

LEGAL DECISION

OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO MINERS OPERATORS RENDERED BY JUDGE.

Miners Can Sue for Time Lost on Account of Failure to Furnish Cars to Operators.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Greenville, Ky.—Judge W. P. Sandidge has denied the petition of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., in which it sought to enjoin the quarterly court from trying a number of suits brought by coal miners against the railroad company, at the same time sustaining the petition of the latter.

Some weeks ago 43 miners filed suits in the Muhlenberg quarterly court against the Illinois Central, seeking to recover damages for time lost, because, as alleged, the railroad company had failed to furnish to the coal operators, who were forced on that account to shut down their mines. Each of the suits was for an amount too small to allow an appeal to the circuit court, and it was reported that some 1,600 similar suits would be brought in the quarterly court. The railroad company instituted proceedings seeking to enjoin the judge of the quarterly court from proceeding further in the trial of the cases, alleging among other things that the plaintiffs in question had no cause of action against the railroad company, and that the plaintiffs and their attorneys had entered into a conspiracy to file their suits in the quarterly court for an amount not allowing of an appeal, and that unless prevented they would institute many other similar suits. The petition of the railroad company sought to have the circuit court take jurisdiction of the actions and try them out to ascertain if a cause for action really existed.

BRIDGE BUILDERS' PLUNGE.

Louisville, Ky.—Two men plunged 75 feet into a mass of iron and two others were suspended that distance above them, saved from injury by chance, when a huge iron plate fell upon a scaffold, which held them, breaking it in two, on the Kentucky pier of the old Kentucky and Indiana bridge at the foot of Thirty-second street. The injured men were sent sailing to the earth without a chance of saving themselves or breaking their fall; a desire for a drink of water and a lucky grab at a rope saved the other two. Louis J. Wright, of 2913 Garfield avenue, was the most seriously injured. Besides two fractured ankles, a deep cut on the head, several broken ribs and a crushed foot, he is believed to have received internal injuries. D. S. McKinney, of New Albany, also was badly hurt. His right arm is fractured, as is also his left ankle, and he suffered a score of cuts and bruises about his body.

CHURCH WOMEN GATHER.

Elkton, Ky.—The annual meeting of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Louisville Conference of the M. E. Church, South, convened here with Mrs. H. A. Evans, of Louisville, as president, and about 100 delegates from every section of the conference territory in attendance. The session was opened with an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Elkton by S. Walton Fory, which was responded to by Mrs. George Gaubert, of Louisville. The other sessions were taken up mainly by routine duties and concluded with a devotional address by Miss Mary E. Smith, deaconess of St. John's Methodist church, of St. Louis. An address by Miss Claiborne, the society's missionary at Shanghai, China, was the feature of the night session.

FOUND ORPHAN HOME.

Louisville, Ky.—The English Lutheran congregations of Louisville by their representatives filed articles at Frankfort incorporating the Lutheran Orphan Home of Louisville, without capital stock. Its purpose is to provide a home for the orphans of Lutheran people and any others that the board of managers sees fit to care for. The churches represented are the First, Second and Third English Lutheran churches, the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran, Grace English Lutheran, Trinity English Lutheran and Bethany Evangelical Lutheran.

DISTRICT COLLECTOR NAMED.

Frankfort, Ky.—Ben Marshall, for years Circuit Court Clerk of Franklin county, is the new Collector of Internal Revenue in this, the Seventh Kentucky District, and according to advices from Washington will come to Lexington and assume the duties of the office on May 20. The appointment by President Wilson.

PRIZE JACK IS SOLD.

Paris, Ky.—E. B. Myers, of Shawhan, and Bert McClintock, of Millersburg, sold to a Mexican buyer their premium jack, Nicholas King, for \$1,500. The animal will be shipped to Mexico within the next ten days. Nicholas King was the winner of the 3-year-old class at the Bluegrass fair, in Lexington, and at the State fair in Louisville in 1912. He is by Nicholas Duke, weighs 1,135 pounds, is sixteen hands high and is considered one of the best jacks in the Bluegrass.

WARRANTS BEAR INTEREST.

Frankfort, Ky.—In an elaborate opinion handed down by Judge Shaekelford Miller, member of the Court of Appeals from Louisville, to which there was no dissent, the decision of the Franklin Circuit Court is affirmed in requiring State Treasurer Thomas Rhea to stamp as interest-bearing five warrants for \$5,000 each, issued by State Auditor H. M. Bosworth, under an appropriation of \$30,000 made by the General Assembly in 1912 to pay off outstanding debts of the State Fair. The opinion is considered broad enough to settle the points involved in the suit of the State University to compel the Auditor to issue and the Treasurer to stamp as interest-bearing warrants aggregating \$50,000 for the benefit of the State experiment station, and to compel the stamping of warrants issued under appropriations for the State Normal School, the State University and various departments and institutions, which were held up for the same reason advanced by the Treasurer in the State Fair case, that the debt of the State already exceeds the constitutional limitation of \$50,000. The court held that these appropriations are not debts within the meaning of Section 49 of the Constitution, and that they must be stamped as interest-bearing if there is not actually money enough in the treasury to pay them.

WOOL GROWERS CONFER.

Louisville, Ky.—Representatives of the Kentucky Wool Growers' association held a conference at the Willard hotel with buyers relative to the price for the 1913 crop of wool pooled by growers throughout the state. Among the early arrivals was Ben Watson, of Webster county, president of the organization. Silas Stevens, of Ohio county, secretary. President Watson said that representatives of the association meet annually at about this season with a view to arranging with buyers for the purchase of the pooled wool. The price paid last year, he said, ranged from 18 to 35 cents, and he expressed the opinion that conditions governing the price of wool this year are not dissimilar from those of last year. Under normal conditions, about 3,000,000 pounds of wool are grown annually in Kentucky, President Watson said. Kentucky-grown wool ranks high in point of grade, according to Mr. Watson, and finds a ready market.

CLASSMATE OF WILSON DIES.

Shelbyville, Ky.—John Hammer, 62 years old, a gardener in the employ of Mrs. W. H. Escott, in the Smithfield pike, and a classmate of President Woodrow Wilson at the University of Virginia, died at the King's Daughters' Hospital here. He had been suffering from pneumonia for about a week and was brought to the hospital by Mrs. Escott. Hammer was born in Charlottesville, Va. His mother was an employee of the University of Virginia and educated all of her children at that school. Hammer claimed to have been a student at the university at the same time President Wilson was there and to have been graduated in the same class. He had been in the employ of Mrs. Escott several years.

WILL VISIT MAYSVILLE.

Maysville, Ky.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Blakesley agreed to send a government inspector at an early date to look over the route of the proposed fifty-mile post road from Maysville to Mt. Sterling by way of Flemingsburg and Sharpsburg. Representative W. J. Fields, accompanied by Thomas D. Slattery, of Maysville; Judge A. N. Crooks, of Owensville, and Commonwealth's Attorney B. W. White, of Mt. Sterling, called at the Postoffice Department a second time about this much-desired improvement and in an effort to persuade the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General to make a prompt investigation. The citizens of the interested section have raised \$20,000 for this road and want the government to furnish at least \$10,000.

SALOONS LIMITED IN LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky.—Mayor Head signed the ordinance limiting the number of saloons in Louisville to one for each 500 population, based on the last census, with the proviso that each of the 720 owners of licenses at present will be granted renewals and the right to make transfers as long as they have not been found guilty of liquor violations. The measure becomes effective July 1.

CORN PLANTING FAVORABLE.

Bedford, Ky.—The farmers are progressing rapidly with corn planting during the favorable weather. Tobacco plants are plentiful, but they are small and are not growing rapidly. The crops of early apples, pears and cherries appear to be very short, those of some varieties being total failures.

DUELISTS HELD TO GRAND JURY.

Louisville, Ky.—James Heffernan, who shot and killed James Gardner, former Police Lieutenant, in a pistol duel witnessed by hundreds, several weeks ago, was held to the grand jury on a charge of murder in Police Court. His bond was fixed at \$5,000. John Silberagle was held as an accessory under \$2,000 bond. An inquest into the death of Gardner was held prior to the examining trial, but the jury returned a non-committal verdict.

WILSON STANDS PAT

PREDICTION OF WHITE HOUSE LAMB AMONG CAPITOL HILL LIONS REVERSED.

EASY PROGRESS FOR POLICIES

Democrats and Republicans Alike Surprised at Way President Wins His Way—Will Get Such Laws as He Wants.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Members of the Democratic party in congress today say, in the way of what might be called an admission, that when Woodrow Wilson was elected president the general Democratic view of it seemed to be that after March 4 it would be a case of a White House lamb among Capitol Hill lions. Today some of the Democrats say that it seems to be a case of Capitol Hill lambs and a White House lion.

Democratic senators and representatives told President Wilson some time ago that they thought it likely he would win his tariff fight. Today they are telling him that he has won it. Consistently with the original lion and lamb theory the Democrats thought at the first that the leaders in congress would have their own way in tariff legislation. Now they say that they made a mistake and that it is virtually an assured thing that the Democratic senators will get together, preserve party harmony and give Mr. Wilson exactly what he has asked for in the way of tariff reform.

It is difficult to determine which is the more surprised in Washington today the conservative Democrats or the Republicans because of the comparatively fairly easy way in which Mr. Wilson seems to be making progress with his policies. The Democrats now not only say that his tariff bill will go through the senate virtually as he has approved it, but that the fair promise today is that he will get currency legislation and anti-trust legislation in accordance with the views which he will express as to what form such legislation shall take.

Responsibility is Wilson's. The tariff measure after it becomes a law possibly may work the ruin which some gentlemen predict for it, but whether it works evil or good it will be Woodrow Wilson's legislation. A good many of the formerly reluctant Democrats in the senate while they do not appear to have become eager in their desire to support the president, seemingly have made up their minds to support him, and voting support from all his party in the upper house is what the president needs because the Democratic majority there is not large.

Some of the Democratic senators who have leaned toward protection have, in their progressive brethren put, been brought into line by presidential persuasion accompanied by a showing of firmness. For a good many weeks some of the upper house men urged that certain schedules as prepared by Mr. Underwood and his committee on ways and means were of a kind to bring disaster to some of the home industries. Every possible argument personal, political and economical, was used to induce the president to recede a few steps, but the Democrats say today that he stands where he stood at the first and that his bill, barring a political or a legislative cataclysm will become the law of the land.

The Democratic senators of both factions finally have agreed among themselves that they must have concord at any cost save that of future elections.

President Wins Victory. Mr. Wilson seemingly has won his victory and his backbone has proved to be made of a different kind of material than some of his party brethren thought when they first went to the White House to hail him president. The president, the Democrats say, has been forced to make no compromise in order to secure what they declare now seems certain will be the fruits of a victory won by standing pat on a national convention platform and on the platform of promises made by the party speakers in the last campaign.

It seems likely to prove that Mr. Wilson is going to accomplish something which Mr. Cleveland failed to accomplish. The latter once allowed a Democratic customs bill to get a place on the statute books after declining either to sign it or veto it during the time of constitutional limit allowed for either action. This is an old and oft repeated tale, but it carried a lesson with it and the present president of the United States seems to have learned it.

Mr. Cleveland lectured congress and held it up to the scorn of the country after its majority had failed to do what it had been instructed by the people to do. Mr. Wilson told congress in advance what he expected it to do, and it is known definitely that the word went forth that a veto would be forthcoming unless the tariff bill met squarely the promises made in advance of the election.

Same Old Tariff Drama. Up to the present time there has been no real debate of the tariff bill. When the senate gets hold of the measure there will be debate, for even with the seeming assurance that the senators will put the measure through very much as Mr. Wilson wants it there are many of the upper house men who will want to air their views concerning the schedules and will want to give them airing at some length.

It is understood that Senator La Follette may talk for a day in behalf of his ideas of the tariff, and it is rumored that several other progressive Republicans and some Democrats intend to do the same thing. In the house it is sharply a case of the majority rule. What the leaders of the dominant party want to have done is done and the program that they fix for general debate and for debate under the five-minute rule is adhered to. In the senate no majority rules against the debating wish of the individual.

It is expected that this bill, freighted with so many joys or woes according to the way in which it is looked at, will be passed by the house at the time agreed upon and that it will be passed by a great vote.

It has been put cynically within a day or two that two good old traveling companions reached Washington together, the tariff and summer weather. The latter for a few hours now has quit the company of the tariff, but the two companions will get together once more shortly and the capital and the capitol will present again the scenes of recent summers. It is the same old tariff drama over again in the same setting and with a good many new faces among the minor actors.

A good many of the members of congress say with a perfect abandon of frankness that it is just as well the dominant ones limited general debate to a few days and will limit debate under the five-minute rule to only a few days more. Even such tariff patriots as Mr. Payne and Mr. Fordney it is said are glad in their hearts that the thing as far as the house is concerned is to be over quickly.

No Friction There.

While some persons who seem always to be looking for a row have found on several occasions symptoms of friction between President Wilson and one or two of his cabinet officers nothing really has developed yet in the way of trouble, which any political opponent of the president could lay his finger on and say "here is where they come to the parting of the ways."

These seemingly are the plain facts in the case thus far, and men of all parties here say that as far as peace and concord in the cabinet are concerned they are there to sit at the family council table twice a week and probably to be present whenever the official ones get together on other occasions in between.

There seemingly, however, has been a slight difference of opinion on the face of things between Attorney General McReynolds and the president. Note that it is said on the face of things, but nothing has happened to show that Mr. Wilson up to date does not agree with his cabinet officer. The seeming difference lies in the fact that Mr. Wilson on one or two occasions has expressed views which seem to be counter to those expressed by Mr. McReynolds in a specific case.

The Attorney General has said that the case of the American Telephone and Telegraph company, charged with being a monopoly in restraint of trade, or something much like that, should be referred to the interstate commerce commission instead of going the way of prosecution. Does this mean that there is a radical difference of opinion on trust matters between President Wilson and his attorney general? It seems to be a case in which Mr. McReynolds believes that regulation rather than prosecution should be used in dealing with certain kinds of alleged trust cases. There are some people who hold that the telephone is a natural monopoly, and that therefore it should be subject to regulation rather than to court procedure.

Believes in Competition.

In an article which Mr. Wilson wrote for a magazine he stood against, seemingly, at least, that for which his cabinet officer has just chosen to endorse. The president apparently believes in a return to competitive conditions, but whether his views on competition extend to concerns like telephone companies is not yet to be decided. Perhaps he is in accord on this particular proposition with his cabinet officer, or otherwise it might be a case for a hurry up consultation and a request for a speedy explanation of why a member of the official family chooses to go counter to the views of the head of that official family.

Mr. McReynolds, the present attorney general, was appointed to an office in the attorney general's department by Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt, it is known, believes that big business affairs should be looked after by a commission similar to the interstate commerce commission, which regulates common carrier matters. It is possible that Mr. McReynolds took his view of the telephone case from Mr. Roosevelt, but at any rate wherever he got it, Washington is yet waiting to see if he and the president are to come to loggerheads over it.

The president of the United States believes in a return to competitive methods. His tariff bill, his party members say, shows that he wants things about upon a competitive basis. The natural thing to suppose is that he wants to extend his plan of competition to the great corporations of the United States as they exist today.

There seems to be no doubt whatsoever that at the beginning of the next regular session a bill to do away with trust conditions in the United States will be introduced in the lower house of congress and the chances are also that a similar bill will be introduced into the upper house. What is going to become of either the one or the other?

Social Forms and Entertainments



Mother Goose Party.

Masquerade and fancy dress parties are always delightful, but of all the pleasant gatherings which I have attended the Mother Goose party takes the lead. Invitations to the effect that Mother Goose will be pleased to welcome her goslings at the residence of whoever gives the entertainment on such an evening, are sent out fully two weeks in advance. The request to come in costume representing some one of the characters found in "Mother Goose" can be written on a small card and inclosed in the envelope with the invitations. These invitations can be made very pretty if one can paint, by having little water color or pen and ink sketches on them—such as little "Jack Horner" or the "Three Blind Mice" pursued by the "Farmer's Wife," with her "Carving Knife."

You may be sure after these notes have been sent out that there will be a ripple of excitement among the young people, and Mother Goose melodies will be at a premium—those with colored illustrations in particular. Great ingenuity can be exercised in getting up the costumes. At last the eventful night arrives and let us station ourselves in the hall and watch the guests as they come in. Most of the girls came without escorts, for all were determined to keep their identity a secret from brothers and sweethearts. "Mother Goose," the hostess, stands in the front parlor and is soon welcoming a motley throng. "Old King Cole" was closely followed by "The Fiddlers Three." "Little Red Riding Hood" was charming in her scarlet cape and carried a little basket filled with candy instead of the eggs and butter. The "Queen of Hearts" was radiant in a gorgeous costume. "Rain, Rain, Stay Away" was represented by a pretty blond, who carried an immense red umbrella. "Little Boy Blue" dashed into the room, blowing his horn, carrying an immense sheep of cotton. Two girls exactly the same height came as twin "Bo Peeps," carrying gilded crooks and fans with the picture of a sheep on one side with "I'm Little Peep," etc., on the other. "Daffy Down Dilly" was one of the best characters represented. "Jack and Jill" went hand in hand to get the "pail of water." "Jack Horner" sat in the proverbial corner and pulled out "plums" from a gigantic "pie." "Humpty" Dumpty did not look any the worse for the "great fall." "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary" proved herself most agreeable and "Taffy, the Welshman," was one of the most popular characters in spite of his propensity for stealing.

When all the guests had arrived Mother Goose, with Old King Cole, opened the grand march and the music played merrily. A piano will do for the dancing, but the addition of a violin is a great improvement. Much merriment was occasioned when the masks were removed before the refreshments were served. While the young people are home for the summer vacation some one may give a party like the one described, and I am sure it will be successful. Of course, the masking is not essential, but adds a little spice to the enjoyment. The refreshments need not be elaborate, but a large bowl of lemonade should be conveniently placed where it will be easy of access to all.

A Novel Card Party.

This pretty card party was conducted like a cotillon and was a great success. It was given for forty guests, and the tables were scattered throughout the large rooms of a spacious country house. In the first place each

guest found her place at table with three others by means of a souvenir name card.

When all had arrived and were seated at the tables the hostess was very particular to personally introduce each partner, if unacquainted, which made everyone feel more comfortable. Then the bell rang and playing began. Four games were played and the losers were the ones to move, going to a table for favors. These they gave to the winners at the other tables, who were taken to the table of the losers, and thus they met an entirely new set of players. There was no counting of scores—simply the best three hands winning out of four. There were ten sets of favors. After five sets of favors had been used refreshments were served, then playing was resumed until all the favors had been used. At the last each loser brought an extra favor for her favored partner and herself, which called forth much merriment, as they were large paper sacks blown out and tied at the top with various colored ribbons. They were to carry the favors home in, and they were needed. It certainly was a very jolly party, and the idea is adaptable to all card parties where the hostess desires something out of the ordinary. The favors may be as elaborate as the purse will permit. The ones at the party described consisted of bonbons in fancy boxes, imported chocolate, salted nuts in dainty receptacles, paper aprons, neck ruffs of flowers, fans, parasols, paper hats, post cards, etc.

Portraying Nature With Bible Verses.

Very recently a correspondent asked me for some Bible scheme to interest children, to be used as part of a Sunday school program. Seems to me the following arranged by Harriette Wilbur would be acceptable. Learning the verses as given will teach the children about the Bible and how much it contains about the flowers that we have today. This could be used on "Children's day," which is observed in so many churches early in June.

1. Lily (Luke 12:27). Bouquet of lilies, anemones or some lilaceous flower.
2. Grass (Luke 12:28). Bouquet of long grassblades tastefully arranged.
3. Star (Matthew 2:9-10). Large star.
4. Vine (John 15:1, 5). Long, graceful cutting of a grapevine.
5. Cedar (Psalms 92:12). Branch of cedar.
6. Wheat (Matthew 13:24-30). Stalks of wheat.
7. Flower (Isaiah 40:8). Bouquet of any flower in season.
8. Palm (John 12:12, 13). Palm branches.
9. Mustard (Matthew 13:31, 32). A mustard plant from some wheat field; the larger the plant the better.
10. Willow (Psalms 87:1, 2). Long willow branches.
11. Barley (Ruth 1:22). Stalks of barley.
12. Fir (Psalms 54:16, 17). Branches of fir.
13. Rose (Isaiah 24:1). Bouquet of roses.
14. Rushes (Isaiah 35:7). Handful of tall rushes.
15. Oak (2 Kings 13:14, revised version). Some oak branches.
16. In concert: Psalms 46:11, 12, 13.

A Flower Contest.

A LESSON IN ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION.

1. The early part of the day + splendor.
2. A bird + part of a bird's foot.
3. To contest — e + a vowel + a verb.
4. A confection + a cluster.
5. A false hood — e + a sheer fabric — e.
6. Two times one + part of the month.
7. A wily animal + a covering for the hands.
8. A vegetable — a | a strain of music — e + two vowels.
9. A girl's name + a precious metal.
10. A dairy product + a drinking receptacle.

- ANSWERS—1. Morning + glory. 2. Lark + spur. 3. Vie — e + vi + o + let = violet. 4. Candy + tuft. 5. Lie — i + lace — e + lac = lilac. 6. Tu (two) + lip = tulip. 7. Fox + glove. 8. Pea — a + pe + tune — e + tun + ia = petunia. 9. Mari (Mary) + gold = marigold. 10. Butter + cup = buttercup. MADAME MERRI.

Most Approved Designs in Shoes for Fashionable Feet



The boots of washable leather have uppers of tan cloth, and are for wear with tailored suits. The pump is an improvement on that of former seasons. It is more easy to keep on. A buckle over the base of the instep helps to hold them in place, and a small strip of suede, which clings to the inside of the shoe. The low cut evening slipper is often fastened over the instep and about the ankle with bands of ribbon. These bands are fastened on opposite sides of the slipper rim about an inch from the buckle. They are crossed over the instep, crossed at the back of the ankle, crossed again higher up at the front of the ankle and fastened behind. For wear with afternoon gowns black satin shoes have preference over every other sort. The boot shown has a ribbed satin vamp and fastens with black pearl buttons. Black satin wears well and can be relied on to hold shape and cut. The patent leather slipper shown with the French heel has a cut steel buckle strapped with velvet.