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# THE CITIZEN.

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

The Citizen is Growing Rapidly. Let Your Business Keep Pace With it By Advertising.

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK

Employers' Liability Act Unconstitutional—Thaw Case up Again—Famous Paper Sold.

The second trial of Harry K. Thaw, who killed Stanford White, one of the leading architects of the world, in New York nearly two years ago, began in New York Monday. Several days will be spent in getting a jury. The case is one of the rottenest in American history, and it seems to be a question of whether a man with money enough can get off after a shooting. White was so bad that no one is sorry for his death, but Thaw is as bad. Thaw's lawyers will plead that he is insane, tho probably no one thinks he is any more insane than other bad men.

The agitation against several southern states which are said to have been treating immigrants unfairly has been growing, and it is now likely that some foreign countries will warn their inhabitants not to go to those states.

The second of the trials over the murder of Ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, who was killed by sympathizers of the Western Federation of Miners because he had worked to stop lawlessness and murder carried on in the name of the miners' union, has ended in the acquittal of George A. Pettibone, who was accused of planning the murder. The guilt of the Federation has been pretty clearly shown in the trial, but the charges against individual officers have not been legally proven.

A street car strike in Muncie, Ind., has tied up all the street cars in that city, and led to a good deal of violence. There have been several riots, and police have fired on the mobs more than once. Just now the worst seems to be over, and cars are beginning to run regularly.

The business situation has been getting better and better, and last Thursday the Bank of England, the most powerful in the world decided that things were in good enough shape so that it could reduce its rate of discount, which had been raised to protect its cash. This is the best possible proof that leading business men think the worst is over, and that there is little more danger. The shortness of the panic proves what The Citizen has said all along, that it was not caused by the President bringing about unfavorable conditions, but by a set of men in Wall street, some of whom were merely gamblers, but some of whom brought on the trouble to try to give Roosevelt a bad reputation.

The President has written a letter to the Secretary of the Navy severely criticizing Admiral Brownson for resigning because he could not run the whole navy. The country at large seems to have decided that the President is right in the matter, and there is little chance that his enemies in Congress can hurt him at all by taking the case up.

There is danger of a great strike in the cotton mills of New England. The mill owners and the laborers have got into a dispute over wages, and it is likely that 200,000 people may strike.

About a year ago William E. Corey, president of the steel trust, and one of the leading business men of the world, got a divorce from the wife who had helped him work up from the bottom, and married a pretty actress, with a bad reputation. He thought his wife did not have enough "style," and she could not go into "society." Now he has found that "society" will not let his pretty actress in, and he has also found that his old, plain wife, was a good deal better to get along with, and he has begun to try to get her back. It is unnecessary to say anything about the morals of such a performance.

Another plot has been discovered in Russia. This time it is a conspiracy to murder the mother of the Czar. She is one of those who believes in the old fashioned ways, and thinks the Czar ought to rule without any regard to the wishes of the people, and the plotters thought that if she were killed it might be easier to induce him to give them some freedom.

The United States Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional the "Employers' Liability Act," a law which was intended to make a railroad or other corporation engaged in interstate commerce responsible for

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## KENTUCKY'S SHAME GROWS

Tobacco Situation Worse—Sale at Winchester Falls Through—Violence on the Increase.

Kentucky's disgrace, as the lawlessness in the tobacco districts is being called all over the United States, has grown much worse in the last week. All the favorable things have disappeared, and it now looks as if the fight for the preservation of the law would be a long and hard one, and as if the burning of barns and outrages of all kinds might spread to the Blue Grass districts.

The first thing to happen was a raid on Russellville, in which a mob of about a hundred night riders did damage amounting to about \$100,000, much of it to innocent poor men, whose homes happened to be near enough the tobacco houses to catch from them. One man who thought his horse was being burned up in a stable was shot when he went to look after it, and another who looked out to see what was up was shot in the face. There was one other man shot.

There was no fear of another raid at Russellville, for there was nothing else to burn, so the governor did not order any troops there. He issued a statement in which he said that he believed the raid was a conspiracy to intimidate the men who at that time were investigating the Hopkinsville case, and declared that nothing would turn him from his duty, and that the law would be enforced with all the power he had. He also offered a reward of \$500 for information about any plans for a raid, and will have troops on hand before hand if he gets a chance.

At Hopkinsville there is some chance that the law will be enforced. Two arrests were made, and a trial will soon be held, but there does not seem much chance of conviction. The whole community from which the riders came seems to be in terror of them, and few will tell what they know. On the other hand, the riders themselves are in terror of the law, and many of them are leaving the country.

The buyer of the tobacco trust and the men at Winchester were unable to reach any agreement. The buyer spent three days in looking over the tobacco there, and finally offered the Burley Tobacco Society twelve cents a pound for ten thousand hogsheads. The offer was refused, the society demanding fifteen cents. The society issued a statement declaring the American Tobacco Company to be the enemy of the growers and announcing its intention of proceeding against it in the courts.

The governor called another conference, but so far it has not done anything. The Dark Burley men announced that they will have the backing of Tennessee banks that will carry them thru another year even if the Kentucky banks will not advance them any more money.

Following this the disorder spread, and "peaceful" armies began operating in new fields. Attacks were feared at several points, and preparations were made for raids which did not come. At Hopkinsville a galling gun was stationed in the public square, and guards were thrown out as if there were a hostile army near. Guards were also out at different times at Lebanon, at Maysville on two nights, and at other places. A big prize house at Augusta was burned after a visit by a "peaceful" army. It was even said that letters had been sent to Attorney General Breathitt, threatening to kill him if he did not stop his prosecutions of the lawbreakers.

Raids have been made in Bath and Fleming Counties and considerable damage has been done. There is great alarm at Lexington and Mt. Sterling, and it is likely that troops will be called for those places to guard the warehouses.

The whole country is waking up to the disgrace of the state. The members of the Society of Equity in other states are becoming ashamed of being connected with a body which will allow its members to do such things, and there is a strong movement to break away from it if it does not throw out the night riding members. The governor is doing all he can, and his message to the legislature deals strongly with the matter, but it will take a good deal of help from the people of the state to save it from further disgrace.

## WHY SOME MEN ARE POOR.

There are a good many poor men everywhere, and in these parts there are more than usual. Partly this is because of poor land and bad roads, but in a good many cases the man would be less poor if he went at things a little differently. This editorial is for that man; the one that has a chance to get better off just by helping himself.

Money simply stands for so much work. A dollar means that some one has done a day's work, and it will buy a day's work from some one else. When a man makes more than a dollar a day it is because he can use his head, but it comes from work, all the same. So if a man is well off it means that he has got that much work done and laid by that he can use when he needs it. And every days work a man does makes him just that much richer.

Another thing: days a man does not work leave him behind. He eats up part of what he's earned before, and gets no further ahead. He loses what he might have earned—a day's sitting still costs him at least a dollar. There are lots of men that can't afford to buy shoes for their children this winter that have wasted a good many dollars sitting still. In lots of places where the land is good and crops are better, men work all day, six days a week, and that counts for almost as much as the good soil.

There is not always a chance to earn money, but there is always a chance to make wealth. A day's work fixing up a house or stable make the owner that much richer, even if he hasn't got a cent more, and it will show up in cash sometime. And if every man watched his minutes as carefully as he does his nickels, the mountains would be a lot richer soon. Try it, if you are a poor man.

## POWERS KEPT IN JAIL

Judge Refuses Bail Tho Only Two Out of Twelve Jurors Voted for Conviction—Next Trial July 6.

The Powers jury, as was predicted by The Citizen, disagreed and was discharged on Saturday, after being out since nine o'clock on Thursday morning. The jury reported to the judge that ten were for acquittal and only two for conviction, and it was learned later that one of those two offered to change over if the other would. So, practically, there was only one out of twelve that thought the evidence strong enough to convict. After the jury was discharged the ten men crowded around Powers, shaking his hands and wishing him good luck, and two were so affected that tears streamed down their faces.

Every fair minded man who had watched the trial expected that after the disagreement the judge would admit Powers to bail, as was done with Judge Hargis and Ed Callahan in a similar case, but he refused to do so. Powers' lawyers then moved that the new trial be set for hearing in ten days, but the court set it for July 6. So, unless some higher judge interferes, Powers must stay in jail that much longer.

This is the close of the fourth trial of Powers, and his case is already one of the most celebrated in the world. The whole state of Kentucky is on trial as well as Powers, and it has yet to be proven that a man can get justice from his political rivals here. The rest of the world believes that there has been nothing else than a political persecution carried on against Powers. It will take a fair trial and fair treatment of him in every way to finally restore the state's good name.

A movement has been started thru-out the state for a pardon for Powers. His lawyers have petitioned the governor, and many other people have joined with them. The governor says that he cannot give any attention to a subject so important while the legislature is in session. This will make it so late before a pardon could be given, that most of the best friends of the persecuted man now wish him to have another trial, and be fully vindicated.

## PRAISES BERE A BRICK

Richmond, Ky., Dec. 19, 1907. Mr. T. J. Osborne, Berea, Ky.

Dear Sir:— Agreeable with request contained in yours of December 16th I enclose herewith Kellogg & Co's. check \$438.20 in full for brick shipped me. Allow me to say that while I am not an expert on brick this lot of brick seems to be of excellent quality and has made what every one says is a fine looking job.

I also wish to compliment you on the promptness of your service in loading cars etc.

Very truly yours, M. C. Kellogg.

## STILL COMING

Students Flock to Berea for Great Winter Term of the College.

The college officers are still hard at work attending to the wants of new students constantly arriving. Never before have they been so well cared for or so enthusiastic over the wonderful advantages of the school. Altogether up to Wednesday night, 865 students had joined; eight more than a year ago at the same time.

The Normal Department is fairly surpassing itself in attractions to those who wish to teach. Dr. Corson of Columbus, O., and other distinguished educators from outside the state, are to give important lectures, in addition to the regular courses by Berea's well-known instructors. The studies offered in the second year are particularly attractive. Several prominent Normal students are delayed in returning because their schools began late and are not yet quite finished.

The courses in Cabinet Organ, Household Management, and Farm Management are proving especially valuable.

On Tuesday it became necessary to open a new dining room at the Boarding Hall.

The socials conducted by the young peoples religious societies, and the entertainment by magic on Saturday night helped to make all new-comers feel at home.

Interest now centers upon the debate between the two leading literary societies which occurs Friday night. And beyond that are preparations for several exhibitions of stereopticon views, and the Mountain Congress in February which the students think will be more important than the state legislature at Frankfort.

## SCHOOLS AND CRIME

"A reasonable local tax for the support of public schools is a good thing for a man without property and children, but it is a better thing for the man with property, whether he has children to educate or not. This is true, because taxation for education insures ultimately first-class schools, and it is the history of good schools that they cause a direct increase of from 25 to 50 percent in the value of property, and a greater increase in the intelligence of the citizens of a community, while crime and poverty are lessened. This statement can be verified by those who care to investigate for themselves.

The people of all communities are taxed to build jails and court houses, and to prosecute criminals, and yet there is hardly ever a word of complaint; but when a small tax for education, the greatest crime reducer the world has ever known, is proposed, some people are opposed to it.

Willing to be taxed to PUNISH crime, and not willing to be taxed to PREVENT it! Why is this?"

## IN OUR OWN STATE

Shootings Near London—Prominent Lawyer Dead—Prisoner Escapes at Frankfort.

Considerable of a sensation has been caused in Jackson, Breathitt County, by the marriage of Miss Evelyn Hargis, only daughter of Judge Hargis, and Dr. W. P. Hogg, a prominent physician and one of the supporters of the Cardwell faction. Friends of both opposed the match, but the couple decided it was their own affair.

In a shooting at East Bernstadt last Thursday evening Obie Harrison seriously wounded Taylor Delph. Both had been drinking, and were shooting for fun, so it is not known whether the wounding of Delph was intended.

There was trouble about the same time at McWhorter, where Green Bundy was shot by E. C. Blair, a merchant. It is said that Bundy had been drinking and made a lunge at Blair with a big knife, Blair shooting him in the leg.

There is a good deal of criticism of the state treasurer under Mr. Beckham, H. M. Bosworth, by officials who are coming in. It has been found that he deposited \$437,058 of state money with the Phoenix Bank at Lexington. The bank gave bond for only \$100,000 and this, with its whole capital stock, would not be enough to repay the state in case of a failure, it is charged.

J. C. S. Blackburn, a member of the Panama Canal Commission, in a speech in Louisville, declared that work on the canal was going so well that it might be finished in four years.

Judge John W. Barr, for nearly twenty years on the Federal bench in this state, and a leading citizen and lawyer, died last week at his home in Louisville.

Assistant State Mine Inspector Spillman has condemned the Royal mine at Madisonville, Ky. He says it is a death trap. The coal miners in Western Kentucky called a strike but few quit work.

Gov. Willson has appointed W. L. Brown, of London, to serve as special Judge in the Twenty-seventh judicial district in place of the regular Judge, M. L. Jarvis, who is unable to serve.

Judge Albert Berry of the Campbell County Circuit Court died at Newport Tuesday morning early. He was well known thruout the state as a jurist.

Bert Wing, convicted of the murder of his wife, who was a daughter of Judge Eaves of Greenville, and serving a life sentence in the penitentiary at Frankfort, escaped Monday afternoon, along with a negro trusty.

Ex-Gov. J. Proctor Knott is suffering from a mild attack of paralysis at his home in Lebanon.

## MR. COPE IN TOWN

Jackson County Representative Talks of Work of Legislature He is Member of.

W. A. Cope, Jackson County's representative in the Assembly, was in town over Sunday, on his way to Frankfort. He was pleased to talk about his views on political subjects but preserved a statesmanlike silence regarding many of them.

Mr. Cope believes, with the majority of the Republicans in the legislature, that it will be best for the Republicans to stand together in regard to the senatorship and vote for Bradley right thru. He does not think anything would be gained by endorsing some Democrat who might be a little better than Beckham, and feels strongly that the Republicans would be able to elect the senator, if there had been a fair districting of the state. One of the chief things that will come up is the question of the re-districting of the state and Mr. Cope hopes to be able to do something for his friends and party by working for a fairer law.

Other laws for which Mr. Cope will work will be one providing for a state appropriation for good roads in the mountains and for the improvement of the school system. These two, while not so important politically as the other things he feels are closer to the people and that his work for them will be of almost, if not quite, as much value to them.

## MONEY TALKS

How the Bank Can Help the Poor Man.

A day or two ago a man came into the bank with eighteen dollars. He counted out twelve dollars and asked to have it put to his credit on a checking account. We placed the twelve dollars to his credit on our books and gave him a receipt for the money.

But he put the other six dollars into his pocket again. We asked him why he didn't put the six dollars into the bank too, along with the other twelve.

He said he owed the six dollars and had to pay it out right away, and he didn't want to trouble us with it. He said he couldn't leave the money in the bank long enough to be worth while, for he was a poor man.

He knew that he had to spend most of his money as soon as he earned it and that at best he never had very much money at any time. And he thought that the bank did not want to be troubled with the little business of the poor man.

But right there he was making a mistake. He was losing almost half the help the bank was able to give him. We want every one to feel, in dealing with this bank, that their business is worth while to us. We want the deposits of the poor man, even if he can not leave his money with us long.

We explained to the man that it was no trouble to us to cash his checks and keep a record of them for him. And we showed him too how much safer it would be for him to deposit the six dollars that he owed in the bank and then write out checks and give them to the people he has to pay.

He said he had never thought of it that way, but that after this he would deposit all his money in the bank as he got it and then write checks for what he had to spend, and then the books of the bank will always show just what money he has received and paid out, and his money will always be safe from loss. Spending by checks on the bank is the safest way.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

## POLITICAL NOTES

Taft Wins First Round in Ohio—Foraker Practically Bolts—Taft Far Ahead.

Besides the opening of the state legislature, which is described in another column, the week has been notable for the fact that Mr. Taft showed clearly in Ohio that he can get the votes of almost all the delegates from that state to the national convention. The first round of the fight came over the setting of a date for the calling of the state convention, and Taft's friends won on every vote in the committee by fourteen to seven. This shows that Taft will have little trouble, and that Foraker has no chance at all.

Foraker has shown that he is not "game" by saying that he will not abide by the rules laid down by the state committee. That means that he is practically a bolter in his own party. He has been a fine fighter all his life, but is getting old, and seems to be losing his grip.

Taft's boom has been getting along well everywhere, and it now looks as if he would be certain to get the nomination. The New York leaders will probably choose several delegates who are for him, unless the "unit rule" should make it possible for the majority to overrule the rest. In New England he has been gaining strength, and will have most of the votes from those parts. There is pretty good evidence, too, that Ben Bruner was alone when he talked about getting Kentucky for Fairbanks, and that this state will be for Taft. The real leaders of the state are for him, and Bruner talked too quickly, or perhaps only wanted to be nice to the people that were entertaining him.

## LEGISLATURE IN SESSION

Ex-Gov. Bradley, as was expected, was nominated without opposition by the Republican members of the legislature in a caucus Monday night. The legislature met Tuesday, and the Democrats named a steering committee in the Senate which will control all the committee assignments.