courts have had jurisdiction to entertain claims against the Crown upon petitions of right, but no execution, in the event of judgment, was ever issued. The questions of law and of fact involved in the controversy were passed upon by the Court

exercising jurisdiction, and reduced to the form of a judgment; but the satisfaction thereof was always left to Parliament, and it might or might not pay the debt. In other words, the judgment so rendered was not compulsive, but persuasive.

*Macbeth v. Haldimand*, 1 Term Rep., 172.

And, when we come to a controversy between two States of the American Union, it will be borne in mind that the adoption of the Federal Constitution destroyed and put an end to all diplomatic relations between the individual States, and it became necessary to establish by that Constitution a high tribunal for the settlement of all controversies between them; but it cannot be supposed, in the absence of express sanctions, that it was the intention to press the judgments of that tribunal beyond the analogies of international law, or to enable it to destroy by compulsory process any of the sovereignties expressly retained by the States.

Neither does the case of *South Dakota v. North Carolina*, 192 U. S., 286; 48 L. Ed., 448, militate against this view. In that case, the State of North Carolina issued certain State bonds, and secured their payment by a mortgage upon certain railroad stocks owned by her. Afterwards, the State of South Dakota became the owner of certain of these bonds, either through gift or purchase; and, when North Carolina refused to pay them, brought suit to compel payment of the bonds and the subjection of the mortgaged property to the satisfaction of the debt. A decree was entered for the amount of the bonds, and, in default of payment, for the sale at public auction of the railroad stocks that had been pledged for their payment. No property devoted to governmental purposes was involved or sold. It was like the case of a note or bond secured by the delivery of collateral, and, when default was made in the former, the latter was taken in satisfaction; and this Court did not go on and enter judgment for the amount of any deficiency that might remain after the collateral had been exhausted.

Indeed, the question here presented was expressly reserved in that case for future decision, as will appear from the following language used by Mr. Justice Brewer in delivering the majority of the Court:

"We have, then, on the one hand the general language of the Constitution, vesting jurisdiction in this court over 'controversies between two or more States,' the history of that jurisdictional clause in the convention, the cases of *Chisholm v. Georgia*, *U. S. v. N. Carolina*, and *U. S. v. Michigan* (in which this Court sustained jurisdiction over actions to recover money from a State), the manifest trend of other decisions, the necessity of some way of ending controversies between States, and the fact that this claim for the payment of money is one justiciable in its nature; on the other, certain expression of individual opinions of justices of this court, the difficulty of enforcing a judgment for money against a State by reason of its ordinary lack of private property subject to seizure upon execution, and the absolute inability of a court to compel a levy of taxes by the legislature. Notwithstanding the embarrassments which surround the question, it is directly presented, and may have to be determined before the case is finally concluded, but for the present it is sufficient to state the question with its difficulties."

..A decree of the character entered in the case of *South Dakota v. North Carolina* would not attack the sovereignty of the State; but a writ of

execution to be levied upon the public property of the State, or the appointment of a receiver to take charge of and appropriate its public moneys, or a commission to extend and collect taxes upon the private property of its citizens, or the issuance of a mandamus to compel or control the exercise of the taxing power of her legislature, either one or all, would cut up by the roots a portion of the very sovereignties that were expressly reserved to the States in the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution.

It is true that this Court held in *Wayman v. Southard*, 10 Wheaton, 1, that jurisdiction once conferred does not end with the rendition of judgment, but covers final, as well as original, process; and, while this is unquestionably true in ordinary cases, it has no application to the jurisdiction here conferred. The distinction between individuals and States must be observed, as well as the immemorial practice of Courts in dealing with the latter. A jurisdiction extended to controversies between States is not such jurisdiction, to borrow the language of Judge Fenner in *Carter v. State*, 42 Louisiana Annual, 927, as carries with it "the incidents and appurtenances of ordinary jurisdiction."

Mr. Justice Miller, in concluding his opinion in the case of *Heine v. Board of Levee Comrs.*, 19 Wallace, 655, made use of the following language:

"The power we are here asked to exercise is the very delicate one of taxation. This power belongs in this country to the legislative sovereignty, state or national. In the case before us, the national sovereignty has nothing to do with it. The power must be derived from the Legislature of the State. So far as the present case is concerned, the State has delegated the power to the Levee Commissioners. If that body has ceased to exist, the remedy is in the Legislature either to assess the tax by special statute, or to vest the power in some other tribunal. It certainly is not vested, as in the exercise of an original jurisdiction, in any Federal Court. It is unreasonable to suppose that the Legislature would ever select a Federal Court for that purpose. It is not only not one of the inherent powers of the Court to levy and collect taxes, but it is an invasion by the judiciary of the Federal Government of the legislative functions of the State government. It is a most extraordinary request, and a compliance with it would involve consequences no less out of the way of judicial procedure, the end of which no wisdom can foresee."

Also this Court in *Rees v. Watertown*, 19 Wallace, 107, said:

"We are of the opinion that this Court has not the power to direct a tax to be levied for the payment of these judgments. This power to impose burdens and raise money is the highest attribute of sovereignty, and is exercised, first, to raise money for public purposes only, and second, by the power of legislative authority only. It is a power that has not been extended to the judiciary. Especially is it beyond the power of the Federal judiciary to assume the place of a State in the exercise of this authority at once so delicate and so important."

The last two cases cited were bills in equity, the first asking that the Levee Commissioners be compelled to levy a tax for the payment of certain bonds, and the second asking the Court to levy such a tax through its own officers, and, although the Court held in each instance that a court of equity had no jurisdiction in the premises for any such purpose, yet it is easy to perceive that the reasoning as embodied in the above expres-

sions would be equally applicable to a writ of mandamus in the nature of an execution, if applied for against a State, as distinguished from one of its corporate subdivisions to which have been delegated the power to levy taxes for the payment of its debts.

#### OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

On the Petition for a Writ of Execution. Delivered by Mr. Chief Justice White, June 12, 1916.

In the original cause of *Commonwealth of Virginia v. State of West Virginia*, on the 14th day of June, 1915, a decree was rendered in favor of Virginia and against West Virginia for the sum of \$12,393,929.50, with interest thereon at the rate of five per centum from July 1st, 1915, until paid. Virginia now petitions for a writ of execution against West Virginia on the ground that such relief is necessary, as the latter has taken no steps whatever to provide for the payment of the decree. West Virginia resists the granting of the execution on three grounds: (1) "Because the State of West Virginia, within herself, has no power to pay the judgment in question, except through the legislative department of her government, and she should be given an opportunity to accept and abide by the decision of this Court, and, in the due and ordinary course, to make provision for its satisfaction, before any steps looking to her compulsion be taken; and to issue an execution at this time would deprive her of such opportunity, because her legislature has not met since the rendition of said judgment, and will not again meet in regular session until the second Wednesday in January, 1917, and the members of that body have not yet been chosen"; (2) Because presumptively the State of West Virginia has no property subject to execution; and (3) Because, although the Constitution imposes upon this Court the duty, and grants it full power, to consider controversies between States and therefore authority to render the decree in question, yet with the grant of jurisdiction there was conferred no authority whatever to enforce a money judgment against a State if in the exercise of jurisdiction such a judgment was entered.

Without going further, we are of the opinion that the first ground furnishes adequate reason for not granting the motion at this time.

The prayer for the issue of a writ of execution is therefore denied, without prejudice to the renewal of the same after the next session of the legislature of the State of West Virginia has met and had a reasonable opportunity to provide for the payment of the judgment.

*And it is so ordered.*

#### PROCEEDINGS ON MOTION TO SECURE WRIT OF MANDAMUS AGAINST THE LEGISLATURE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

During the month of February, 1917,—while the Legislature of West Virginia was in regular session—the Attorney General of Virginia filed a petition for a writ of mandamus and asked that a rule be issued directing Hon. Wells Goodykoontz, President of the Senate of West Virginia, and all other members of the Senate, and Hon. Joseph S. Thur-

mond, Speaker of the House of Delegates, and all other members of the House of Delegates, to:

"Forthwith and at the present session of the Legislature assess and levy a tax upon the property within the State of West Virginia, sufficient to provide for the payment of the decree and judgment of this Court, entered on June the 14th, 1915, in favor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, in the suit of Virginia against West Virginia, for \$12,393,929.50, with interest thereon from July 1st, 1915, until paid, at the rate of 5 percent per annum and costs, according to the terms of the said judgment, unless the Legislature shall forthwith and at its present session make provision for the payment of said judgment by a duly authorized issue of bonds, the proceeds of which shall be sufficient to pay said judgment in full in cash, and costs, according to the terms of the said judgment, and for such other and further relief in the premises as shall seem just and meet. The said motion to be based upon the said decree and judgment entered as aforesaid, and on the petition and answer on the motion for a writ of execution heretofore made on June 5, 1916, and on the facts stated in the annexed petition and exhibits filed therewith."

Embraced among other grounds contained in the petition are the following allegations:

"Under the Constitution of the State of West Virginia the session of the Legislature now convened will be adjourned on or before the 24th day of February, 1917, unless, by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, its session shall be further continued beyond said date; and the Legislature must assemble biennially and cannot assemble oftener unless convened by the Governor.

"In consequence of the time which has already elapsed, without any effort being made by said Legislature to perform its duty in the matter of making provision for the payment of the said decree and judgment, there will be insufficient time therefor unless the Legislature promptly, and without further delay performs its said duty.

"Your petitioner avers that it is not the intention of the authorities of West Virginia to take any steps by legislation, or otherwise, to make provision for the payment of said judgment, and decree, but that it is the intention to delay making provision for such payment under the pretexts set forth in the letter from the Governor of West Virginia dated January 9, 1917, [letter referred to additional West Virginia credits] and in the special message submitted to the Legislature of that State on January 18, 1917, copies of which are hereto attached, until it will be too late for the Legislature of West Virginia now assembled to take any action in the premises.

"And it is further averred that your petitioner is without remedy in the premises unless this Court shall command the Senators and Members of the House of Delegates of the State of West Virginia to assess and levy a tax upon the property in the State of West Virginia to provide for the payment of said judgment and decree according to the terms thereof, and they are in duty bound to do."

The motion for leave to file a petition for a writ of mandamus, commanding the Legislature to levy a tax wherewith to liquidate the decree, was granted on the 5th day of February, 1917.



**West Virginia's Motion to Discharge the Rule in Mandamus.**

"And now come the respondents, the State of West Virginia and Wells Goodykoontz, President of the West Virginia Senate, et al., being all the members of said Senate, and Joseph S. Thurmond, Speaker of the House of Delegates of the State of West Virginia, et al., being all the members of said House of Delegates, and move to quash the rule awarded against them at the prayer of the Commonwealth of Virginia upon the 5th day of February, 1917, ordering them to show cause before this Court on the 6th day of March, 1917, why a writ of mandamus should not issue against them as prayed, and assign as grounds of said motion the following:

1. A writ of mandamus from the Supreme Court of the Nation coercing the legislative department of a State, and compelling it to enact a revenue law, or to lay a tax for State purposes, would infringe upon the constitutional rights of the States expressly reserved unto them by the Tenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

2. The constitutional grant of jurisdiction to hear and determine controversies between States does not include, as an incident to such jurisdiction, the power to enforce a judgment, rendered in the exercise thereof, by a writ of mandamus addressed to a State Legislature, coercing and controlling it in the exercise of its legislative functions.

3. Such a writ for such a purpose would be contrary to the principles and usages of law, and does not fall within the category of final writs against a State.

4. It is not the office of a writ of execution, nor can it be of any writ used as a substitute therefor, to create property, by legislation or otherwise, for the satisfaction of a debt, but only to seize and subject property already in existence for that purpose.

And now, by leave of Court, these respondents, without waiving their motion to discharge said rule, or any of the grounds assigned in support thereof, make further return thereunto as follows:

I. They deny, as charged in the tenth paragraph of the petition of the relator, that it was the absolute ministerial duty of the Legislature of the State of West Virginia, and of the members of her Senate and House of Delegates, upon the convening of said Legislature on January 10, 1917, to take the necessary steps and make the necessary enactments providing for the payment of the judgment in favor of the State of Virginia against the State of West Virginia, and described in said petition. On the contrary, they say that their duties in the premises, and under the 8th Section of the 8th Article of the Constitution of West Virginia of 1863, were, and are, not ministerial, but legislative, deliberative and discretionary; and they further say that, instead of omitting or neglecting their duty as charged in the petition, upon the convening of the Legislature on January tenth, or shortly thereafter, the Senate and House of Delegates, each for itself, appointed a committee, with authority to hear arguments, report upon resolutions and recommend appropriate measures looking to the settlement of the judgment rendered at the suit of Virginia against West Virginia, which committees were ready to begin their sittings and to enter upon their work at the time of

the presentation of the petition of the relator to this Court; but that since said time, and in consequence of said petition and the rule ordered thereon upon the 5th day of February, 1917, all matters relating to the settlement of said judgment have been suspended and held in abeyance, except that, on the 21st day of February, a joint resolution was adopted by both houses of the Legislature, directing the Attorney General of the State and associate counsel to make appearance and defense, in the name and on behalf of the State of West Virginia and the several members constituting the Senate and House of Delegates thereof, to the rule in mandamus issued herein; and said resolution further provided that, in the event the Legislature should not be in session at the time of the rendition of the Court's judgment upon said rule, whether its judgment be for or against the State of West Virginia, the Governor is requested to convene the Legislature in special session as soon as may be for the purpose of doing without delay what should be done in the premises.

A copy of said resolution is filed herewith as a part hereof.

II. Further answering, these respondents say that they are advised that the writ of mandamus is a discretionary writ, and that this Court will exercise its discretion against the issuance thereof if to issue the same would give an undue advantage to the relator, or operate unjustly against the respondents; and they say that it should not be issued in this case for the following reasons:

These respondents are informed and believe, and upon such information and belief say, that the State of Virginia has a claim against the Government of the United States for many millions of dollars, which should be collected, and, when collected, that the State of West Virginia should participate therein in the same ratio that she, the State of West Virginia, is compelled by the judgment of this Court to contribute to the payment of Virginia's *ante bellum* debt; that is to say, she should be paid out of said claim by the State of Virginia 23½% thereof.

And they further say that they are advised that the State of Virginia alone can take steps for the collection of said claim, and are informed that Virginia has taken no such steps, but has to the present time withheld, and still withholds, from any effort to reduce this common asset to possession, and yet seeks to compel the State of West Virginia to pay her proportion of the common debt, and thus denies her the opportunity to share in the common assets.

They further say that the equity aforesaid was not passed upon by this Court in the settlement of the controversy between Virginia and West Virginia, and could not have been, because the United States was not a party thereto, and could not have been, but that the State of Virginia could have theretofore impleaded the United States in the Court of Claims upon the claim aforesaid, and reduced the same to possession, so that West Virginia could have asserted, and this Court could have allowed, her right to participation therein, but she did not, but then failed and refused, and still fails and refuses, so to do.

These respondents further say that the origin, nature and history of the claim aforesaid is as follows:

Prior to the adoption of the articles of confederation entered into by

the thirteen original States, Maryland refused to sign the same, unless and until those States holding western territory should surrender the same to the United States. The State of Virginia at the time laid claim to all that territory lying northwest of the Ohio River out of which the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and a portion of Minnesota have since been formed; and, by an Act of her General Assembly passed at a session commencing on the 20th day of October, 1783, and for the purpose of expediting the establishment of the proposed confederation, authorized her delegates in Congress to convey to the United States in Congress assembled all her territory northwestward of the Ohio River, and, on the first day of March, 1784, her delegates in Congress, consisting of Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, and pursuant to the Act of October 20, 1783, presented a deed to Congress ceding all the territory of Virginia northwestward of the Ohio River to the United States, upon certain terms, conditions and trusts therein set forth, which deed of cession was accepted according to its terms, and directed to be recorded and enrolled among the Acts of the United States in Congress assembled. Among the conditions set out in the deed and accepted by Congress was the following:

“(F) That all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for, or appropriated to, any of the before-mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American Army, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditures, and shall be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.”

It further appears from the requisitions made by Congress upon the thirteen States at the time of this cession that Virginia's "usual respective proportion in the general charge and expenditures" was about one-seventh of the whole; and it seems to be also conceded that the moneys derived from the sale of the lands embraced in this cession were, to be applied to the extinguishment of the public debt incurred in the War of the Revolution, which debt was finally paid; so that, after this part of the trust had been met, and certain other conditions of the deed had been performed, the residue of the trust fund should have been applied to the reserved interests of the States set forth in Article (F) of the deed. Virginia included, and to "no other use or purpose whatsoever." Instead of doing this, however, Congress seems to have donated many of these lands and much of the proceeds thereof to purely local purposes not contemplated by the deed of cession, but actually contrary to its terms.

The total acreage embraced, according to government surveys, in the cession amounted to 170,208,613 acres, and out of this Congress seems to have donated to local uses, contrary to the deed, 38,864,189 acres, which, valued at \$2 per acre, the price fixed by Congress when these lands were offered for sale by the Act of May, 1796, would amount to \$77,728,378. In addition to this, proceeds of the sales of lands amounting

to \$2,953,654.70 were likewise donated to local uses, making an aggregate of donations contrary to the deed of \$80,682,032.70.

In addition to this, their information is that the trust has not even yet been entirely administered, but that there remains on hand undisposed of several thousand acres of these lands; and, not adding the value of these to the value of the local donations above ascertained, and allowing unto Virginia one-seventh thereof as her residuary interest in the trust, there would be due and payable from the Government of the United States to the State of Virginia the sum, at the least, of \$12,000,000, in which West Virginia should share in the same ratio that she is compelled to contribute to the payment of Virginia's debt; that is to say, she should receive 23½% thereof.

The foregoing epitome of said claim is based upon information and belief, and, in support thereof, a copy of the message of Governor Swanson of Virginia to the General Assembly of that State, and dated January 24, 1910, is exhibited herewith as a part of this return.

Wherefore, said respondents, and each of them, pray that said rule may be discharged, and the peremptory writ of mandamus denied."

#### West Virginia's Brief in Support of Her Motion to Discharge the Rule in Mandamus.

##### STATEMENT OF CASE.

On the 14th day of June, 1915, this Court, in the exercise of its original jurisdiction under Sec. 2 of Art. 3 of the Constitution, entered a judgment in favor of the Commonwealth of Virginia against the State of West Virginia for the sum of \$12,393,929.50, with interest thereon from July 1, 1915, until paid at the rate of 5% per annum.

On June 5, 1916, the Commonwealth of Virginia, after notice given, moved for a writ of execution upon said judgment; but the writ was denied, upon the ground that the application therefor was premature, in consequence of the fact that the Legislature of the State of West Virginia had not met since the rendition of the judgment, and it had had no opportunity to provide for the payment of the debt.

Commonwealth of Virginia v. State of West Virginia, 241 U. S., 531.

Subsequently, that is to say, upon the 10th day of January, 1917, the West Virginia Legislature convened in regular biennial session, and, while still in session, and before the adjournment thereof, the Commonwealth of Virginia applied for and obtained leave to file a petition for a writ of mandamus against the State of West Virginia and the individual members of both branches of her Legislature, commanding the Legislature of said State to provide for the payment of said judgment by a levy of taxes or through the medium of a bond issue.

The petition was received, and, on the 5th of February, 1917, a rule in mandamus was issued, commanding the Honorable Wells Goodykoontz, President of the West Virginia Senate, and the other members of that body, as well as the Honorable Joseph S. Thurmond, Speaker of the House of Delegates of the State of West Virginia, and the other members

of that House, to show cause before this Court on the 6th day of March, 1917, "why a writ of mandamus should not issue against them as prayed in said petition".

The rule was served upon the individual members of the Legislature upon the 23rd day of February, 1917, and, by a joint resolution on that day passed, the Attorney General of the State and special counsel were authorized and directed to appear and make appropriate defense against said rule for and on behalf of the State of West Virginia, the Legislature thereof and the several Senators and Delegates constituting the membership of said Legislature.

Upon the return day of the rule, and pursuant to the resolution aforesaid, the Attorney General of the State and special counsel retained for the purpose appeared on behalf of the respondents, and filed a motion to discharge the rule.

#### GROUNDS OF THE MOTION TO DISCHARGE.

The grounds of the motion to discharge are assigned as follows:

1. A writ of mandamus from the Supreme Court of the Nation coercing the legislative department of a State, and compelling it to enact a revenue law, or to lay a tax for State purposes, would infringe upon the constitutional rights of the States expressly reserved unto them by the Tenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

2. The constitutional grant of jurisdiction to hear and determine controversies between States does not include, as an incident to such jurisdiction, the power to enforce a judgment, rendered in the exercise thereof, by a writ of mandamus addressed to a State Legislature, coercing and controlling it in the exercise of its legislative functions.

3. Such a writ for such a purpose would be contrary to the principles and usages of law, and does not fall within the category of final writs against a State.

4. It is not the office of a writ of execution, nor can it be of any writ used as a substitute therefor, to create property, by legislation or otherwise, for the satisfaction of a debt, but only to seize and subject property already in existence for that purpose.

5. Sec. 8 of Art. 8 of the West Virginia Constitution of 1863 imposed no ministerial duties upon the Legislature of the State, but only judicial and legislative duties.

6. Mandamus is a discretionary writ, and to issue it in this case would give an undue advantage to the relator, and operate unjustly against the respondents.

#### Argument of Hon. John H. Holt.

1. A writ of mandamus from the Supreme Court of the Nation coercing the legislative department of a State, and compelling it to enact a revenue law, or to lay a tax for State purposes, would infringe upon the constitutional rights of the States expressly reserved unto them by the Tenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

That amendment reads:

"10. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people."

The power of laying taxes for State purposes has not been "delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States", and, in consequence, this power has been "reserved to the States". It was never contemplated that the States would lay levies for national purposes, or that the Federal Government would lay them for State purposes. On the contrary, we have, under the Constitution, two distinct powers of taxation, the one for federal, and the other for State purposes; and it is exercised, in the one case, exclusively by the federal government, and, in the other, by the State. Neither may encroach upon the other, but each must turn upon its own separate axis, and revolve in its particular orbit. Otherwise, there would be an irreconcilable conflict between an indestructible Union, upon the one hand, and equally indestructible States, upon the other. It is true that one State may not destroy the Union, but it is equally true that the Union may not destroy one State. In addition to this, the power of taxation in each government is lodged in the legislative department thereof, and may not be exercised by the judicial department of either government, or in any case.

What, then, is the character and the purpose of the particular tax that it would be sought to levy by the writ of mandamus prayed? Clearly it is a State tax, to be devoted exclusively to a State purpose; that is to say, to the payment of a State debt, and is such a tax as may be authorized, in consequence of the tenth amendment, only by the State government. It involves one of the expressly reserved sovereignties of the State, and this express reservation may not be overturned by an antecedent implication that the power to decide necessarily embraces the power to execute. The conclusion, therefore, would seem to be irresistible that the Federal Government cannot, through its judicial or any other department, coerce a State in the exercise of its reserved powers by compelling the legislature thereof to exercise such powers contrary to its discretion, and in opposition to its will. The existence and exercise of such a power would overturn the Tenth Amendment, and make serious inroads upon the fundamental rights of the States. In other words, the provision contained in Sec. 2 of Article III, of the Constitution, giving the Supreme Court original jurisdiction "in all cases \* \* \* in which a State shall be a party", if it should have added to it, by inference or argument, and as an incident to such jurisdiction, the power to enforce a judgment rendered in any such case through the medium of a writ of mandamus controlling the legislative action of a State in respect to its reserved powers, would render the subsequently adopted Tenth Amendment abortive.

In the case of *South Dakota v. North Carolina*, 192 U. S., 286 (48 L. ed., 448), Mr. Justice Brewer, in delivering the majority opinion of the Court, speaks of "the absolute inability of a court to compel a levy of taxes by the legislature"; and the foregoing conclusion is further strengthened by the opinions of this Court, speaking through Mr. Justice Miller, in the cases of *Heine v. Board of Levee Comrs.*, 19 Wall., 655, and *Rees*

v. Watertown, 19 Wall., 107. In the first case, he makes use of the following language:

"The power we are here asked to exercise is the very delicate one of taxation. This power belongs in this country to the legislative sovereignty, state or national. In the case before us, the national sovereignty has nothing to do with it. The power must be derived from the legislature of the State. So far as the present case is concerned, the State has delegated the power to the Levee Commissioners. If that body has ceased to exist, the remedy is in the legislature either to assess the tax by special statute, or to vest the power in some other tribunal. It certainly is not vested, as in the exercise of an original jurisdiction, in any federal court. It is unreasonable to suppose that the legislature would ever select a federal court for that purpose. It is not only not one of the inherent powers of the Court to levy and collect taxes, but it is an invasion by the judiciary of the Federal Government of the legislative functions of the State government. It is a most extraordinary request, and a compliance with it would involve consequences no less out of the way of judicial procedure, the end of which no wisdom can foresee."

And, in the second, he says:

"We are of the opinion that this Court has not the power to direct a tax to be levied for the payment of these judgments. This power to impose burdens and raise money is the highest attribute of sovereignty, and is exercised, first, to raise money for public purposes only, and second, by the power of legislative authority only. It is a power that has not been extended to the judiciary. Especially is it beyond the power of the Federal judiciary to assume the place of a State in the exercise of this authority at once so delicate and so important."

To like effect is the case of *Meriwether v. Garrett*, 102 U. S., 472, decided by this Court in 1880, wherein Mr. Justice Field, in delivering a concurring opinion for himself, Mr. Justice Miller and Mr. Justice Bradley, made use of the following language:

"The levying of taxes is not a judicial act. It has no elements of one. It is a high act of sovereignty, to be performed only by the Legislature upon considerations of policy, necessity and the public welfare. In the distribution of the powers of government in this country into three departments, the power of taxation falls to the legislative. It belongs to that department to determine what measures shall be taken for the public welfare, and to provide the revenues for the support and due administration of the government throughout the State and in all its subdivisions. Having the sole power to authorize the tax, it must equally possess the sole power to prescribe the means by which the tax shall be collected, and to designate the officers through whom its will shall be enforced.

It is the province of the Courts to decide causes between parties, and, in so doing, to construe the Constitution and the Statutes of the United States and of the several States, and to declare the law, and, when their judgments are rendered, to enforce them by such remedies as legislation has prescribed, or as are allowed by the established practice. When they go beyond this, they go outside of their legitimate domain, and encroach upon the other departments of the government; and all will admit that a strict confinement of each department within its own proper sphere was designed by the founders of our government, and is essential to its successful administration."

Page 515.

Continuing, he further says:

"These authorities, and many others to the same purport might be cited, are sufficient to support what we have said, that the power to levy taxes is one which belongs exclusively to the legislative department, and from that it necessarily follows that the regulation and control of all the agencies by which taxes are collected must belong to it .

When creditors are unable to obtain payment of their judgments against municipal bodies by execution, they can proceed by mandamus against the municipal authorities to compel them to levy the necessary tax for that purpose, if such authorities are clothed by the Legislature with the taxing power, and such tax, when collected, cannot be diverted to other uses; but if those authorities possess no such power, or their offices have been abolished and the power withdrawn, the remedy of the creditors is by an appeal to the Legislature, which alone can give them relief. No Federal Court, either on its law or equity side, has any inherent jurisdiction to lay a tax for any purpose, or to enforce a tax already levied, except through the agencies provided by law. However urgent the appeal of creditors and the apparent hopelessness of their position without the aid of the Federal Court, it cannot seize the power which belongs to the legislative department of the State and wield it in their behalf."

Pages 517 and 518.

The reasoning of this Court in *ex parte* Kentucky v. Dennison, 24 How., 66; 16 L. ed., 717, is analogous. There paragraph two of Sec. 2 of Art. IV. of the Federal Constitution, requiring the executive authority of one State to deliver up on demand fugitives from justice, and the Act of Congress of 1793, providing the regulations necessary to the execution of such constitutional provision, were construed, and the extent of their force defined. One Willis Lago, indicted in the State of Kentucky for a crime under the laws of that State, fled into the State of Ohio, and a requisition issued by the Governor of Kentucky, under the constitutional provision and Act of Congress aforesaid, upon the Governor of Ohio for his return was denied. Thereupon, the State of Kentucky instituted a mandamus proceeding in the Supreme Court of the United States against the Governor of Ohio, asking that the latter be compelled to obey the requisition; and, although this Court assumed jurisdiction, and held that mandamus was the proper proceeding, if there were any remedy at all applicable to the controversy, it denied the writ, upon the ground that the constitutional provision and the Act of Congress aforesaid only appealed to the moral duty and fidelity of the States, and did not provide "any means to compel the execution of this duty, nor inflict any punishment for neglect or refusal on the part of the executive of the State; nor is there any clause or provision in the Constitution which arms the Government of the United States with this power"; and Mr. Chief Justice Taney, who delivered the opinion of the Court, concluded the same with the following language:

"And it would seem that when the Constitution was framed, and when this law was passed, it was confidently believed that a sense of justice and of mutual interest would insure a faithful execution of this constitutional provision by the executive of every State, for every State had an equal interest in the execution of a compact absolutely essential to their peace and well being in their internal concerns, as well as members of the Union. Hence the use of the words ordinarily employed when an undoubted obligation is required to be performed, 'it shall be his duty.'



But if the Governor of Ohio refuses to discharge this duty, there is no power delegated to the General Government, either through the judicial department or any other department, to use any coercive means to compel him.

And upon this ground the motion for the mandamus must be overruled."

See also *Carter v. State*, 42 La. Ann., 927; 21 Am. St. Rep. 404.

2. *The constitutional grant of jurisdiction to hear and determine controversies between States does not include, as an incident to such jurisdiction, the power to enforce a judgment, rendered in the exercise thereof, by a writ of mandamus addressed to a State Legislature, coercing and controlling it in the exercise of its legislative functions.*

Jurisdiction to hear and determine may, and does ordinarily, include the power to enforce (or rather the power to issue proper writs for the enforcement of a judgment); but mandamus cannot, under the Constitution, become a substitute for a writ of execution upon a judgment against a State. Execution may be issued upon a judgment regularly rendered against a State, and be levied upon any property owned by the State, and not devoted to political or governmental purposes, and, if no such property be found, the writ must be returned *nulla bona*, and the end of the law has been reached, because, as we have seen, the legislative department of a State may not be coerced, under the Constitution; and there is nothing remarkable in this situation, because frequently judgments are rendered and executions issued thereon which are returned *nulla bona*, and all legal remedies thereby exhausted. The Courts can only give suitors the proper process, original and final, and, if these fail to satisfy the creditor's claim, there is no fault in the judiciary. In other words, jurisdiction does not include or imply the collection or satisfaction of a debt, but only means the power to hear and determine, and to render judgment therefor and issue proper process thereon.

The cases cited by counsel for Virginia at page three of their brief (*Supervisors v. U. S.* etc.) are beside the question, do not meet the situation, and throw no light whatever upon it. We will notice each briefly.

In the case of *Supervisors v. U. S.*, 4 Wall., 435; 18 L. ed., 419, the County of Rock Island, in the State of Illinois, pursuant to the authority of the Legislature of that State, subscribed for stock in the Warsaw & Rockford R. R. Co., and issued and negotiated in payment thereof certain coupon bonds of the County. The earlier coupons were paid, but the County finally defaulted. Thereupon, the holder of the bonds instituted an action in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois upon the overdue and unpaid coupons, and recovered a judgment for \$2,554.60 and costs. The County failed and declined to pay this judgment, and mandamus was resorted to by the judgment creditor to compel the County Supervisors, under the Illinois statute to levy a tax for its satisfaction. The Circuit Court in regular course awarded a peremptory writ of mandamus, and to this judgment the County Supervisors prosecuted a writ of error to the Supreme Court. The contention here was that the Act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois of February 16, 1863, authorizing the Board of Supervisors in such Counties as might owe debts which their current revenue was

insufficient to meet to levy a tax for the purpose of liquidating such indebtedness, conferred only a discretionary power upon the Supervisors, which could not be controlled by mandamus; but this Court held that the statute was mandatory, and, in consequence, affirmed the judgment in mandamus of the Court below. In other words, the State was not a party, and the writ was not directed to the Legislature thereof. Indeed, the Legislature had already acted. It had authorized the issuance of the bonds and the levy of a tax for their payment, and had appointed the County Supervisors as its agents for the execution of its mandates. Under such circumstances, there was no invasion of sovereignty, or coercion of legislative action. On the contrary, it was the enforcement of ministerial acts already authorized and directed by legislative authority.

*Von Hoffman v. City of Quincy*, 4 Wall., 535; 18 L. ed., 403, simply presents a case where a municipality, under the authority of the legislature, issued bonds, with the power of local taxation necessary to pay the same, and, after the indebtedness had been so incurred, the legislature, by subsequent action, undertook to repeal its former law, thereby impairing the obligation of a contract, which it was held it could not do under the Constitution, and mandamus went to its county agents compelling them to levy the necessary tax to pay the bonds issued under the original law.

*The City of Galena v. Am.* 5 Wall., 705; 18 L. ed., 560, practically decides both questions involved in the two preceding cases, viz., that an Act authorizing a municipality to levy an annual tax to be paid on its debt is imperative, and that bonds once issued under the authority and direction of a legislative enactment may not be impaired by a subsequent repeal of that Act. Here again, as before, the Legislature had acted, and had named the agents for the execution of what it had authorized, and these agents were subject to mandamus compelling them to perform their imperative ministerial duties.

*Riggs v. Johnson County*, 6 Wall., 166; 18 L. ed., 768, was likewise an application to the Circuit Court of the United States for a mandamus to compel the supervisors of Johnson County, Iowa, to levy a tax for the payment of a judgment rendered by the Circuit Court against said County on account of overdue and unpaid interest on certain of its bonds theretofore issued in aid of railroad construction under certain Acts of the State Legislature, which mandamus was refused by the Circuit Court; but its judgment was reversed upon writ of error by this Court, and the writ directed. The same principles were applied as in the preceding cases, and there was nothing new for consideration, except the County made return to the alternative writ that it had been enjoined by the State Court from levying the tax in question, and would be in contempt if it were to do so under mandate from the Federal Court. This was held to be no defense. Again the State was not a party, and its Legislature was neither requested nor compelled to do anything. It had already acted, and the judgment of this Court simply operated upon the State's agents, and required them to perform certain mandatory duties previously laid upon them by legislative action. *Walkley v. City of Muscatine*, 6 Wall., 481; 18 L. ed., 930, simply holds that in cases like the above, and after

a return of *nulla bona*, a bill in equity will not lie to compel the levying of a tax for the payment of a judgment, but that mandamus is the proper remedy. The decision has nothing to do with the present controversy.

Labette County Comrs. v. Moulton, 112 U. S., 217; 28 L. ed., 698, is to the same effect.

3. *Such a writ for such a purpose would be contrary to the principles and usages of law, and does not fall within the category of final writs against a State.*

At common law, Parliament never was, and could not be, coerced by the writ of mandamus.

People v. Morton, 156 N. Y., 136.

And, in this country, the same principles and usages have always obtained.

Ex parte Echols, 39 Ala., 698.

State v. Bolte, 151 Mo., 362.

Certainly such is true with respect to the mandamus of State Legislatures by State Courts, and there is no case on record where this Court has ever addressed a writ of this character to the law-making power of a State.

4. *It is not the office of a writ of execution, nor can it be of any writ used as a substitute therefor, to create property, by legislation or otherwise, for the satisfaction of a debt, but only to seize and subject property already in existence for that purpose.*

We are not unmindful of the dangers and difficulties of analogy; but, if this were the case of an individual judgment debtor, it is plain that, after a writ of execution had gone against him and been returned *nulla bona*, and after it had been ascertained, in addition thereto, that he had no real estate out of which to satisfy the judgment, although he might have great earning capacity, no one would contend that the exercise thereof might be compelled by the writ of mandamus. He might be able to sing or dance, and even be bound by contract to do both, and yet he would not be compelled to do either.

Lumley v. Wagner, 1 De G., M. & G., 604.

It may be answered that a fund was created by mandamus for the payment of a debt in the case of Supervisors v. U. S., 4 Wall., 435, *supra*, and like cases hereinbefore reviewed; but it will be observed that in each of those cases all necessary legislative action had theretofore been had, and the proper ministerial agents appointed for the effectuation thereof; so that nothing was left to be done except to have resort either to the State or Federal Courts (for both had jurisdiction in the cases referred to) for a writ of mandamus to compel the performance of a purely ministerial act, made mandatory by the act of the only branch of government having any discretion in the premises.

5. *Sec. 8 of Art. 8 of the West Virginia Constitution of 1863 imposed no ministerial duties upon the Legislature of the State, but only judicial and legislative duties.*

This constitutional provision reads as follows:

"8. An equitable proportion of the public debt of the Commonwealth of Virginia, prior to the first day of January, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-one, shall be assumed by this State; and the Legislature shall ascertain the same as soon as may be practicable, and provide for the liquidation thereof, by a sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest and redeem the principal within thirty-four years."

And the contention of Virginia is that, by reason of these terms, "the Legislature of West Virginia is under an express constitutional obligation to provide for the payment of the amount ascertained by the Court to be due by West Virginia \* \* \*," and that "it is clearly within the power of the Court to compel the Legislature of West Virginia, in conformity with this constitutional requirement, to make provision for the payment of the decree and judgment, which represent the ascertained equitable proportion of the Virginia debt assumed by West Virginia" (brief of counsel for relator, pages 7 and 8).

But it would seem that that portion of the constitutional provision declaring that "the Legislature shall ascertain the same" (the equitable proportion of the debt to be paid) "as soon as may be practicable, and provide for the liquidation thereof by a sinking fund sufficient to pay the accruing interest and redeem the principal within thirty-four years" is no part of the contract. Otherwise, this Court would have had no jurisdiction to ascertain West Virginia's equitable proportion of the debt, because, if effect were given to the portion of the constitutional provision relied upon, the West Virginia Legislature would have had the exclusive right to ascertain such amount; but this Court has held otherwise. It says in the case of *Virginia v. West Virginia*, 220 U. S., page 1, that—

"The provision in the Constitution of the State of West Virginia that the Legislature shall ascertain the proportion as soon as may be practicable was not intended to undo the contract in the preceding words by making the representative and mouth-piece of one of the parties the sole tribunal for its enforcement. It was simply an exhortation and command from supreme to subordinate authority to perform the promise as soon as might be, and an indication of the way."

Certain it is that one-half of the constitutional provision last quoted has been stricken from the contract, and the power to ascertain the amount taken out of the hands of the Legislature and assumed by the Court, and that too for the reason that, "apart from the language used, what is just and equitable is a judicial question similar to many that arise in private litigation, and in no wise beyond the competence of a tribunal to decide." And, if that be true, the residue of the provision, even if it should be permitted to stand and be given full force, would be left as a legislative function, over which the judiciary would have no control.

We come right back, therefore, to the question whether or not this Court can or will interfere by mandamus to coerce the action of a State

Legislature in the performance of purely legislative functions within its exclusive jurisdiction, and this, it is submitted, this Court will not do, for the same reason, among others, that it refused in the case of *Louisiana v. Jumel*, 107 U. S., 711; 27 L. ed., 448, to oust the political power of the State of Louisiana of its jurisdiction, and set the judiciary in its place; and it is no answer to say that the present case is distinguishable from that of *United States v. Jumel*, in that there the State made no appearance, while West Virginia has here appeared and submitted herself to the jurisdiction; because wherever jurisdiction is conferred and process is regularly issued and served, as in this case, it makes no difference whether the defendant appears or not, because the defendant is before the Court anyhow, and a judgment by default could be rendered, which would be just as binding as one upon appearance. The appearance, in other words, has nothing to do in the case of a State by way of giving consent to be sued, because that consent was given long ago by the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1789.

It should be further observed in this connection and as bearing upon the constitutional provision referred to, that the petition prays for a mandamus commanding "the Legislature to assess and levy a tax upon the property within the State of West Virginia sufficient to provide for the payment of said judgment \* \* \* \* unless the Legislature shall \* \* \* make provision for the payment of said judgment by a duly authorized issue of bonds, the proceeds of which shall be sufficient to pay said judgment in full in cash." This not only illustrates, but actually invokes, the discretion of the Legislature, and does not at that embody all of its discretionary power when measured by the constitutional provision invoked. The Legislature could perhaps, under the State Constitution, either (1) lay a tax upon all property, real and personal, within the State, to be collected at once, sufficient to pay the judgment, or (2) it might, under that Constitution, distribute the tax over a period of years, or (3) it might resort to a bond issue, which would be governed either by Sec. 8 of Art. 8 of the Constitution of 1863, or by Sec. 4 of Art. 10 of the present Constitution, which reads as follows:

"No debt shall be contracted by this State, except to meet casual deficits in the revenue, to redeem a previous liability of the State, to suppress insurrection, repel invasion or defend the State in time of war; but the payment of any liability other than that for the ordinary expenses of the State, shall be equally distributed over a period of at least twenty years."

If under the former, a sinking fund would have to be provided "sufficient to pay the accruing interest and redeem the principal within thirty-four years"; that is to say, the period of payment might be short or long, either one year or thirty-four, within the discretion of the Legislature. And if under the latter, payment would have to be "equally distributed over a period of at least twenty years"; that is to say, the annual contributions to the sinking fund would have to be equal for a period of twenty years or more, again at the discretion of the Legislature.

In any event, the wide discretion of the Legislature is illustrated; and it should be further borne in mind that that body is composed of two Houses, one of which might deem its discretionary duty to lie in one

direction, and the other in another direction, and yet the two must concur in order to lay a levy or issue bonds.

If these things be true, the discretion of the Legislature becomes apparent, and that discretion will not be controlled by mandamus.

6. *Mandamus is a discretionary writ, and to issue it in this case would give an undue advantage to the relator, and operate unjustly against the respondents.*

While the writ of mandamus is no longer prerogative, yet it is highly extraordinary, and its issuance is at the sound discretion of the Court.

Re Key, 189 U. S., 85.

Life & Fire Ins. Co. of N. Y. v. Wilson, 8 Peters, 291; 8 L. ed., 949.

State v. Buchanan, 24 W. Va., 362.

State v. Melton, 62 W. Va., 253.

Cyc., Vol. 26, pages 143-6.

The matter set up in the return of the respondents relative to the cession of the northwest territory is an appeal to this Court to exercise its discretion against the issuance of the writ herein, under all the circumstances.

Respectfully submitted,

E. T. ENGLAND,

Attorney General of West Virginia.

JOHN H. HOLT,

Special Counsel for State of West Virginia.

After the filing of a lengthy brief by the complainants in support of their petition for a writ of mandamus and in opposition to defendant's motion to discharge the rule in mandamus, counsel for the State of West Virginia filed the following reply brief:

#### Reply Brief of Defendants.

"Whatever the fact may be, and whatever the opinion of counsel for West Virginia upon the subject of the enforceability of a money judgment against a State, it is incorrect to say either that West Virginia's motion to discharge the rule herein was based upon the proposition "that this Court has no power to enforce the judgment by it rendered", or that her counsel argued to that end. The rule presents no such question, and the effort was to confine the discussion to the single question raised. That question is whether or not mandamus may be numbered among the final writs, whatever they may be, that may go against a State; and the contention was that, whatever else might be done, mandamus at least would not lie to coerce the legislative department of a State. Indeed, the argument practically conceded that a writ of execution could issue upon a judgment against a State, and could be levied upon any property that the State might own, provided the same had not been devoted to governmental purposes, and the debt satisfied thereout; but, if devoted to governmental purposes, the writ would simply be returned *nulla dona*, as in the case of a judgment against a private individual who had no property subject to execution.

In order that the distinction may be clear, and the complainant's misconception italicized, we will, for the convenience of the Court, set forth again at this place the exact grounds of the defendants' motion to discharge the rule. They are:

1. A writ of mandamus from the Supreme Court of the Nation coercing the legislative department of a State, and compelling it to enact a revenue law, or to lay a tax for State purposes, would infringe upon the constitutional rights of the States expressly reserved unto them by the Tenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

2. The constitutional grant of jurisdiction to hear and determine controversies between States does not include, as an incident to such jurisdiction, the power to enforce a judgment, rendered in the exercise thereof, by a writ of mandamus addressed to a State Legislature, coercing and controlling it in the exercise of its legislative functions.

3. Such a writ for such a purpose would be contrary to the principles and usages of law, and does not fall within the category of final writs against a State.

4. It is not the office of a writ of execution, nor can it be of any writ used as a substitute therefor, to create property, by legislation or otherwise, for the satisfaction of a debt, but only to seize and subject property already in existence for that purpose.

5. Sec. 8 of Art. 8 of the West Virginia Constitution of 1863 imposed no ministerial duties upon the Legislature of the State, but only judicial and legislative duties.

6. Mandamus is a discretionary writ, and to issue it in this case would give an undue advantage to the relator, and operate unjustly against the respondents.

Does mandamus lie under the Federal Constitution from this Court to the legislative department of a State for the purpose of compelling it to enact revenue laws for the creation of a fund for the payment of a judgment against the State?

This presents a constitutional question of more transcendent importance than any that has been presented to this Court throughout its history. It is said, upon the one hand, to involve the integrity and efficiency of the judicial department of the Federal Government, and it is certainly true that it involves, upon the other, the existence of the States. The forty-eight States of the Union may well view the outcome with fear and trembling, for, if Virginia should be right in her contention, these States would fall into the helpless condition of purely administrative subdivisions of the Federal Government, stripped even of that partial sovereignty that was reserved unto them by the Constitution, and their capacity to exist threatened, if not destroyed. If such a writ should be proper, it would necessarily operate upon the individual members of the two Houses of the legislative department of the State, and, if they should disobey its mandate, however unsatisfactory the reason, they might lie in jail for contempt during their terms of office; and this would not bring the tax or pay the debt, but it would leave the State without a legislative department, and operate the destruction of the commonwealth. One could scarcely conceive of such a result, and certainly would not

anticipate it; but, even in an obedient effort to comply with the mandate, no member would be acting as a legislator. He would not be a lawmaker, for the law would have been already made. He would exercise no choice, judgment or discretion, although clothed with the lawmaking power of the State. Every element of legislative action would be absent, as well as parliamentary procedure. The roll call would be unnecessary, for there would be no negative votes, and legislative committees would be without use, for the reason that the statute would be passed before it had been introduced. The free agency of the State in laying a purely State tax for a State purpose would be crushed and destroyed, its political power taken away, and the judiciary set in its place. Such was not the intention of the framers of the Constitution. Each government was to be supreme in its own particular sphere, and that the power of State taxation for State purposes was reserved exclusively unto the States was, and is, plainly expressed in the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution. Such a writ, in the light of our institutions, cannot be one of the incidents of jurisdiction.

But it is insisted by counsel for the State of Virginia that Sec. 2 of Art. 3 of the Constitution gave this Court jurisdiction over "controversies between two or more States", and that the power thus given to hear and determine such controversies carries with it, as a necessary implication, the power to enforce any judgment that might be rendered in the exercise of such jurisdiction; that execution is a necessary incident to the exercise of jurisdiction; otherwise, that "judicial power" would mean "judicial impotence".

Execution is a corollary to jurisdiction, but the corollary must not be broader than its foundation. Final writs must be in accordance with the usages and customs of law, and must not violate the Constitution. They travel the beaten path, and nothing extraordinary is required. Courts are not expected to violate principle, history and the Constitution, to the end that the collection of debts may be guaranteed. Proper processes only are promised, and, if they fail, extraordinary writs cannot be expected, because not within the judicial power; for judicial power means power according to the forms of law, and that means according to the usages and principles of jurisdiction as fixed by the history of our jurisprudence. Parliamentary duties have never been interfered with by the judicial department of the government of any English speaking people; and, although our dual government presents a peculiar situation, yet we are a people with a written Constitution, and the duality of that government has been hedged about by express provisions. A State that seeks a judgment against another and the enforcement thereof must not only keep within the terms of the Constitution, but must keep as well within the theory of our government, and any writ that destroys the integrity of the States is just as much *anathema* as any failure of the writ would be the other way. The whole world is in a state of ferment, and the only people therein who have any hope at all are those who have a written Constitution, lived up to. Implications are not well understood by common folks, and the stretch of the letter by implication, to the end that delegated power may swell its bounds beyond the rights reserved, would,



we fear, be not only violative of the letter, but destructive of the spirit, and disastrous in the end.

No one nowadays believes in State rights in the technical sense, as originally advocated by the complainant in this cause; but there is a Constitution, with its reservations, to which we must cling; otherwise, the profoundly conceived and patriotically maintained advantages of a dual government will come to naught.

Neither would the refusal to issue a peremptory writ of mandamus in this case amount, as contended, to a declaration of "judicial incompetence," instead of "judicial power." Merely because this Court will not mandamus a legislature does not mean that it may not, in controversies between States, issue proper final processes for the enforcement of its decrees; but it would mean an unwillingness upon the part of this Court to resort, for any purpose or in any case in its exercise of "judicial power" under the Constitution, to any writ not in conformity to the usages and customs of law, or in violation either of the spirit or the letter of the Constitution. The same final writs lie against States that lie against individuals, and they may fail of their object in the one case as well as in the other, but in each the limit of judicial power has been reached, and there has been no dereliction in its exercise at any point.

There are no unusual difficulties with respect to the enforcement of the decrees of this Court by resort to final process in the usual way, and that marks the limit of judicial power as used in the Constitution. If a controversy arises between two States involving a question of State boundary, this Court assumes jurisdiction, and applies to the solution of the controversy all the machinery and flexible orders of a court of equity, resulting in the appointment of commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining and monumenting the true boundary, followed by a final decree that extends the jurisdiction of one commonwealth to the line so established, and excludes the jurisdiction of the other from the territory thus covered; and may give final effect to this decree in a thousand and one ways, the particular way being dependent upon the character of the judicial questions that may subsequently spring thereout. Following are some of the illustrative cases:

Rhode Island v. Mass., 12 Peters, 659; 9 L. ed., 1234.

Florida v. Georgia, 17 How., 478; 15 L. ed., 181.

Missouri v. Kentucky, 11 Wallace, 395; 20 L. ed., 116.

Indiana v. Kentucky, 159 U. S., 275; 40 L. ed., 149.

Again, in the event of a final judgment or decree against a State upon bonds issued by her, and owned and held by another State, if there be collateral to secure the payment of such bonds, there is no more difficulty in subjecting this collateral in full or partial satisfaction of the decree than there would be in the case of an individual, and such was the conclusion of this Court in the case of *South Dakota v. North Carolina*, 192 U. S., 286.

Likewise, in the case of a mere money judgment against a State, the writ would be one of the ordinary writs of execution, and would take its course as in the case of an individual; and the exercise of judicial power involves nothing more. It neither contemplates nor promises the unusual or the forbidden, and incompetence may not be predicated upon such a

situation by any one, however anxious he may be to put money above the forms of law, and superior to the Constitution.

#### Authorities.

In the original brief of the complainant filed in support of its *ex parte* application for the rule herein, it cited the following authorities in support of the theory that mandamus would lie in the present instance as a substitute for the ordinary process of execution to enforce the payment of a judgment like the present:

- Supervisors v. U. S., 4 Wall., 435;
- Von Hoffman v. City of Quincy, 4 Wall., 535;
- City of Galena v. Amy, 5 Wall., 705;
- Riggs v. Johnson City, 6 Wall., 166;
- Walkley v. City of Muscatine, 6 Wall., 481;
- Labette County Comrs. v. Moulton, 112 U. S., 217.

And then, in its reply to the brief of West Virginia in support of its motion to discharge the rule, treats these cases, or some of them, as if they had been invoked as authority by the respondents (reply brief of Virginia, page 16).

These authorities were only mentioned and discussed in the original brief of West Virginia for the purpose of showing, as therein stated, that they "are beside the question, do not meet the situation, and throw no light whatever upon it" (W. Va.'s brief, pages 12-15). This is a peculiar piece of *dialectics* to say the least, upon the part of counsel for Virginia.

These cases, one and all, present the ordinary case of a writ of mandamus granted by a federal district or circuit court, commanding a taxing board or district, county or municipality to lay a tax pursuant to a previous legislative mandate. Not a single one of them involved the performance of a legislative or discretionary function; but ministerial agents, previously appointed for the purpose of carrying out previously enacted legislative mandate, were compelled to give effect to the antecedent legislative will.

This line of authority is well established, well known and recognized, and at no point seeks to coerce, but to effectuate, legislative will. The State was not a party in either case, and the prerogatives of its legislative department were not sought at any point or in a single instance to be invaded or coerced. On the contrary, its will, and its will alone, was sought to be made supreme.

The authorities relied upon by West Virginia, and still insisted upon, were—

- South Dakota v. North Carolina, 192 U. S., 286; 48 L. ed., 448;
- Heine v. Board of Levee Comrs., 19 Wall., 655; 22 L. ed., 223;
- Rees v. Watertown, 19 Wall., 107; 22 L. ed., 72;
- Meriwether v. Garrett, 102 U. S., 472; 26 L. ed., 197;
- Ex parte Ky. v. Dennison, 24 How., 66; 16 L. ed., 717;
- Carter v. State, 42 La. Ann., 927;
- People v. Morton, 156 N. Y., 136;
- Ex parte Echols, 39 Ala., 698;
- State v. Bolte, 151 Mo, 362.

In the first (*South Dakota v. N. C.*), Mr. Justice Brewer declares "the absolute inability of a court to compel a levy of taxes by the legislature" (192 U. S., 321).

In the second (*Heine v. Board of Comrs.*), Mr. Justice Miller uses the following language—

"It is not only not one of the inherent powers of the Court to levy and collect taxes, but it is an invasion by the judiciary of the federal government of the legislative functions of the State government."  
(19 Wall., 661.)

In the third (*Rees v. Watertown*), Mr. Justice Hunt, in speaking of the power of taxation, says—

"It is a power that has not been extended to the judiciary. Especially is it beyond the power of the federal judiciary to assume the place of a State in the exercise of this authority at once so delicate and so important."  
(19 Wall., 116-7)

In the fourth (*Meriwether v. Garrett*), Mr. Justice Field announces that—

"No federal court, either on its law or equity side, has any inherent jurisdiction to lay a tax for any purpose, or to enforce a tax already levied, except through the agencies provided by law. However urgent the appeal of creditors and the apparent hopelessness of their position without the aid of the federal court, it cannot seize the power which belongs to the legislative department of the State and wield it in their behalf."  
(102 U. S., 518)

In the fifth (*Ex parte Ky. v. Dennison*), although Sec. 2 of Art. 4 of the Federal Constitution requires the executive authority of one State to deliver, upon the demand of the chief executive of another, fugitives from justice, and the Act of Congress of 1793 provided the regulations necessary to the execution of such constitutional provision, yet, upon the refusal of the Governor of Ohio to respond to the requisition of the Governor of Kentucky, this Court, speaking through Mr. Chief Justice Taney, in denying a writ of mandamus against the Governor of Ohio for the purpose of compelling him to surrender the fugitive, said:

"But if the Governor of Ohio refuses to discharge this duty, there is no power delegated to the general government, either through the judicial department or any other department, to use any coercive means to compel him."  
(24 How., 109-110)

The other cases (*People v. Morton*, *Ex parte Echols* and *State v. Bolte*) illustrate the fact that the writ of mandamus never has been, and cannot be, in English or American jurisprudence, used as a means of compelling parliamentary or legislative action.

#### Repudiation.

Counsel for Virginia (or perhaps we should say counsel for the bondholders) charge West Virginia with repudiation. This is scarcely a fair

statement. It is not repudiation to resist a premature application for a writ of execution, as was successfully done in this case. Neither is it repudiation to resist an application for a mandamus which the defendant conceives to be in violation of its constitutional rights.

Respectfully submitted,

E. T. ENGLAND,

*Attorney General of West Virginia.*

JOHN H. HOLT,

*Special Counsel for State of West Virginia.*

March 23, 1917."

OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT ON MOTION FOR WRIT OF  
MANDAMUS (RENDERED APRIL 22, 1918.)

(Rendered April 22, 1918.)

On petition for a Writ of Mandamus to compel the levy of a tax by the legislature of West Virginia to pay the amount adjudicated as due from that state to the commonwealth of Virginia as the equitable proportion of the public debt of the original state of Virginia which was assumed by the state of West Virginia at the time of its creation as a state. Restored to docket for further argument as to the appropriate remedies under existing legislation.

The facts are stated in the opinion.

Mr. John Garland Pollard, Former Attorney General of Virginia, and Messrs. William A. Anderson, Randolph Harrison, John G. Johnson, and Sanford Robinson for Virginia.

E. T. England, Attorney General of West Virginia, and Mr. John H. Holt, Special Counsel for West Virginia.

Mr. Chief Justice White delivered the opinion of the court:

A rule allowed at the instance of Virginia against West Virginia to show cause why, in default of payment of the judgment of this court in favor of the former state against the latter, an order should not be entered directing the levy of a tax by the legislature of West Virginia to pay such judgment, and a motion by West Virginia to dismiss the rule, is the matter before us.

In the suit in which the judgment was rendered, Virginia, invoking the original jurisdiction of this court, sought the enforcement of a contract by which it was averred West Virginia was bound. The judgment which resulted was for \$12,393,929.50, with interest, and it was based upon three propositions specifically found to be established: First, that when territory was carved out of the dominion of the state of Virginia for the purpose of constituting the area of the state of West Virginia, the new state, coincident with its existence, became bound for and assumed to pay its just proportion of the previous public debt of Virginia. Second, that this obligation of West Virginia was the subject of a contract between the two states, made with the consent of Congress, and was incorporated into the Constitution by which West Virginia was admitted by Congress into the Union, and therefore became a condition of such admission and

a part of the very governmental fiber of that state. Third, that the sum of the judgment rendered constituted the equitable proportion of this debt due by West Virginia in accordance with the obligations of the contract.

The suit was commenced in 1906 and the judgment rendered in 1915. The various opinions expressed during the progress of the cause will be found in the reported cases cited in the margin,<sup>1</sup> in the opinion in one of which (234 U. S. 117, 58 L. ed. 1243, 34 Sup. Ct. Rep. 889) a chronological statement of the incidents of the controversy was made.

The opinions referred to will make it clear that both states were afforded the amplest opportunity to be heard, and that all the propositions of law and fact urged were given the most solicitous consideration. Indeed, it is also true that, in the course of the controversy, as demonstrated by the opinions cited, controlled by great consideration for the character of the parties, no technical rules were permitted to frustrate the right of both of the states to urge the very merits of every subject deemed by them to be material.

And controlled by a like purpose, before coming to discharge our duty in the matter now before us we have searched the record in vain for any indication that the assumed existence of any error committed has operated to prevent the discharge by West Virginia of the obligations resulting from the judgment, and hence has led to the proceeding to enforce the judgment which is now before us. In saying this, however, we are not unmindful that the record contains a suggestion of an alleged claim of West Virginia against the United States, which was not remotely referred to while the suit between the two states was undetermined, the claim referred to being based on an assumed violation of trust by the United States in the administration of what was left of the great domain of the Northwest Territory,—a domain as to which, before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, Virginia, at the request of Congress, transferred to the government of the Confederation all her right, title, and interest in order to allay discord between the states, as New York had previously done and as Massachusetts, Connecticut, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia subsequently did.<sup>2</sup> It is obvious that the subject was referred to in connection with the duty of West Virginia to comply with the requirements of the judgment, upon the hypothesis that if the United States owed the claim, and if, in a suit against the United States, recovery could be had, and if West Virginia received its share, it might be used, if sufficient, for discharging the judgment, and thus save West Virginia from resorting to other means for so doing.

That judicial power essentially involves the right to enforce the results of its exertion is elementary. *Wayman v. Southard*, 10 Wheat. 1, 23, 6 L. ed. 253, 258; *Bank of United States v. Halstead*, 10 Wheat. 57, 6 L. ed. 266; *Gordon v. United States*, 117 U. S. 697, 702. And that this

<sup>1</sup> 206 U. S. 290, 51 L. ed. 1068, 27 Sup. Ct. Rep. 732; 209 U. S. 514, 52 L. ed. 914, 28 Sup. Ct. Rep. 614; 220 U. S. 1, 55 L. ed. 353, 31 Sup. Ct. Rep. 330; 222 U. S. 17, 56 L. ed. 71, 32 Sup. Ct. Rep. 4; 231 U. S. 89, 58 L. ed. 135, 34 Sup. Ct. Rep. 29; 234 U. S. 117, 58 L. ed. 1243, 34 Sup. Ct. Rep. 889; 238 U. S. 202, 59 L. ed. 1272, 35 Sup. Ct. Rep. 795; 241 U. S. 531, 60 L. ed. 1147, 36 Sup. Ct. Rep. 719.

<sup>2</sup> *Gannett, Boundaries of the United States*, pp. 24-29.

applies to the exertion of such power in controversies between states as the result of the exercise of original jurisdiction conferred upon this court by the Constitution is therefore certain. The many cases in which such controversies between states have been decided in the exercise of original jurisdiction make this truth manifest.<sup>3</sup> Nor is there room for contending to the contrary because in all the cases cited the states against which judgments were rendered conformably to their duty under the Constitution voluntarily respected and gave effect to the same. This must be unless it can be said that because a doctrine has been universally recognized as being beyond dispute and has hence hitherto in every case, from the foundation of the government, been accepted and applied, it has by that fact alone now become a fit subject for dispute.

It is true that in one of the cited cases (*South Dakota v. North Carolina*, 192 U. S. 286, 48 L. ed. 448, 24 Sup. Ct. Rep. 269) it was remarked that doubt had been expressed in some instances by individual judges as to whether the original jurisdiction conferred on the court by the Constitution embraced the right of one state to recover a judgment in a mere action for debt against another. In that case, however, it is apparent that the court did not solve such suggested doubt, as that question was not involved in the case then before it, and that subject was hence left open to be passed on in the future when the occasion required. But the question thus left open has no bearing upon and does not require to be considered in the case before us, first, because the power to render the judgment as between the two states whose enforcement is now under consideration is, as to them, foreclosed by the fact of its rendition. And second, because, while the controversy between the states culminated in a decree for money, and that subject was within the issues, never-

<sup>3</sup> *New York v. Connecticut*, 4 Dall. 1, 3, 6, 1 L. ed. 715-717; *New Jersey v. New York*, 3 Pet. 461, 7 L. ed. 741; 5 Pet. 284, 8 L. ed. 127; 6 Pet. 323, 8 L. ed. 414; *Rhode Island v. Massachusetts*, 7 Pet. 651, 8 L. ed. 816; 11 Pet. 226, 9 L. ed. 697; 12 Pet. 657, 9 L. ed. 1233; 13 Pet. 23, 10 L. ed. 41; 14 Pet. 210, 10 L. ed. 423; 15 Pet. 233, 10 L. ed. 721; 4 How. 591, 11 L. ed. 1116; *Massachusetts v. Rhode Island*, 12 Pet. 755, 9 L. ed. 1272; *Missouri v. Iowa*, 7 How. 660, 12 L. ed. 861; 10 How. 1, 13 L. ed. 303; *Florida v. Georgia*, 11 How. 293, 13 L. ed. 702; 17 How. 478, 15 L. ed. 181; *Alabama v. Georgia*, 23 How. 505, 16 L. ed. 556; *Virginia v. West Virginia*, 11 Wall. 39, 20 L. ed. 67; *Missouri v. Kentucky*, 11 Wall. 395, 20 L. ed. 116; *South Carolina v. Georgia*, 93 U. S. 4, 23 L. ed. 782; *Indiana v. Kentucky*, 136 U. S. 479, 34 L. ed. 329, 10 Sup. Ct. Rep. 1051; 159 U. S. 275, 40 L. ed. 149, 16 Sup. Ct. Rep. 320; 163 U. S. 520, 41 L. ed. 250, 16 Sup. Ct. Rep. 1162; 167 U. S. 270, 42 L. ed. 104, 17 Sup. Ct. Rep. 999; *Nebraska v. Iowa*, 143 U. S. 359, 36 L. ed. 186, 12 Sup. Ct. Rep. 396; 145 U. S. 519, 36 L. ed. 798, 12 Sup. Ct. Rep. 976; *Iowa v. Illinois*, 147 U. S. 1, 37 L. ed. 55, 12 Sup. Ct. Rep. 239; 151 U. S. 238, 38 L. ed. 145, 14 Sup. Ct. Rep. 333; 202 U. S. 59, 50 L. ed. 934, 26 Sup. Ct. Rep. 571; *Virginia v. Tennessee*, 148 U. S. 503, 37 L. ed. 537, 13 Sup. Ct. Rep. 728; 158 U. S. 267, 39 L. ed. 976, 15 Sup. Ct. Rep. 818; *Missouri v. Iowa*, 160 U. S. 688, 40 L. ed. 583, 16 Sup. Ct. Rep. 433; 165 U. S. 118, 41 L. ed. 655, 17 Sup. Ct. Rep. 290; *Tennessee v. Virginia*, 177 U. S. 501, 44 L. ed. 863, 20 Sup. Ct. Rep. 715; 190 U. S. 64, 47 L. ed. 956, 23 Sup. Ct. Rep. 827; *Missouri v. Illinois*, 180 U. S. 208, 45 L. ed. 497, 21 Sup. Ct. Rep. 331; 200 U. S. 496, 50 L. ed. 572, 26 Sup. Ct. Rep. 268; 202 U. S. 598, 50 L. ed. 1160, 26 Sup. Ct. Rep. 713; *Kansas v. Colorado*, 185 U. S. 125, 46 L. ed. 838, 22 Sup. Ct. Rep. 552; 206 U. S. 46, 61 L. ed. 956, 27 Sup. Ct. Rep. 655; *South Dakota v. North Carolina*, 192 U. S. 286, 48 L. ed. 448, 24 Sup. Ct. Rep. 269; *Missouri v. Nebraska*, 198 U. S. 23, 49 L. ed. 372, 25 Sup. Ct. Rep. 155; 197 U. S. 577, 49 L. ed. 881, 25 Sup. Ct. Rep. 580; *Louisiana v. Mississippi*, 202 U. S. 1, 50 L. ed. 913, 26 Sup. Ct. Rep. 408, 571; *Washington v. Oregon*, 211 U. S. 127, 53 L. ed. 118, 29 Sup. Ct. Rep. 47; 214 U. S. 205, 53 L. ed. 969, 29 Sup. Ct. Rep. 631; *Missouri v. Kansas*, 213 U. S. 78, 53, L. ed. 706, 29 Sup. Ct. Rep. 417; *Maryland v. West Virginia*, 217 U. S. 1, 54 L. ed. 645, 30 Sup. Ct. Rep. 268; 217 U. S. 577, 54 L. ed. 888, 30 Sup. Ct. Rep. 630; 225 U. S. 1, 50 L. ed. 955, 32 Sup. Ct. Rep. 672; *North Carolina v. Tennessee*, 235 U. S. 1, 59 L. ed. 97, 35 Sup. Ct. Rep. 8; 240 U. S. 652, 60 L. ed. 847, 36 Sup. Ct. Rep. 604; *Arkansas v. Tennessee*, 246 U. S. —, ante, 298, L.R.A.—, —, 38 Sup. Ct. Rep. 801.

theless the generating cause of the controversy was the carving out of the dominion of one of the states the area composing the other, and the resulting and expressly assumed obligation of the newly created state to pay the just proportion of the pre-existing debt,—an obligation which, as we have seen, rested in contract between the two states, consented to by Congress, and expressed in substance as a condition in the Constitution by which the new state was admitted into the Union. In making this latter statement we do not overlook the truism that the Union under the Constitution is essentially one of states equal in local governmental power, which therefore excludes the conception of an inequality of such power resulting from a condition of admission into the Union. *Ward v. Race Horse*, 163 U. S. 504, 41 L. ed. 244, 16 Sup. Ct. Rep. 1076. But this principle has no application to the question of power to enforce against a state, when admitted into the Union, a contract entered into by it with another state with the consent of Congress, since such question but concerns the equal operation upon all the states of a limitation upon them all, imposed by the Constitution, and the equal application of the authority conferred upon Congress to vivify and give effect by its consent to contracts entered into between states.

Both parties admit that West Virginia is the owner of no property not used for governmental purposes, and that therefore from the mere issue of an execution the judgment is not susceptible of being enforced if, under such execution, property actually devoted to immediate governmental uses of the state may not be taken. Passing a decision as to the latter question, all the contentions on either side will be disposed of by considering two subjects: first, the limitations on the right to enforce inhering in the fact that the judgment is against a state and its enforcement against a state and its enforcement against such governmental being; and second, the appropriateness of the form of procedure applicable for such enforcement. The solution of these subjects may be disposed of by answering two questions which we propose to separately state and consider.

1. May a judgment rendered against a state as a state be enforced against it as such, including the right, to the extent necessary for so doing, of exerting authority over the governmental powers and agencies possessed by the state?

On this subject Virginia contends that as the Constitution subjected the state of West Virginia to judicial authority at the suit of the state of Virginia, the judgment which was rendered in such a suit binds and operates upon the state of West Virginia; that is, upon that state in a governmental capacity, including all instrumentalities and agencies of state power, and indirectly binding the whole body of the citizenship of that state and the property which, by the exertion of powers possessed by the state, is subject to be reached for the purpose of meeting and discharging the state obligation. As, then, the contention proceeds, the legislature of West Virginia possesses the power to tax, and that body and its powers are all operated upon by the judgment, the inability to enforce by means of ordinary process of execution gives the right and sanctions the exertion of the authority to enforce the judgment by com-

PELLING the legislature to exercise its power of taxation. The significance of the contention and its scope are aptly illustrated by the reference in argument to the many decided cases holding that where a municipality is empowered to levy specified taxation to pay a particular debt, the judicial power may enforce the levy of the tax to meet a judgment rendered in consequence of a default in paying the indebtedness.<sup>4</sup>

On the other hand, West Virginia insists that the defendant as a state may not, as to its powers of government reserved to it by the Constitution, be controlled or limited by process for the purpose of enforcing the payment of the judgment. Because the right for that end is recognized to obtain an execution against a state and levy it upon its property, if any, not used for governmental purposes, it is argued, affords no ground for upholding the power by compelled exercise of the taxing authority of the state to create a fund which may be used when collected for paying the judgment. The rights reserved to the states by the Constitution, it is further insisted, may not be interfered with by the judicial power merely because that power has been given authority to adjudicate at the instance of one state a right asserted against another, since, although the authority to enforce the adjudication may not be denied, execution to give effect to that authority is restrained by the provisions of the Constitution which recognize state governmental power.

Mark, in words a common premise—a judgment against a state and the authority to enforce it—is the predicate upon which is rested, on the one hand, the contention as to the existence of complete and effective, and the assertion, on the other, of limited and inefficacious, power. But it is obvious that the latter can only rest upon either treating the word “state” as used in the premise as embracing only a misshapen or dead entity, that is, a state stripped for the purpose of judicial power of all its governmental authority, or, if not, by destroying or dwarfing the significance of the word “state” as describing the entity subject to enforcement, or both. It needs no argument to demonstrate that both of these theories are incompatible with and destructive of the very numerous cases decided by this court to which we have referred. As it is certain that governmental powers reserved to the states by the Constitution—their sovereignty—were the efficient cause of the general rule by which they were not subject to judicial power, that is, to be impleaded, it must follow that when the Constitution gave original jurisdiction to this court to entertain at the instance of one state a suit against another, it must have been intended to modify the general rule; that is, to bring the states and their governmental authority within the exceptional judicial power which was created. No other rational explanation can be given for the provision. And the context of the Constitution, that is, the express prohibition which it contains as to the power of the states to contract with each other except with the consent of Congress, the limitations as to war and armies, obviously intended to prevent any of the

<sup>4</sup> *Rock Island County v. United States*, 4 Wall, 435, 18 L. ed. 419; *Von Hoffman v. Quincy*, 4 Wall, 535, 18 L. ed. 403; *Galena v. Amy* (*Galena v. United States*) 5 Wall, 705, 18 L. ed. 560; *Riggs v. Johnson County*, 6 Wall, 166, 18 L. ed. 768; *Walkley v. Muscatine*, 6 Wall, 481, 18 L. ed. 930; *Labette County v. Moulton*, 112 U. S. 217, 28 L. ed. 698, 5 Sup. Ct. Rep. 108; *Cherokee County v. Wilson*, 109 U. S. 621, 27 L. ed. 1053, 3 Sup. Ct. Rep. 352.



states from resorting to force for the redress of any grievance, real or imaginary, all harmonize with and give force to this conception of the operation and effect of the right to exert, at the prayer of one state, judicial authority over another.

But it is in substance said this view must be wrong for two reasons: (a) because it virtually overrides the provision of the Constitution reserving to the states the powers not delegated, by the provision making a grant of judicial power for the purpose of disposing of controversies between states; and (b) because it gives to the Constitution a construction incompatible with its plain purpose, which was, while creating the nation, yet at the same time to preserve the states with their governmental authority in order that state and nation might endure. Ultimately the argument at its best but urges that the text of the Constitution be disregarded for fear of supposed consequences to arise from enforcing it. And it is difficult to understand upon what ground of reason the preservation of the rights of all the states can be predicated upon the assumption that any one state may destroy the rights of any other without any power to redress or cure the resulting grievance. Nor, further, can it be readily understood why it is assumed that the preservation and perpetuation of the Constitution depend upon the absence of all power to preserve and give effect to the great guaranties which safeguard the authority and preserve the rights of all the states.

Besides, however, the manifest error of the propositions which these considerations expose, their want of merit will be additionally demonstrated by the history of the institutions from which the provisions of the Constitution under review were derived, and by bringing into view the evils which they were intended to remedy and the rights which it was contemplated their adoption would secure.

Bound by a common allegiance, and absolutely controlled in their exterior relations by the mother country, the colonies before the Revolution were yet, as regards each other, practically independent; that is, distinct one from the other. Their common intercourse more or less frequent, the contiguity of their boundaries, their conflicting claims in many instances of authority over undefined and outlying territory, of necessity brought about conflicting contentions between them. As these contentions became more and more irritating, if not seriously acute, the necessity for the creation of some means of settling them became more and more urgent if physical conflict was to be avoided. And for this reason, it is to be assumed, it early came to pass that differences between the colonies were taken to the Privy Council for settlement and were there considered and passed upon during a long period of years, the sanction afforded to the conclusions of that body being the entire power of the realm, whether exerted through the medium of a royal decree or legislation by Parliament. This power, it is undoubtedly true, was principally called into play in cases of disputed boundary, but that it was applied also to the complaint of an individual against a colony concerning the wrongful possession of property by the colony alleged to belong to him is not disputed. This general situation as to the disputes between the colonies and the power to dispose of them by the Privy

Council was stated in *Rhode Island v. Massachusetts*, 12 Pet. 657, 739, et seq., 9 L. ed. 1233, 1266, and will be found reviewed in the authorities referred to in the margin. <sup>5</sup>

When the Revolution came and the relations with the mother country were severed, indisputably controversies between some of the colonies of the greatest moment to them had been submitted to the Privy Council and were undetermined. The necessity for their consideration and solution was obviously not obscured by the struggle for independence which ensued, for by the ninth of the Articles of Confederation, an attempt to provide for them as well as for future controversies was made. Without going into details it suffices to say that that article in express terms declared the Congress to be the final arbiter of controversies between the states, and provided machinery for bringing into play a tribunal which had power to decide the same. That these powers were exerted concerning controversies between the states of the most serious character again cannot be disputed. But the mechanism devised for their solution proved unavailing because of a want of power in Congress to enforce the findings of the body charged with their solution,—a deficiency of power which was generic because resulting from the limited authority over the states conferred by the Articles of Confederation on Congress: as to every subject. That this absence of power to control the governmental attributes of the states for the purpose of enforcing findings concerning disputes between them gave rise to the most serious consequences and brought the states to the very verge of physical struggle and resulted in the shedding of blood, and would, if it had not been for the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, it may be reasonably assumed, have rendered nugatory the great results of the Revolution, is known of all and will be found stated in the authoritative works on the history of the time. <sup>6</sup>

Throwing this light upon the constitutional provisions, the conferring on this court of original jurisdiction over controversies between states, the taking away of all authority as to war and armies from the states and granting it to Congress, the prohibiting the states also from making agreements or compacts with each other without the consent of Congress, at once makes clear how completely the past infirmities of power were in mind and were provided against. This result stands out in the boldest possible relief when it is borne in mind that not a want of authority in Congress to decide controversies between states, but the absence of power in Congress to enforce, as against the government of the states, its decisions on such subjects, was the evil that cried aloud for cure, since it must be patent that the provisions written into the Constitution, the power which was conferred upon Congress, and the judicial power as to states created, joined with the prohibitions placed upon the states, all combined to unite the authority to decide with the power to enforce,—a union which could only have arisen from contemplating the dangers

<sup>5</sup> Acts of the Privy Council, Colonial Series, vols. 1 to 5, passim; Snow, Administration of Dependencies, chap. 5 and passim; Gannett, Boundaries of the United States, pp. 35, 41, 44, 40-52, 73, 88; Story, Const. 5th ed. §§ 80, 83, 1031.

<sup>6</sup> Fiske, Critical Period of American History, pp. 147 et seq.; 1 McMaster, History of the People of United States, pp. 210 et seq.; Miner, History of Wyoming. See also Story, Const. 5th ed. §§ 1070, 1080; 131 U. S. Appx. L.

of the past and the unalterable purpose to prevent their recurrence in the future. And, while it may not materially add to the demonstration of the result stated, it may serve a useful purpose to direct attention to the probable operation of tradition upon the mind of the framers, shown by the fact that, harmonizing with the practice which prevailed during the colonial period in the Privy Council, the original jurisdiction as conferred by the Constitution on this court embraced not only controversies between states, but between private individuals and a state,—a power which, following its recognition in *Chisholm v. Georgia*, 2 Dall. 419, 1 L. ed. 440, was withdrawn by the adoption of the 11th Amendment. The fact that in the Convention, so far as the published debates disclose, the provisions which we are considering were adopted without debate, it may be inferred, resulted from the necessity of their enactment as shown by the experience of the colonies and by the specter of turmoil, if not war, which, as we have seen, had so recently arisen from the disputes between the states,—a danger against the recurrence of which there was a common purpose efficiently to provide. And it may well be that a like mental condition accounts for the limited expressions concerning the provisions in question in the proceedings for the ratification of the Constitution which followed, although there are not wanting one or two instances where they were referred to which, when rightly interpreted, make manifest the purposes which we have stated.†

The state, then, as a governmental entity, having been subjected by the Constitution to the judicial power under the conditions stated, and the duty to enforce the judgment by resort to appropriate remedies being certain, even although their exertion may operate upon the governmental powers of the state, we are brought to consider the second question, which is:

2. What are the appropriate remedies for such enforcement?

Back of the consideration of what remedies are appropriate, whether looked at from the point of view of the exertion of equitable power or the application of legal remedies extraordinary in character (*mandamus*, etc.), lies the question what ordinary remedies are available, and that subject must necessarily be disposed of. As the powers to render the judgment and to enforce it arise from the grant in the Constitution on that subject, looked at from a generic point of view, both are Federal powers, and, comprehensively considered, are sustained by every authority of the Federal government, judicial, legislative, or executive, which may be appropriately exercised. And confining ourselves to a determination of what is appropriate in view of the particular judgment in this cause, two questions naturally present themselves: (a) the power of Congress to legislate to secure the enforcement of the contract between the states; and (b) the appropriate remedies which may by the judicial power be exerted to enforce the judgment. We again consider them separately.

(a) The power of Congress to legislate for the enforcement of the obligation of West Virginia.

The vesting in Congress of complete power to control agreements between states, that is, to authorize them when deemed advisable and

† Vol. 2, *Elliot's Debates*, pp. 462, 490, 527, 571, 573; *The Federalist*, No. 81.

to refuse to sanction them when disapproved, clearly rested upon the conception that Congress, as the repository not only of legislative power but of primary authority to maintain armies and declare war, speaking for all the states and for their protection, was concerned with such agreements, and therefore was virtually endowed with the ultimate power of final agreement which was withdrawn from state authority and brought within the Federal power. It follows as a necessary implication that the power of Congress to refuse or to assent to a contract between states carried with it the right, if the contract was assented to and hence became operative by the will of Congress, to see to its enforcement. This must be the case unless it can be said that the duty of exacting the carrying out of a contract is not, within the principle of *M'Culloch v. Maryland*, 4 Wheat. 316, 4 L. ed. 579, relevant to the power to determine whether the contract should be made. But the one is so relevant to the other as to leave no room for dispute to the contrary.

Having thus the power to provide for the execution of the contract, it must follow that the power is plenary and complete; limited, of course, as we have just said, by the general rule that the acts done for its exertion must be relevant and appropriate to the power. This being true it further follows, as we have already seen, that by the very fact that the national power is paramount in the area over which it extends, the lawful exertion of its authority by Congress to compel compliance with the obligation resulting from the contract between the two states which it approved is not circumscribed by the powers reserved to the states. Indeed, the argument that the recognition of such a power in Congress is subversive of our constitutional institutions from its mere statement proves to the contrary, since at last it comes to insisting that any one state may, by violating its obligations under the Constitution, take away the rights of another, and thus destroy constitutional government. Obviously if it be conceded that no power obtains to enforce as against a state its duty under the Constitution in one respect, and to prevent it from doing wrong to another state, it would follow that the same principle would have to be applied to wrongs done by other states, and thus the government under the Constitution would be not an indissoluble union of indestructible states, but a government composed of states each having the potency with impunity to wrong or degrade another,—a result which would inevitably lead to a destruction of the union between them. Besides, it must be apparent that to treat the power of Congress to legislate to secure the performance by a state of its duty under the Constitution, that is, its continued respect for and obedience to that instrument, as coercion, comes back at last to the theory that any one state may throw off and disregard without sanction its obligation and subjection to the Constitution,—a conclusion which brings at once to the mind the thought that to maintain the proposition now urged by West Virginia would compel a disregard of the very principles which led to the carving out of that state from the territory of Virginia; in other words, to disregard and overthrow the doctrines irrevocably settled by the great controversy of the Civil War, which, in their ultimate aspect, find their consecration in the Amendments to the Constitution which followed.

Nor is there any force in the suggestion that the existence of the power in Congress to legislate for the enforcement of a contract made by a state under the circumstances here under consideration is incompatible with the grant of original jurisdiction to this court to entertain a suit between the states on the same subject. The two grants in no way conflict, but co-operate and co-ordinate to a common end; that is, the obedience of a state to the Constitution by performing the duty which that instrument exacts. And this is unaffected by the fact that the power of Congress to exert its legislative authority, as we have just stated it, also extends to the creation of new remedies in addition to those provided for by § 14 of the Judiciary Act of 1789 (1 Stat. at L. 81, chap. 20, now § 262, Judicial Code [36 Stat. at L. 1162, chap. 231, Comp. Stat. 1916, § 1239]) to meet the exigency occasioned by the judicial duty of enforcing a judgment against a state under the circumstances as here disclosed. We say this because we think it is apparent that to provide by legislative action additional process relevant to the enforcement of judicial authority is the exertion of a legislative, and not the exercise of a judicial, power.

This leaves only the second aspect of the question now under consideration.

(b) The appropriate remedies under existing legislation.

The remedy sought, as we have at the outset seen, is an order in the nature of mandamus commanding the levy by the legislature of West Virginia of a tax to pay the judgment. In so far as the duty to award that remedy is disputed merely because authority to enforce a judgment against a state may not affect state power, the contention is adversely disposed of by what we have said. But this does not dispose of all the contentions between the parties on the subject, since, on the one hand, it is insisted that the existence of a discretion in the legislature of West Virginia as to taxation precludes the possibility of issuing the order, and, on the other hand, it is contended that the duty to give effect to the judgment against the state, operating upon all state powers, excludes the legislative discretion asserted and gives the resulting right to compel. But we are of opinion that we should not now dispose of such question, and should, also now leave undetermined the further question, which, as the result of the inherent duty resting on us to give effect to the judicial power exercised, we have been led to consider on our own motion,—that is, whether there is power to direct the levy of a tax adequate to pay the judgment and provide for its enforcement irrespective of state agencies. We say this because, impelled now by the consideration of the character of the parties which has controlled us during the whole course of the litigation, the right judicially to enforce by appropriate proceedings as against a state and its governmental agencies having been determined, and the constitutional power of Congress to legislate in a twofold way having been also pointed out, we are fain to believe that if we refrain now from passing upon the questions stated, we may be spared in the future the necessity of exerting compulsory power against one of the states of the Union to compel it to discharge a plain duty resting upon it under the Constitution. Indeed, irrespective of these

considerations, upon the assumption that both the requirements of duty and the suggestions of self-interest may fail to bring about the result stated, we are nevertheless of the opinion that we should not now finally dispose of the case, but, because of the character of the parties and the nature of the controversy,—a contract approved by Congress and subject to be by it enforced,—we should reserve further action in order that full opportunity may be afforded to Congress to exercise the power which it undoubtedly possesses.

Giving effect to this view, accepting the things which are irrevocably foreclosed,—briefly stated, the judgment against the state, operating upon it in all its governmental powers, and the duty to enforce it, viewed in that aspect,—our conclusion is that the case should be restored to the docket for further argument at the next term after the February recess. Such argument will embrace the three questions left open: 1. The right, under the conditions previously stated, to award the mandamus prayed for. 2. If not, the power and duty to direct the levy of a tax, as stated. 3. If means for doing so be found to exist, the right, if necessary, to apply such other and appropriate equitable remedy by dealing with the funds or taxable property of West Virginia, or the rights of that state, as may secure an execution of the judgment. In saying this, however, to the end that if, on such future hearing provided for, the conclusion should be that any of the processes stated are susceptible of being lawfully applied (repeating that we do not now decide such questions), occasion for a further delay may not exist, we reserve the right, if deemed advisable, at a day hereafter, before the end of the term or at the next term before the period fixed for the hearing, to appoint a master for the purpose of examining and reporting concerning the amount and method of taxation essential to be put into effect, whether by way of order to the state legislature or direct action, to secure the full execution of the judgment, as well as concerning the means otherwise existing in the state of West Virginia, if any, which, by the exercise of the equitable powers in the discharge of the duty to enforce payment, may be available for that purpose.

And it is so ordered.

## THE BUDGET AMENDMENT.

Adopted by a Vote of the People at the General Election held on the 5th day of November, 1918, and now a part of the Constitution of West Virginia.

Section 51. The legislature shall not appropriate any money out of the treasury except in accordance with the following provisions:

**Sub-Section A.**

Every appropriation bill shall be either a budget bill, or a supplementary appropriation bill, as hereinafter mentioned.

**Sub-Section B.**

*First:* Within ten days after the convening of the legislature, unless such time shall be extended by the legislature for the session at which the budget is to be submitted, the board of public works, which shall consist of the governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, attorney general, superintendent of free schools and commissioner of agriculture, shall submit to the legislature, two budgets, one for each of the ensuing fiscal years. Each budget shall contain a complete plan of proposed expenditures and estimated revenues for the particular fiscal year to which it relates; and shall show the estimated surplus or deficit of revenues at the end of such year. Accompanying each budget shall be a statement showing: (1) the revenues and expenditures for each of the two fiscal years next preceding; (2) the current assets, liabilities, reserves and surplus or deficit of the state; (3) the debts and funds of the state; (4) an estimate of the state's financial condition as of the beginning and end of each of the fiscal years covered by the two budgets above provided; (5) any explanation the board of public works may desire to make as to the important features of any budget and any suggestion as to methods for the reduction or increase of the state's revenue.

*Second:* Each budget shall be divided into two parts, and the first part shall be designated "Governmental Appropriations" and shall embrace an itemized estimate of the appropriations; (1) for the legislature as certified to the board of public works in the manner hereinafter provided; (2) for the executive department; (3) for the judiciary department, as provided by law, certified to the governor by the auditor; (4) to pay and discharge the principal and interest of any debt of the state of West Virginia hereafter created in conformity with the constitution, and all laws enacted in pursuance thereof; (5) for the salaries payable by the state under the constitution and laws of the state; (6) for the aid of public schools in conformity with the laws of the state; (7) for such other purposes as are set forth in the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof.

*Third:* The second part shall be designated "General Appropriations," and shall include all other estimates of appropriations.

The board of public works shall deliver to the presiding officer of each house the budgets and a bill for all the proposed appropriations of the budgets clearly itemized and classified; and the presiding officer of each house shall promptly cause said bill to be introduced therein, and such bill shall be known as the "Budget Bill." The board of public works may, before final action thereon by the legislature, amend or supplement either of said budgets to correct an oversight or in case of an emergency, with the consent of the legislature by delivering such an amendment or supplement to the presiding officers of both houses; and such amendment or supplement shall thereby become a part of said budget bill as an addition to the items of said bill or as a modification of or a substitute for any item of said bill such amendment or supplement may affect.

The legislature shall not amend the budget bill so as to create a deficit but may amend the bill by increasing or diminishing the items therein relating to the legislature, and by increasing the items therein relating to the judiciary, but except as hereinbefore specified, may not alter the said bill except to strike out or reduce items therein; *provided, however*, that the salary or compensation of any public officer shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office; and such bill when and as passed by both houses shall be a law immediately without further action by the governor.

*Fourth:* The governor and such representatives of the boards, officers and commissions of the state expending or applying for state's money as have been designated by the board of public works for this purpose, shall have the right, and when requested by either house of the legislature it shall be their duty to appear and be heard with respect to any budget bill during the consideration thereof, and to answer inquiries relative thereto.

#### **Sub-Section C.—Supplementary Appropriation Bills.**

Neither house shall consider other appropriations until the budget bill has been finally acted upon by both houses, and no such other appropriations shall be valid except in accordance with the provisions following:

(1) Every such appropriation shall be embodied in a separate bill limited to some single work, object or purpose therein stated and called herein a supplementary appropriation bill; (2) Each supplementary appropriation bill shall provide the revenue necessary to pay the appropriation thereby made by a tax, direct or indirect, to be laid and collected as shall be directed in said bill unless it appears from such budget that there is sufficient revenue available; (3) No supplementary appropriation bill shall become a law unless it be passed in each house by a vote of a majority of the members present, and the yeas and nays recorded on its final passage. Each supplementary appropriation bill shall be presented to the governor of the state as provided in section fourteen of article seven of the constitution and thereafter all the provisions of said section shall apply.

Nothing in this amendment shall be construed as preventing the legislature from passing in time of war an appropriation bill to provide for the payment of any obligation of the state of West Virginia within the protection of section ten of article one of the constitution of the United States.

#### **Sub-Section D.—General Provisions.**

*First:* If the "Budget Bill" shall not have been finally acted upon by the legislature three days before the expiration of its regular session, the governor



may, and it shall be his duty to issue a proclamation extending the session for such further period as may, in his judgment, be necessary for the passage of such bill; but no other matter than such bill shall be considered during such extended session except a provision for the cost thereof.

*Second:* The board of public works for the purpose of making up its budgets shall have the power, and it shall be its duty, to require from the proper state officials, including herein all executive departments, all executive and administrative officers, bureaus, boards, commissions and agencies expending or supervising the expenditures of, and all institutions applying for state moneys and appropriations, such itemized estimates and other information, in such form and at such times as said board shall direct. The estimates for the legislative department, certified by the presiding officer of each house, of the judiciary, as provided by law, certified by the auditor, and for the public schools, as provided by law, shall be transmitted to the board of public works, in such form and at such time as it shall direct, and shall be included in the budget.

The board of public works may provide for public hearings on all estimates and may require the attendance at such hearings of representatives of all agencies, and all institutions applying for state moneys. After such public hearings it may, in its discretion, revise all estimates except those for the legislative and judiciary departments, and for the public schools as provided by law.

*Third:* The legislature may, from time to time, enact such laws, not inconsistent with this section, as may be necessary and proper to carry out its provisions.

*Fourth:* In the event of any inconsistency between any of the provisions of this section and any of the other provisions of the constitution, except amendments thereto heretofore made and ratified by the people, the provisions of this section shall prevail. But nothing herein shall be construed as preventing the governor from calling extraordinary sessions of the legislature, as provided by section seven of article seven, or as preventing the legislature at such extraordinary sessions from considering any emergency appropriation or appropriations.

If any item of any appropriation bill passed under the provisions of this section shall be held invalid upon any ground, such invalidity shall not affect the legality of the bill or of any other item of such bill or bills.

#### LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

New Years Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Christmas Day, any National or State Election Day, and all days that may be appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State or the President of the United States as days of Thanksgiving, or for the general cessation of business; and when either of said days falls on Sunday, then it shall be lawful to observe the following Monday as such holiday.

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*Washington*—S. A. Perkins, Tacoma.  
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 T. D. MOORE.....Marlinton      LEDREW M. WADE.....Sutton

## Eleventh District—Marion, Monongalia and Taylor Counties.

DE. J. O. MCNEELY.....Fairmont      Jos. H. McDERMOTT....Morgantown

## Twelfth District—Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis Counties.

CHAS. G. COFFMAN.....Clarksburg      GEORGE E. WHITE.....Weston

## Thirteenth District—Pendleton, Randolph and Upshur Counties.

W. E. BAKER.....Elkins      E. W. MARTIN.....Buckhannon

Fourteenth District—Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston and Tucker Counties.

A. L. HELMICK.....Thomas      F. L. LAKIN.....Terra Alta

Fifteenth District—Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan Counties.

GEORGE H. CHILD....Harpers Ferry      MAX VON SCHLEGEL...Martinsburg

## Members at Large.

M. T. WHITTICO.....Keystone      CHARLES E. MITCHELL....Institute

J. M. ELLIS.....Oak Hill

## REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

## First Congressional District.

## OFFICERS.

JOHN E. CHASE, *Chairman*,  
Moundsville.A. S. FLEMING, *Secretary*,  
Fairmont.JAMES M. RODGERS, JR., *Treasurer*,  
Wellsburg.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

*Brooke*—James M. Rodgers, Jr., Wellsburg.*Hancock*—J. A. McKensie, New Cumberland.*Marion*—F. R. Amos, Fairmont.*Marshall*—Charles E. Carrigan, Moundsville.*Ohio*—M. A. Chew, (Leatherwood) Wheeling.*Taylor*—A. B. Gall, Grafton.*Wetzel*—G. B. Meredith, Smithfield.

## Second Congressional District.

## OFFICERS.

W. C. GRIMES, *Chairman*,  
Keyser.RICHARD W. THRUSH, *Secretary*,  
Keyser.COL. A. N. MCKEEVER, *Treasurer*,  
Keyser.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

*Barbour*—William T. George, Philippi.*Berkeley*—E. C. Henshaw, Martinsburg.*Grant*—E. P. Babb, Martin.*Hampshire*—Col. A. N. McKeever, Romney.*Hardy*—F. B. Heishman, Baker.*Jefferson*—F. O. Trump, Kearneysville.

*Mineral*—Arthur Arnold, Piedmont.  
*Monongalia*—D. M. Willis, Morgantown.  
*Morgan*—H. W. Bayer, Berkeley Springs.  
*Pendleton*—James Sites, Upper Tract.  
*Preston*—C. E. Emerson, Rowlesburg.  
*Randolph*—N. G. Keim, Elkins.  
*Tucker*—J. F. Duncan, Parsons.

VICE CHAIRMEN.

DR. W. F. DAILEY, Terra Alta.

M. H. KING, Elkins.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

J. A. VIKESNEY, Belington; W. E. HESKITT, Piedmont; JOSEPH A. McLANE, Morgantown; L. J. FORMAN, Petersburg; J. W. FLYNN, Kingwood; LEWIS LARGENT, Paw Paw; P. J. BRENNAN, Thomas.

Third Congressional District.

OFFICERS.

FRANK B. HAYMAKER, *Chairman*,  
 Clarksburg.

CHARLES B. GOODWIN, *Secretary*,  
 Weston.

W. G. OSBORNE, *Treasurer*,  
 Clarksburg.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

*Braxton*—Alfred Walker, Sutton.  
*Calhoun*—Tell McDonald, Mt. Zion.  
*Clay*—W. R. Reed, Clay.  
*Doddridge*—J. Forest Maxwell, Blandville.  
*Gilmer*—Joseph C. Farnsworth, Troy.  
*Harrison*—W. G. Osborne, Clarksburg.  
*Lewis*—George Emory Fisher, Weston.  
*Nicholas*—L. T. Eddy, Richwood.  
*Ritchie*—H. E. McGinnis, Harrisville.  
*Upshur*—A. J. Marple, Buckhannon.  
*Webster*—C. D. Howard, Cowen.

Fourth Congressional District.

OFFICERS.

T. A. BROWN, *Chairman*,  
 Parkersburg.

J. H. STRICKLING, *Secretary*,  
 Huntington.

JOHN F. LAIRD, *Treasurer*,  
 Parkersburg.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

*Cabell*—F. H. Tyree, Huntington.  
*Jackson*—W. E. Walker, Ripley.  
*Mason*—J. C. Bumgarner, New Haven.  
*Pleasants*—George F. Henson, Belmont.  
*Putnam*—Homer H. Henson, Winfield.  
*Roane*—John H. Looney, Spencer, R. 1.  
*Tyler*—G. W. Smith, Middlebourne.  
*Wirt*—Shirley H. Mitchell, Elizabeth.  
*Wood*—John F. Laird, Farkersburg.

## Fifth Congressional District.

## OFFICERS.

W. P. HAWLEY, *Chairman*,  
 Bluefield.

R. C. LILLY, *Secretary*,  
 Bluefield.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

*Lincoln*—R. Dennis Steed, Hamlin.  
*Logan*—T. E. BROWNING, Logan.  
*McDowell*—J. J. Swope, Welch.  
*Mercer*—S. N. Worley, Bluefield.  
*Mingo*—Roy J. Keadle, Williamson.  
*Monroe*—T. W. Scott, Sinks Grove.  
*Summers*—S. J. Graham, Hinton.  
*Wayne*—Felix Flannery, Ceredo.  
*Wyoming*—E. K. Jackson, Fanny.

## Sixth Congressional District.

## OFFICERS.

HENRY A. WALKER, *Chairman*,  
 Charleston.

M. J. SIMMS, *Secretary*,  
 Montgomery.

O. C. CHAMBERS, *Treasurer*,  
 Madison.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

*Boone*—O. C. Chambers, Madison.  
*Fayette*—M. J. Simms, Montgomery.  
*Greenbrier*—C. E. Beman, Ronceverte.  
*Kanawha*—Henry A. Walker, Charleston.  
*Pocahontas*—Andrew Moore, Marlinton.  
*Raleigh*—John L. Hawley, Beckley.

## DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

VANCE C. MCCORMICK, *Chairman*, HOMER S. CUMMINGS, *Vice-Chairman*,  
 CARTER GLASS, *Secretary*, WILBUR W. MARSH, *Treasurer*.

## Directors Permanent Organization.

W. R. HOLLISTER, *Assistant Secretary*.

W. D. JAMIESON, *Assistant Treasurer*.

*Permanent Headquarters: 435-441 Woodward Building, Washington, D. O.*

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

VANCE C. MCCORMICK, *Ex-officio Chairman*, Harrisburg, Pa.

HOMER S. CUMMINGS, Stamford, Conn.

ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER, Los Angeles, Cal.

CARTER GLASS, Lynchburg, Va.

CORDELL HULL, Carthage, Tenn.

A. A. JONES, Las Vegas, New Mexico.

FREDERICK B. LYNCH, St. Paul, Minn.

WILBUR W. MARSH, Waterloo, Iowa.

E. H. MOORE, Youngstown, Ohio.

A. MITCHELL PALMER, Stroudsburg, Pa.

## MEMBERS BY STATES.

*Alabama*—Ed. D. Smith, Birmingham.

*Arizona*—Fred T. Colter, Colter.

*Arkansas*—Wallace Davis, Little Rock.

*California*—Isidore B. Dockweiler, Los Angeles.

*Colorado*—John T. Barnett, Denver.

*Connecticut*—Homer S. Cummings, Stamford.

*Delaware*—Willard Saulsbury, Wilmington.

*Florida*—J. T. G. Crawford, Jacksonville.

*Georgia*—Clark Howell, Atlanta.

*Idaho*—R. H. Elder, Cœur d'Alene.

*Illinois*—Charles Boeschenstein, Edwardsville.

*Indiana*—E. G. Hoffman, Fort Wayne.

*Iowa*—W. W. Marsh, Waterloo.

*Kansas*—Samuel B. Amidon, Wichita.

*Kentucky*—Wm. B. Haldeman, Louisville.

*Louisiana*—Robert Ewing, New Orleans.

*Maine*—Daniel J. McGillicuddy, Lewiston.

*Maryland*—John W. Smith, Snow Hill.

*Massachusetts*—John W. Coughlin, Fall River.

*Michigan*—W. F. Connolly, Detroit.

*Minnesota*—Frederick B. Lynch, St. Paul.

*Mississippi*—J. M. McBeath, Meridian.

*Missouri*—E. F. Goltra, St. Louis.

*Montana*—J. Bruce Kremer, Butte.

*Nebraska*—A. F. Mullen, Omaha.

*Nevada*—Jas. L. McCarthy, Goldfield.

*New Hampshire*—R. C. Murchie, Concord.

*New Jersey*—Robert S. Hudspeth, Jersey City.  
*New Mexico*—A. A. Jones, Las Vegas.  
*New York*—Norman E. Mack, Buffalo.  
*North Carolina*—A. W. McLean, Lumberton.  
*North Dakota*—H. H. Perry, Ellendale.  
*Ohio*—E. H. Moore, Youngstown.  
*Oklahoma*—Thos. Wade, Marlow.  
*Oregon*—W. H. Hornibrook, Albany.  
*Pennsylvania*—A. Mitchell Palmer, Stroudsburg.  
*Rhode Island*—Patrick H. Quinn, Providence.  
*South Carolina*—John Gary Evans, Spartanburg.  
*South Dakota*—James Mee, Centerville.  
*Tennessee*—Cordell Hull, Carthage.  
*Texas*—Wm. Poindexter, Cleburne.  
*Utah*—Jas. H. Moyle, Salt Lake City.  
*Vermont*—Jas. E. Kennedy, Williston.  
*Virginia*—Carter Glass, Lynchburg.  
*Washington*—Hugh C. Wallace, Tacoma.  
*West Virginia*—John T. McGraw, Grafton.  
*Wisconsin*—Jos. Martin, Green Bay.  
*Wyoming*—John E. Osborne, Rawlins.  
 Alaska—T. J. Donohue, Valdez.  
*Dist. of Columbia*—John F. Costello, Washington, D. C.  
*Hawaii*—John H. Wilson, Honolulu.  
*Philippines*—Robert E. Manly, Naga, Camarines.  
*Porto Rico*—Andres B. Crosas, San Juan.

#### DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

**C. L. SHAVER**  
*Chairman,*  
 Fairmont.

**ROBERT L. HAMILTON**  
*Secretary,*  
 Parkersburg.

**W. W. BEALL**  
*Treasurer,*  
 Wellsburg.

#### MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE BY SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

First District—Hancock, Brooke and Ohio Counties.

A. L. SAWTELL.....Wheeling    A. T. McCORT.....Follansbee

Second District—Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel Counties.

J. J. SLIPPNER.....Benwood    Dr. A. E. McCUSKEY.....Pine Grove

Third District—Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt and Wood Counties.

GORDON P. FOUHRT.....Penssboro    T. R. COWELL.....Parkersburg

Fourth District—Jackson, Mason and Roane Counties.

W. L. Y. CURRY.....Sandyville    J. H. DEPUE.....Kyger

Fifth District—Cabell, Lincoln and Putnam Counties.

S. H. BOWMAN.....Huntington    JEROME DUDDING.....Winfield



- Sixth District—McDowell, Mingo, Wayne and Wyoming Counties.  
 L. H. CLARK.....Kyfe J. AMES O. MARCUM.....Ceredo  
 Seventh District—Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh and Summers Counties.  
 W. H. MCGINNIS.....Beckley JAMES H. MILLER, JR.....Hinton  
 Eighth District—Boone, Kanawha and Logan Counties.  
 ROBERT S. CARR.....Charleston WALTER THURMOND.....Logan  
 Ninth District—Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas Counties.  
 C. W. OSENTON.....Fayetteville STUART R. KING.....Summersville  
 Tenth District—Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas and Webster  
 Counties.  
 JOHN NEWLON.....Sutton R. L. HAMILTON.....Grantsville  
 Eleventh District—Marion, Monongalia and Taylor Counties.  
 TUSCA MORRIS.....Fairmont W. E. HUNTER.....Morgantown  
 Twelfth District—Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis Counties.  
 W. GUY TETRICK.....Clarksburg J. H. EDWARDS.....Weston  
 Thirteenth District—Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph and Upshur Counties.  
 WILLIAM POST.....Buckhannon E. C. YOUNG.....Elkins  
 Fourteenth District—Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston and Tucker Counties.  
 R. D. HEIRONIMIUS.....Davis W. J. LAVELLE.....Tunnelton  
 Fifteenth District—Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan Counties.  
 GRAY SILVER.....Martinsburg THOMAS R. MOORE....Charles Town  
 Members at Large.  
 C. C. LEWIS, JR.....Charleston GEORGE I. NEAL.....Huntington  
 JOHN J. CONIFF.....Wheeling

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES.

First Congressional District.

OFFICERS.

H. S. LIVELY, *Chairman*,  
 Fairmont.

J. R. MEEK, *Secretary*,  
 Wheeling.

W. W. BEALL, *Treasurer*,  
 Wellsburg.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

- Brooke*—W. W. Beall, Wellsburg,  
*Hancock*—O. O. Allison, Chester.  
*Marion*—H. S. Lively, Fairmont.  
*Marshall*—James Shipman, Moundsville.  
*Ohio*—J. R. Meek, Wheeling.  
*Taylor*—W. L. Browning, Grafton.  
*Wetzel*—W. J. Postlethwaith, New Martinsville.

Second Congressional District.

OFFICERS.

E. D. TALBOTT, *Chairman*,  
 Elkins

L. T. CARSKAKON, *Secretary*  
 Keyser

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

*Barbour*—Lee J. Sandridge, Meriden.  
*Berkeley*—Lewis C. Thompson, Martinsburg.  
*Grant*—Frank Kaylor, Petersburg.  
*Hampshire*—J. L. Tharp, Romney.  
*Hardy*—George W. McCauley, Moorefield.  
*Morgan*—John W. Phillips, Berkeley Springs.  
*Monongalia*—Robert E. Guy, Morgantown.  
*Mineral*—William McDonald, Keyser.  
*Pendleton*—Fred Burgoyne, Upper Tract.  
*Preston*—Edward C. Manown, Kingwood.  
*Jefferson*—Clayton L. Haines, Charles Town.  
*Randolph*—Joseph M. Ward, Elkins.  
*Tucker*—Porter L. Marsh, Parsons.

## Third Congressional District.

## OFFICERS.

J. HOBNOB DAVIS, *Chairman*,  
 Clarksburg.

THOMAS I. CUMMINS, *Secretary*,  
 Weston.

A. N. BRECKINRIDGE, *Treasurer*,  
 Summersville.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

*Brazton*—C. F. Green, Sutton.  
*Calhoun*—Guy Bailey, Grantsville.  
*Clay*—W. T. Hamrick, Clay.  
*Doddridge*—O. J. Prunty, West Union.  
*Gilmer*—C. M. Bennett, Glenville.  
*Harrison*—Dr. J. W. Johnston, Clarksburg.  
*Lewis*—Thomas I. Cummins, Weston.  
*Nicholas*—A. N. Breckinridge, Summersville.  
*Ritchie*—Will A. Strickler, Ellenboro.  
*Upshur*—Dr. C. E. White, Buckhannon.  
*Webster*—A. P. Smith, Webster Springs.

## Fourth Congressional District.

## OFFICERS.

A. E. KENNEY, *Chairman*,  
 Parkersburg.

D. BLAIN SHAW, *Secretary*,  
 Barboursville.

J. E. MARTIN, *Treasurer*,  
 St. Marys.

## MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

*Cabell*—D. Blain Shaw, Barboursville.  
*Jackson*—T. Clayton Parsons, Ripley.  
*Mason*—Warren Whaley, Pt. Pleasant.

*Pleasants*—J. E. Martin, St. Marys.  
*Putnam*—John W. Miller, Winfield.  
*Roane*—Amos E. Kenney, Spencer.  
*Tyler*—John J. McKay, Sistersville.  
*Wirt*—G. A. Keifer, Elizabeth.  
*Wood*—Oscar Jenkins, Parkersburg.

## Fifth Congressional District.

## OFFICERS.

S. D. STOKES, *Chairman*,  
 Williamson.

A. C. PINSON, *Secretary*,  
 Williamson.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

*Wayne*—E. J. Wilcox, Wayne.  
*Lincoln*—C. E. Burns, Hamlin.  
*Mingo*—S. D. Stokes, Williamson.  
*Logan*—John Conley, Holden.  
*McDowell*—Dr. L. H. Clark, Kyle.  
*Wyoming*—Herbert Saunders, Oceana.  
*Mercer*—C. W. Merrill, Princeton.  
*Summers*—W. J. Brightwell, Hinton.  
*Monroe*—O. A. Murphy, Greenville, R. 1.

## Sixth Congressional District.

## OFFICERS.

A. M. BELCHER, *Chairman*,  
 Charleston.

DR. E. L. ELLISON, *Secretary-Treasurer*,  
 Beckley.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

*Boone*—  
*Fayette*—M. H. McClung, Divide.  
*Greenbrier*—J. W. Handley, Williamsburg.  
*Kanawha*—A. M. Belcher, Charleston.  
*Pocahontas*—T. S. McNeel, Marlinton.  
*Raleigh*—Dr. E. L. Ellison, Beckley.

LIST OF MEMBERS ELECT TO THE WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE  
OF 1918-20.

## Senate.

[Senators elected in November, 1918, for a term of four years, are marked thus: (\*)]

*First District*—Elmer Hough, Republican, Wellsburg; (\*) Jesse A. Bloch, Republican, Wheeling.

*Second District*—W. F. Burgess, Republican, Reader; (\*) Carl H. Hunter, Republican, Moundsville.

*Third District*—M. K. Duty, Republican, Pennsboro; (\*) Edgar R. Staats, Republican, Parkersburg.

*Fourth District*—Raymond Dodson, Republican, Spencer; (\*) William L. Poling, Republican, Pt. Pleasant.

*Fifth District*—J. E. Frazier, Democrat, Buffalo; (\*) Floyd S. Chapman, Republican, Huntington.

*Sixth District*—J. W. Luther, Republican, Welch; (\*) William York, Republican, Williamson.

*Seventh District*—C. C. Coalter, Republican, Hinton; (\*) Joseph M. Sanders, Republican, Bluefield.

*Eighth District*—A. R. Montgomery, Democrat, Clothier; (\*) A. E. Scherr, Republican, Charleston.

*Ninth District*—H. G. Vencill, Democrat, Dixie; (\*) Joseph S. Lewis, Republican, Oak Hill.

*Tenth District*—Fred L. Fox, Democrat, Sutton; (\*) Eskridge H. Morton, Democrat, Webster Springs.

*Eleventh District*—Dr. Charles A. Sinsel, Republican, Grafton; (\*) Edgar B. Stewart, Republican, Morgantown.

*Twelfth District*—Wallace B. Gribble, Republican, West Union; (\*) Harvey W. Harmer, Republican, Clarksburg.

*Thirteenth District*—Gohen C. Arnold, Republican, Buckhannon; (\*) Herman G. Johnson, Republican, Elkins.

*Fourteenth District*—S. L. Cobun, Republican, Masontown; (\*) George B. Harman, Republican, Maysville.

*Fifteenth District*—G. K. Kump, Democrat, Romney; (\*) Milton Burr, Democrat, Bardane.

Twenty-three Republicans.

Seven Democrats.

#### House of Delegates.

*Barbour*—Artie E. Shomo, Republican, Junior.

*Berkeley*—Roy C. Grove, Republican, Martinsburg; \*Theo. F. Imbach, Republican, Martinsburg.

*Boone*—Ernest E. Coon, Republican, Seth.

*Brazton*—J. W. Cosner, Democrat, Burnsville; L. T. Harvey, Democrat, Frametown.

*Brooke*—Thomas J. Mahan, Republican, Wellsburg.

*Cabell*—Nick Houvouras, Republican, Huntington; O. W. Fitch, Republican, Huntington; R. F. Brammer, Republican, Lesage; T. S. Neale, Republican, Guyandotte.

*Calhoun*—Kenna Lester, Democrat, Pink.

*Clay*—P. M. Summers, Democrat, Clay.

*Doddridge*—George C. Howard, Republican, West Union.

*Fayette*—John V. Coleman, Republican, Kimberly; G. T. Bannister, Republican, Quinimont; G. R. Blizzard, Republican, Edmond; J. M. McVey, Republican, Thurmond.

*Gilmer*—F. N. Hays, Democrat, Glenville,

*Grant*—George S. Vanmeter, Republican, Petersburg.

\*Died Nov. 29, 1918.

*Greenbrier*—A. B. C. Bray, Democrat, Ronceverte; J. S. Thurmond, Democrat, Alderson.

*Hampshire*—J. S. Kuykendall, Democrat, Romney.

*Hancock*—J. W. Moulds, Republican, Holidays Cove.

*Hardy*—G. W. McCauley, Democrat, Moorefield.

*Harrison*—John W. Fortney, Republican, Lumberport; Walter M. Morris, Republican, Mt. Clare; William E. Starcher, Republican, Clarksburg; George W. Sturm, Republican, West Milford.

*Jackson*—M. L. Rankins, Republican, Ravenswood, R. F. D.; J. L. Wolfe, Republican, Ripley.

*Jefferson*—M. O. Rouss, Democrat, Kabletown.

*Kanawha*—George W. McClintic, Republican, Charleston; T. G. Nutter, Republican, Charleston; Orville Hackney, Republican, Charleston; B. J. Pettigrew, Republican, Charleston; George B. Hendricks, Republican, Charleston; Edward J. Clements, Republican, East Bank.

*Lewis*—James Q. Musser, Republican, Jane Lew.

*Lincoln*—John S. Pridemore, Republican, Hamlin.

*Logan*—Robert Bland, Democrat, Logan.

*Marion*—Albert J. Kern, Democrat, Fairmont; Judson R. Miller, Democrat, Fairmont; M. F. Hamilton, Democrat, Mannington.

*Marshall*—Everett F. Moore, Republican, Moundsville; George W. Byrnes, Republican, Moundsville.

*Mason*—S. L. Parsons, Republican, Beech Hill; George W. McDermitt, Republican, Millwood.

*Mercer*—A. F. Wyson, Republican, Princeton; M. H. Pedigo, Republican, Bluefield; W. R. Godfrey, Republican, Matoaka.

*Mineral*—K. H. Stover, Republican, Beryl.

*Mingo*—Rice Thomas, Democrat, Williamson.

*Monongalia*—William S. John, Republican, Morgantown; Frank M. Brand, Republican, Morgantown.

*Monroe*—Edgar L. Spangler, Republican, Peterstown.

*Morgan*—N. E. Perin, Republican, Berkeley Springs.

*Nicholas*—Jettes Mollohan, Democrat, Summersville.

*McDowell*—L. C. Anderson, Republican, Welch; C. C. Hale, Republican, Keystone; W. J. McClaren, Republican, Welch; H. J. Capehart, Republican, Keystone.

*Ohio*—William T. Otto, Republican, Wheeling; H. C. Richards, Republican, Wheeling; Harry A. Weiss, Republican, Wheeling; S. A. Williams, Republican, Wheeling.

*Pendleton*—Gilbert Calhoun, Democrat, Dry Run.

*Pleasants*—Joe Williams, Republican, St. Marys.

*Pocahontas*—H. Blackhurst, Republican, Cass.

*Princeton*—E. V. Fortney, Republican, Kingwood; Leroy Shaw, Republican, Kingwood.

*Putnam*—C. W. Taylor, Republican, Hurricane.

*Raleigh*—W. H. Cunningham, Republican, Blue Jay; E. C. Scott, Republican, Beckley.

*Randolph*—James G. O'Connor, Democrat, Elkins; James Coberly, Democrat, Elkins.

*Ritchie*—B. R. Twyman, Republican, Cairo.

*Roane*—A. M. Hersman, Republican, Spencer; G. T. Sarver, Republican, Ernest.

*Summers*—J. H. Hobbs, Republican, Hinton.

*Taylor*—L. D. Vaughn, Republican, Grafton.

*Tucker*—D. E. Cuppett, Republican, Thomas.

*Tyler*—F. R. Hickman, Republican, Middlebourne.

*Upshur*—John B. Hilleary, Republican, Buckhannon.

*Wayne*—Charles G. Peck, Democrat, Ceredo; W. K. Ferguson, Democrat, Fort Gay.

*Webster*—J. A. Neal, Democrat, Skyles.

*Wetzel*—Septimius Hall, Democrat, New Martinsville; L. E. Lantz, Democrat, Jacksonburg.

*Wirt*—W. T. Cox, Republican, Elizabeth.

*Wood*—P. L. Jones, Republican, Parkersburg; W. L. McPherson, Republican, Parkersburg; J. J. Swisher, Republican, Parkersburg.

*Wyoming*—D. D. Moran, Republican, Mullens.

---

Seventy Republicans.

Twenty-four Democrats.

# UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

*President*—Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey.

*Vice President*—Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana.

*Secretary to the President*—Joseph Patrick Tumulty, of New Jersey.

### The Cabinet.

*Secretary of State*—Robert Lansing, of New York.

*Secretary of the Treasury*—Carter Glass, of Virginia.

*Secretary of War*—Newton D. Baker, of Ohio.

*Attorney General*—T. W. Gregory, of Texas.

*Postmaster General*—Albert Burleson, of Texas.

*Secretary of the Navy*—Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.

*Secretary of Agriculture*—David F. Houston, of Missouri.

*Secretary of Commerce*—William G. Redfield, of New York.

*Secretary of Labor*—William B. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

## UNITED STATES OFFICIALS FOR WEST VIRGINIA.

### District Judges.

*Northern District*—Alston G. Dayton, Philippi.

*Southern District*—Benjamin F. Keller, Charleston.

### District Attorneys.

*Northern District*—Stuart W. Walker, Martinsburg.

*Southern District*—Lon H. Kelly, Charleston.

### Marshals.

*Northern District*—C. E. Smith, Fairmont.

*Southern District*—William Osborne, Charleston.

### Collector of Internal Revenue.

Samuel A. Hays, Parkersburg.

## PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

No.	NAME.	Birthplace	Year	Paternal Ancestry	Residence	Inaugurated		Politics	Died	
						Year	Age		Year	Age
1	Georg Washington.....	Westmoreland County, Va.....	1732	English .....	Virginia.....	1789	57	Federalist.....	1799	67
2	John Adams.....	Quincy, Mass.....	1735	English.....	Massachusetts... ..	1797	62	Federalist.....	1826	90
3	Thomas Jefferson.....	Shadwell, Va.....	1743	Welsh.....	Virginia.....	1801	58	Republican.....	1826	83
4	James Madison.....	Port Conway, Va.....	1751	English.....	Virginia.....	1809	58	Republican.....	1830	85
5	James Monroe.....	Westmoreland County, Va.....	1758	Scotch.....	Virginia.....	1817	59	Republican.....	1831	73
6	John Quincy Adams.....	Quincy, Mass.....	1767	English.....	Massachusetts.....	1825	58	Republican.....	1848	80
7	Andrew Jackson.....	Union County, N. C.....	1767	Scotch-Irish.....	Tennessee.....	1829	62	Democrat.....	1845	78
8	Martin Van Buren.....	Kinderhook, N. Y.....	1782	Dutch.....	New York.....	1837	55	Democrat.....	1862	79
9	*William H. Harrison.....	Berkeley, Va.....	1773	English.....	Ohio.....	1841	68	Whig.....	1841	68
10	John Tyler.....	Greenway, Va.....	1790	English.....	Virginia.....	1841	51	Whig.....	1862	72
11	**James K. Polk.....	Mecklenberg County, N. C.....	1795	Scotch-Irish.....	Tennessee.....	1845	50	Democrat.....	1849	53
12	Zachary Taylor.....	Orange County, Va.....	1784	English.....	Louisiana.....	1846	65	Whig.....	1850	65
13	Millard Fillmore.....	Summerhill, N. Y.....	1800	English.....	New York.....	1850	50	Whig.....	1874	74
14	Franklin Pierce.....	Hillsboro, N. H.....	1804	English.....	New Hampshire.....	1853	49	Democrat.....	1869	64
15	James Buchanan.....	Cove Gap, Pa.....	1791	Scotch-Irish.....	Pennsylvania.....	1857	66	Democrat.....	1868	77
†	Abraham Lincoln.....	Larue County, Ky.....	1809	English.....	Illinois.....	1861	52	Republican.....	1865	56
17	Andrew Johnson.....	Raleigh, N. C.....	1808	English.....	Tennessee.....	1865	57	Republican.....	1875	66
18	Ulysses S. Grant.....	Point Pleasant, Ohio.....	1822	Scotch.....	Illinois.....	1869	47	Republican.....	1885	63
19	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Delaware, Ohio.....	1822	Scotch.....	Ohio.....	1877	54	Republican.....	1892	70
20	†James A. Garfield.....	Cuyahoga County, Ohio.....	1831	English.....	Ohio.....	1881	49	Republican.....	1881	49
21	Chester A. Arthur.....	Fairfield, Vt.....	1830	Scotch-Irish.....	New York.....	1881	51	Republican.....	1886	56
22	Grover Cleveland.....	Caldwell, N. J.....	1837	English.....	New York.....	1885	48	Democrat.....	1903	71
23	Benjamin Harrison.....	North Bend, Ohio.....	1833	English.....	Indiana.....	1889	56	Republican.....	1901	67
24	Grover Cleveland.....	Caldwell, N. J.....	1837	English.....	New York.....	1893	50	Democrat.....	1908	71
25	††William McKinley.....	Niles, Ohio.....	1843	Scotch-Irish.....	Ohio.....	1897	54	Republican.....	1901	58
26	Theodore Roosevelt.....	New York City.....	1858	Dutch.....	New York.....	1901	43	Republican.....	.....	.....
27	William Howard Taft.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1857	English.....	Ohio.....	1909	51	Republican.....	.....	.....
28	Woodrow Wilson.....	Staunton, Va.....	1856	Scotch-Irish.....	New Jersey.....	1913	56	Democrat.....	.....	.....

\*Died in office April 4, 1841; succeeded by Vice President Tyler.

\*\*Died in office July 9, 1850; succeeded by Vice President Fillmore.

†Assassinated April 14, 1865; succeeded by Vice President Johnson.

††Assassinated; died September 20, 1881; succeeded by Vice President Arthur.

†††Assassinated September 6, 1902; succeeded by Vice President Roosevelt.



VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

No.	NAME	Residence	Qualified	Politics	Place of Death	Year	Age
1	John Adams.....	Massachusetts.....	1780	Federalist.....	Quincy, Mass.....	1826	00
2	Thomas Jefferson.....	Virginia.....	1797	Republican.....	Monticello, Va.....	1826	83
3	Aaron Burr.....	New York.....	1801	Republican.....	Staten Island, N. Y.....	1830	80
4	George Clinton.....	New York.....	1805	Republican.....	Washington, D. C.....	1812	73
5	Elbridge Gerry.....	Massachusetts.....	1813	Republican.....	Washington, D. C.....	1814	70
6	Daniel D. Tompkins.....	New York.....	1817	Republican.....	Staten Island, N. Y.....	1825	51
7	John C. Calhoun.....	South Carolina.....	1823	Republican.....	Washington, D. C.....	1850	08
8	Martin Van Buren.....	New York.....	1833	Democrat.....	Kinderhook, N. Y.....	1862	70
9	Richard M. Johnson.....	Kentucky.....	1837	Democrat.....	Frankfort, Ky.....	1850	70
10	John Tyler.....	Virginia.....	1841	Democrat.....	Richmond, Va.....	1862	72
11	George M. Dallas.....	Pennsylvania.....	1845	Democrat.....	Philadelphia, Pa.....	1864	72
12	Millard Fillmore.....	New York.....	1849	Whig.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	1874	74
13	William R. King.....	Alabama.....	1857	Democrat.....	Dallas County, Ala.....	1853	07
14	John C. Breckenridge.....	Kentucky.....	1857	Democrat.....	Lexington, Ky.....	1875	64
15	Hannibal Hamlin.....	Maine.....	1861	Republican.....	Bangor, Maine.....	1891	82
16	Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.....	1865	Republican.....	Carter County, Tennessee.....	1875	06
17	Schuyler Colfax.....	Indiana.....	1869	Republican.....	Mankato, Minn.....	1885	02
18	Henry Wilson.....	Massachusetts.....	1873	Republican.....	Washington, D. C.....	1875	03
19	William A. Wheeler.....	New York.....	1877	Republican.....	Malone, N. Y.....	1897	08
20	Chester A. Arthur.....	New York.....	1881	Republican.....	New York City.....	1886	56
21	Thomas A. Hendricks.....	Indiana.....	1885	Democrat.....	Indianapolis, Ind.....	1885	0
22	Levi P. Morton.....	New York.....	1889	Republican.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Adlai E. Stevenson.....	Illinois.....	1893	Democrat.....	Chicago, Ill.....	1914	78
24	Garret A. Hobart.....	New Jersey.....	1897	Republican.....	Patterson, N. J.....	1899	55
25	Theodore Roosevelt.....	New York.....	1901	Republican.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Charles W. Fairbanks.....	Indiana.....	1905	Republican.....	.....	.....	.....
27	James S. Sherman.....	New York.....	1909	Republican.....	Utica, N. Y.....	1912	67
28	Thomas R. Marshall.....	Indiana.....	1913	Democrat.....	.....	.....	.....

## POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES AT EACH CENSUS, 1790 TO 1910.

(The first column shows the order of the states and territories in 1910 when arranged according to population.)

States & Territories	1910	1900	1890	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810	1800	1790
United States.....	91,972,266	*76,303,357	†62,622,250	†50,155,783	38,558,371	31,443,321	23,191,876	**17,069,453	†12,866,020	9,638,453	7,230,881	5,308,483	3,929,214
Alabama.....	18 2,138,093	1,828,697	1,513,017	1,262,505	996,952	964,201	771,623	590,756	309,527	127,901			
Alaska.....		63,592	†	††									
Arizona.....	46 204,354	122,931	59,620	40,440	9,658								
Arkansas.....	25 1,574,549	1,311,554	1,128,179	802,525	484,471	435,450	209,897	97,574	30,358	14,273			
California.....	12 2,377,549	1,485,053	1,208,130	864,694	560,247	379,994	92,597						
Colorado.....	32 799,024	539,700	412,198	194,327	39,864	34,277							
Connecticut.....	31 1,114,756	905,420	746,258	622,700	537,454	460,147	370,792	309,987	297,675	275,248	261,942	251,002	237,946
Delaware.....	47 202,322	184,735	168,493	146,608	125,015	112,216	91,532	78,085	76,748	72,749	72,674	64,273	59,096
Dist. of Columbia.....	43 331,069	278,718	230,392	177,624	131,700	75,080	51,687	43,712	39,834	33,039	24,023	14,093	
Florida.....	33 752,619	528,542	391,422	269,493	187,748	140,424	87,445	54,477					
Georgia.....	10 2,609,121	2,216,331	1,837,353	1,542,180	1,184,109	1,057,286	906,185	691,392	516,823	340,989	252,433	162,686	82,548
Hawaii.....		154,001	†										
Idaho.....	45 325,594	161,772	84,385	32,610	14,999								
Illinois.....	3 5,638,591	4,821,550	3,826,351	3,077,871	2,539,821	1,711,951	851,470	476,183	157,445	55,211	12,282		
Indiana.....	9 2,700,876	2,516,462	2,192,404	1,978,301	1,680,637	1,350,428	988,416	685,866	343,031	147,178	24,520	5,641	
Indian Territory.....		392,060	†										
Iowa.....	15 2,224,771	2,231,853	1,911,896	1,624,615	1,194,020	674,913	192,214	43,112					
Kansas.....	22 1,690,949	1,470,495	1,427,096	996,096	364,399	107,206							
Kentucky.....	14 2,289,905	2,147,174	1,858,635	1,648,690	1,321,011	1,155,684	982,405	779,828	687,917	564,317	406,511	220,955	73,677
Louisiana.....	24 1,656,388	1,381,625	1,118,587	939,946	726,915	708,002	517,762	352,411	215,739	153,407	76,556		
Maine.....	34 742,371	694,466	661,086	648,936	626,915	628,279	583,169	501,793	399,455	298,335	228,705	151,719	96,540
Maryland.....	27 1,295,346	1,188,044	1,042,390	931,943	780,594	687,049	583,034	470,019	447,010	407,350	380,546	341,548	319,728
Massachusetts.....	6 3,366,416	2,808,346	2,238,943	1,783,085	1,457,351	1,231,066	994,514	737,699	610,408	523,287	472,010	422,845	378,787
Michigan.....	8 2,810,173	2,420,982	2,093,889	1,636,937	1,184,059	749,113	397,654	212,267	31,639	8,896	4,762		
Minnesota.....	19 2,075,708	1,751,394	1,301,826	780,773	439,706	172,023	6,077						
Mississippi.....	21 1,797,114	1,551,270	1,289,600	1,131,597	827,922	791,305	606,526	375,651	136,621	75,448	40,352	8,850	
Missouri.....	7 3,293,335	3,106,665	2,679,184	2,168,380	1,721,295	1,182,012	682,044	383,702	140,455	66,586	20,845		
Montana.....	40 376,053	243,329	132,159	39,159	20,595								
Nebraska.....	29 1,192,214	1,066,300	1,058,910	452,402	122,993	28,841							
Nevada.....	50 81,875	42,335	45,761	62,266	42,491	6,857							

New Hampshire...	39	430,572	411,588	376,530	340,991	318,300	320,073	317,976	284,574	269,323	244,161	214,460	183,858	141,885
New Jersey.....	11	2,537,167	1,893,669	1,444,933	1,131,116	906,096	672,035	480,555	373,300	320,823	277,675	245,562	211,149	184,139
New Mexico.....	44	327,304	195,310	153,593	119,565	91,874	93,510	61,517						
New York.....	1	9,113,614	7,265,891	5,997,853	5,022,871	4,352,759	3,880,735	3,097,304	2,428,921	1,918,608	1,372,812	950,049	580,051	340,120
North Carolina...	16	2,206,237	1,893,8	1,617,947	1,399,750	1,071,361	922,622	860,939	753,419	737,987	638,829	555,500	478,103	393,751
North Dakota.....	37	577,050	319,446	182,719	M									
South Dakota.....	36	583,898	461,579	328,808	M									
Ohio.....	4	4,767,121	4,157,545	3,672,316	3,195,952	2,665,260	2,339,511	1,950,320	1,510,467	937,903	581,434	230,760	45,365	
Oklahoma.....	23	1,657,155	398,331	61,834										
Oregon.....	35	672,765	413,536	313,767		174,765	90,923	52,465	13,291					
Pennsylvania.....	2	7,065,111	6,302,115	5,258,014	4,282,891	3,521,951	2,906,215	2,311,786	1,724,033	1,348,233	1,019,458	810,001	602,365	434,373
Rhode Island.....	38	542,610	428,559	315,506	276,511	217,353	174,620	147,545	103,830	97,199	83,059	76,931	69,122	68,825
South Carolina...	26	1,515,400	1,340,316	1,151,149	995,577	705,696	703,703	668,507	591,398	581,185	562,741	415,115	345,591	249,073
Tennessee.....	17	2,184,789	2,020,610	1,797,518	1,512,359	1,258,520	1,101,801	1,002,717	829,210	631,904	422,823	261,727	105,602	35,691
Texas.....	5	3,896,542	3,018,710	2,235,523	1,591,749	818,579	691,215	212,592						
Utah.....	41	373,351	270,749	207,905	143,903	86,786	40,273	11,380						
Vermont.....	42	355,950	343,641	332,422	332,286	330,551	315,098	314,120	291,918	280,652	235,981	217,895	154,465	85,425
Virginia.....	20	2,061,612	1,854,184	1,655,980	1,512,565	1,225,163	1,596,318	1,421,061	1,239,797	1,211,105	1,065,366	974,690	880,200	747,610
Washington.....	30	1,141,990	518,103	349,390	75,116	23,855	11,594							
West Virginia....	25	1,221,119	958,800	762,791	618,457	442,014								
Wisconsin.....	13	2,333,860	2,069,012	1,646,880	1,315,497	1,051,670	776,881	305,391	30,945					
Wyoming.....	49	145,965	92,531	60,705	20,789	9,113								
Per cent of gain...		21.0	20.7	24.9	30.1	22.6	35.6	35.0	32.7	33.5	33.1	30.4	35.1	

\*Includes 91,219 persons in the military and naval service of the United States (including civilian employes, etc.) stationed abroad, not credited to any state or territory.

‡32,052 persons in Alaska, 180,182 Indians and other persons in Indian Territory, and 145,282 Indians and other persons on Indian reservations, etc., were specially enumerated under the law, but were not included in the general report on population in 1890; Hawaii had a population in 1850 of 89,900 according to the census taken on December 28, 1890, under the direction of the Hawaiian Government; including these persons, the total population was 63,069,756.

††33,426 persons in Alaska were specially enumerated under the law, but were not included in the general report on population in 1880.

\*\*Includes 6,100 persons on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any state or territory.

‡Includes 5,318 persons on public ships in the service of the United States, not credited to any state or territory.

††Dakota Territory.

## ESTIMATES OF POPULATION

## ESTIMATES OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING POSSESSIONS

For July 1, 1916, January 1, 1917, July 1, 1917, January 1, 1918, and July 1, 1918, based upon the increase as shown by the Federal Censuses of 1900 and 1910.

	July 1, 1916	January 1, 1917	July 1, 1917	January 1, 1918	July 1, 1918
Continental United States....	102,017,312	102,826,309	103,635,306	104,444,303	105,253,300
Alabama.....	2,332,608	2,343,273	2,363,939	2,370,605	2,395,270
Arizona.....	255,544	259,666	263,788	267,912	272,034
Arkansas.....	1,739,723	1,753,033	1,766,343	1,779,655	1,792,965
California.....	2,933,654	2,933,313	3,029,032	3,074,223	3,119,412
Colorado.....	962,060	975,190	988,320	1,001,451	1,014,581
Connecticut.....	1,244,479	1,254,926	1,265,373	1,275,821	1,286,268
Delaware.....	213,330	214,270	215,160	216,051	216,941
District of Columbia.....	303,980	306,631	369,282	371,933	374,584
Florida.....	893,493	901,839	916,185	927,532	938,877
Georgia.....	2,856,065	2,875,953	2,895,841	2,915,730	2,935,617
Idaho.....	423,536	436,881	445,176	453,472	461,766
Illinois.....	6,152,257	6,193,626	6,231,995	6,276,364	6,317,734
Indiana.....	2,816,817	2,826,154	2,835,492	2,844,829	2,854,167
Iowa.....	(a) 2,221,771	(a) 2,221,771	(a) 2,221,771	(a) 2,221,771	(a) 2,221,771
Kansas.....	1,529,545	1,840,707	1,851,870	1,863,032	1,874,195
Kentucky.....	2,379,639	2,386,866	2,391,093	2,401,320	2,408,547
Louisiana.....	1,829,130	1,843,042	1,856,954	1,870,866	1,884,778
Maine.....	772,439	774,914	777,340	779,765	782,191
Maryland.....	1,362,807	1,363,240	1,373,673	1,379,106	1,384,539
Massachusetts.....	3,719,156	3,747,561	3,775,973	3,804,381	3,832,790
Michigan.....	3,054,854	3,074,560	3,091,266	3,113,972	3,133,678
Minnesota.....	2,279,603	2,296,021	2,312,445	2,328,866	2,345,287
Mississippi.....	1,951,674	1,964,122	1,976,570	1,989,018	2,001,466
Montana.....	3,410,692	3,420,143	3,429,595	3,439,046	3,448,498
Nebraska.....	459,494	466,214	472,935	479,655	486,376
Nevada.....	1,271,375	1,277,750	1,284,126	1,290,501	1,296,877
New Hampshire.....	106,734	108,736	110,738	112,740	114,742
New Jersey.....	442,506	443,467	444,429	445,393	446,352
New Mexico.....	2,948,017	2,951,105	3,014,194	3,047,282	3,080,371
New York.....	410,253	416,966	423,679	430,332	437,015
North Carolina.....	10,273,375	10,366,773	10,460,182	10,553,535	10,646,989
North Dakota.....	2,402,738	2,418,559	2,434,331	2,450,203	2,466,025
Ohio.....	739,201	752,260	765,319	778,378	791,437
Oklahoma.....	5,150,356	5,181,220	5,212,085	5,242,949	5,273,814
Oregon.....	2,202,051	2,245,963	2,289,855	2,333,742	2,377,629
Pennsylvania.....	835,741	848,866	861,992	875,117	888,243
Rhode Island.....	8,522,017	8,591,029	8,660,042	8,729,054	8,798,067
South Carolina.....	614,315	620,090	625,865	631,640	637,415
South Dakota.....	1,625,475	1,634,310	1,643,205	1,652,099	1,660,934
Tennessee.....	693,509	707,740	716,972	726,203	735,434
Texas.....	2,288,004	2,296,316	2,304,629	2,312,941	2,321,253
Utah.....	4,429,566	4,472,494	4,515,423	4,558,351	4,601,279
Vermont.....	434,033	433,974	443,866	448,757	453,648
Virginia.....	363,699	364,322	364,946	365,569	366,192
Washington.....	2,192,019	2,202,522	2,213,025	2,223,527	2,234,030
West Virginia.....	1,534,221	1,565,810	1,597,400	1,628,989	1,660,578
Wisconsin.....	1,336,038	1,399,320	1,412,602	1,425,883	1,439,165
Wisconsin.....	2,500,350	2,513,758	2,527,167	2,540,576	2,553,983
Wyoming.....	179,559	182,264	184,970	187,675	190,380

(a) Population April 15, 1910; decrease since 1900.

AREA OF THE UNITED STATES IN SQUARE MILES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

(Compiled from Census Report of 1910.)

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Gross Area	Land Surface	Water Surface*
United States.....	3,627,557	2,973,890	52,899
Alabama.....	51,998	51,279	719
Alaska.....	590,884	.....	.....
Arizona.....	113,956	113,810	146
Arkansas.....	53,335	52,525	810
California.....	158,297	155,652	2,645
Colorado.....	103,948	103,658	290
Connecticut.....	4,965	4,820	145
Delaware.....	2,370	1,965	405
District of Columbia.....	70	60	10
Florida.....	58,666	54,861	3,805
Georgia.....	59,265	58,725	540
Hawaii.....	6,449	.....	.....
Idaho.....	53,888	83,354	534
Illinois.....	56,665	56,043	622
Indiana.....	36,354	36,045	309
Iowa.....	56,147	55,586	561
Kansas.....	82,138	81,774	364
Kentucky.....	40,598	40,181	417
Louisiana.....	48,506	45,409	3,097
Maine.....	33,040	29,595	3,145
Maryland.....	12,327	9,941	2,386
Massachusetts.....	8,266	8,039	227
Michigan.....	57,980	57,480	500
Minnesota.....	84,682	80,358	3,824
Mississippi.....	46,865	46,362	503
Missouri.....	69,420	68,727	693
Montana.....	146,997	146,201	796
Nebraska.....	77,520	76,808	712
Nevada.....	110,690	109,821	869
New Hampshire.....	9,341	9,031	310
New Jersey.....	8,224	7,514	710
New Mexico.....	122,634	122,503	131
New York.....	49,204	47,654	1,550
North Carolina.....	52,426	48,740	3,686
North Dakota.....	70,837	70,183	654
Ohio.....	41,040	40,740	300
Oklahoma.....	70,057	69,414	643
Oregon.....	96,699	95,607	1,092
Pennsylvania.....	45,126	44,832	294
Porto Rico.....	3,435	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	1,248	1,067	181
South Carolina.....	30,989	30,495	494
South Dakota.....	77,615	76,868	747
Tennessee.....	42,022	41,687	335
Texas.....	265,896	262,398	3,498
Utah.....	84,990	82,184	2,806
Vermont.....	9,564	9,124	440
Virginia.....	42,627	40,262	2,365
Washington.....	69,127	66,536	2,291
West Virginia.....	24,170	24,022	148
Wisconsin.....	56,066	55,256	810
Wyoming.....	97,914	97,594	320

\*Does not include the water surface of the oceans, the Gulf of Mexico, or the Great Lakes, lying within the jurisdiction of the United States.

†Includes population of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, but does not include the Philippine Islands, which contain 115,026 square miles, Guam 210 square miles, Samoa 77 square miles and the Panama Canal Zone, 436 square miles.

## CLASSIFIED LIST OF POST OFFICES

In West Virginia, with Salaries of Postmasters—July 1, 1918.

The postmasters at these offices are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.  
 F. Offices having city delivery. G. Offices located in Government building. V. Offices having village delivery.

OFFICE	CLASS	SALARY	OFFICE	CLASS	SALARY		
Albright.....	3	1,000	Matewan.....	3	\$1,000		
Alderson.....	2	1,900	Matoaka.....	3	1,300		
Athens.....	3	1,100	Middlebourne.....	3	1,600		
Barboursville.....	3	1,100	Milton.....	3	1,300		
Beckley.....	2	2,300	Montgomery.....	2	2,000		
Belington.....	3	1,900	Moorefield.....	3	1,400		
Berkeley Springs.....	3	1,800	Morgantown.....	G F	1	3,000	
Berwind.....	3	1,300	Moundsville.....	G F	2	2,600	
Bethany.....	3	1,300	Mount Hope.....	3	1,500		
Bluefield.....	G F	1	Mullens.....	3	1,300		
Bramwell.....	3	1,400	Newburg.....	3	1,200		
Bridgeport.....	3	1,300	New Cumberland.....	3	1,600		
Buckhannon.....	G F	2	Newell.....	3	1,600		
Burnsville.....	3	1,500	New Martinsville.....	F	2	2,300	
Cairo.....	3	1,500	Northfork.....	3	1,800		
Cameron.....	3	1,900	Oak Hill.....	3	1,400		
Cass.....	3	1,200	Omar.....	3	1,200		
Charleston.....	G F	1	Paden City.....	3	1,000		
Charles Town.....	F	2	Parkersburg.....	G F	1	3,300	
Chester.....	V	3	Parsons.....	3	1,700		
Clarksburg.....	G F	1	Paw Paw.....	3	1,100		
Clay.....	3	3,400	Pennsboro.....	3	1,800		
Clendenin.....	3	1,100	Petersburg.....	3	1,200		
Coalwood.....	3	1,500	Philippi.....	3	1,800		
Davis.....	3	1,000	Piedmont.....	V	2	2,100	
Davy.....	3	1,700	Point Pleasant.....	G	2	2,000	
Durbin.....	3	1,000	Princeton.....	F	C	2	2,400
Eccles.....	3	1,000	Rainelle.....	3	1,200		
Elizabeth.....	3	1,400	Ravenswood.....	3	1,700		
Elkhorn.....	3	1,300	Richwood.....	F	3	2,200	
Elkins.....	G F	2	Ripley.....	3	1,500		
Fairmont.....	G F	1	Romney.....	3	1,700		
Fairview.....	3	1,400	Ronceverte.....	2	1,900		
Farmington.....	3	1,500	Rowlesburg.....	3	1,400		
Fayetteville.....	3	1,600	Saint Albans.....	2	2,000		
Follansbee.....	3	1,900	Saint Marys.....	V	3	1,800	
Gary.....	3	1,800	Salem.....	2	2,000		
Gassaway.....	3	1,500	Shepherdstown.....	3	1,600		
Glenville.....	3	1,400	Shinnston.....	3	1,700		
Gormanias.....	3	1,000	Siatsville.....	G F	2	2,400	
Grafton.....	G F	2	Smithfield.....	3	1,200		
Grantsville.....	3	1,200	South Charleston.....	3	1,000		
Harpers Ferry.....	3	1,600	Spencer.....	V	2	2,100	
Harrisville.....	3	1,600	Summersville.....	3	1,100		
Hinton.....	F	2	Sutton.....	3	1,800		
Holden.....	3	1,500	Terra Alta.....	V	3	1,900	
Hundred.....	3	1,100	Thomas.....	3	1,500		
Huntington.....	G F	1	Thorpe.....	3	1,000		
Hurricane.....	3	1,000	Thurmond.....	3	1,600		
Janelow.....	3	1,200	Tunnelton.....	3	1,400		
Kenova.....	3	1,600	Union.....	3	1,100		
Keyser.....	F	2	Vivian.....	3	1,000		
Keystone.....	3	1,600	Wallace.....	3	1,100		
Kimball.....	3	1,400	War.....	3	1,100		
Kingwood.....	3	1,700	Wayne.....	3	1,000		
Lewisburg.....	2	2,000	Webster Springs.....	3	1,200		
Littleton.....	3	1,000	Weirton.....	2	2,000		
Logan.....	2	2,400	Welch.....	2	2,400		
Loet Creek.....	3	1,000	Wellsburg.....	G F	2	2,400	
McMechen.....	3	1,500	Weston.....	F	2	2,600	
Mabescott.....	3	1,100	West Union.....	3	1,900		
Macdonald.....	3	1,500	Wheeling.....	G F	1	3,700	
Madison.....	3	1,000	White Sulphur Springs.....	2	2,200		
Mannington.....	F	2	Williamson.....	F	2	2,500	
Marlinton.....	V	3	Williamstown.....	3	1,300		
Martinsburg.....	G F	2	Winding Gulf.....	3	1,000		
Mason Town.....	3	1,000					

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WEST VIRGINIA POSTOFFICES.

Corrected to October 1, 1918.

Abbott.....	Upshur	Arnett.....	Raleigh
Abney.....	Raleigh	Arnoldsburg.....	Calhoun
Abraham.....	Raleigh	Arthur.....	Grant
Accoville.....	Logan	Artie.....	Raleigh
Acme.....	Kanawha	Arville.....	Pleasants
Ada.....	Mercer	Asbury.....	Greenbrier
Adaline.....	Marshall	Ashford.....	Boone
Adam.....	Calhoun	Ashland.....	McDowell
Adamston.....	Harrison	Ashley.....	Doddridge
Adlai.....	Pleasants	Ashton.....	Mason
Adolph.....	Randolph	Assurance.....	Monroe
Adrian.....	Upshur	Atenville.....	Lincoln
Advent.....	Jackson	Athens.....	Mercer
Aeneid.....	Logan	Atwood.....	Tyler
Affinity.....	Raleigh	Auburn.....	Ritchie
Alaska.....	Mineral	Augusta.....	Hampshire
Albert.....	Tucker	Aurora.....	Preston
Albion.....	Nicholas	Austen.....	Preston
Albright.....	Preston	Auto.....	Greenbrier
Alderson.....	Monroe	Avon.....	Doddridge
Alexander.....	Upshur	Avondale.....	McDowell
Algoma.....	McDowell	Ayers.....	Calhoun
Algonquin.....	Mercer	Bachman.....	Fayette
Alkol.....	Lincoln	Backus.....	Fayette
Allen.....	Lincoln	Baileysville.....	Wyoming
Allister.....	Wetzel	Baker.....	Hardy
Alma.....	Tyler	Bakerton.....	Jefferson
Alpena.....	Randolph	Bald Knob.....	Boone
Alpoca.....	Wyoming	Baldwin.....	Gilmer
Altizer.....	Calhoun	Ballard.....	Monroe
Altman.....	Boone	Ballengee.....	Summers
Alton.....	Upshur	Bamboo.....	Nicholas
Alum Bridge.....	Lewis	Banco.....	Logan
Alum Creek.....	Kanawha	Bancroft.....	Putnam
Alvon.....	Greenbrier	Barboursville.....	Cabell
Alvy.....	Tyler	Barlans.....	Jefferson
Amblersburg.....	Preston	Barn.....	Mercer
Amboy.....	Preston	Barnabus.....	Logan
Ambrosia.....	Mason	Barnum.....	Mineral
Amherstdale.....	Logan	Barrackville.....	Marion
Amigo.....	Raleigh	Bartow.....	Pocahontas
Amma.....	Roane	Barren Creek.....	Kanawha
Anawalt.....	McDowell	Basin.....	Wyoming
Andrew.....	Boone	Bass.....	Hardy
Angerona.....	Jackson	Barter.....	Marion
Annamoriah.....	Calhoun	Bayard.....	Grant
Anmoore.....	Harrison	Bays.....	Nicholas
Ansted.....	Fayette	Beard.....	Pocahontas
Anthony.....	Greenbrier	Bearsville.....	Tyler
Antioch.....	Mineral	Beatrice.....	Ritchie
Apgah.....	Kanawha	Beaver.....	Nicholas
Apple Farm.....	Calhoun	Bebee.....	Wetzel
Apple Grove.....	Mason	Beckley.....	Raleigh
Arbovale.....	Pocahontas	Beckwith.....	Fayette
Arbuckle.....	Mason	Bedington.....	Berkeley
Arcola.....	Webster	Bee.....	Putnam
Arden.....	Barbour	Beech.....	Calhoun
Argo.....	Greenbrier	Beech Fork.....	McDowell
Arista.....	Mercer	Beech Hill.....	Mason
Arlee.....	Mason	Beechwood.....	Monongalia
Armor.....	Mingo	Besson.....	Mercer

Behler .....	Monongalia	Blue Sulphur Springs .....	Greenbrier
Belfont .....	Braxton	Blundon .....	Kanawha
Belgrove .....	Jackson	Board Tree .....	Marshall
Belington .....	Barbour	Boaz .....	Wood
Belle .....	Kanawha	Boggs .....	Webster
Bellepoint .....	Summers	Bolair .....	Webster
Belleville .....	Wood	Bolivar .....	Jefferson
Bellton .....	Marshall	Bolt .....	Raleigh
Belwood .....	Fayette	Bomont .....	Clay
Belmont .....	Pleasants	Bonnie .....	Braxton
Belva .....	Nicholas	Boomer .....	Fayette
Bemis .....	Randolph	Boone .....	Fayette
Benbush .....	Tucker	Borderland .....	Mingo
Ben Lomond .....	Mason	Bowden .....	Randolph
Bennett .....	Gilmer	Bower .....	Braxton
Bens Run .....	Tyler	Bowles .....	Lincoln
Bentons Ferry .....	Marion	Bownemont .....	Kanawha
Bentree .....	Clay	Box .....	Pendleton
Benwood .....	Marshall	Boyd .....	Roane
(Branch of Wheeling)		Boyer .....	Pocahontas
Berea .....	Ritchie	Brabant .....	Wayne
Bergoo .....	Webster	Bradshaw .....	McDowell
Berkeley Springs .....	Morgan	Bradyville .....	Lincoln
Bernards Town .....	Webster	Braeholm .....	Logan
Bernia .....	Lincoln	Brake .....	Hardy
Berryburg .....	Barbour	Bramwell .....	Mercer
Bertha .....	Summers	Branch .....	Pendleton
Berwind .....	McDowell	Branchland .....	Lincoln
Beryl .....	Mineral	Brandonville .....	Preston
Besoco .....	Raleigh	Brandywine .....	Pendleton
Bethany .....	Brooke	Brantville .....	Greenbrier
Beury .....	Fayette	Braxton .....	Braxton
Beverly .....	Randolph	Breedlove .....	Preston
Bias .....	Mingo	Bretz .....	Preston
Bigbend .....	Calhoun	Brewsterdale .....	McDowell
Big Chimney .....	Kanawha	Bridgeport .....	Harrison
Big Creek .....	Logan	Bristol .....	Harrison
Bigfour .....	McDowell	Bromhurst .....	Monroe
Big Isaac .....	Doddridge	Brooks .....	Summers
Big Otter .....	Clay	Broomfield .....	Marion
Big Sandy .....	McDowell	Brosius .....	Morgan
Big Springs .....	Calhoun	Brounland .....	Kanawha
Bingham .....	Greenbrier	Brown .....	Harrison
Biroh River .....	Nicholas	Bruce .....	Nicholas
Biroh Run .....	Clay	Bruceton Mills .....	Preston
Bismark .....	Grant	Brushy Run .....	Pendleton
Black Betsey .....	Putnam	Bryson .....	Raleigh
Blacksville .....	Monongalia	Buck .....	Summers
Blair .....	Logan	Buckeye .....	Pocahontas
Blakeley .....	Kanawha	Buckhammon .....	Upshur
Blaker Mills .....	Greenbrier	Bud .....	Wyoming
Blandville .....	Doddridge	Buffalo .....	Putnam
Blocton .....	Mingo	Bulger .....	Lincoln
Bloomery .....	Hampshire	Bulltown .....	Braxton
Bloomingrose .....	Boone	Bunker Hill .....	Berkeley
Bloomington .....	Roane	Burch .....	Mingo
Blue .....	Tyler	Burg .....	Mercer
Bluecreek .....	Kanawha	Burl .....	Nicholas
Bluefield .....	Mercer	Burlington .....	Mineral
Blue Jay .....	Raleigh	Burning Springs .....	Wirt
Bluespring .....	Randolph	Burnsville .....	Braxton
		Burnt House .....	Ritchie



Burnwell.....	Kanawha	Charles Town.....	Jefferson
Burr.....	Pocahontas	Chattaroy.....	Mingo
Burton.....	Wetzel	Chauncey.....	Logan
Byrnside.....	Putnam	Cheatbridge.....	Randolph
Cabell.....	Boone	Chelyan.....	Kanawha
Cacapehon.....	Hampshire	Cherry Run.....	Morgan
Cairo.....	Ritchie	Chesapeake.....	Kanawha
Calcutta.....	Pleasants	Chester.....	Hancock
Caldwell.....	Greenbrier	Chloe.....	Calhoun
Caloric.....	Wyoming	Christian.....	Logan
Calvin.....	Nicholas	Cicerone.....	Roane
Camden.....	Lewis	Cinderella.....	Mingo
Camden on Gauley.....	Webster	Circleville.....	Pendleton
Cameron.....	Marshall	Cirtsville.....	Raleigh
Camp.....	Doddridge	Claremont.....	Fayette
Camp Creek.....	Mercer	Clarla.....	Calhoun
Canaan.....	Upshur	Clark.....	Greenbrier
Canebrake.....	McDowell	Clarksburg.....	Harrison
Canfield.....	Braxton	Branch Office East Clarksburg	
Cannelton.....	Fayette	Clator.....	Ohio
Canterbury.....	Mingo	Clay.....	Clay
Canton.....	Doddridge	Clayton.....	Summers
Cantwell.....	Ritchie	Clear Creek.....	Raleigh
Canvas.....	Nicholas	Clem.....	Braxton
Capehart.....	Mason	Clendenin.....	Kanawha
Capels.....	McDowell	Cleveland.....	Webster
Caperton.....	Fayette	Clifftop.....	Fayette
Capon Bridge.....	Hampshire	Clifton.....	Mason
Capon Springs.....	Hampshire	Clifton Mills.....	Preston
Captina.....	Marshall	Cliftonville.....	Brooke
Carbon.....	Kanawha	Clifty.....	Fayette
Carbondale.....	Fayette	Clintonville.....	Greenbrier
Caress.....	Braxton	Clio.....	Roane
Caretta.....	McDowell	Clothier.....	Logan
Carl.....	Nicholas	Clover Lick.....	Pocahontas
Carlisle.....	Fayette	Clute.....	Fayette
Cartingford.....	Kanawha	Coalbloom.....	Boone
Carolina.....	Marion	Coalburg.....	Kanawha
Carpenter.....	Kanawha	Coaldale.....	Mercer
Cascade.....	Preston	Coal Fork.....	Kanawha
Cashmere.....	Monroe	Coalton.....	Randolph
Cass.....	Pocahontas	Coalwood.....	McDowell
Cassio.....	Wayne	Coburn.....	Wetzel
Cassville.....	Monongalia	Coco.....	Kanawha
Catawba.....	Marion	Coe.....	Nicholas
Cave.....	Pendleton	Cokeleys.....	Ritchie
Cecil.....	Taylor	Coketon.....	Tucker
Cedar Grove.....	Kanawha	Coleord.....	Raleigh
Cedarville.....	Gilmer	Cold Stream.....	Hampshire
Centennial.....	Monroe	Coldwater.....	Doddridge
Center Point.....	Doddridge	Colfax.....	Marion
Centralia.....	Braxton	Colliers.....	Brooke
Central Station.....	Doddridge	Combs.....	Ritchie
Century.....	Barbour	Comfort.....	Boone
Ceredo.....	Wayne	Concho.....	Fayette
Champwood.....	Mineral	Concord.....	Hampshire
Chap.....	Boone	Confidence.....	Putnam
Chapel.....	Braxton	Congo.....	Hancock
Chapmanville.....	Logan	Coopers.....	Mercer
Charleston.....	Kanawha	Copen.....	Braxton
Stations		Cora.....	Logan
No. 1		Cordova.....	Greenbrier
No. 2			

Core.....	Monongalia	Davisville.....	Wood
Corinna.....	Wyoming	Davy.....	McDowell
Corley.....	Braxton	Dawes.....	Kanawha
Corliss.....	Fayette	Dawmont.....	Harrison
Cornstalk.....	Greenbrier	Dawson.....	Greenbrier
Cornwallis.....	Ritchie	Dean.....	Wetzel
Costa.....	Boone	Dearing.....	McDowell
Cottageville.....	Jackson	Decota.....	Kanawha
Countsville.....	Roane	Deegans.....	McDowell
Covegap.....	Wayne	Deepvalley.....	Tyler
Cowen.....	Webster	Deep Water.....	Fayette
Cox's Mills.....	Gilmer	Deepwell.....	Nicholas
Crab Orchard.....	Raleigh	Deer Creek.....	Pocahontas
Craigsville.....	Nicholas	Deerun.....	Pendleton
Cranberry.....	Raleigh	Dehue.....	Logan
Crane.....	Logan	Dekalb.....	Gilmer
Cranesville.....	Preston	Delbert.....	Raleigh
Crany.....	Wyoming	Dellslow.....	Monongalia
Crawford.....	Lewis	Delong.....	Pleasants
Crawley.....	Greenbrier	Delphi.....	Nicholas
Creamery.....	Monroe	Delray.....	Hampshire
Creek.....	Pendleton	Dempey.....	Fayette
Creek Vale.....	Hampshire	Denmar.....	Pocahontas
Cremo.....	Calhoun	Dennis.....	Greenbrier
Cressmont.....	Clay	Derryhale.....	Fayette
Creston.....	Wirt	Dessie.....	Braxton
Crickmer.....	Fayette	Devilsfork.....	Wyoming
Crosby.....	Clay	Diamond.....	Kanawha
Crosier.....	Fayette	Diana.....	Webster
Crow.....	Raleigh	Dickson.....	Wayne
Crown.....	Logan	Dicy.....	Wayne
Crown Hil.....	Kanawha	Dille.....	Clay
Crow Summit.....	Jackson	Dillon.....	Raleigh
Crum.....	Wayne	Dillone Run.....	Hampshire
Crumpler.....	McDowell	Dimmock.....	Fayette
Crumps Bottom.....	Summers	Dmgees.....	Mingo
Crystal.....	Mercer	Dingy.....	Braxton
Cubana.....	Randolph	Dink.....	Clay
Cuoumber.....	McDowel	Divide.....	Fayette
Culloden.....	Cabell	Dixie.....	Nicholas
Cunard.....	Fayette	Dobbin.....	Grant
Curtin.....	Nicholas	Dobra.....	Logan
Curtis.....	Braxton	Dodrill.....	Calhoun
Cutlips.....	Braxton	Dola.....	Harrison
Cuzzart.....	Preston	Doman.....	Hardy
Cuzzie.....	Lincoln	Domestic.....	Mingo
Cyclone.....	Wyoming	Donald.....	Nicholas
Czar.....	Randolph	Donohue.....	Ritchie
Dade.....	Nicholas	Donwood.....	Kanawha
Dabmer.....	Pendleton	Dora.....	Gilmer
Dain.....	Nicholas	Dorcas.....	Grant
Dale.....	Tyler	Dorothy.....	Raleigh
Dallas.....	Marshall	Dorr.....	Monroe
Dameron.....	Raleigh	Dothan.....	Fayette
Dan.....	McDowell	Dott.....	Mercer
Dana.....	Kanawha	Douglas.....	Calhoun
Danese.....	Fayette	Drennen.....	Nicholas
Daniels.....	Raleigh	Droop.....	Pocahontas
Danville.....	Boone	Drybranch.....	Kanawha
Darke.....	Jefferson	Dry Creek.....	Raleigh
Dartmoor.....	Barbour	Dryfork.....	Randolph
Davis.....	Tucker	Dryrun.....	Pendleton
Davison.....	Braxton	Dubree.....	Fayette



Flats .....	Hardy	Ghent .....	Raleigh
Flat Top .....	Mercer	Giatto .....	Mercer
Flat Woods .....	Braxton	Gilbert .....	Mingo
Flaxton .....	Mason	Gilboa .....	Nicholas
Flemington .....	Taylor	Giles .....	Kanawha
Fletcher .....	Jackson	Gill .....	Lincoln
Flint .....	Randolph	Gilliam .....	McDowell
Floe .....	Clay	Gilman .....	Randolph
Fola .....	Clay	Gilmer .....	Gilmer
Follansbee .....	Brooke	Gip .....	Braxton
Folsom .....	Wetzel	Girta .....	Ritchie
Fonzo .....	Ritchie	Given .....	Jackson
Fordhill .....	Hampshire	Glacc .....	Monroe
Forest Hill .....	Summers	Glade Farms .....	Preston
Forman .....	Grant	Gladwin .....	Tucker
Fort Branch .....	Logan	Gladly .....	Randolph
Fort Defiance .....	Fayette	Glasgow .....	Kanawha
Fort Gay .....	Wayne	Gleason .....	Mineral
Fort Seybert .....	Pendleton	Globe .....	Hampshire
Fort Spring .....	Greenbrier	Glen .....	Clay
Foster .....	Boone	Glenalum .....	Mingo
Fourteen .....	Lincoln	Glen Dale .....	Marshall
Fowlerknob .....	Nicholas	Glendon .....	Braxton
Frametown .....	Braxton	Glen Easton .....	Marshall
Frankford .....	Greenbrier	Glen Falls .....	Harrison
Franklin .....	Pendleton	Glen Ferris .....	Fayette
Fraziers Bottom .....	Putnam	Glangary .....	Berkeley
Freed .....	Calhoun	Glonhayes .....	Wayne
Freeman .....	Mercer	Glen Jean .....	Fayette
Freemansburg .....	Lewis	Glen Morgan .....	Raleigh
French Creek .....	Upshur	Glenville .....	Gilmer
Frenchton .....	Upshur	Glen White .....	Raleigh
Frew .....	Tyler	Glenwood .....	Mason
Friendly .....	Tyler	Glovergap .....	Marion
Frost .....	Pocahontas	Goffs .....	Ritchie
Frozen .....	Calhoun	Goldtown .....	Jackson
Fry .....	Kanawha	Good .....	Hampshire
Gad .....	Nicholas	Goodman .....	Mingo
Gaines .....	Upshur	Goodwill .....	Mercer
Gale .....	Upshur	Gordon .....	Boone
Gallagher .....	Kanawha	Gormanian .....	Grant
Gallipolis Ferry .....	Mason	Gould .....	Upshur
Galloway .....	Barbour	Grace .....	Roane
Gamoca .....	Fayette	Grafton .....	Taylor
Gandeeville .....	Roane	Graham Station .....	Mason
Ganotown .....	Berkeley	Grandview .....	Raleigh
Gapmills .....	Monroe	Grantsville .....	Calhoun
Gardner .....	Mercer	Grant Town .....	Marion
Garnet .....	Kanawha	Grape Island .....	Pleasants
Garretts Bend .....	Lincoln	Grassy .....	Wayne
Garrison .....	Boone	Grassy Meadows .....	Greenbrier
Gary .....	McDowell	Graydon .....	Fayette
Gasaway .....	Braxton	Great Cacapon .....	Morgan
Gates .....	Monroe	Green Bank .....	Pocahontas
Gatewood .....	Fayette	Greenberry .....	Kanawha
Gauley Bridge .....	Fayette	Green Bottom .....	Cabell
Gauley Mills .....	Webster	Greenbrier Springs .....	Summora
Gay .....	Jackson	Green Hill .....	Wetzel
Gazil .....	Kanawha	Greenland .....	Grant
Gem .....	Braxton	Green Spring .....	Hampshire
Geneva .....	Roane	Green Sulphur Springs .....	Summers
Genoa .....	Wayne	Greenview .....	Boone
Gerrardstown .....	Berkeley	Greenville .....	Monroe

Greenwood .....	Doddridge	Helvetia .....	Randolph
Greer .....	Monongalia	Hemlock .....	Upshur
Gregory .....	Braxton	Hemphill .....	McDowell
Griffithsville .....	Lincoln	Henderson .....	Mason
Grimms Landing .....	Mason	Hendricks .....	Tucker
Gulflight .....	Gilmer	Henlawson .....	Logan
Guthrie .....	Kanawha	Henning .....	Greenbrier
Guyan .....	Wyoming	Henrietta .....	Calhoun
(Guyandotte, Ind. Sta., Huntington.)		Henry .....	Grant
Gypsy .....	Harrison	Hensley .....	McDowell
Hacker Valley .....	Webster	Hepzibah .....	Harrison
Hager .....	Lincoln	Herbert .....	Wayne
Halcyon .....	Logan	Herndon .....	Wyoming
Hall .....	Barbour	Hernshaw .....	Kanawha
Hallburg .....	Clay	Herold .....	Braxton
Halltown .....	Jefferson	Hettie .....	Braxton
Hambleton .....	Tucker	Hetzel .....	Logan
Hamlet .....	Fayette	Hiawatha .....	Mercer
Hamlin .....	Lincoln	Hico .....	Fayette
Hammond .....	Marion	Higby .....	Roane
Handley .....	Kanawha	Higginsville .....	Hampshire
Hanging Rock .....	Hampshire	Highcoal .....	Boone
Hanna .....	Wood	Highland .....	Ritchie
Hannahdale .....	Ritchie	High View .....	Hampshire
Hanover .....	Wyoming	Hillsboro .....	Pocahontas
Hansford .....	Kanawha	Hilltop .....	Fayette
Hany .....	Wayne	Himler .....	Mingo
Harding .....	Randolph	Hinch .....	Mingo
Hardman .....	Gilmer	Hinton .....	Summers
Hardy .....	Mercer	Hoard .....	Monongalia
Harewood .....	Fayette	Hogsett .....	Mason
Harlin .....	Doddridge	Holcomb .....	Nicholas
Harman .....	Randolph	Holden .....	Logan
Harmony .....	Roane	Holidays Cove .....	Hancock
Harper .....	Raleigh	Holly .....	Braxton
Harpers Ferry .....	Jefferson	Holly Grove .....	Upshur
Harrison .....	Clay	Hollywood .....	Monroe
Harrisville .....	Ritchie	Holstead .....	Braxton
Hartford .....	Mason	Hominy Falls .....	Nicholas
Hartland .....	Clay	Honeydew .....	Fayette
Hartley .....	Ritchie	Hooks Mills .....	Hampshire
Harts .....	Lincoln	Hoover .....	Braxton
Harvey .....	Fayette	Horner .....	Lewis
Hastings .....	Wetzel	Horsepen .....	Mingo
Hatcher .....	Mercer	Horse Shoe Run .....	Preston
Hatfield .....	Mingo	Horton .....	Randolph
Havaco .....	McDowell	Hosterman .....	Pocahontas
Havana .....	Boone	Hotchkiss .....	Raleigh
Hawks Nest .....	Fayette	Hotcoal .....	Raleigh
Haywood .....	Harrison	Hoult .....	Marion
Hazel .....	Wetzel	Howard .....	Marshall
Hazelgreen .....	Ritchie	Howesville .....	Preston
Hazelton .....	Preston	Hoy .....	Hampshire
Headsville .....	Mineral	Hubbardstown .....	Wayne
Heaters .....	Braxton	Hudnall .....	Kanawha
Heatherman .....	Kanawha	Hudson .....	Preston
Hebron .....	Pleasants	Huff .....	Randolph
Hedgessville .....	Berkeley	Hughart .....	Greenbrier
Heights .....	Mason	Hugheston .....	Kanawha
Helens Run .....	Marion	Hughey .....	Logan
Heiser .....	Putnam	Humoco .....	Summers
Heimer .....	Mingo	Hundred .....	Wetzel

Hunt..... Kanawha  
 Huntersville..... Pocahontas  
 Huntington..... Cabell

## Stations.

Guyandotte (Ind.)  
 West Huntington.  
 No. 1.  
 No. 3.  
 No. 5.  
 No. 7.  
 No. 9.

Hur..... Calhoun  
 Hurricane..... Putnam  
 Hurst..... Lewis  
 Hutchinson..... Marion  
 Huttonsville..... Randolph  
 Hyer..... Braxton  
 Iaeger..... McDowell  
 Idamay..... Marion  
 Imperial..... Upshur  
 Independence..... Preston  
 Index..... Gilmer  
 Indian Mills..... Summers  
 Indore..... Clay  
 Industrial..... Harrison  
 Industry..... Calhoun  
 Ingleside..... Mercer  
 Ingo..... Lewis  
 Ingram Branch..... Fayette  
 Inkerman..... Hardy  
 Institute..... Kanawha  
 Intermont..... Hampshire  
 Interstate..... Harrison  
 Inwood..... Berkeley  
 Ira..... Clay  
 Ireland..... Lewis  
 Iris..... Ritchie  
 Irma..... Wirt  
 Iroquois..... Wyoming  
 Islandbranch..... Kanawha  
 Isom..... Logan  
 Itmann..... Wyoming  
 Iuka..... Tyler  
 Ivan..... Wirt  
 Ivanhoe..... Upshur  
 Ivaton..... Lincoln  
 Ivydale..... Clay  
 Jacksonburg..... Wetzel  
 Jacox..... Pocahontas  
 Janelew..... Lewis  
 Jarrolds Valley..... Raleigh  
 Javins..... Boone  
 Jeffery..... Boone  
 Jemand..... Wyoming  
 Jenkinjones..... McDowell  
 Jenky..... Fayette  
 Jennings..... Braxton  
 Jenningson..... Tucker  
 Jesse..... Wyoming  
 Jettsville..... Greenbrier  
 Job..... Randolph

Jochin..... Kanawha  
 Jodie..... Fayette  
 Johnson..... Barbour  
 Joker..... Calhoun  
 Jones Springs..... Berkeley  
 Joppa..... Braxton  
 Jordanrun..... Grant  
 Josephs Mills..... Tyler  
 Judson..... Summers  
 Judyton..... Greenbrier  
 Julia..... Greenbrier  
 Julian..... Boone  
 Jumping Branch..... Summers  
 Juna..... Ritchie  
 Junction..... Hampshire  
 Junior..... Barbour  
 Junta..... Summers  
 Justice..... Mingo  
 Juverna..... McDowell  
 Kabletown..... Jefferson  
 Kanawha Falls..... Fayette  
 Kanawha Head..... Upshur  
 Kanawha Station..... Wood  
 Kason..... Barbour  
 Kausooth..... Marshall  
 Kayford..... Kanawha  
 Kay Moor..... Fayette  
 Kearneysville..... Jefferson  
 Kedron..... Upshur  
 Keenan..... Monroe  
 Keeneys Creek..... Fayette  
 Kegley..... Mercer  
 Kemper..... Lewis  
 Kempton..... Preston  
 Kendalia..... Kanawha  
 Kenna..... Jackson  
 Kenova..... Wayne  
 Kontuck..... Jackson  
 Kerens..... Randolph  
 Kermit..... Mingo  
 Keslers Cross Lanes..... Nicholas  
 Kessel..... Hardy  
 Kester..... Roane  
 Ketterman..... Grant  
 Kettle..... Roane  
 Key..... Pendleton  
 Keyrook..... Wyoming  
 Keyser..... Mineral  
 Keystone..... McDowell  
 Kinahsville..... Wayne  
 Kieffer..... Greenbrier  
 Killarney..... Raleigh  
 Kilsyth..... Fayette  
 Kimball..... McDowell  
 Kimberly..... Fayette  
 Kincaid..... Fayette  
 Kinoheloe..... Harrison  
 Kingmont..... Marion  
 Kingston..... Fayette  
 Kingsville..... Randolph  
 Kingwood..... Preston  
 Kipling..... Greenbrier

Kirby.....	Hampshire	Liberty.....	Putnam
Kirkwood.....	Nicholas	Lick Creek.....	Summers
Kistler.....	Logan	Lillian.....	Barbour
Kitchen.....	Logan	Lick Fork.....	Fayette
Kleenkoal.....	Logan	Lilly.....	Summers
Kline.....	Pendleton	Lillybrook.....	Raleigh
Knapp.....	Braxton	Lima.....	Tyler
Knob Fork.....	Wetzel	Linden.....	Roane
Knobs.....	Monroe	Lindsey.....	Mingo
Kodol.....	Wetzel	Lindside.....	Monroe
Kovan.....	Webster	Link.....	Tyler
Kyger.....	Roane	Linn.....	Gilmer
Kyle.....	McDowell	Linwood.....	Pocahontas
Lahmansville.....	Grant	Little Birch.....	Braxton
Laing.....	Kanawha	Little Falls.....	Monongalia
Lake.....	Logan	Little Otter.....	Braxton
Lanark.....	Raleigh	Littleton.....	Wetzel
Landes.....	Grant	Liverpool.....	Jackson
Landgraff.....	McDowell	Livingston.....	Kanawha
Landisburg.....	Fayette	Lizemores.....	Clay
Laneville.....	Tucker	Lloydsville.....	Braxton
Lanham.....	Putnam	Lobelia.....	Pocahontas
Lansing.....	Fayette	Lochgelly.....	Fayette
Lants.....	Barbour	Lockbridge.....	Summers
Largent.....	Morgan	Lockwood.....	Nicholas
Lashmeet.....	Mercer	Locust.....	Pocahontas
Latrobe.....	Logan	Logan.....	Logan
Laurelbranch.....	Monroe	London.....	Kanawha
Laurel Creek.....	Fayette	Lone Cedar.....	Jackson
Laurel Dale.....	Mineral	Long.....	Randolph
Lavalette.....	Wayne	Longacre.....	Fayette
Lawford.....	Ritchie	Long Branch.....	Fayette
Lawn.....	Greenbrier	Longpole.....	McDowell
Lawton.....	Fayette	Long Reach.....	Tyler
Layland.....	Fayette	Long Run.....	Doddridge
Leander.....	Fayette	Lookout.....	Fayette
Leckie.....	McDowell	Loom.....	Hampshire
Lee Bell.....	Randolph	Looneyville.....	Roane
Leewood.....	Kanawha	Lorado.....	Logan
Left Hand.....	Roane	Lorents.....	Upshur
Legg.....	Kanawha	Loeie.....	Calhoun
Lego.....	Raleigh	Lost City.....	Hardy
Lehew.....	Hampshire	Lost Creek.....	Harrison
Leivasy.....	Nicholas	Lost River.....	Hardy
Lenore.....	Mingo	Loudenville.....	Marshall
Leo.....	Roane	Lough.....	Ritchie
Leon.....	Mason	Loveridge.....	Greenbrier
Leonard.....	Greenbrier	Lowe.....	Mercer
Leopold.....	Doddridge	Lowell.....	Summers
Lerona.....	Mercer	Lowgap.....	Boone
Le Roy.....	Jackson	Lowsville.....	Monongalia
Lesage.....	Cabell	Lucas.....	Fayette
Lester.....	Raleigh	Lumberport.....	Harrison
Letart.....	Mason	Lundale.....	Logan
Letherbark.....	Calhoun	Lyburn.....	Logan
Letter Gap.....	Gilmer	McAlpin.....	Raleigh
Levels.....	Hampshire	McCauley.....	Hardy
Levi.....	Braxton	McCausland.....	Mason
Lewis.....	Harrison	McClungs.....	Greenbrier
Lewisburg.....	Greenbrier	McComas.....	Mercer
Lewiston.....	Kanawha	McCorkle.....	Lincoln
Lex.....	McDowell		

McCreery .....	Raleigh	Maxwell .....	Pleasants
McDowell .....	McDowell	Maxwelton .....	Greenbrier
McGraws .....	Wyoming	Maybourn .....	McDowell
McKendree .....	Fayette	Maynard .....	Lincoln
McMechen .....	Marshall	Maynor .....	Raleigh
McNeill .....	Hardy	Maysel .....	Clay
McWhorter .....	Harrison	Maysville .....	Grant
Maben .....	Wyoming	Meador .....	Mingo
Mabie .....	Randolph	Meadow Bluff .....	Greenbrier
Mabscott .....	Raleigh	Meadowbrook .....	Harrison
Macdonald .....	Fayette	Meadow Creek .....	Summers
Mace .....	Pocahontas	Meadowdale .....	Jackson
Macfarlan .....	Ritchie	Meadville .....	Tyler
Macksville .....	Pendleton	Medley .....	Grant
Macneer .....	Logan	Meeker .....	Tyler
Madison .....	Boone	Mellin .....	Ritchie
Maggie .....	Mason	Mercers Bottom .....	Mason
Magnolia .....	Morgan	Meriden .....	Barbour
Mahan .....	Fayette	Merideth .....	Wayne
Maher .....	Mingo	Merrimac .....	Mingo
Mahone .....	Ritchie	Matalton .....	Raleigh
Maitland .....	McDowell	Metz .....	Marion
Majhay .....	Greenbrier	Miami .....	Kanawha
Malden .....	Kanawha	Micco .....	Logan
Mallory .....	Logan	Middlebourne .....	Tyler
Mamie .....	Clay	Middle Fork .....	Kanawha
Mammoth .....	Kanawha	Middleton .....	Marion
Man .....	Logan	Midkiff .....	Lincoln
Manatus .....	Raleigh	Midway .....	Putnam
Manayka .....	Harrison	Milam .....	Hardy
Manbar .....	Logan	Milburn .....	Fayette
Mandeville .....	Summers	MMetus .....	Doddridge
Manheim .....	Preston	Millbrook .....	Hampshire
Manila .....	Boone	Mill Creek .....	Randolph
Mannerling .....	Mercer	Miller .....	Fayette
Mannington .....	Marion	Mill Point .....	Pocahontas
Maplewood .....	Fayette	Millstone .....	Calhoun
Marcus .....	Webster	Millville .....	Jefferson
Marfork .....	Raleigh	Millwood .....	Jackson
Marie .....	Summers	Milo .....	Calhoun
Marigold .....	Lincoln	Milroy .....	Braxton
Marlinton .....	Pocahontas	Milton .....	Cabell
Marmet .....	Kanawha	Minden .....	Fayette
Marpleton .....	Braxton	Mineralwells .....	Wood
Marquess .....	Preston	Minerva .....	Lincoln
Marshes .....	Raleigh	Mingo .....	Randolph
Martha .....	Cabell	Minnehaha Springs .....	Pocahontas
Martin .....	Grant	Minnie .....	Wetzel
Marting .....	Fayette	Minnora .....	Calhoun
Martinsburg .....	Berkeley	Mitchell .....	Pendleton
Marvel .....	Fayette	Moatsville .....	Barbour
Marytown .....	McDowell	Mobley .....	Wetzel
Mason .....	Mason	Modoc .....	Greenbrier
Mason Town .....	Preston	Mohawk .....	McDowell
Masonville .....	Grant	Mole Hill .....	Ritchie
Matewan .....	Mingo	Mona .....	Monongalia
Mathins .....	Hardy	Monaville .....	Logan
Matoaka .....	Mercer	Monitor .....	Monroe
Mattie .....	Roane	Monongah .....	Marion
Maud .....	Wetzel	(Branch of Fairmont.)	
Mazine .....	Boone	Montana Mines .....	Marion
		Montezuma .....	Mercer



Montcoal..... Raleigh  
 Monterville..... Randolph  
 Montgomery..... Fayette  
 Montrose..... Randolph  
 Moore..... Tucker  
 Moorefield..... Hardy  
 Mooresville..... Monongalia  
 Morgansville..... Doddridge  
 Morgantown..... Monongalia

Station.  
 No. 1.

Morris..... Nicholas  
 Morrisvale..... Boone  
 Moss..... Gilmer  
 Moundsville..... Marshall  
 Mountain Cove..... Fayette  
 Mount Carbon..... Fayette  
 Mount Clare..... Harrison  
 Mount Hope..... Fayette  
 Mountjoel..... Pendleton  
 Mount Lick..... Pocahontas  
 Mount Lookout..... Nicholas  
 Mount Nebo..... Nicholas  
 Mount Storm..... Grant  
 Mount Tell..... Jackson  
 Mountview..... Summers  
 Mount Zion..... Calhoun  
 Mouth of Seneca..... Pendleton  
 Mud..... Lincoln  
 Muddlety..... Nicholas  
 Mudfork..... Calhoun  
 Mullens..... Wyoming  
 Mulvane..... Fayette  
 Munday..... Wirt  
 Murraysville..... Jackson  
 Myra..... Lincoln  
 Myrtle..... Mingo  
 Nabob..... Kanawha  
 Nallen..... Fayette  
 Napier..... Braxton  
 Nat..... Mason  
 Naugatuck..... Mingo  
 Nebo..... Clay  
 Needmore..... Hardy  
 Nemours..... Mercer  
 Nicola..... Greenbrier  
 Neponset..... Summers  
 Nero..... Hampshire  
 Nesco..... Raleigh  
 Nestorville..... Barbour  
 Nethken..... Mineral  
 Nettie..... Nicholas  
 New..... Raleigh  
 Newark..... Wirt  
 Newburg..... Preston  
 Newcreek..... Mineral  
 New Cumberland..... Hancock  
 Newdale..... Wetzel  
 Newell..... Hancock  
 New England..... Wood  
 Newford..... Clay  
 Newfound..... Wyoming

Newhall..... McDowell  
 New Haven..... Mason  
 Newlonton..... Upshur  
 Newlyn..... Fayette  
 New Martinsville..... Wetzel  
 New Milton..... Doddridge  
 New Thacker..... Mingo  
 Newton..... Roane  
 Newville..... Braxton  
 Nida..... Pocahontas  
 Nile..... Nicholas  
 Nitro..... Putnam  
 Nobe..... Calhoun  
 Nod..... Nicholas  
 Nolan..... Mingo  
 Normantown..... Gilmer  
 Northfork..... McDowell  
 North Mountain..... Berkeley  
 Northriver Mills..... Hampshire  
 North Spring..... Wyoming  
 Notomine..... Kanawha  
 Nottingham..... Pocahontas  
 Nuss..... Marshall  
 Nuttallburg..... Fayette  
 Nutter Fort..... Harrison  
 Nutterville..... Greenbrier  
 Oak Hill..... Fayette  
 Oakland..... Morgan  
 Oakmont..... Mineral  
 Oakvale..... Mercer  
 Obrion..... Clay  
 Oceana..... Wyoming  
 Ocean Mine..... Harrison  
 Odd..... Raleigh  
 Odell..... Kanawha  
 Odessa..... Clay  
 Ohley..... Kanawha  
 Ojay..... Logan  
 Oks..... Calhoun  
 Okeefe..... Mingo  
 Okonoko..... Hampshire  
 Olcott..... Kanawha  
 Old Fields..... Hardy  
 Omar..... Logan  
 Omps..... Morgan  
 Ona..... Cabell  
 Onego..... Pendleton  
 Oney Gap..... Mercer  
 Onoto..... Pocahontas  
 Opekiala..... Monongalia  
 Orange..... Boone  
 Orchard..... Monroe  
 Organ Cave..... Greenbrier  
 Orlando..... Lewis  
 Orleans Cross Roads..... Morgan  
 Orma..... Calhoun  
 Orndoff..... Webster  
 Orton..... Gilmer  
 Osbornes Mills..... Roane  
 Oscar..... Greenbrier  
 Osceola..... Randolph  
 Osie..... Clay

Oswald.....	Raleigh	Pipestem.....	Summers
Otaego.....	Wyoming	Pisgah.....	Preston
Ottawa.....	Boone	Pitbranch.....	Logan
Otto.....	Roane	Pittman.....	Fayette
Owings.....	Harrison	Pleasant Dale.....	Hampshire
Oxford.....	Ritchie	Pleasants.....	Pleasants
Oxley.....	Raleigh	Pliny.....	Putnam
Packs Ferry.....	Summers	Plum Orchard.....	Jackson
Pad.....	Roane	Plus.....	Kanawha
Paden City.....	Wetzel	Pluto.....	Raleigh
Page.....	Fayette	Plymouth.....	Putnam
Pageton.....	McDowell	Poca.....	Putnam
Palermo.....	Lincoln	Pocotaligo.....	Kanawha
Palestine.....	Wirt	Poe.....	Nicholas
Palmer.....	Braxton	Point Pleasant.....	Mason
Pansy.....	Grant	Points.....	Hampshire
Panther.....	McDowell	Polemic.....	Braxton
Paradise.....	Putnam	Pond.....	Boone
Parkersburg.....	Wood	Pond Gap.....	Kanawha
	Branch Post Office,	Pondlick.....	Mason
	Warthmoore,	Pool.....	Nicholas
	Station,	Porters Falls.....	Wetzel
	No. 1.	Portersville.....	Lincoln
Parsons.....	Tucker	Porterwood.....	Tucker
Pattersons Creek.....	Mineral	Potomao Manor.....	Mineral
Patton.....	Greenbrier	Posey.....	Raleigh
Paw Paw.....	Morgan	Powellton.....	Fayette
Pax.....	Fayette	Powhatan.....	McDowell
Paxton.....	Clay	Poynette.....	Pleasants
Paynesville.....	McDowell	Pratt.....	Kanawha
Peach Creek.....	Logan	Premier.....	McDowell
Pear.....	Raleigh	Price.....	Lincoln
Pecks Mill.....	Logan	Price Hill.....	Raleigh
Pedro.....	Monroe	Priehard.....	Wayne
Pemberton.....	Raleigh	Pride.....	Mercer
Pence Springs.....	Summers	Priestley.....	Lincoln
Pennsboro.....	Ritchie	Prince.....	Fayette
Pentress.....	Monongalia	Princeton.....	Mercer
Perkins.....	Gilmer	Princewick.....	Raleigh
Perry.....	Hardy	Prociuous.....	Clay
Perwinger.....	Nicholas	Proctor.....	Wetzel
Peru.....	Hardy	Progress.....	Braxton
Petersburg.....	Grant	Prosperity.....	Raleigh
Peterstown.....	Monroe	Prudence.....	Fayette
Petroleum.....	Ritchie	Pughtown.....	Hancock
Petry.....	Mercer	Pullman.....	Ritchie
Peytona.....	Boone	Purgitaville.....	Hampshire
Philippi.....	Barbour	Putney.....	Kanawha
Philosh.....	Putnam	Quaker.....	Wayne
Pickaway.....	Monroe	Queens.....	Upshur
Pickens.....	Randolph	Queen Shoals.....	Clay
Picksbin.....	Raleigh	Queens Ridge.....	Wayne
Piedmont.....	Mineral	Quick.....	Kanawha
Pierce.....	Tucker	Quincy.....	Kanawha
Pigeon.....	Roane	Quinnimont.....	Fayette
Pike.....	Ritchie	Racine.....	Boone
Pinchton.....	Kanawha	Racket.....	Ritchie
Pine Grove.....	Wetzel	Rada.....	Hampshire
Pineknob.....	Raleigh	Radnor.....	Wayne
Pineville.....	Wyoming	Ragland.....	Mingo
Piney.....	Wetzel	Rainelle.....	Greenbrier
Pink.....	Calhoun	Raleigh.....	Raleigh

Ramage.....	Boone	Rocksdale.....	Calhoun
Ramp.....	Summers	Rockview.....	Wyoming
Ramsey.....	Fayette	Roderfield.....	McDowell
Rand.....	Kanawha	Romance.....	Jackson
Ranger.....	Lincoln	Romney.....	Hampshire
Raneon.....	Jefferson	Romont.....	Fayette
Raven Rock.....	Pleasants	Ronceverte.....	Greenbrier
Ravens Eye.....	Fayette	Ronda.....	Kanawha
Ravenswood.....	Jackson	Roneys Point.....	Ohio
Rawl.....	Mingo	Rorer.....	Greenbrier
Raymond City.....	Putnam	Rosbys Rock.....	Marshall
Raywood.....	Pocahontas	Rosebud.....	Harrison
Reader.....	Wetzel	Rosedale.....	Braxton
Rector.....	Lincoln	Rosemont.....	Taylor
Redbird.....	Raleigh	Rose Siding.....	Mingo
Redcreek.....	Tucker	Rovina.....	Kanawha
Red House.....	Putnam	Ross.....	Wetzel
Red Jacket.....	Mingo	Rossmore.....	Logan
Red Rock.....	Upshur	Rough Run.....	Grant
Red Spring.....	Fayette	Rowlesburg.....	Preston
Redstar.....	Fayette	Rozalia.....	Monroe
Red Sulphur Springs.....	Monroe	Roy.....	Wayne
Reedsville.....	Preston	Royal.....	Raleigh
Reedy.....	Roane	Ruckman.....	Hampshire
Reeses Mill.....	Mineral	Ruddle.....	Pendleton
Removal.....	Webster	Runa.....	Nicholas
Renick.....	Greenbrier	Rupert.....	Greenbrier
Renicks Valley.....	Greenbrier	Rush Run.....	Fayette
Replete.....	Webster	Russelldale.....	Mineral
Revel.....	Gilmer	Russellville.....	Fayette
Revere.....	Gilmer	Russet.....	Calhoun
Rexrode.....	Pendleton	Rutherford.....	Ritchie
Rhodell.....	Raleigh	Rutledge.....	Kanawha
Richard.....	Monongalia	Ryan.....	Roane
Richardson.....	Calhoun	Sabraton.....	Monongalia
Richlands.....	Greenbrier	Sage.....	Upshur
Richwood.....	Nicholas	Saint Albans.....	Kanawha
Ridge.....	Morgan	Saint Clara.....	Doddridge
Ridgeley.....	Mineral	Saint George.....	Tucker
Ridgeville.....	Mineral	Saint Marys.....	Pleasants
Ridgeway.....	Berkeley	Salem.....	Harrison
Rifle.....	Braxton	Saltpetre.....	Wayne
Riley.....	Raleigh	Salt Rock.....	Cabell
Rimel.....	Pocahontas	Salt Sulphur Springs.....	Monroe
Rinehart.....	Harrison	Samp.....	Webster
Rio.....	Hampshire	Sancho.....	Tyler
Ripley.....	Jackson	Sand Creek.....	Lincoln
Rippon.....	Jefferson	Sand Fork.....	Gilmer
Riverside.....	Kanawha	Sandrun.....	Upshur
Riverton.....	Pendleton	Sandstone.....	Summers
Riverview.....	Kanawha	Sandyville.....	Jackson
Rivesville.....	Marion	Sanger.....	Fayette
Roanoke.....	Lewis	Sanoma.....	Wirt
Robertburg.....	Putnam	Santifee.....	Summers
Robinette.....	Logan	Sarton.....	Monroe
Robson.....	Fayette	Sattes.....	Kanawha
Rock.....	Mercer	Sauleville.....	Wyoming
Rockbottom.....	Boone	Saxman.....	Nicholas
Rock Camp.....	Monroe	Saxon.....	Raleigh
Rock Castle.....	Jackson	Scarbro.....	Fayette
Rock Cave.....	Upshur	Soary.....	Putnam
Rockoak.....	Hardy	Scherr.....	Grant
Rockport.....	Wood	Scottdale.....	Marion

Scott Depot.....	Putnam	Smithton.....	Doddridge
Secoma.....	Summers	Smithville.....	Ritchie
Secondcreek.....	Monroe	Smoot.....	Greenbrier
Sector.....	Hampshire	Snow Hill.....	Nicholas
Sedan.....	Hampshire	Sod.....	Lincoln
Seabert.....	Pocahontas	Sophia.....	Raleigh
Selbyville.....	Upshur	South Branch.....	Hampshire
Seminole.....	Summers	South Charleston.....	Kanawha
Servia.....	Braxton	Southside.....	Mason
Seth.....	Boone	Sovereign.....	Logan
Sewell.....	Fayette	Spangler.....	Randolph
Sewell Valley.....	Greenbrier	Spanishburg.....	Mercer
Shady Springs.....	Raleigh	Sparks.....	Nicholas
Shafer.....	Tucker	Spears.....	Lincoln
Shanghai.....	Berkeley	Spencer.....	Roane
Shanks.....	Hampshire	Spice.....	Pocahontas
Sharon.....	Kanawha	Spilman.....	Mason
Sharples.....	Logan	Sprague.....	Raleigh
Shaw.....	Mineral	Sprigg.....	Mingo
Shenandoah Junction.....	Jefferson	Spring Creek.....	Greenbrier
Shepherdstown.....	Jefferson	Spring Dale.....	Fayette
Sheridan.....	Lincoln	Springfield.....	Hampshire
Sherman.....	Jackson	Springgap.....	Hampshire
Sherrard.....	Marshall	Spring Hill.....	Kanawha
Sherwood.....	Doddridge	Springton.....	Mercer
Shinnston.....	Harrison	Spruce.....	Pocahontas
Shirley.....	Tyler	Spurlockville.....	Lincoln
Shively.....	Logan	Stanaford.....	Raleigh
Shoals.....	Wayne	Standard.....	Kanawha
Shock.....	Gilmer	Star City.....	Monongalia
Short Creek.....	Brooke	Stark.....	Boone
Shrewsbury.....	Kanawha	Staten.....	Calhoun
Sias.....	Lincoln	Statts Mills.....	Jackson
Sidney.....	Wayne	Sterling.....	Boone
Sigman.....	Putnam	Stiltner.....	Wayne
Silica.....	Randolph	Stinson.....	Calhoun
Silush.....	Boone	Stoffel.....	Kanawha
Silver Hill.....	Wetzel	Stollings.....	Logan
Silverton.....	Jackson	Stone Branch.....	Logan
Simoda.....	Pendleton	Stone Cliff.....	Fayette
Simon.....	Wyoming	Stonecoal.....	Wayne
Simpson.....	Taylor	Stonewall.....	Raleigh
Sincerity.....	Wetzel	Stony Bottom.....	Pocahontas
Sinks Grove.....	Monroe	Stotesbury.....	Raleigh
Sissonville.....	Kanawha	Stotlers Cross Roads.....	Morgan
Sistersville.....	Tyler	Stouts Mills.....	Gilmer
Six.....	McDowell	Stover.....	Raleigh
Skelton.....	Raleigh	Stow.....	Logan
Skull Run.....	Jackson	Strange Creek.....	Braxton
Skyles.....	Webster	Streby.....	Grant
Slab.....	Ritchie	Streeter.....	Summers
Slab Fork.....	Raleigh	Strouds.....	Webster
Slagle.....	Logan	Stumptown.....	Gilmer
Slanosville.....	Hampshire	Sturgison.....	Monongalia
Slate.....	Wood	Suck Creek.....	Summers
Slatyfork.....	Pocahontas	Sue.....	Greenbrier
Sleepy Creek.....	Morgan	Sugar Grove.....	Pendleton
Sleith.....	Braxton	Sugar Valley.....	Pleasants
Smith.....	Lincoln	Sullivan.....	Raleigh
Smithers.....	Fayette	Sully.....	Randolph
Smithfield.....	Wetzel	Summerlee.....	Fayette
		Summersville.....	Nicholas

Summit Point.....	Jefferson	Triplett.....	Roane
Sun.....	Fayette	Trout.....	Greenbrier
Sun Hill.....	Wyoming	Troy.....	Gilmer
Sunlight.....	Greenbrier	True.....	Summers
Superior.....	McDowell	Tunnelton.....	Preston
Supply.....	Braxton	Turtle Creek.....	Boone
Surveyor.....	Raleigh	Twin Branch.....	McDowell
Sutton.....	Braxton	Twin Mountain.....	Grant
Swandale.....	Clay	Uffington.....	Monongalia
Sweetland.....	Lincoln	Uler.....	Roane
Sweetsprings.....	Monroe	Uneda.....	Boone
Swiss.....	Nicholas	Ungers Store.....	Morgan
Switchback.....	McDowell	Unie.....	Wetzel
Switzer.....	Logan	Union.....	Monroe
Sycamore.....	Calhoun	Unionridge.....	Cabell
Sylvia.....	Raleigh	Uniontown.....	Wetzel
Tabler.....	Berkeley	Uno.....	Wyoming
Tablerook.....	Raleigh	Unus.....	Greenbrier
Tad.....	Kanawha	Upperglade.....	Webster
Tagus.....	Braxton	Upper Tract.....	Pendleton
Talcott.....	Summers	Urland.....	Mingo
Tallmansville.....	Upshur	Vadia.....	Lewis
Tamroy.....	Raleigh	Vago.....	Greenbrier
Tams.....	Raleigh	Vale.....	Greenbrier
Tango.....	Lincoln	Valley Bend.....	Randolph
Tanner.....	Gilmer	Valleyfork.....	Clay
Tapia.....	Logan	Valley Grove.....	Ohio
Tariff.....	Roane	Valley Head.....	Randolph
Taylor.....	Preston	Valley Heights.....	Summers
Teays.....	Putnam	Valley Point.....	Preston
Tenmile.....	Upshur	Valls creek.....	McDowell
Terra Alta.....	Preston	Vanderlip.....	Hampshire
Terry.....	Raleigh	Vanetta.....	Fayette
Tesla.....	Braxton	Vanvoorhis.....	Monongalia
Teter.....	Upshur	Vanwood.....	Raleigh
Teterton.....	Pendleton	Varney.....	Mingo
Thacker.....	Mingo	Vaughan.....	Nicholas
Thacker Mines.....	Mingo	Vegan.....	Upshur
Thayer.....	Fayette	Verner.....	Logan
Thomas.....	Tucker	Vernon.....	Braxton
Thorn ton.....	Taylor	Viscova.....	Raleigh
Thornwood.....	Pocahontas	Vicars.....	Roane
Thorpe.....	McDowell	Victor.....	Fayette
Three Churches.....	Hampshire	Vienna.....	Wood
Three Mile.....	Kanawha	Villa.....	Kanawha
Thurmond.....	Fayette	Vinton.....	Nicholas
Tincher.....	Greenbrier	Viola.....	Marshall
Tioga.....	Nicholas	Virginville.....	Brooke
Tippler.....	Fayette	Viropa.....	Harrison
Tipton.....	Nicholas	Virian.....	McDowell
Toll Gate.....	Ritchie	Volga.....	Barbour
Toney.....	Lincoln	Vulcan.....	Mingo
Toneyfork.....	Wyoming	Wadestown.....	Monongalia
Tophet.....	Summers	Waggy.....	Nicholas
Tornado.....	Kanawha	Wainville.....	Webster
Trackfork.....	Kanawha	Waiteville.....	Monroe
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