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The Citizen

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TO PARENTS

What is the School Garden Army? is a question people are asking — why does it exist now that the war is over?

The School Garden Army was called into being by no other person than Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States. Five million volunteers are wanted to help raise food for their own families to eat. Five million American boys and girls are called to help educate themselves in gardening, to keep accounts of their gardens and to learn a lesson in self-support.

The School Garden Army will march on and on. Next year your government hopes to have a better organization, a better and an improved plan and a still bigger army.

This is a practical thing, this School Garden Army. Education should not aim to fill a child's mind with information, just like one fills a cup with water. Education should aim to bring out that which is within the child, to round it out and develop it. Education is the fertilizer that makes children develop into men and women.

Now, your child, in his garden, has a chance to work as he will, to do it just as he wishes, in other words to develop his own resources. So our Natural Bureau of Education which is a department of our Government has adopted the motto: Every Child in a Garden and a Garden for every Child.

And we must remember that the child itself is one of the growing things in the garden.

The School Garden Army is a permanent institution. Food production is still a necessity. The war is not over. The armistice has been signed but the treaty of peace has not. Starving people in Europe are holding out empty hands to America. We must produce all the food we can, even if we do eat it in our own homes, it is not necessary to buy food, and the food that we might buy can then be sent to Europe. So school children are needed in the School Garden Army to help produce food to feed the world.

If you haven't ground to give your children a garden, you have a fence around your yard, or a porch about which they can plant vining beans.

These beans make good green beans, and nice white dry beans. Use all the little nooks and corners in your yard and all the vacant lots near you to grow food.

The School Garden is backed by our Government, approved by Robert Spence, the county agent, and is being directed by the Clin Club, thoroughly co-operating with Professor Dixey and Professor Dix of the Public and Training schools.

UNITED STATES NEWS

(Continued From Page One)

Samuel Gompers. The third reading of the British draft convention was completed, with the exception of two articles on which a final decision was deferred until later.

The commission decided to recommend to the Peace Conference that it should be held in Washington if the Government of the United States would consent to convene it. The necessary preparation will be placed in the hands of the international committee.

Settlement of the accounts of the Committee on Public Information now being made will show that the committee's domestic work was virtually self-sustaining, according to a recent statement by George Creel, chairman of the committee. Mr. Creel returned several days ago from Europe after spending several months closing up the committee's affairs. He reiterated his statement made on his arrival in New York that he had resigned as chairman of the committee. President Wilson, he said, however, had not yet accepted his formal resignation.

A full pardon for Eugene V. Debs, former Socialist Presidential candidate now under a ten years' prison sentence for violation of the espionage law, and amnesty for all persons imprisoned for "honest expression of opinion against America's cause in the war," were urged in a petition cabled to President Wilson by the executive committee of the Social Democratic League of America.

Francisco Villa's plans for the conquest of Northern Mexico from the Carranza Government apparently miscarried when Felipe Angeles' staff officers were arrested at El Paso, Texas, recently and Martin Lopez's ammunition smuggling band was defeated by the Federals near La Ascension. This was indicated in a copy of a new Villa manifesto, issued March 1, at San Lorenzo, Chihuahua.

In the manifesto Villa calls upon all of his old Generals to rejoin him and fight for what he terms "liberty, bread and justice."

"I am willing to offer my life if necessary to see Mexico peaceful, happy and prosperous," Villa said in the manifesto. "I regret the necessity for spilling Mexican blood, but it must be done in order to overthrow Carranza, the usurper."

WITH THE CHURCHES

Union Church

The Sunday-school with classes for all at 9:45. Preaching service at 11 a.m.

First Baptist Church

Sunday-school at 9:45 a.m. Preaching service at 11 a.m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

The B. Y. P. U. service at 6:15. We extend a hearty welcome to all to unite with us in these services.

Christian Church

Meetings at the Christian church are still going on with no abatement of interest. Evangelists Bennett and Arnold are leading the services in sermon and song, to a high degree of interest and profit to all who come. Meetings announced for every night at 7:30 till Lord's Day night, March 30. Program for next Lord's Day: Bible School, 9:30; preaching and communion, 11:00; Ladies' Mass Meeting at 5:00 p. m. to which everybody is invited—men, women, and children—followed by baptismal services. Preaching at 7:30 p. m.

Further announcements will be made as to whether the meetings will continue or not. All are invited.

W. J. Hudspeth, minister.

SALE FOR SCHOOL TAX

I, or some one for me, will on Monday, May 5, 1919, being County Court day, between the hours of 10:00 a. m. and 2:00 p. m., in front of the court house in Richmond, sell the following property to satisfy the tax due the Berea Graded School, of Berea, Ky., for 1918.

- Lillian Ambrose.....\$ 2.69
- Lou Bohon..... 4.07
- Vernie Collins..... 4.75
- Allen Hensley..... 3.38
- W. T. King..... 7.72
- A. D. Logsdon..... 3.02
- R. M. Moore..... 4.97
- H. L. McMurry..... 13.93
- W. T. Poff..... 2.50
- Guss Stewart..... 3.16
- U. S. Wyatt..... 29.07

L. A. WATKINS,

Tax Collector.

LAURA JONES' MILLINERY BURNS

About two o'clock last Thursday morning the fire whistle aroused folks from their sound slumber to discover that Mrs. Laura Jones' Millinery Store was in flames. The fire brigade responded with hose and buckets, and did good work in subduing the blaze. A large number of citizens were also on the scene and rendered what assistance was possible. The new stock of millinery, ready for the opening next morning was all destroyed, and the building itself badly damaged, although the walls were left standing. With characteristic enterprise Mrs. Jones took immediate steps to secure a new stock of goods, and is announcing her millinery opening to be held in her residence on the corner of Chestnut and Parkway.

"Nine Little Indians"

The first Sunday-school to meet a 100 per cent allotment in the Centenary Campaign of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is a little Indian Sunday-school at Wetumpka, Oklahoma. The allotment for this Sunday-school was forty-five cents per pupil per year for five years. A check for the entire five years has just been received at headquarters in Nashville. It was not such a large check after all, because there are only nine pupils in the Sunday-school, but the fact that these little Creek Indian boys and girls, as individuals, have met their Centenary Sunday-school obligation is inspiring to the Sunday-school workers.

The total membership of the Southern Presbyterian Church is about 375,000. The call of the general assembly's committee on stewardship in the intensive drive throughout the church during the present month is for \$3,500,000, to be paid within the next twelve months for the benevolent causes of the church is a call for practically ten dollars from each member of the church, or the total sum averages this amount from each member. This call from the stewardship constitutes the first call in the progressive program to continue for the next three years, during which time \$12,000,000 is to be contributed for home missions, foreign missions, Christian education and ministerial relief, Sabbath-school extension, and Bible cause. Statistics show that already the Southern Presbyterian Church probably leads all denominations in the South in per capita contributions to church benevolences, and reports that are coming in large numbers daily to the office of the director



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NIGHT 7:30 PROMPTLY

of the present campaign show that in all sections of the church the membership is rallying to the support of the program for yet larger gifts for the support of benevolent causes.

VIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued From Page One)

ent Creel is chairman. Most of the neutrals, it is understood, favored the league plan with some modifications. The full commission, with Mr. Wilson in the chair, met Saturday to consider all proposed amendments and put the plan into definite and final form.

The completed peace treaty, it is asserted in Paris, will be ready by April 1 for presentation to the German plenipotentiaries. At the time of writing it was not clear whether this pact would be a preliminary treaty or the final instrument, or a renewal of the strongest provisional armistice. In any case, many important matters were yet to be settled. These included numerous boundary disputes, in the discussion of which Mr. Wilson was taking a leading part. According to report, he told Premier Clemenceau he would not support France's demands concerning the disposition of the west bank of the Rhine, and the "Tiger" thereupon tried to resign, but was dissuaded by Premier Poincare, who showed him France could not get along without the support of America, no matter what modifications Mr. Wilson might demand in the French program for the treatment of Germany. Next, President Wilson conferred with Prime Minister Orlando of Italy, and it was believed, arranged for a compromise by which Italy will get Fiume and surrender her claim to the Dalmatian coast which the Jugo-Slavs demand. This plan is opposed by Foreign Minister Sonnino and his party and by much of the population of Dalmatia. The western boundary of Poland has not been definitely determined, though the decision had been reached that the Poles should have a corridor to the sea, including Danzig.

The interallied commission on Poland and the Germans had a great deal of trouble last week arranging for a cessation of hostilities between the Poles and the Germans, but it was said the desired result would soon be reached. The supreme council also took steps to stop the fighting between the Poles and the Ukrainians in Galicia.

The German government was reported to be facing a new political crisis, with the prospect that Scheidemann would be forced to relinquish the chancellorship. The split between the majority socialists and the independent socialists was becoming wider. When the independents demanded the repeal of martial law in Berlin Wolfgang Heine, Prussian minister of Jus-

tice, bitterly assailed them for their co-operation with the Spartacists.

The Spartacists, who were comparatively quiet for a few days after their virtual defeat in Berlin, were beginning agitation for a new general strike on March 26, declaring that this time their success was certain. Their previous operations along the Rhine, according to Berlin dispatches, led the French troops of occupation to seize Mannheim, Karlsruhe and two other cities. This was neither affirmed nor denied by the allies.

Defeat in the north and west and success in the south met the bolshevik in Russia. They attacked the allied positions south of Archangel, but were repulsed with considerable losses. The Lettish troops also whipped them, taking the important town of Mitau, southwest of Riga, and compelling them to retreat along the whole front in that region; and the Poles forced them out of Pinsk. On the other hand, the bolsheviks, having forced the French garrison of Nikolavlev to retire to Odessa after fierce fighting, were in possession of virtually the whole of the Ukraine. Further east they reached the Isthmus of Perekop, which connects the Crimea with the mainland. Their aim evidently is to subdue before spring all opposition in the great grain region of the Ukraine, in the hope of relieving the food shortage in Moscow and the north.

According to reports from Lithuania a new and strong anti-bolshevik movement is under way in the parts of Russia controlled by the soviet government. It is led by the "independent communist" party, and its first efforts are directed toward breaking up the bolshevik army, by desertion if necessary.

Unpleasant stories are coming from Vladivostok to the effect that the anti-bolshevik Russians there are bitterly attacking the middle-of-the-road policy that is being followed by the American expedition, and are accusing the Yankees of being the friends of the bolsheviks. The antagonism is fostered by several newspapers which are said to have been subsidized by some Japanese agencies. The Americans in Siberia are scheduled for return in the spring. Just why the Yankee troops should fight the bolsheviks in north Russia and not in Siberia is not discernible at this distance.

Directly connected with the strained relations in Siberia is the row in Tien Tsin, where Japanese troops and police made what is declared to have been an unprovoked attack on American officials and soldiers. Washington may demand an apology and reparation from Tokyo.

Meanwhile, true to their program of freeing the proletariat of the entire world, the Lenin-Trotsky crowd are busily active in lands far apart.

In China they are said to be organizing a great movement and spending immense sums of money, of which they seem to have unlimited supplies. Another uprising in India is being planned. In western Canada their influence is apparent in the action taken by the labor unions. Nearly all local unions there have voted to secede from the American Federation of Labor and to follow the I. W. W. plan of organizing by industries instead of by crafts. Their new body is to be known as the One Big Union. The delegates to the meeting that took this action adopted a resolution committing them to the bolshevik plan of a "dictatorship of the proletariat," and also voted for a referendum to call a general strike on June 1 for a 30-hour five-day week.

What Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, will say of this remains to be seen. At present he is in Paris, where the commission on international labor legislation has been in session. The British draft convention for a permanent organization was amended and adopted for submission to the peace conference. The American contention that each country should settle its internal labor problems without invoking the power of the league of nations prevailed. The commission heard a delegation of women from the allied countries and promised to give due consideration to the points presented, these including eight claims in behalf of working women and children.

The Korean independence movement, in reality a peaceful revolt, is attracting much attention and giving Japan considerable concern. The Japanese have arrested a good many Koreans, and with them some American missionary women, according to press dispatches. No official stories of these occurrences having been received in Washington, the state department cabled the American ambassador in Tokyo to investigate the reports. The Japanese, it is said, charge the Americans with teaching the Koreans the doctrines of liberty and personal rights.

Of great scientific interest was the announcement last Wednesday that wireless telephony had been established between Ireland and Canada, and between New Jersey and Brest, France. Authorities agreed that for the present, at least, this means of communication will be one of the luxuries and that it will not supplant wireless telegraphy across the ocean.

Director General Hines has pulled the railroads out of the financial hole for the time being by borrowing \$50,000,000 from the war finance corporation, which takes the stand that the railroads are essential war industries. Other loans will follow as rapidly as they can be arranged.

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