

FARMERS HOLD GOOD MEETING

STATE INSTITUTE AT PADUCAH COMES TO A CLOSE AFTER SUCCESSFUL SESSION.

NEXT YEAR AT FRANKFORT

Commissioner Newman Urges Farmers to Come to Capital One Thousand Strong to Boost Helpful Laws Through the Legislature.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Paducah, Ky.—The State Farmers' Institute came to an end after a most successful session. Judge Henry S. Barker, of State University, Lexington, and Prof. T. R. Bryant, who is in charge of agricultural extension work at the university, made interesting addresses.

The 1914 meeting will be held in Frankfort in January, when the legislature will be in session. Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Newman urged that 1,000 farmers with their wives attend the Frankfort meeting and help fight for bills for the farmer in the legislature.

No action was taken regarding the establishment of a quarantine against the tick-infested districts in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, a condition that the State Veterinarian of Tennessee had brought to the attention of the institute.

Mrs. Helen Wolcott, of Shelbyville, delivered an excellent address on "The Home as a Cause and Cure of Rural Unrest," who was followed by Judge Henry Barker, president of the Kentucky State University, whose subject was "Scientific Education for Farmers." Among other things he said he was married, but yet he was in favor of woman's suffrage, and all men who did not believe in it were against the moral uplift of the country.

Other addresses were made by Dr. Fred Mutchler, of Bowling Green, federal representative of club work in Kentucky; Prof. T. R. Bryant, of Lexington, federal representative of demonstration work in Kentucky; Prof. H. H. Cherry, of Bowling Green, superintendent of the Western Normal School; Mrs. H. M. Dunlap, of Sayre, Ill., a prominent club woman.

HAZARD IS FIRE SWEEPED.

Thirty Thousand Dollars is Lost in Flames in Mountain Town.

Hazard, Ky.—A fire broke out in the storeroom occupied by Wooten & Campbell, men's furnishing goods. The fire spread rapidly and in less than three hours \$30,000 worth of property was destroyed. The buildings burned in addition to that of the store of Wooten & Campbell were a frame office building occupied by A. C. Rhinehart; another small building occupied by Begley & Dixon, lawyers, and the Jones building a three story brick, occupied on the lower floor by L. E. Petrey with a \$16,000 stock of goods. The other two stories were used as offices.

All the property belonged to S. A. D. Jones, whose loss is \$3,000, with only \$2,500 insurance. Wooten & Campbell lose \$15,000. None of the others had any insurance and they suffered a complete loss.

BOURBON LAND IN DEMAND.

Paris, Ky.—The demand for Bourbon county farm lands is the heaviest in a decade, and as a result of number of sales have been made at prices far above the average. F. M. Gillispie, a prominent farmer near Little Rock, this county, bought from A. B. Thomson, a farm containing about forty acres at \$160 an acre, and also from Thomas Hinkle his farm of twenty acres at the reported price of \$200 an acre. Fred Flister, of Fayette county, has closed a deal for the 215-acre farm of George Wyatt, on the North Middletown pike, a few miles from this city, at \$200 an acre.

FINE RESIDENCE IS BURNED.

Middlesboro, Ky.—The \$20,000 home of W. C. Tucker at Benham, Harlan county, was burned, the fire starting from crossed electric wires. The house was fully insured. Mr. Tucker is superintendent of the coking plant of the Wisconsin Steel Co. at Benham, the largest in Kentucky.

LARGE INCREASE IN SHIPMENTS.

Whitesburg, Ky.—A large increase in coal shipments from the Consolidation Coal Co.'s plant at McRoberts will be made March 15. Beginning that date from 30 to 35 cars a day will be shipped out over the Lexington & Eastern from McRoberts. Seven mines are in operation.

ORCHARD FOR HARDIN ASSURED.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—School Superintendent J. L. Pilkenton was at Upton in the interest of the 1,500 acre co-operative orchard and has succeeded in obtaining 125 acres south of Nolin river. Fourteen hundred acres have been pledged and Manager R. E. Settle, of the Hardin County Fruit Growers' Association has communicated with Agricultural Commissioner Newman at Frankfort, and is authority for the statement that the orchard will now be assured.

KY. WOMAN IN MEXICO

Missionary From Durango Returns to Her Home at Paris—Tells of Trouble.

Paris, Ky.—Miss Sue Ford, a Mexican missionary, who has been stationed at Durango, Mexico, has returned to her home in this city. Miss Ford quit her post after having been notified by the American consul that the safety of Americans in Mexico could not be guaranteed. She gives a graphic account of the situation in Mexico and the chaotic conditions following the overthrow of the Madero administration and the ascendancy of Huerta and Diaz to the head of the provisional government.

"The prospects for peace, from my observation," says Miss Ford, "are anything but promising. The lives of Americans are held very cheaply, and those who can do so are feeling from the country."

According to Miss Ford, the troops from the town where she was stationed, were removed to Mexico City at the outbreak of hostilities in the Mexican capital, and the populace of Durango was afforded no protection from the bands of brigands permitted to go over the country pillaging and murdering. No effort is made to check them. Murdering bands of Mexicans infest the country surrounding the town where she was located, and, visiting every city not afforded military protection, exact tribute from foreign residents, as well as the natives. Not only has the Mexican government failed to protect the lives and property of Americans, but in most instances they have been denied the privilege of protecting themselves, and all American men have been relieved of their arms. As a consequence, they are leaving the country as rapidly as possible.

ROAD PLANS IMPROVEMENTS.

L. & N. Will Do Extensive Work in Eastern Coal Fields of Kentucky.

Barbourville, Ky.—The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. is planning extensive improvements in its service in the Eastern Kentucky coal fields, in order to handle properly the big traffic which is resulting from new extensions into the coal fields. Plans are under way for double tracking the Cumberland Valley division from Pineville to Corbin, a distance of thirty miles. The Wasisto & Black Mountain railroad, the new line, which gives entrance to the Harlan county district, leaves the Cumberland Valley division at Pineville. Some of the largest coal and coking plants in the state are in operation along that branch, and with other feeding lines bringing down an immense tonnage to the main line, the single track system is not sufficient for the traffic. It is stated that the double tracking of the division will begin early in the spring. During the past year the nucleus of a double track system has been provided by an extensive sidings at frequent intervals between Corbin and Pineville, and old bridges have been replaced by heavier structures.

PLANNING TO INSTAL LIGHTS.

Williamstown, Ky.—The Q. & C. railway is planning to equip its electric block and switch signals with electric lights from Williamstown to Ludlow, a distance of thirty-five miles. A heavily charged wire will carry the current here. The same current will furnish electric lights for all of the railway stations along the line. The part of the road mentioned is being double tracked. It is figured that the new arrangement will greatly curtail the work of keeping the signal lights burning.

CHANGES AT EDDYVILLE PRISON.

Frankfort, Ky.—The state board of prison commissioners announced the following changes at the Eddyville penitentiary: Representative R. H. Akin, of Princeton, to become prison clerk, succeeding W. N. Winn, of Gallatin county; Dr. F. M. Travis, of Gilbertsville, to succeed Dr. R. H. Moss, of Hodgenville, as physician. Gus Rogers, of Paducah, Bertillon clerk, has resigned.

RETURNS TO SERVE SENTENCE.

Campton, Ky.—John Hollon, who made his escape from the jail at this place at the same time that Elijah McPherson and B. Crain made their escape by sawing through the bars of a window, returned and surrendered to Jailer Little. He said that he wanted to serve out the time of his imprisonment, and that the only reason why he left was that he wanted to go home to see a sick member of his family.

LIGHT PLANT FOR HAZARD.

Hazard, Ky.—W. E. and N. G. Hemphill, of Clinton, Tenn., are here to begin the erection of an electric light and power plant. It will include a 24-horse power dynamo. It is expected the plans will be in operation by May 15.

DEATH RATE IS REDUCED.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—The report of Dr. W. S. Helzer, of Bowling Green, State Registrar of Vital Statistics for Hardin county, shows that the death rate from preventable diseases in 1912 was nearly one-half of the rate for 1911. There was a reduction of nearly one-fourth in tuberculosis and more than one-half in typhoid fever. The total deaths in 1911 were 328, and in 1912, 271. The births in 1911 were 636 and in 1912, 627.

VALIDITY OF ACT IS QUESTIONED

AUDITOR RAISES QUESTION AS TO LEGALITY OF PAYING CONFEDERATE PENSIONS.

ARE TO PROTECT BONDSMEN

Attorney General Has Nothing to Say for the Present—Point Will Probably Be Finally Decided by Court of Appeals.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Frankfort.—While the court of appeals is wrestling with the question of the auditor's and treasurer's right to exercise discretion in issuing and stamping as interest-bearing warrants for appropriations made by the general assembly in the face of a deficit of more than \$500,000, State Auditor H. M. Bosworth has raised another question, involving the constitutionality of the confederate pension act of 1912, which seems destined also to be carried before that tribunal for settlement.

In a communication addressed to the attorney general, Auditor Bosworth inquires as to the validity of the act, explaining that his bondsmen have raised the question with him, and to protect himself and them from the consequences of issuing warrants on the treasury for claims, the legality of which might be questioned in future by some taxpayer, he desires to be assured of his ground before he acts.

Atty. Gen. Garnett said this is the first time the question has been submitted to him, and he has nothing to say at present regarding it.

The act has been questioned under the provision of the bill of rights that "no grant of exclusive separate public emoluments or privileges shall be made to any man or set of men except in consideration of public service."

No such question has ever before been raised in Kentucky, the issue bearing directly on the proposition, whether under the constitution of Kentucky service in the confederate army may be considered such "public service" as to take this act out of the constitutional prohibition. While no intimation is given out as to the attitude the attorney general will assume toward the question it is the consensus that the situation will terminate in a test case in a circuit court and be carried to the court of appeals for final determination.

Champions the New County.

McCreary county has a doughty champion in the person of Judge W. R. Cress, of Monticello, author of the first bill to create a new county out of Whitley, Wayne and Pulaski, which it was proposed to call Thorne county. Judge Cress is here with County Judge Harry Jones, of McCreary county, to consult with Gov. McCreary and to begin briefing the case involving the tenure of county offices, which will be heard by the court of appeals. "McCreary is by no means a poor county," Judge Cress declared. "Its assessment is \$4,000,000, and it has \$4,000 in the treasury. Time will justify its existence. Already one beneficial effect has been accomplished by holding a term of the circuit court in Pine Knot, as it has given the better class the upper hand by bringing the law right to the doors of evil-doers. Time was when a sojourner in Pine Knot was sure to hear pistol shots at night. The reason was plain. It was more than 20 miles to Williamsburg and across two mountains; it was 35 miles over mountains and across two rivers to Monticello. Officers didn't like the bother of taking evil-doers from Pine Knot to court and summoning witnesses."

Public Work by Contract Upheld.

Ordinances and resolutions of cities of the second class, providing for the improvement of streets by general contract, can not be interfered with by individual property owners along the street, who seek to have the work done around their premises by private contract, was the opinion of the court of appeals in the case of A. W. Blakemore against F. T. Justice & Co., affirming the Fayette circuit court. The city of Lexington ordered Columbia avenue improved by macadamizing the roadway and constructing curb and gutters. A. W. Blakemore let a contract for the curbing and guttering around his property and was enjoined by Justice & Co., general contractors under the city. Blakemore set up a custom in the city of permitting property owners to have their own work done, but the court held that the custom is not sufficient to override the plain language of the general law, permitting the improvement to be done under contract by the city.

Confer on Telephone Merger.

Chairman Lawrence Flinn, of the state railroad commission, and Commissioner W. F. Klair were in consultation in regard to the telephone litigation over the merger of the Home and Cumberland companies in Fayette and Woodford counties, which involves the constitutionality of the act giving the commission authority to grant permission for such consolidations. The commission has been made a party to the suit.

CANNOT SAVE MUCH

CONGRESS IS NOT LIKELY TO KEEP EXPENDITURES BELOW BILLION MARK.

PLENTY OF ADVICE AT HAND

Work of the Economy and Efficiency Commission Has Sympathy of Democratic Leaders But its Suggestions Are Not Followed.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Cutting here and cutting there, and in between here and there, probably will not avail to prevent the session of congress now drawing to a close from joining the billion-dollar class of its predecessors. The Democrats preached economy, and it is only due them to say that if they keep the expenditures down to the figures of the last two or three sessions, they will have done something in the way of saving, but nothing like so much as was hoped by the leaders who expected to set an example for sessions of the future.

The expenses of the government grow year by year because the numbers and the needs of the governed grow, and so long as the old system of making appropriations continues to exist, the certainty seems to be, congressmen say, that the expenses must continue to pile up. The Democrats have shown some sympathy with the work of the economy and efficiency commission and granted money so that the commissioners could continue their labor.

Congress has been given information about how to save money. It has been transmitted direct from the computation tables of the economy commissioners. It is true that if the plans of the commission are followed there will be no more billion-dollar sessions for a long time to come. Whether governmental activities will be crippled remains for the future to prove.

Fear They Will Lose Jobs.

Already congress has enough advice in its possession to make the saving attempt, but thus far it has not acted upon it. Possibly it is waiting until all the advice comes in. Not long ago the law makers were told how much money could be saved in the office of the adjutant general of the war department. Instantly the officers who would be directly or indirectly effected protested and said that the commission had made a mistake. It was agreed that the system in the adjutant general's office might be changed to advantage, but there was opposition, with arguments to back it, that it would be unwise to cut down the clerical force.

The great fear of the employees of the government is that if the economy program of the administration's commission be adopted, thousand of workers will lose their jobs. It does not seem to have been the intention of the commission to recommend that the unnecessary employees in the adjutant general's office should be dismissed from the service. The plan was to keep them all at work and to have the decrease in the force come naturally, that is, through resignations or deaths, places thus made vacant to remain vacant.

Can't Resist Temptation.

Speaker Clark, Majority Leader Underwood and Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the appropriation committee, have urged that economy be served, but their following has run away from them. There are river and harbor improvements and other things of advantage locally which appealed to the Democratic members, who have found themselves in the majority for the first time in years, and the temptation not only to ask but to take, has been too great to be resisted. If the Democratic leaders, after the full reports have been received from the economy and efficiency commission, intend to force a record for saving, they must induce their followers to adopt the commission's recommendations, and at least to try them out.

From the beginning of the work of the economy commissioners it has been urged that while billion-dollar sessions may continue to be the rule the government can get a much greater return for its money if the plans suggested are adopted. It is said that two or three hundred million dollars can be saved yearly by judicious re-adjustment of the machinery of the government. The plan which has been suggested is to take the money which is saved and to put it to other uses for the benefit of the people, such as the extending of the work of the good roads office, the establishment of a department of health and the founding of a bureau which will care for certain things which will benefit the business interests of the country.

Taft Goods Go March 3.

On the afternoon of March 3 an ordinary May-day moving van will appear under the portico of the White House where ordinarily no vehicle is seen excepting the limousine or the carriage drawn by blooded horses. President Taft and his family are packing up their things, and so are President-elect Wilson and his family, the ones to go and the others to come. President Taft's White House belongings will be sent away March 3 and the family will follow on the next morning.

There will be several moving days in Washington early next month. The cabinet officers and their families, or most of them at any rate, will pack up and clear out, some of them to return

to the hearth stones in other places which have been cold for some years. Other cabinet officers and their families will take only temporary leave of absence, for the hire of Washington is strong upon them, and particularly strong upon the women folk of their families.

When Mr. Taft moves out he will take with him, or rather will send before him, all kinds of things, the usual paraphernalia of an American house-keeping family of course, but added to it will be all sorts of queer things from the Philippines. The president has a choice collection of Filipino "duds" and they have become, in a way, closer to his affection than the furniture of Grand Rapids manufacture and the ornaments made anywhere from East Cape to Mendocino.

Libraries of Presidents.

It ought to be grateful to Americans to know that when visitors are admitted on occasion to the remoter parts of the White House their usual inquiry is about the library. The average American pilgrim wants to know what the president reads. Mr. Taft will send to New Haven, as the last of the executive office consignments, his library of law books. He will need them when engaged in his new duties and "he himself has said it," for recently he declared his intention of keeping at least a few lessons ahead of his law student classes.

The law library of the White House is in the office annex. Mr. Taft has his "reading books" in the study of the main structure. There are all sorts and conditions of books here, written by all sorts and conditions of men and women.

When Mr. Roosevelt moved out of the White House four years ago, he took with him about twice as many books as Mr. Taft possesses, but then Mr. Roosevelt had a habit of buying everything which touched on mammals, birds, bugs, flowers, trees, fish and everything else recognizable zoologically. In addition to these books the colonel had the histories of all the campaigns fought since the day that Cain started on the war path after Abel, and beyond this he had civic history, poetry, sociology and whatnot.

President-elect Wilson will bring over from Princeton with him many and various books, histories, it is said, predominating. There is room in the White House study for all of Mr. Wilson's reading matter. The study is a big room and book shelves take up all of the four sides except the space left for the door and the spaces left for two windows.

Naval Militia Bill Favored.

Both the Democrats and the Republicans in congress seem to be willing that early action should be taken to put the naval militia of the different states upon the federal footing that is now maintained by the national guard. The house committee on naval affairs, dominated by a Democratic majority, has sanctioned a report drawn by one of its Republican members, which sets forth the reasons why there should pass a bill giving federal support to the naval militia of the states and pledging Uncle Sam to strong pecuniary support of the state's sailor service. If this bill does not become a law before March 4 it is likely to be taken up early in the extra session.

At present, in a federal sense, there is no organized naval militia, but many of the states inland, as well as lakeside and seaside, have organizations "which are independent and which are not subject to federal control except wherein they receive the benefit of an annual appropriation of \$125,000 distributed among the various state organizations proportionate to their strength at the rate of \$10 per man."

It is the intention of the bill now before congress to promote the efficiency of the various state naval bodies and to create an organized naval militia which, in time of war, under certain conditions, will be subject to federal control. The plan is that in time of peace the navy department shall have such control as to prescribe the physical, moral and military qualifications of the officers and enlisted men.

Right Age for Marriage.

A lively little controversy is going its rounds of newspaper discussion relative to the right age at which a man should take the matrimonial plunge. A professor in the Boston university precipitated the controversy by scoffing at the assertion that a young man at twenty was prepared for the responsibilities of marriage, declaring with much truth that matrimony at that tender age was generally a ghastly and expensive joke on the father-in-law. Marriage at the best, is an experiment that should never be rashly undertaken. "Love at first sight" is the surest road to the divorce court. Its victims need the immediate service of a physician much more than that of a person. The right time to marry is when the right young man meets the right young girl, but up to date the wisdom of humanity has devised no accurate test for that happy conjunction.

Sage Inquiry.

Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin, addressing the students of Smith college, told a story. "A young man," she said, "fell upon his left knee, clasped his hands and cried: "Miss McHntock—Mabel—if you refuse me, I shall never love another woman." "And does that promise hold good," said the young girl, "if I accept you?"

The devil is satisfied to have the nickels and dimes go into the collection plate, because he's pretty sure of getting the dollars.

MARSHALL ON THE SENATE'S DUTIES

Brief Inaugural Speech by the New Vice-President On Inauguration.

HIS LANGUAGE IS VIGOROUS

Declares Upper House, as Guardian of People's Honor, Must Investigate Alleged Injustice to Weaker Nation and Make Reparation.

Washington, March 4.—Following is the inaugural address delivered by Vice-President Marshall:

Senators: The proprieties of this occasion probably require a few words from one who is grateful to the American people for the honor heretofore done him and this day consummated.

No senator has, I trust, a keener appreciation of the necessities in the way of tact and courtesy now devolving upon me than I myself. I offer no surety as to my discharge of duties other than a personal pledge that I will seek to familiarize myself with them and will endeavor always to exercise that complaisance and forbearance which are essential to him who presides over great debates upon great public questions by great men.

Divergent views relative to this body would be less divergent if the American people would come to realize that on all sides of real questions much may truthfully be said. Such an attitude of the public mind would eliminate the view that this body is distinctively deliberative and not thoroughly patriotic.

No Substitute for the Senate. Charges of bad faith based upon an attitude of mind or upon conduct should never be made until it is clearly established that the resultant action is the outcome of personal interest or improper and dishonorable business or social relations.

Your action has not always met with universal approval, but up to this good hour no workable substitute for the exercise of the functions of this body has been proposed. It is not needful for me here and now to accept a brief in your defense. This body will continue to stand not because of its presiding officer, but because of the patriotism and intelligence of its constituent members and their devotion to our system of government.

Guards the People's Honor. With neither right nor desire to infringe upon the prerogatives of the president soon to be, I beg the expression of the opinion that whatever diverse views may be held relative to the work of this body all persons are agreed that under the Constitution the senate of the United States is singularly the guardian of the people's honor; that more and more, as righteousness is exalted among this people, the idea is becoming more firmly fixed that it is not vast territory, great wealth nor large learning which mark the real status of America; that America is to be measured by the golden mete wand of honor; and, as the idea in her formation was the inherent right of men to rule themselves, that now she can ill afford to announce this doctrine in her own land and renounce it for an instrument of oppression in other lands.

Unfortunately there is no fixed standard of honor outside the dictionary. The gambler may hold it to consist in paying his gaming debts; the member of the smart set, in divorcing his neighbor's wife before taking her unto himself; the senator, in eliminating personalities.

Must Observe Treaties. But when we enter the chancelleries of the world and submit to their judgments not only our right to be but our right to be respected, we can hope to be measured in but one way; and we must be able to show that the solemn treaty obligations of this republic will be kept with the same scrupulous honesty, both of spirit and letter, whether made with the humblest people of this continent struggling for self-government or with the mightiest monarch of the old world.

This high sense of honor constitutes the panoply of the American people. Armies and battalions furnish no substitute for it. These are valuable, but the people never intended that authority should use them as accessories to a burglar's kit.

Duty to Rectify Wrong. If any one in the name of the American people, either in violation of treaty obligations or the manifest purpose of the Monroe doctrine, has taken aught while this body was deliberating, it's your duty to ascertain all the facts hereto. And if wrong or injustice has been done, even to the humblest republic, let this people be brave enough and sufficiently honest to make reparation. The real greatness of this republic rests upon its sullied honor, and it is the duty of this body to search down rumors of bad faith and dishonesty and to rectify wrong wherever wrong is discovered.

Here in this most sacred spot where war has been made and peace declared, here in the presence of the distinguished representatives of the governments of the civilized world, here within the hearing of the beauty, culture and ripened statecraft of our own land, may one humble American express the hope before he enters upon a four years' silence that all our diplomacy may spill peace with all peoples, justice for all governments and righteousness the world around.