

Wives and Mothers Still

The advocates of "votes for women" have been spending a great deal of money and breath in the attempt to have the duties of suffrage imposed upon the womanhood of several eastern states.

The proposition in New Jersey is defeated by more than 50,000 majority, in other states by still more decisive votes.

This does not mean that the women of New Jersey and of other eastern states are not good enough or wise enough to vote. It means that there is a natural division of work between men and women, and that it is better that those chiefly charged with the responsibilities of home life should not have the affairs of state imposed upon them also.

Graft

Public money coming from the taxes of the people ought to be spent, of course, in the best possible way for the benefit of all the people.

It has sometimes, however, been hard to find men honest enough to manage such funds.

When a public official in any way gets money for himself out of the public business beyond his legal salary it is called graft.

The forms of graft are many. An office holder may let the contract for a bridge or a schoolhouse to some friend, paying the friend more than the construction is worth, and sharing with that friend this surplus money which is virtually stolen from the people.

In many other ways a sharp office holder may "feather his own nest" out of the people's money which he handles.

The man who does such things is a thief; and a good many of the thieves of this kind are being caught and punished. The more we can put down graft the more easy it will be to raise taxes for real public improvements.

Let us catch and punish the grafters and honor all honest officials.

Samuel Griffith Hanson

Berea College Loses A Trustee and the Community Loses One of Her Foremost Citizens, One of the Pioneers.

Berea is moved with profound regret at the loss of a good man, a man universally loved of whom the chance passerby on the street says, "He was a good man."

Mr. Hanson had been in unusually vigorous health and active beyond what is expected of a man of eighty years. He was present at the Farmers' gatherings last week and interested. Saturday morning as he was working about his place, he was injured by a kick from a horse in the abdomen.

His son, William, came immediately from Lexington to care for his father and later his son, Albert from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and his daughter, Annie Fay (Mrs. Dr. W. L. Albin); these, with Mary (Mrs. H. R. Jones) and the devoted wife gave most tender care to the one so dearly beloved.

Samuel G. Hanson came of pre-revolutionary stock. In 1642 four Hanson brothers, who were sailors, came from Sweden, an island belonging to Gotland, and settled in

Maryland. A descendant whose bust can be seen in the hall of fame at Washington became a member of the historic convention which formulated the constitution of the United States. One branch of the Hanson family settled in Virginia and Tennessee. His grandfather came from Hempstead, Maryland, about 1806 to Kentucky, where Mr. Hanson was born in Bracken County in the year 1835, March 25. After the loss of his first wife on the invitation of John G. Fee, Mr. Hanson came to Berea in the year 1865, where his brother John had preceded him, with whom he engaged in lumbering. On the 26th of December, 1866, as he was married to Catherine J. Nickerson and they moved into the house which he built in the wilderness, forty-nine years ago, in which he was living at the time of his death, the home where his children were all reared.

Mr. Hanson was a man of influence in the community, especially valuable in the new settlement, as he brought with him unusual skill in fruit growing and gardening. He was always ready to impart his knowledge of these subjects to his neighbors who often came to him for counsel on these and other subjects.

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IN OUR OWN STATE

STATE ELECTIONS Contest Close, Both Parties Claim Governor

The Lexington Leader says: Democratic headquarters say every county is complete and verified, giving Stanley 7,769 majority.

Returns received by The Leader up to the hour of going to press do not furnish in themselves sufficient grounds for positive statement regarding the race for Governor.

Mr. Galvin, chairman of the Republican State campaign committee, telephoned The Leader in the late forenoon that he had figures which led him to believe that Mr. Morrow was certainly elected, and Mr. Morrow himself this morning advised friends in Lexington privately that he was elected by about 4,000 majority.

The Democratic managers, on the other hand, insist that Mr. Stanley will have between 5,000 and 8,000 majority, and on the face of the returns as they are found by the Associated Press, Mr. Stanley has a substantial lead.

Madison County Goes Republican Burrell Moores the Republican nominee for representative is elected by 200 majority over White the Democratic candidate and present incumbent.

Dr. Evans has 600 majority for state senator. Judge Shackelford succeeds Judge Benton as Circuit Judge.

A. B. Crutcher, who has served the district so ably is elected for another term as Commonwealth Attorney.

Prison Farm Shows Profit

A net profit of \$4,826.21 is the showing made by Warden Wells on the state farm in the past fourteen months. A most gratifying result of the experiment of employing prisoners to work on the farm. The lease of this farm was authorized by the legislature in 1914. The farm contains 462 acres, is 1 1/4 miles from the prison on the Kentucky River.

Of the 179 prisoners employed on the farm only four attempted to escape, of whom two were returned.

Kentucky Highways

\$1,718,000 Spent Under New Law. Department of Agriculture, Good Roads Bureau, reports that Kentucky, expended \$1,718,000 in 1914 in improving her highways. Of this sum, counties, townships and districts directly expended \$1,700,000, and the State, directly \$18,000. This was up to January 1, 1915. There was available for such aid from the State alone during 1915, \$600,000. The State expended \$43,000 in all on the roads from the time the law went into effect up to January 1, 1915.

Kentucky had on January 1, 1915, 10,636 miles of surfaced roads. It had in all 58,000 miles of roads. The percentage of surfaced roads was 18.3.

Kentucky Conference of Charities and Correction at Lexington

The Conference of Charities and Correction, meets in Lexington November 3 to 5, and promises to be the most significant gathering of its kind ever held in the State. The conference will be composed of delegates from practically every town and city in six states—given over to the serious consideration of the numerous and complicated problems involved in the building up of better social conditions.

Miss Frances Ingram, of Louisville, is president of the State Association, and has arranged for a series of programs which promise (Continued on Page Eight)

ELECTION NEWS IN VARIOUS STATES

The elections in New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts resulted in a defeat of the proposal for Woman Suffrage.

In New York the Republicans have a majority in the assembly. The majority against Woman Suffrage is nearly 80,000.

The proposed new constitution was defeated. Massachusetts elects Samuel McCall ex-Republican congressman governor by a close vote.

The vote against Woman Suffrage was decisive with a majority of nearly 80,000 against.

Ohio defeats Prohibition by 50,000 votes. In New Jersey the Republicans gain two state senators. In Pennsylvania the Republicans carry the local elections in Philadelphia.

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AMERICAN SHOT IN MEX. BATTLE

Villa Demands Surrender of Agua Prieta.

SHELLS PASS OVER U. S. ARMY

Thousand of Mexican Refugee Women and Children Fear Across the Border Line—Were Concentrated in a Camp, Under Guard.

Douglas, Ariz., Nov. 2.—When a machine gun, operated by the garrison in Agua Prieta, was turned upon the American custom house on the border line, George Taylor, an American, was wounded by being shot in the back.

The custom house was peppered with bullets and Taylor, who was in the building, was wounded while running to the cover of a nearby railroad embankment. His legs are paralyzed as a result of the wound. He is a Californian and his mother, Mrs. M. E. Howard, lives in Angeles Camp, Calaveras county, California.

The wounding of the American was the occasion for General Thomas F. Davis, commanding the American forces guarding the line, to send a message by Major M. L. Herzy, to General Sastabanez, chief of staff for Villa, warning him that the fight must be kept away from the American line.

Prior to this warning, shells from the cannon of the Carranza forces defending Agua Prieta had been fired over the American boundary line at the forces of Villa and had passed over the heads of the men of the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry. A shell exploded near the American custom house.

During the afternoon there was a constant stream of Mexican women and children from Agua Prieta toward the international line after the firing opened, but they were held back by American soldiers. At dark they began slipping through the lines and it was decided to allow them to cross the border and concentrate them in Pirtleville.

The battle opened in the afternoon, after Villa had demanded the surrender of the town. The Carranza forces replied with their cannon. Aside from a few exchanges of shots early in the morning, between Villa advance and Carranza scouts, the Carranza officers paid no attention to the appearance of the Villistas. The Villa forces advanced and formed a circle about the Mexican city. Villa himself appearing from the east with his cavalry division.

Villa cannon replied to the Carranza volleying shot for shot. Machine guns were brought into action, as the Villistas forces pressed in closer.

The American observers declared several of the Carranza shells exploded very close to the Villa forces, and clouds of dust rising above Agua Prieta following Villa's artillery firing, indicated that buildings in the town were being hit.

KRONPRINZ IS OVERHAULED

Interned Teuton Ship Preparing For Service, in New York.

New York, Nov. 2.—It was said at the office of the North German Lloyd line that the alterations to the Kronprinz Wilhelm were to be made merely for the purpose of having her ready for service at the end of the war.

The representative of the company who talked, said he would have to decline to say whether or not he had received instructions from Germany to prepare the liner for immediate service or that the officials of the line believed the war would end soon.

PUBLISHER KILLS HIMSELF

E. L. Prestorius of the St. Louis Times Suicides.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 2.—Edward L. Prestorius, publisher of the St. Louis Times, committed suicide.

Mr. Prestorius, who was president of the German American Press association, which published both the Times and the Westliche Post, was found in the bathroom of his home, where he had shot himself. Mrs. Prestorius said her husband apparently had been in good spirits and that she could give no reason for his deed. He had been in poor health for eighteen months.

A Matter of Sentiment.

"The artist who painted that picture never could have gotten such a price from you as you paid the dealer."

"Of course not," replied Mr. Cumrox. "I have some professional pride of my own. If somebody gets a good bargain out of me I at least want the satisfaction of knowing it was another business man."—Washington Star.

BRITISH SEIZE AMERICAN SHIP

Challenge the Ownership of Steamer Hocking.

CASE MAY GO TO PRIZE COURT

Transfer of Registry From German to Danish Registry and Then to United States Registry is Alleged to Have Been a Bluff.

Washington, Nov. 2.—That the neutrality and ownership of the American vessel Hocking is to be challenged by the British government in the seizure of the ship by British cruisers and taken before the British admiralty court at Halifax, N. S., seems to be assured.

It is expected the state department will be requested to ask England for a release.

Reports that the vessel was being brought to Halifax in charge of a prize crew, was received at the state department from Consul General Young at Halifax.

The Hocking was formerly a Danish vessel, and was given American registry this summer after its purchase by the American Trans-Atlantic Steamship company, a firm incorporated in Delaware.

At the time of the transfer the department of commerce asked the state department if there were any objections to the granting of registration. The inquiry was made because the officials had reason to believe that the transaction was open to challenge, the charge being made that the ship was originally German, that the transfer to Danish registry was merely a bluff.

The state department held that, while the vessel might later be required to prove actual neutral character, and the validity of transfer of registry, there was no grounds in United States law for refusing registry, as application was made by the American corporation now owning the vessel.

That such action would be taken against the vessels of the company was surmised here, after England, ten days ago announced that she had abrogated the rule of the declaration of London, which provides that the enemy or neutral character of a vessel is determined by the character of the flag she is entitled to fly.

If Great Britain replies that the status of the vessel has been referred to a prize court for investigation, the United States will not object, as it has always held that the vessels transferred in wartime were subject to challenge to prove their neutral character.

The state department also was advised that the American ship Liama, formerly under German registration and owned by the Standard Oil company, ran around near Dundee, Scotland, while in charge of a British prize crew.

LONDONERS ARE GLOOMY

Spirit of War Optimism Gives Way to Pessimism.

New York, Nov. 2.—The spirit of optimism and confidence which formerly prevailed all classes in London has given way to a general note of discouragement and pessimism, according to a private letter received in this city from the British capital.

The writer describes London as one of the gloomiest and most depressing spots on the earth just at present. The disputes among cabinet members, the apparent failure of the Dardanelles expedition, at the cost of many lives, and the prospect of the adoption of conscription measures in the near future, have combined to produce a state of mind which is anything but stimulating. Another factor is the fear of attacks from Zeppelins.

ENGINEER REFUSED PAY

Was Employed to Probe New York Subway Cave-in.

New York, Nov. 2.—H. H. Quimby of Philadelphia's department of city transit, one of the engineers who came to New York to look into the cause of the Seventh avenue and Broadway cave-ins, refuses to take any pay for his services. The public service commission asked him to put in his bill and he replied:

"If my connection with the investigation was of any value to you the fact of it is sufficient return for the effort. Independent of the profit I found in the opportunity for study of the work you are so creditably carrying on."

Frank Witness Weds.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 2.—Jim Conley, colored, chief witness against the late Leo M. Frank, was married in the city hall to a woman whom he had been (Continued on Page Five)

EMPEROR OF JAPAN

Enthronement Ceremonies to Be Held in Public Nov. 16.



TEUTONS CAPTURE KRAGUZEVAC

Serbian Arsenal Town Falls to Enemy.

FRENCH DEFEAT BULGARS

Sweep Attackers into the Vardar River, Where Many Are Drowned—Nish Forts Are Now Under Bombardment by Bulgarian Artillery.

London, Nov. 2.—The great Serbian arsenal, Kraguzovac, has fallen before the Germans, according to a Berlin statement.

The Overseas News agency at Berlin announces that the outer forts of Nish are now under bombardment by the Bulgarian artillery, advancing from Knjasevac and Piro.

Directly west of Kraguzovac, the Germans, after taking Milanovac, are pressing south and announce the capture of the heights south of the town and Trivunovo mountain.

The Bulgarians attempted to throw the French troops out of their northernmost positions, based on Krivolak, on the Vardar river, twelve miles south of Istep. At the Bulgarian approach the French advanced detachments, scouting the direction of Kuprill and withdrew to Krivolak and here a division of French troops awaited the attack.

Three attempts were made by the Bulgars to carry the position by storm, but the French artillery on the flanks caught them in a cross-fire while the infantry poured in a heavy rifle fire from the front. The Bulgars hesitated under the fire, and the French taking advantage of the momentary halt, leaped from the trenches and drove the Bulgarians into the Vardar. Recent rains have added to the depth and current of the river and many of the Bulgars were drowned.

A dispatch from Salonica to Paris says that the French have retaken the Kotchane pass, and have driven the Bulgarians out of the district surrounding Kuprill, the town and railroad still remaining in the hands of the Bulgars.

A correspondent at Athens telegraphs that the British expedition force has had its first engagement on the Ciovegal-Doliran front, near Strumitza.

No news has been received of the Russian expedition, estimated at 200,000, which is supposed to be trying to effect a landing on the Bulgarian Black coast.

The Corriere Della Sera of Milan, prints a dispatch from Bucharest saying that the third Bulgarian infantry regiment was destroyed with the exception of only fifty men in the desperate fighting between the Bulgarians and the Serbians in the Timok valley.

HANGS HIMSELF ON STEAMER

Body of Passenger Found in Stateroom of the Ventura.

Honolulu, Nov. 2.—The body of a first-class passenger, listed as H. P. Edwards, was found hanging in a (Continued on Page Five)

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