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Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

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Latin American Countries Offer Their Services to Avert War Between Mexico and U. S.

The refusal of Huerta to make proper amends to the United States government for the long series of insults heaped upon this nation by his officers, which included not only the arrest of peaceful American citizens, but also the arrest of consular officers, the searching of consulates, the imprisonment of Consul Gen. Hanna at Monterey, various indignities to the American flag, and culminated in the arrest of American marines at Vera Cruz, was followed by the landing of naval forces at Vera Cruz and the seizure of that town by United States marines.

The evident hope of Huerta that this apparently hostile act of the United States would enable him to unite and rally the forces of Mexico, was defeated by the refusal of Carranza to take any part in the quarrel between Huerta and the United States. A wave of hostile feeling swept through Mexico City against the Americans, and it looked as though war was imminent. At this crisis the officials of Argentine, Brazil and Chile made a formal offer to act as mediators between the United States and Huerta. This offer has been accepted by both parties. It is well understood that Latin American countries are not especially favorable to the Huerta pretensions to be the legal government of Mexico. Therefore it required very stiff arguments and persuasions on the part of the British and German diplomats at Mexico City to bring Huerta to an understanding that a refusal on his part to comply to the proposition for mediation could have only one result, if the forces of the United States should march on Mexico City.

President Wilson has made it very clear in all his statements to American officers, to the rebel forces in Mexico, as well as to the Huerta faction that he had no quarrel with Mexico and did not propose to make war on that country, but rather wished to maintain a continued friendly attitude with Mexicans in the future as in the past. However, he insisted it did not comport with the dignity of the United States to suffer its flag and officers to be humiliated by a faction which illegally presumes to exercise the authority of the government. This faction must either apologize according to good international form, or be rendered powerless to repeat their insult.

Meantime, military rule has been established in Vera Cruz. The United States soldiers are patrolling the country around the city to preclude attack; but no acts of aggression have been taken beyond this. Active preparations, however, have been pushed both in army and navy circles that troops and war vessels may both be ready for aggressive action should such become necessary.

The intermediaries, through their diplomatic officers, have begun their consideration of the questions involved. It is a very fortunate thing that these great countries to the south of us are willing to take a share in the responsibility that rests upon all civilized governments of America for the maintenance of peace and order on this continent.

The situation regarding our sister republic Mexico is a puzzling one.

A few facts we know. The United States is eight times as big as Mexico. So, there can never be any "fair fight" between the two countries. We ought to have the patience and magnanimity of a big brother.

But there are a lot of selfish people trying to make trouble. American capitalists who took the risk of investing money in Mexico feel that their profits would be greater if the United States should annex that country or become its protector. And all the companies that manufacture arms and munitions of war would be glad to have a chance to sell their products as they would have in case of real hostilities.

But any war with Mexico can give us little glory or satisfaction. Few as the Mexicans are, they could defend themselves as the Boers defended themselves in Africa against the British, so that any victory in Mexico will be costly.

If there are hostilities, inasmuch as no great principle is at stake, we can safely send into our army the unemployed people. There will be no call on the ground of patriotism for men of families and business to go into the army.

We believe we have a conscientious, well-intentioned, able President. He knows more than we can know about it. We trust in him and in Divine Providence, and wait for the outcome.

What About Mexico?

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Looking Ahead

This is the time for hard work. The farmer starts out in the chilly morning and toils through the hot noon time, hastening to get in his crops. And he is encouraged by a thought of the harvest, by and by.

In the same way, parents are toiling for their children and are encouraged by the thought of what those children may be in long coming years.

In the same way the student is shutting himself away from his friends, and fixing his mind on his studies because he too has a vision of a harvest, by and by.

And in these and all other toils and follies the great law prevails, "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

Tuberculosis and Its Treatment

By WALTER C. KLOTZ, M.D.
The Barlow Sanatorium, Los Angeles, Cal.

Editor's note: The following article from the Journal of Outdoor Life has the unqualified approval of Dr. Cowley, and is printed in The Citizen at his suggestion.

Tuberculosis is the most widespread of all germ diseases. It has existed among the white races for ages and, following in the wake of European settlements, it has spread over nearly all parts of the civilized world. Today it is prevalent in such remote places as Iceland, Labrador, Alaska and the South Sea Islands. In the United States it claims about one hundred and fifty thousand victims each year. Most of these could be saved, however, if treatment were begun early enough. Many do not know until too late that they have the disease, for some proper means and facilities are not available; others, again, fail to make use of opportunities placed in their way. In order to remove this plague we must educate everyone as to the methods of preventing and curing the disease. One of the principal purposes of the sanatorium is to read such knowledge through its own patients.

The direct cause of tuberculosis is always in infection with a specific germ, the bacillus of tuberculosis, discovered by Koch in 1882. This germ belongs to the lowest form of vegetable life, the bacteria. The disease occurs not only in man, but also in domestic animals, particularly cattle. It may attack any part or organ of the body, but in man the lungs are most frequently the site of disease. In children, tuberculosis of bone, joints and lymphatics occurs frequently. The bacilli are found in enormous numbers in the expectoration or sputum of those suffering with tuberculosis of the lungs.

The germs have no power of motion of their own, but if sputum is allowed to dry and mingles with dust, the germs are carried about by the air currents. Within doors, particularly in poorly ventilated and dark dwellings, they may live for months. Fresh air and sunshine are Nature's disinfectants. The tubercle bacilli enter the body either by being breathed into the lungs, or they may be swallowed. Knowing how prevalent tuberculosis is, it would seem that nearly every one must be exposed to infection sooner or later. Fortunately, however,

every infection is not followed by tuberculosis, because Nature has given our bodies the power to overcome disease germs and their poisons up to a certain degree. We call this power of resistance "immunity." This immunity or power of resistance to any given disease varies in different races, and in different individuals of the same race. For example, the Negro race is naturally immune to yellow fever, but shows little resistance to tuberculosis. The latter is true also of the American Indian and the natives of the South Sea Islands. Certain families or strains may show less resistance than the rest of the race. This fact led to the old view that tuberculosis was hereditary. The disease itself is never inherited, but the tendency to tuberculosis is, and what is more important if the parents have tuberculosis, there is more chance for the infection of their children. We have reason to believe that infection is more liable to take place during the earlier years of life than later on.

Now whatever the natural state of immunity may be, it is frequently altered or weakened by many conditions and causes, and in this way any one of them may be, and very frequently is, the means of "bringing on the disease." As such we may include anything that weakens the general health or the health of any part of the body, especially the lungs. The breathing in of dust or irritating gases for any length of time injures the delicate mucous membrane of the inner tubes and spaces of the lungs. A bad cold, bronchitis, or pneumonia may cause or leave a weak place. Hence the old tradition that "the bad cold ran into consumption." Severe general illnesses like typhoid fever or influenza may leave the body in an exhausted condition and are therefore often followed by tuberculosis of the lungs. In the same way unhealthy dwellings, badly ventilated shops or factories, poorly cooked or not enough food, want of sleep, overwork, anxiety and worry, intemperance, vicious habits—all of these may and do help to "bring on" or cause the development of tuberculosis.

The efforts of modern medicine, particularly in connection with our public health campaigns, are being

UNITED STATES NEWS

Greeks Ready to Volunteer for U. S. Army
A Chicago Greek newspaper says that the Greeks in this country will be able to raise 50,000 volunteers for the United States army within four weeks should the call for volunteers be made. Two veterans of the Balkan War are listing men in Chicago and expect to raise about 3,000 drilled Greeks.

College for Criminals Captured
Secret Service men have discovered a correspondence school for crooks in Chicago. They captured two of the professors and took their collections of books, tools and counterfeiting machinery. The books were handwritten in ink. One of them is a "Complete Manual of Instruction in the Art of Counterfeiting" and another is a "Post Graduate Course in Burglary and Robbery," with copious notes on how big European and American burglaries were accomplished. The text-book on burglary contains chapters on disguise, detection, great robberies, tools and other information requisite to the profession.

This capture will result in a general roundup of the crooks in Chicago.

Illinois Convicts to Build Roads
The state highway commission of Illinois has laid plans for sending out gangs of convicts to work on the public roads of the state. \$110,000 will be expended on the building of new hard roads.

U. S. Census Report
The census bureau reports that the United States now has a population of 98,000,000 people, while the country, with its possessions, has a population of more than 109,000,000 persons. A gain of 7,000,000 is shown since 1910. The population of Chicago is estimated at 2,393,325. That of New York at 5,335,537.

Farmers Buying Automobiles
The people of Kansas have been buying automobiles at the rate of sixty cars a day since the first of the month. There are now registered 38,000 cars in the state, which has a population of 1,726,000. This means one car for every forty-five persons, or in other words, Kansas has an automobile to every nine families. The automobile is becoming almost a necessity to the larger farmers.

Mine Explosion in W. Va. Mines
An explosion of gas wrecked mines Nos. 5 and 6 of the New River Collieries Company at Eules, W. Va. Four miners are known to be dead, fifty-nine were rescued, many of them severely burned, and 203 others are entombed in the two burning mines. All hope for the rescue alive of the entombed miners was abandoned late last night. Rescuers were unable to force their way into the burning shafts.

War in Colorado
The State of Colorado has found itself unable to assert its authority in keeping order in the strike zone, and Gov. Amos asked President Wilson for Federal troops.

During the past week riots and pitched battles between strikebreakers and striking miners have kept the state in an uproar. There has been much loss of life and destruction of property.

The Twelfth Cavalry from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, has been ordered to Trinidad and Cannon City, where the disorder exists. The troops were not sent to settle any controversy but simply to preserve order.

Panama Canal Ready for War Ships
Gov. Goethals has the canal in shape for the passage of the largest ship in the United States navy. A special guard of 400 members of the Tenth infantry has been placed over the locks at both ends of the canal. Mexicans are among the employees on the canal. Danger of dynamiting is averted by guards.

MAY 3 PROCLAIMED AS SUNDAY SCHOOL DAY

The first executive proclamation ever issued in this country officially designating a day for Sunday-school attendance was signed on the 23rd Gov. McCreary, designating May 3 as "Go-to-Sunday-School day." Dr. George A. Joplin, of Louisville, secretary of the Kentucky Sunday-school Association, visited the Governor and asked for the issuance of the proclamation, which follows:

The Proclamation
"Commonwealth of Kentucky—Executive Department—Proclamation by the Governor—To the People of Kentucky:
"Whereas, the supreme need in our State today is that the forces which make for character and Christianity shall control the forces which make for intelligence and patriotism and one of the greatest forces which make for character and Christianity is the Sunday-school.
"Whereas, in an effort to produce a 'Greater and Better Kentucky' the Kentucky Sunday-school Association has appointed May 3 as a 'Go-to-Sunday-school' day, hoping to have one million people in Sunday-school that day.
"Whereas, the Sunday-schools of all denominations will observe this day with appropriate exercises and are issuing invitations to all our citizens to attend Sunday-school.
"And, whereas, those who are interested in the welfare of our State should work together to produce the best citizenship.
"Therefore, I, James B. McCreary, Governor of Kentucky, call upon all Kentuckians and the visitors within our borders to attend Sunday-school in the church of their choice on May 3, 1914, that they may give encouragement and honor to those who teach in these schools, that they may see the work is being done and that they may in this service worship their God.
"In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed. Done at Frankfort, the 23rd day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the one hundred and twenty-second year of the Commonwealth.
"JAMES B. McCREARY
"By the Governor:
"C. F. CRELIUS,
"Secretary of State."

IN OUR OWN STATE

Thousands of Teachers Gather
The Kentucky Educational Association meeting at Louisville this week is bringing together thousands of educators from all over the state. The meeting opened Wednesday night in the First Christian Church with the following interesting program.

The Mission of the Press, Hon. Harry Summers, Editor, Elizabethtown.

The Scope of the Ministry, Dr. E. Y. Mullins, Pres. Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville.

The Part of the Commercial Interests, Mr. F. M. Gettys, President Kentucky Bankers Association, Louisville.

The Trend of Farmers' Organizations, Hon. Johnson N. Camden.

The function of the Women's Club, Mrs. R. E. Lacy, President Kentucky Federation Women's Clubs, Franklin.

The Aim of the Medical Association, Dr. A. T. McCormack, Secretary State Board of Health, Bowling Green.

What Depends on the Teacher, Dr. Wm. G. Frost, President Berea College, Berea.

The aim of the program was to set forth the various educational factors in organized life and these representative speakers showed the parts played by the line of work in which they are engaged.

Study While the Moon Shines!
The Nicholas county farmers are the first in the United States to start moonlight schools in agriculture. All persons over 14 years of age will be admitted. The modern farmer not only has to "make hay while the sun shines" but also while the moon shines he must learn how to raise larger crops.

Scatter Ashes over Trotting Track
George W. St. Clair, the veteran reinsman and official of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, died in Lexington Wednesday night and his last request was that his body might be cremated (Continued on page five)

Where Disease Lurks.

THE fly has long, feathery antennae used in gathering minute particles of food. In these and the stiff hairs on the body lurk the disease germs that the house fly spreads everywhere he goes.

Swatting Fruitful in May in One City.

MAY swatting campaign in one city has prevented 110,700,000,000 flies from developing.

Number of insects if placed in line would extend around the earth at the equator more than 1,500 times.

They would form a shaft 100 feet square at the base, with a height of 50,000 feet.

WILL AND WISDOM.
In idle wishes fools supinely stay.
Be there a will, and wisdom finds a way.
—Crabbe.

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WORLD NEWS

Forty Thousand Rifles for Ulster
That the men of Ulster are not yet satisfied with the outlook for good government is evidenced by the fact that a consignment of 40,000 rifles and a half million rounds of ammunition procured from Germany was landed on the night of April 25th at isolated points on the coasts of Ulster. The landing places were guarded by Ulster men until the arms were brought ashore and were placed in automobiles which were in waiting to convey them to different parts of the country. The police were powerless to interfere in the face of the large guard that was on hand.

Stormy Scenes in Parliament
Asquith, the Prime Minister of England and Leader of the House of Commons, was plainly called a liar by Bonar Law in the course of a heated debate last week. The state of calm consideration is far in the rear. Tempers and passions are much in evidence in the House of Parliament. Social relationships have been seriously interrupted by the heated feelings engendered by discussions in the House of Commons.

The army issue still attracts serious attention, as there is a fierce revolt amongst the working people against any idea of substituting rule by the army for rule by Parliament.

England's Big Drink Bill.
The drink bill for the Englishmen is \$18 per head compared with \$17.60 for the year before. This means a total of \$833,405,000 for the year. This is an increase of \$25,625,000 over the preceding year. An analysis seems to show that the drink bill varies with the general prosperity of trade.

French Go Crazy from Alcohol
More than one-quarter of the army of insane in Paris and in the department of the Seine are brought to this condition from the use of alcohol. Out of a total of 89,728 who were admitted to the asylums 27,315 were victims of the drink habit.

China Scourged by a Bandit
Sian Fu, one of the oldest cities in China, said to have been in existence 2,000 years before Rome, is seriously threatened by the bandit White Wolfe, who has sacked various cities in the interior of China during the last few years. His depredations are accomplished by bloodshed and cruelties. So far the government authorities seem to be unable to reach him effectively.

Duke of Marlboro Sells 60,000 Acres
In May the Duke of Marlboro will sell 62,000 acres two miles out of Oxford, acting as his own auctioneer. This is only a part of his land (Continued on page five)