

# THE CITIZEN

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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## Secretary Baker's Opportunity

Secretary of War Baker's visit to the war zone is resulting in valuable experience for the welfare of our soldiery on the firing line. Just as he has provided wholesome and helpful environment for our boys in the home camps, so he is suggesting provisions for them at the front. If his suggestions to the command abroad and to the French Government are carried out he will endear his name forever to the American people.

It is gratifying that since December first conditions have improved. Our soldiers in France are under the same restrictions as they are in America on the liquor question.

Hot coffee is being served the men in the front line and to the exhausted, cold and wet soldiers by the Army Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross instead of intoxicants which will to a large degree relieve the anxiety among home folks for their boys.

## The Big Drive is On

The last five days the news columns have been filled with the thrilling accounts of the action on the West front.

The long expected is coming to pass. The Central Powers in massed formation are making a terrific effort to break the Allied lines of defense. The German loss is estimated to be immense.

This is the time to hold steady, trust and pray for our boys while they face the fire of the Huns.

## Advanced Steps in Agriculture

On Saturday afternoon the regular monthly Farmers' meeting and special conference of directors of the Farmers' Club, was called by M. E. Vaughn, for the purpose of organizing this community for the Agricultural Fair in October.

This Agricultural Fair will be held jointly with the Mountain Workers' Conference which meets annually the last week in October. These Conferences and Fairs have been a wonderful inspiration to all who have attended them, and it is greatly to be hoped that the attendance this year will be multiplied five times.

The country surrounding Berea offers a greater opportunity for a varied Agricultural Fair than any other section of the State. We have a combination of blue grass, creek bottom, and mountain soils. We can grow successfully in this community anything that can be grown, either in the mountains or the blue grass of Kentucky. Orchards a short distance from Berea can display Winesap apples and Elberta peaches equal to any grown in the State. The state records in corn growing, poultry raising, and pig raising are held by the boys living in this vicinity; therefore we should bend every effort to have the greatest agricultural display this fall that has ever been seen in Kentucky.

The organization that was perfected last Saturday is the most perfect of its kind we have ever had in this part of the State, and it is earnestly hoped that every farmer and housewife within ten miles of Berea will join in with one of these committees and enter one of the departmental contests.

A specialist has been chosen as chairman of each of the departments. His complete committee that will help carry this work to success will be announced later. The department chairmen that were appointed are as follows: The Hog Department, Whit Moody, Kingston; Sheep Department, Miller Lackey, Whites Station; Cattle Department, E. T. Fish, Paint Lick, R. 1; Poultry Department, H. C. Morgan, Berea, R. 1; Farm Crops Department, S. L. Baird; Fruit and Vegetable Department, John D. Goodloe, Jr., Berea, R. 1; Canning Department, Mrs. H. C. Morgan, Berea, R. 1; Ladies' Handwork Department, joint chairmen, Mrs. J. W. Herndon and Mrs. Anna Ernsberg, Berea; general chairmen of all the committees, M. E. Vaughn, who can be found in the College Secretary's office at all times, will answer questions and give information concerning the departments. Miller Lackey, Whites Station, Secretary and Treasurer, R. P. Spence, Farm Demonstrator, who will be in the field constantly, is the expert advisor on all these subjects, and it is to relieve him of some of his rapid accumulating duties, that this organization was formed.

Another great advantage to be derived from this Agricultural Fair, will be the special addresses and conferences held for three days by the leading experts of the Nation. We plan to have the leading men of the country to discuss the latest ideas pertaining to agriculture and country life. Do not forget the time, and begin now to plant your crops with the view to entering one or more departmental contests this fall.

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You should not miss reading what "Sid Says" in the Home Department of this issue. He makes it really real that the Kaiser is in America already. Haven't you met him?

Although bakers who use less than 3 barrels of flour and meal a month are not required to secure food administration licenses, a recent rule gives them the right to come under license.

There are a number of interesting news items scattered all through this issue relative to the war which is the principle thing at this time. Are you reading Uncle Sam's Food Lessons?

You who are fortunate enough to come under the Federal Income Tax law will be interested in reading on page 2 the requirements of the law. Also read the "ad" by the Berea National Bank where you may receive assistance if necessary.

Get the idea from the article on this page that Berea and community are to have an Agricultural Fair and Convention next October that will surpass anything of previous years. Fall in line with the rest of them on producing farm products to display at the coming fair.

The Berea College Honor Roll appears in this issue on page five. Wherever you note any change of address won't you be kind enough to notify The Citizen office in order that the boys' addresses may be kept up to date? We should have the full and correct address to make the roll the most useful for friends of the boys. Many want to write or send packages to the camps, and if the correct address is not given the effort to help the boys is wasted.

The Kaiser started this war, but we can show him a real Garrison finish by all investing in Liberty Bonds.

## IN OUR OWN STATE

The forty-seventh annual session of the Kentucky Educational Association will be held in Louisville, April 24-27. The visiting teachers will visit Camp Zachary Taylor, the guests of Maj. Gen. Harry C. Haig. An excellent program has been announced.

After a twenty-five-mile hike, one hundred artillerymen from Camp Zachary Taylor reached West Point Monday afternoon preparatory to putting in shape camp for a full regiment of soldiers who are to begin rifle range practice April 1.

Eager to do their part in defeating Germany, West Point residents will throw open their homes to the artillerymen from Camp Zachary Taylor, who will be bivouacked near the town during the big gun training this summer.

The members of the Clifton Evangelical church, at a congregational meeting Monday night by an almost unanimous vote, decided to stand by a new constitution adopted nearly one year ago and withdraw from the German Evangelical Synod of North America. This is the second Louisville church to sever its connection with the synod.

On the 26th Gov. Stanley signed three bills, appropriating 5,000 additional for the Auditor's office, increasing the appropriation for the Confederate Home \$1,500 and creating a board of control of five members in place of three prison commissioners and a bipartisan board of control of four members.

Kentucky legislators and their wives were guests of Gen. Haig at Camp Zachary Taylor Thursday. The Lincoln Division passed in review before the visitors and a gas attack was demonstrated. Following army mess, consisting of salad, ice cream, punch and coffee, the lawmakers visited the rifle range, where most of the activities of modern warfare were staged.

Western Kentucky coal operators offered testimony in the complaint made to the Interstate Commerce Commission that they were victims of discriminatory freight rates. The L. & N., the Illinois Central and 160 other lines were named in the complaint. The coal operators contend that through rates from Western Kentucky to Cincinnati and other points and joint rates into Indiana, Michigan and Ohio are unfair and have caused them to be practically bankrupt.

The Kentucky General Assembly adjourned after one of the latest sessions in the legislative history of the commonwealth. Closing hours in both the Senate and the House were marked by mirthful banter, and but little work was accomplished in either branch. The Governor, it is understood, is well pleased with what the Legislature accomplished at its sitting.

House bill 38, reappportioning Kentucky into 100 legislative districts, was the last measure passed by the General Assembly. The bill was accepted and repassed by both houses after the Senate had receded from an amendment adopted earlier which was opposed violently by the Republicans of both branches.

### Free Books Furnished by the State—Why Not Use Them?

Do you know that a group of fifty books may be borrowed from the Kentucky Library Commission for your community, your club, or your school? The collection may be retained for six months and the only cost to you is transportation.

If you want material on a special subject, a book or small group of books may be borrowed for thirty days. The only expense to you will be parcel post charges.

Write to the Kentucky Library Commission, Frankfort, for full information.

Over \$41,000 in 5-cent Smiley's coupons has come in from the big camps to headquarters at the Commission on Training Camp Activities in Washington. These coupons represent admissions to theatrical events at the camps. Soldiers from the smaller towns received their books early, because of the prompt response of these places when Smiley's books were placed on sale and in many cases have used them up.

## PART OF BRITISH LINE GIVES WAY UNDER HUN BLOW

Haig Retires to Prepared Positions West of St. Quentin; Hold in North.

## 600,000 GERMANS IN ATTACK

Terrible Toll Taken of Kaiser's Armies as They Charge in Mass Formation—Fighting Most Intense of the Present War.

Berlin, March 25.—Between Fontaine les Croiselles and Moeuvres German forces penetrated into the second enemy position and captured two villages, army headquarters, announced. British counter-attack failed. So far 25,000 prisoners, 400 guns and 300 machine guns have been taken.

Washington, March 25.—Estimates of casualties in the great battle now in progress reaching the British embassy, and covering the period up until Friday evening, were that the German total at least 150,000, and the British less than 100,000.

London, March 25.—Powerful enemy attacks delivered with great weight of infantry and artillery have broken through the British defensive system west of St. Quentin, the war office announces.

The British troops on the northern portion of the battlefield are holding their positions.

The British west of St. Quentin are falling back in good order to positions further west. Very heavy fighting with fresh enemy forces is in progress.

The war office states that there are prepared positions behind the British, to which they are falling back. The statement follows:

"Heavy fighting continued until late hours at night on the whole battle front. During the afternoon powerful hostile attacks delivered with great weight of infantry and artillery, broke through our defensive system west of St. Quentin.

Our troops on this part of the battle front are falling back in good order across the devastated area in prepared positions further west.

"Our troops on the northern portion of the battle front are holding their positions.

"Very heavy fighting with fresh hostile forces is in progress."

### British Fall Back.

British troops between the Scarpe and the Oise have fallen back in places, but the British generals had foreseen this eventually, and made preparations accordingly. In the face of a great attack it is not only impossible, but quite unsound to attempt to hold the front line trenches everywhere.

The fighting was greatest in intensity on two sectors—one northwest of Cambrai and the other southwest. The fighting on the northern front was about Bullecourt, while Hargreaves was the southern center. A bright sun came out at midday and airmen were most active.

Before they attacked on the sector between the Canal Du Nord and Croisilles, on the northern battle front, the Germans for four hours smothered the British with every conceivable form of hate which a gun could throw.

The artillery preparation of the Germans in the drive against the British lines, which is now in progress, is described by those who took part in it as the most violent they ever endured, according to the Daily Mail's correspondent on the British front.

"The thing that stands out as characteristic of the fighting up to the present," says the correspondent, "is that we did so well under the terrific impact." Continuing the correspondent says:

"It is estimated that altogether nearly 600,000 Germans participated in the offensive. The enemy fought well and his gunners did good service. The quickness with which the guns were brought forward into No Man's Land after the infantry had advanced was marked. He had in many places the advantage over us in positions, and he was at all points largely superior in number.

"Upon one corps' front there was a gun every 15 yards. The strength of the mortars, which the enemy brought up in such great numbers, sent over such an overwhelming weight of iron and high explosives that in most parts of the front wire ceased to be an obstacle and trenches were obliterated.

### Drench Batteries With Gas.

"At the same time all of our known battery positions were drenched with gas, but their gas shells failed to reach all of our batteries, nor did they succeed anywhere in breaking down our wire.

"At one point where the Germans found our wire unbroken they set to work with scissors until they had

## U. S. GUNS RIDDLE GERMAN TRENCH

Huns Make Violent Gas Attack on the American Position Without Avail.

## YANKES MAKE DIRECT HITS

Kaiser's Batteries, From Which Shells Charged With Poisonous Fumes Came, Are Successfully Bombed by Piercing Artillery.

Paris, March 25.—The Germans have been firing on Paris with long-range guns. Shells of 240 millimeters reached the capital and suburbs at intervals of a quarter of an hour, killing ten persons and wounding 15. The shortest distance of the German front from Paris is over 100 kilometers (62 miles). Measures for counter-attacking the enemy's cannon have been made.

With the American Army in France, March 25.—The Germans launched a heavy gas attack against a certain town in our lines northwest of Toul at night. No wind was blowing and the fumes of mustard gas from the shells hung low over the lines for several hours. The batteries firing the shells were located to the right of Richecourt and our artillery was busy all morning with a retaliatory shelling.

The town shelled in the gas attack contained a certain number of Americans. Our artillery dropped a number of large shells into Joll wood and, after firing a few minutes, secured direct hits on the target, causing a tremendous explosion, followed by dense columns of smoke as a big enemy munitions dump blew up. The first explosion was followed by two others less severe. Our shells also made direct hits in the enemy's first and third line trenches.

### U. S. Small Gun Shoots Straight.

The Germans again have had an example of the accuracy of the fire of our 37-millimeter guns. An enemy machine gun emplacement which has been annoying the Americans for the last two days was located and then the battery of "little fellows," as they are known along the front, got into action, firing rapidly. They secured a number of direct hits and put the emplacement gun crew out of commission.

These small guns, which are about the size of a one-pounder, are easily moved from place to place even in the trenches. They also secured direct hits on the junction of communication trenches as men were passing and into the entrance of a dugout which a number of the enemy were seen to enter and from which smoke was issuing. None of the enemy was seen to come out.

Intermittent artillery engagements have been in progress all day, both on our Toul front and in the Luneville sector, where American troops are in training.

Three of our patrols reached the enemy's line early in the morning, but in the brilliant moonlight they were discovered and were driven out by brisk machine gun and automatic rifle fire. Our infantry discovered one enemy patrol inside our wire. These Germans were driven off and it is believed they suffered casualties.

There was increased aerial activity. The weather was warm and it was generally clear except for a haze which obscured visibility above the low ground. One machine with an American observer at its gun emptied a stream of bullets into a German airplane, which was observed descending rapidly as though in trouble behind our lines.

The German machines crossed our lines last night and circled around, apparently seeking out targets which they intended to bomb, but American antiaircraft guns kept the enemy so high that no explosives were dropped.

### Colonel Baker Shows Gallantry.

Col. John W. Baker, whose home is in New York state, has been awarded the French war cross for gallantry in action on the sector east of Luneville.

Colonel Baker was cited as "a regimental commander of extraordinary courage and efficiency, which he has displayed several times since his infantry regiment has been on the fighting line. During a number of heavy bombardments he directed his men with the greatest military skill."

made a way through, an incident reminiscent of the methods of fighting instituted by Frederick the Great. All of this was done under our machine gun fire.

"A curious fact reported by our airmen was that the Germans composing the special assault divisions wore new uniforms. 'Got on their best clothes for a visit to Paris,' commented one of our generals."

If you don't keep the home fires burning, the Kaiser's Hun hordes will start them. Better buy a bond.

## WORLD NEWS

The great German drive began on the 21st of the month and is still going on. The English line near Cambrai has been the chief object of attack. An attempt has been made to push a wedge in between the English and French sectors. In places an advance of from five to ten miles has been made, but the English have retired in good order and have held their line intact.

President Wilson has sent a message of confidence and encouragement to Sir Douglas Haig, the English commander. The battle has now been raging for several days and the Germans have not done what they expected to do in the time. The losses of life have been very heavy. The Emperor himself is in chief command.

The American Consul, formerly stationed in Petrograd, sends word that the Germans are about to occupy the city. For several weeks they have been in easy reach of the old capital and their entrance will not be a surprise. The Bolsheviks have moved to Moscow and that has become the political center of Russia.

Just previous to the final drive on the western front the Germans made open avowal of their purpose of having a treaty that would recognize both annexations and indemnities. This was a bold assertion of the militarist party and throws aside the German leaders must answer to the liberal element in their own country who have opposed such terms.

The Belgians have recovered, to a considerable extent, their organization and have once more been assigned a part in the final struggle. They are located on the sector that lies along the coast. King Albert has been constantly in the field with his men and has done much to keep them in spirit and make them effective at the time of need.

The Bolshevik prime minister, Lenin, seems to have been able to keep hold of the situation in Russia. Although not so much disposed toward resistance as his former associate, Trotsky, he is showing more independence and advocates the raising of a new army that will be of entirely different material and revolutionary in character. The American ambassador, Mr. Francis, is urging him on and seems willing to commit the United States to any Russian government that will fight.

The decision of the United States, with consent of the Allies, to take over the Dutch merchant vessels adds to our tonnage about a million tons. Germany has brought pressure to bear on Holland to resist this move and the Dutch Parliament expressed violent objection. The United States has made it clear that it is not a seizure but only a loan and she will be responsible to return the vessels or pay for them.

Japan is still studying the Siberian problem but has not yet committed herself to an invasion. The need does not seem to be so urgent as appeared some time ago. The question is, however, a very live one in Japan. Another object that shares in importance with the Siberian question is a greater preparation against submarines in the Pacific Ocean which Japan seems to expect to appear at any time.

John Dillon has been chosen to succeed John Redmond, recently deceased, as leader of the Irish nationalist party in the English Parliament. He is a man of experience and ability and the choice is regarded a wise one. Irish questions will assume a greater importance as the war draws to a close.

### INCREASE OF MEAT ANIMALS IN YEAR OVER 6,000,000

Reports, based on figures from the Department of Agriculture show that January 1, 1918, the number of meat animals in the United States was greater by more than 6,000,000 head than it was January 1, 1917. The number of inspections for slaughter indicate a decrease in consumption.

The summary shows the total number of cattle in the United States January 1, 1918, was 66,830,000, an increase of 1,247,000. Hogs increased 3,781,000 head, or 5.7 per cent. The increase in sheep was 1,284,000 head, or 2.7 per cent.