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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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BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JULY 16, 1908.

One Dollar a year.

No. 3

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Great Corn Yield—Soldiers Kill Hundreds—Great Forest Fires—Dr. Mullins Re-elected—Freight Traffic Improves.

GREAT CORN YIELD:—There is an enormous corn yield in eight this season. The government report shows an area exceeding 100,000,000 acres comprising the realms of growing corn. Despite the unfavorable weather early in the spring a larger yield than last year is predicted by the government's vast army of correspondents.

SOLDIERS KILL HUNDREDS:—Hundreds of men women and children were killed in a merciless slaughter by the Cossacks in Tabriz on the Black Sea, July 9. A bread famine was the cause, thousands of the citizens of the stricken city early in the day began a bread raid in the streets. The soldiers not realizing that they were actuated by starvation to make raids for food, made charges upon them, killing a large number.

GREAT FOREST FIRES:—Serious forest fires raged last week in various sections of Maine and much property is destroyed by the flames. The woods are dry from lack of rain and all efforts to check them seemed fruitless. At some places the fire line is five miles long and thousands of acres of land have been burned over.

DR. MULLINS RE-ELECTED:—The Rev. E. Y. Mullins, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., was re-elected President of the Baptist Young Peoples' Union at last Friday's session of the annual convention in Cleveland, Ohio.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC IMPROVES:—The situation with regard to idle freight cars is improving. Railroad men are of the opinion that the outlook is growing better. An increase in freight traffic has appeared as a consequence of important changes which have been made in the method of handling and transporting fruits from the South. All railroads still have a great number of empty cars standing idle on sidings but many of them are being called back to work.

FAMINE EXPECTED:—There is liable to be a famine in Russia this winter as two thirds of the wheat crops are a failure in eighteen provinces. Two and one half million acres of land have not been seeded. Warm weather in June and an abundance of rain have somewhat improved the prospect of spring wheat in many districts.

ANNA GOULD:—By means of a double ceremony Mrs. Anna Gould became Princess De Sagan, July 7. George Gould, nor any of his family were present. The Gould weddings are so numerous and uncertain that George cannot stop his business to attend. The wedding could not be called spectacular for they drove up to the Strand registry in London, rushed into the building and were soon united by the ceremony of the French Protestant church.

BOSTON HARBOR BURNED:—A fire believed to have been caused by a locomotive spark and fanned by a brisk northwest wind swept nearly a quarter of a mile of East Boston harbor causing a loss of nearly \$1,500,000. Four piers, three warehouses and a big elevator containing thirty thousand bushels of grain were destroyed. Two persons are reported missing and it is thought they have perished in the flames.

REBELS AND SAVAGES:—All has been quiet on the Mexican border recently but it is very strongly suspected that the rebels and bloodthirsty Yaqui Indians will unite to overthrow Diaz. Many arrests have been made and the jails are pretty full. They are making arrests on the slightest pretence. Letters have been found written from revolutionary headquarters and also a list of the names of all the contributors to the cause. Federal troops are being hurried in all directions along the frontier and it is hoped that their presence will keep down the impending crisis. It was thought all struggles would cease since their struggle along the Texas border was not successful.

WORLD'S COMBINE:—The Iron and Steel Trades Journal announces the most gigantic industrial combination the world has ever known. The combine will be a menace to British trade which is not included in the trust. The concern will control 35,000,000 tons of steel annually. The four nations that are consolidating are United States 23,000,000 tons, Belgium 1,250,000 tons, Russia 2,000,000 tons and Germany 11,000,000 tons.

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NEW CASHIER

Mr. Stephens Takes Place in Berea Bank & Trust Co.—Official Statement Regarding Change.

The Citizen is glad to present to its readers this week an excellent likeness of Mr. James W. Stephens, the newly elected cashier of the Berea Bank and Trust Co. Mr. Stephens



JAMES W. STEPHENS
Cashier Berea Bank & Trust Company

is rapidly taking over the duties of his new position, and his pleasant face can be seen any day over the counter of the bank.

The selection of Mr. Stephens seems to have met with universal approval. He has long been recognized as one of the most progressive, able and trustworthy citizens of Berea, and has made a large place for himself in the hearts and confidence of the town.

Mr. Stephens was forty years old on the day of his election to his new office. He was born in Rockcastle County, and when a young man entered the service of the L. & N. He came to Berea as station agent in 1893, and held that place for ten years. Since that time he has been in business for himself here, and has made a snug living out of the coal, ice and tie business. He is planning now, however, to either sell or rent his business, and to devote his whole time to the work and interest of the bank.

The hurried note which The Citizen was able to publish last week regarding the selection of a cashier was so incomplete that several people seem to have received wrong impressions from it, and we are glad to publish the following official statement:

To correct any possible false impression among the friends of Mr. E. F. Coyle as well as the friends and patrons of the Berea Bank & Trust Co., we feel that it is proper and right to make the following statement of facts. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank, Thursday, July 2nd, called for the purpose of electing a bank cashier to succeed Mr. W. H. Porter, who resigned the position April first to become effective June first. After discussing the availability of two or three men, Mr. E. F. Coyle was unanimously elected to the position.

After the selection was made, the question of Mr. Coyle's disposition of his other business interests was raised by some of the Directors who were under the impression that anyone who should be elected as cashier was not to have any outside business connections.

When this view of the case was considered, Mr. Coyle presented a statement to the Directors refusing to accept the position, rather than that anything should stand in the way of his coming to the Bank in a way that would be entirely satisfactory to all the members of the Board of Directors.

J. J. Moore, Pres.

Berea, Ky., July 7, 1908.
 To the Board of Directors,
 Berea Bank & Trust Co.:—
 Owing to the fact that there are some of the directors who are opposed to the cashier holding other business connections, I wish to make the statement that I absolutely refuse to accept the position of cashier to which you have been kind enough to elect me.

I would not under any consideration accept a position of the kind without the hearty approval of every member of the board of directors.
 Respectfully,
 E. F. Coyle.

Social sympathy is the solvent of many theological barriers.

The world is not lifted to virtue by picturing it as wholly vicious.

You cannot have harmony within yourself without conflict without.

No preacher ever caught men who was fishing for compliments.

Formalities are the substitutes with which the empty heart tries to make up for faith.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

There is now meeting in Columbus, Ohio, a convention of very well meaning and estimable gentlemen who style themselves the Prohibition Party. Every four years they get together, in the name of a great principle, and nominate some man who makes a number of speeches, and receives a small number of votes. The Prohibition Party has never elected any man to an important office, and has never been able to control the enactment of any law.

But, while the Prohibition Party has been still or going backward, the prohibition movement has been going forward with great rapidity and has swept from one end of the country to the other, bringing many blessings with it. It is worth while looking into the question of why it is that a party which has the desires of a majority of the voters in most states on its side has been unable to accomplish anything in the political field.

In the first place, the Prohibition Party has tried to reform many things at once. It has always declared not only for prohibition by national law—a thing impossible without an amendment to the Constitution, so that the election of a Prohibition president would have no real value, but it has also demanded votes for women, and free silver, and fiat money, and a number of other things about which men have wide differences of opinion, and which are important to the welfare of the country, so that there have constantly been driven out of the party many prohibitionists who could not agree with all the ideas the party declared for.

In the second place, the Prohibition Party, by always nominating a man of its own, withdrew itself from the other parties, and was unable to take advantage of the real balance of power which its members might have held if they had tried to offset the saloon influence within the parties by demanding the right kind of candidates. The Anti-Saloon League, which is a much younger organization, has used its strength always toward the election of the better of the two men who stood a chance of election, or against men who had shown themselves opposed to the temperance movement, and so has had many times more effect than the Prohibition Party. Men who withdraw themselves from work with the great political parties can have no influence on the government till their own party gets so strong that one or the other of the parties thinks it can win by roping the outsiders in, and a history of thirty years has shown that there is no tendency toward any such stampede to the Prohibition Party.

Friends of the Prohibition Party declare that it has had a great influence by circulating literature and teaching the people the evils of intemperance, and that it has prepared the way for the temperance work that others are doing now. But there seems no reason to believe that this work has been done any better because of the organization of the party than it would have been done by the prohibitionists anyhow, and it is certain that the political influence has been less than would have come to the same body of men working inside either party or swinging between them.

The Citizen has all sympathy for the temperance movement, and would not support a whiskey man of either party, but it cannot believe that the official prohibitionists have acted wisely in flocking by themselves.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Bryan Did It—Made a Good Choice For Running Mate

W. J. Bryan was the whole thing at the Denver Democratic Convention. He, of course, controlled his own nomination, he controlled the selection of the man who is his running mate and he also controlled the making of the Democratic platform. All around he did a pretty good job. The platform is a good one, Mr. Kern, selected for the vice-presidency is a good man and campaigner, and on the whole things were managed so that there would be as little hard feeling as possible.

But the work was not done by the Democratic party. It was done by Bryan and of course that will make it a little harder to get up much enthusiasm except the enthusiasm there already is for the "Peerless Leader." The Democratic party had no choice—it just took orders. Bryan carried things with a high hand, and men acting by his orders, or at least with his authority, over-rode every private or public right which was in their way. This was largely done in the seating of delegates. The Committee on Credentials did very little work—people it did not like were simply thrown out, whether they had the votes behind them or not. A good many of the men that suffered that way were a mighty poor class of politicians, and so there has not been much sympathy for them, but the fact that they did not deserve to be elected has nothing to do with the fact that they were elected, and with the injustice and brutality of the Bryan machine in throwing them out, by which the men that elected them were disfranchised. This happened in Pennsylvania; in regard to the Brooklyn delegation from New York (it is charged that Bryan bought the support of Tammany Hall, the most notoriously corrupt machine in the world, by sacrificing McCarren, who had been legally elected but has fought Tammany) and the same sort of thing was done in two or three other places. It is quite possible that the Democratic party will be represented during the next four years by better men because of this illegal procedure, but there is a doubt in the minds of a good many men whether it pays to steal even for a good cause.

Bryan was so evidently in full control that he will have to bear all the blame, and this may hurt him in the campaign.

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PRESIDENTIAL SITUATION

Bryan's Chances Against Taft's.

Now that the presidential nominations are out of the way and the platforms are formed, it is time to look over the ground and see what the chances of the two parties are. In the smoke and excitement of the campaign in the Fall it will be easy for all of us to forget just what are the important points and we can be better prepared by looking them up now.

It is evident that the Republicans have the advantage almost everywhere, and that it will be a hard, uphill fight for Bryan. Even he admits this, and he is hardly claiming victory—he simply says that he will do better than he has before, and better than any other man could do. There are a good many that doubt this, but that does not make any difference now.

Bryan's main fight will be on his platform. He has made it just what he wants it, and promises something to everyone that has a vote. But taking it right thru, and according to its meaning rather than its actual words, the platform is a statement of the very principles that Roosevelt has been urging on the American people and has done so much to bring to success. Bryan goes a little farther—in some cases he goes so far that he is "off his base." He tries every where to out-do the Republican platform and so the issue that he will really go before the country on is this "Will Bryan or Taft come nearest to carrying out Roosevelt's plans?" Considering that Roosevelt is backing Taft it is not hard to guess how people will answer that question. So Bryan has a poor case to start with.

Where Bryan does not agree with the Republican platform he loses. In the places where he goes farther than it does, he usually leaves the grounds of safety and promises things which all agree are rash experiments, or he promises things which it is evident that he cannot possibly perform. It should not be forgotten, too, that it will be impossible for the Democrats to get control of the U. S. Senate in the next four years, and that, therefore, it will be impossible for Bryan to get any of his laws thru, while with a Republican House and Senate Taft would be able to do something.

Of course Bryan attacks the Republican party at some points. He blames it for the panic, which hit the whole world at the same time, and which is

(Continued on Fourth Page.)



Berea Bank and Trust Co.,
 BERE A, KY.

HELPFUL CONSERVATISM

This may sound conflicting, but in reality it is precisely the fact that this Bank's counsel is conservative that it is truly helpful.

A conservative liberality in loaning not only gives our depositors their just measure of protection, but is an equal safeguard to the borrower, adding the Bank's caution to his own and doubly insuring the soundness and success of his financial plans.

CAPITAL \$50,000.00 Surplus \$10,000.00

DIRECTORS.

P. Cornelius, A. W. Stewart, J. W. Dinsmore,
 J. J. Moore, J. W. Herndon, E. T. Fish,
 W. H. Porter, Chas. Burdette, I. F. Dean,

4 PER CENT INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS 4

IN OUR OWN STATE

Kentucky Splits—Moonshiner Killed—6.85 for Cattle—Night Riders—Kills Cousin.

KENTUCKY SPLITS:—It looked Wednesday as if the Democratic delegation from Kentucky was about to go to smash. It was learned that J. C. C. Mayo the Eastern Kentucky representative had voted for Guffey of Pennsylvania making a direct thrust at the wishes of Bryan to whom Kentucky has been most loyal. Nearly every man on the delegation declared that Mayo was voting for his commercial partner. James declared that he would cast the vote for Kentucky and repudiate Mayo finally. Beckham has been suspected of trickery but he behaved right.

MOONSHINER KILLED:—Deputy Collector Sam Collins and posse while trying to make an arrest of moonshiners on Jack's Creek, Floyd County last Friday shot and killed two others. The revenue men escaped uninjured. Collins and posse have gone to Whitesburg with the prisoners.

6.85 FOR CATTLE:—Robert C. Gatewood of Montgomery County, sold to Henry S. Caywood and Monte Fox 237 export cattle at \$6.85 per

hundred pounds. The cattle will weigh 1,600 pounds and will bring \$24,250. This is the highest price paid for cattle in years.

NIGHT RIDERS:—The night riders burned a barn for Ira Slater at Harrisburg, Owen County early Saturday morning. The bloodhounds were brought and a fruitless search was made for the marauders. There were several thousand pounds of tobacco in the barn and the loss was estimated at \$400. Slater was an independent tobacco grower and had been warned several times not to raise tobacco.

KILLS COUSIN:—While walking along the highway in upper Breathitt with his cousin, Booker Mullins, Bud Mullins, taking offense at some remark made by his companion, drew his pistol and shot Booker thru the heart. He then went to his home, got his shotgun and made for the woods declaring that he would not be taken alive.

JOHN J. REEVES DEAD:—Major John J. Reeves, Staff Officer of the Confederate Generals Hood and Johnson and Assistant Adjutant General of the army of the Tennessee at the fall of Vicksburg, died at Henderson, Kentucky, July 10. At the close of the Civil War, Major Reeves married the daughter of Geo. Archibald Dixon and entered the tobacco business.

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RESOLVED THAT YOU DONT HAVE TO HUNT AROUND FOR BARGAINS EVERYTHING IS A BARGAIN IN OUR STORE.

BUSTER BROWN

COYLE & HAYES
 You Pay Less—Or Get More

WE NEVER PUT SHODDY STUFF INTO OUR STORE, THEREFORE WE NEVER HAVE SHODDY STUFF. QUALITY IS THE FIRST THING PEOPLE SHOULD KNOW IS GOOD WHEN THEY BUY AN ARTICLE. YOU WILL BE SURE TO GET GOOD QUALITY IF YOU BUY FROM US.