

COATES TELLS NEED OF EDUCATION TODAY

Address By E. K. Normal President Feature At Teachers' Convention In Louisville

The feature of the meeting of the Kentucky Educational Association at Louisville today will be the address of President T. J. Coates, of the Eastern Normal School.

The fight over the State Textbook Commission promises to develop into an interesting feature of the annual meeting of Kentucky teachers. State Superintendent V. O. Gilbert, who is himself a member of the commission, in his speech before the assembly of teachers yesterday morning, condemned the action of the Textbook Commission. He recommended that a new commission be appointed, composed of the State Board of Education, a member of the University of Kentucky, a member from each of the State Normal Schools, one city superintendent, one county superintendent and one principal of a county high school. Supt. Gilbert recommended that this commission select three experienced educators actually engaged in teaching, to study and try out textbooks on each subject selected by the Board of Education for use in the public schools.

He complimented the press of Kentucky for its fight to awaken sentiment favorable to the establishment of a new State Textbook Commission. He urged the press to continue its work.

President Coates' address to the K. E. A. today, was as follows:

President Coates' Address

The abiding consciousness in life is bondage of some sort, bondage to cold to hunger, to space, to superstition, to fellowman; the conscious end and aim of life is freedom from such bondage. "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," said the Master. Truth frees; error enslaves. No individual, no nation ever has been free or, ever can be free while in bondage to ignorance.

Much has been said about making the world safe for democracy. With this battle cry on our lips we have fought and won a great war; we have bridged the seas and sent forth our sons by the million to crusade for freedom in the old world. But the problem still remains how shall we make democracy safe for the world? Aristocracies, monarchies, and autocracies have been condemned and discharged as unsafe for a world in which each individual has certain inalienable rights among which are the rights to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Shall we assume that democracy will succeed where these others have failed? Is there some intrinsic virtue in democracy that will make it safe for the world? Is democracy the terminus of the road of political progress of which the other forms of government are but way stations? Let us not deceive ourselves at this point. If democracy does not prove itself equal to the task of giving to an outraged and suffering world that social and industrial justice which it is determined to have at whatever cost and at all hazards, it too will be cast aside for socialism, bolshevism or some other "ism" that holds out some greater promise of better things.

Let us face the truth. There is no magic in mere numbers. An ignorant democracy cannot succeed where an educated autocracy has failed. Many years ago, recognizing this truth, the Rev. Lyman Beecher said: "We must educate, we must educate or we must perish by our own prosperity. If we do not, short will be our race from the cradle to the grave." In one of his orations, Webster said: "This lovely land, this glorious liberty, these institutions, the dear purchase of our fathers are ours, ours to enjoy, ours to preserve, ours to transmit. Generations past, generations to come hold us responsible for this sacred trust." This priceless inheritance, "the dear purchase of our fathers," to preserve which for generations to come, we have challenged and crushed the legions of autocracy, can be preserved only through the education of "all the children of all people." Not the education of a few of the so called best will preserve our heritage for that would create ipso facto an aristocracy of education; and aristocracies ever have and ever will exploit the many for the few.

What the wisest and the best parent desires for his own children, a democracy must desire, demand and secure for its children. A democracy has not done its duty until the poorest child, in the poorest cabin, on the poorest hillside in all the land has had a chance to secure all the education he has the will and capacity to receive. Because an American child has happened to be born in the net-works of society or in a poor section of our country, shall he have only the outskirts of education? We dare not be so short-sighted as to believe that the child of the poor is the child of the future.

of the problem of educating a democracy for self government; because if the many do not educate all to govern themselves, the few will educate themselves to govern and possibly to enslave to exploit the short-sighted. There is no choice except that between universal education and aristocracy; and aristocracy leads to monarchy and to autocracy. It has been said of old time, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Better, possibly, to say that universal education is the price of liberty.

The Public School System is the first born and best beloved child of the American democracy; but like many other parents, America has not always been careful of the character, the personality and the preparation of the persons into whose care she has committed the health, the intellectual life, growth and the morals of the child as she might have been. We are often amazed to read that cultured Greeks and Romans often entrusted the care of their children to slaves. We are often amazed on the streets and in the parks of our own country to note the kind and character of nurses to whose care many wealthy and intelligent people intrust the care of their children. What we think and say then of the wisdom and justice of a city, a country, or state which has been and is even now intrusting its children who are to make or mar its future to incompetent and unprepared teachers or what of those communities which are giving their lives in training the children, as to drive them from a work they love by denying them salaries sufficient to enable them to live decent and comfortable lives?

All that I have said now brings me to the truth that the greatest need in education today is trained and professionally prepared teachers.

Americanism cannot live except as a democracy; a democracy cannot endure without universal education; universal education cannot be had except through public schools; public schools cannot do their work except they have a sufficient and continuous supply of trained teachers; and such a supply of trained teachers is impossible without two things: equitable salaries and the right kind of training schools for teachers. I put salaries first, because inequitable and pauper salaries are now and will continue to empty the training schools of many of the best and brightest students.

Apart from the settlement of the problems of war, there is no more urgent problem now before the American people than that created by the threatened collapse of the teaching profession. Collapse is an extreme word, but so is the emergency it describes. The drafting into other work of large numbers of the most capable teachers, the continuous opening of new doors of opportunity to thousands of others, the utterly inadequate financial provision for the majority of the remainder all tend toward a collapse of the profession. These matters are no longer debatable; they are facts; facts that are ominous to the nation. If the American people cannot be made to see the situation and supply an early drastic remedy, we shall run the risk—though we have won the war—of losing all that made the war worth winning. For, as I have said, our schools are the source and origin of democracy. Of what avail to spend billions in defending the forms of democracy if the spirit of it be lost as it will be lost if our schools continue to suffer. It is foolish to think of these matters as things of the future. If the war has taught us anything, it should have taught us that the future rapidly becomes the present; and that failure to prepare for the future is criminal. The American people now have another chance to exercise foresight in the matter of their schools. Will they exercise it, or will they kill the goose that lays the golden egg? The war just closing was a war of ideas and of ideals, of culture. It was literally a war of school masters; nor is it ended yet. The roar of cannon is hushed, but the final victory will depend upon whether the ideas and ideals, of cultures if—oe, ideals for which we fought be kept pure and free flowing. For that deeper war behind the other is bound to go on for years to come. The final good, or bad of the war will depend upon what the nations do as a result of it, and it lies largely with the will and intellect of the next generation; and this will and intellect depends largely upon the kind of teachers the Nation will furnish now. It is a truism that the Germany of today is the product of the German school masters of yesterday. Just as truly will the America of tomorrow be the product of the American teachers today. What will then be the result of the American teaching force of today comes to consist of a selection from our inferior teachers at present, supplemented by high school girls of no experience, of no special training, of temporary tenure and only a passing interest in the work? America must not delude herself into believing that she can put her children into the hands of such teachers and expect them to become a generation of citizens, of statesmen capable of grappling with the problems of the most critical period in the social and political history of mankind. To achieve such results, the teachers of today and tomorrow must not inferior to those of the past; but on the other hand, distinctly superior to the best we have ever had. Yet, at the present hour, all well informed people know, and all the forces are making in the direction of marked inferiority. So serious is this tendency and so clearly its direction that it is not to be short-sighted as to believe that the child of the poor is the child of the future.

MILLARD BUYS HOME ON SUMMIT

William Millard bought the attractive home on the Summit which is occupied by Allen Zaring and family, from Miss Margaret Parrish this week. The price is understood to have been \$5,500. Mr. and Mrs. Millard get possession of their new home January 1st. Mr. and Mrs. Zaring have been planning to build for some time, it is said, and have several sites in view, upon which an attractive modern home is planned.

THREE KILLED IN FREIGHT WRECK

(By Associated Press) Bowling Green, Ky., June 25—In a head-on collision between Louisville and Nashville freight trains near Faxon, Tenn., today, Engineer Haden Stevens, Fireman Jesse Thraxton, both of Bowling Green, and Engineer Ruppert Askew, formerly a resident of this city, were killed. Two brakemen, Fletcher and Trotter, were badly injured. The wreck occurred on a curve.

OXFORD CONFERS HONORS ON PERSHING AND HOOVER

(By Associated Press) Oxford, England, June 25—Gen. Pershing and Herbert Hoover represented the United States in a distinguished company of noted men from the allied countries who were honored today by Oxford University with degrees of Doctor of Civil Laws. The ceremony was the culmination of the annual Commencement exercises an event rich in ceremonial pomp. Earl Curzon, Chancellor of the University, was present.

FORMER GRECIAN KING IS "BROKE"

(By Associated Press) Paris, June 25—Havas—Former Emperor William having discontinued sending him funds, former King Constantine, of Greece, who has been living in Switzerland, is in financial difficulties, according to Geneva advices, which adds that Constantine is endeavoring to become reconciled with the present Greek government.

decade. The war has only accelerated this formation.

First, there will be the endowed class; and, however, highly we may think of the individuals of this group, the very formation of such a group of upper class control is repugnant to every democratic instinct.

Second, there will be the part-time class, a class that will make teaching a side line so to speak. The undesirability of such a group needs no comment. And third, there will be the undesirable and exploited class or group made up of teachers, too poor, too old or too ignorant to do anything else. When the teachers of the schools of a democracy are finally reduced to these groups even approximately, either such a condition will mark the collapse of such democracy, or it will have to depend upon private or church institutions to train its leaders and that means that such democracy has already failed.

What then is the remedy? The critical situation of our schools will never be remedied so long as teachers' services are regarded as a commodity to be purchased at the lowest price in the open market. That attitude toward the teacher must end. The teacher is a public servant just as truly as the soldier, the legislator, the judge, and he is performing a task of unsurpassed importance and is entitled to adequate compensation. He is, or she is a captain of the host of intelligence, that host upon which the future of the world depends.

This is a day of big things. We no longer say, "this ought to be done, and we will do it if we can get the money." It is a day when we say: "It ought to be done and we will get the money." We have spent billions to save the world; can we not spend millions to make the world worth saving? Can not a Nation that went over the top so many times for other people and other peoples' children, do it again for our own people and our peoples' children?

For a nation or a state that would save its money at the expense of education shall lose it; but a nation that will spend its money for education shall save both itself and its future.

GRAZING—Nice field of rye and clover for grazing. Good shade and water. Mrs. J. C. Bronston. 175 6

DO YOU drink coffee or Rookwood coffee? There's a world of difference in taste and quality. Rookwood is sold by D. B. McKinney & Company. 175 6

TWO ELECTIONS ON AUGUST 2

Two Sets of Election Officers Must Be Named and Polls Opened 50 Feet Apart

Two elections are to be held on Saturday, August 2nd, and two sets of election officers are to be named. One is the regular state primary election at which both parties are supposed to nominate their candidates for state offices; the other is for the special congressional election to elect a successor to the late Congressman Helm.

Sheriff Pete Whitlock has received official notice as to the holding of both elections. Polls for each must be opened at least 50 feet apart, separate booths and separate election officers provided. He issues formal notice, as required by law, of each election, in the following official notices:

Notice of Election

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held on Saturday, August, 2nd, 1919, between the hours of six o'clock a. m., and four o'clock p. m., at the several and regular polling places in each and all voting precincts in and for Madison county, Kentucky, for the purpose of voting for and the election of a Representative in the Congress of the United States for Eighth Congressional District of Kentucky, and which election will be held and conducted on said date in conformity with the statute laws of Kentucky, as made and provided governing general elections.

P. S. WHITLOCK, 176 4 Sheriff Madison County.

Notice of Primary Election

Notice is hereby given that a primary election will be held on Saturday, August 2nd, 1919, between the hours of six o'clock a. m., and four o'clock p. m., near but not closer than 50 feet of the regular polling places in each and all voting precincts in and for Madison county, Kentucky, for the purpose of nominating candidates, by the several political parties, to be voted for at the next regular November election, as by and under the statute laws of Kentucky, intended and provided.

P. S. WHITLOCK, 176-4 Sheriff Madison County.

In the Attorney General's ruling sent Sheriff Whitlock, he says that the special congressional election must be held in all respects by the same officers that held last fall who may conduct the election to be held on the same day as that of the primary. It must be held at the regular voting places and near the primary polls but not closer than 50 feet. Separate ballot boxes and ballots and all election paraphernalia must be furnished. The sheriff must advertise the election 20 days prior to the date for it through poster on the court house door, at each of the voting places and in the newspaper. Those who wish to vote in the election and were not registered prior to the election last fall, must be registered if they live in first, second, third or fourth class cities, five days before the election.

The entries finally closed to all candidates for the state primaries on Monday and the following are the candidates to be voted for on the state tickets:

- Democratic Candidates: Governor—James D. Black, Barbourville; John D. Carroll, New Castle; P. J. Noel, Harrodsburg; Lieutenant Governor—R. C. Oldham, Winchester; W. H. Shanks, Stanford; Secretary of State—Matt S. Cohen, Lexington; D. C. McQuay, Pine Knott; Frank P. Hager, Paintsville; Attorney General—Frank E. Daugherty, Bardonia; Ryland C. Musick, Jackson; Allen Wilson, Baker, McKee; R. W. Lisanby, Princeton; Auditor—Andrew Clark Vance, Henderson; Henry M. Bosworth, Lexington; John W. Rawlings, Danville; J. P. W. Brouse, Somerset; Treasurer—Henry P. Turner, Wickliffe; Superintendent of Public Instruction—L. B. Foster, Hopkinsville; R. S. Eubanks, Lexington; W. P. King, Newport; Commissioner of Agriculture—John W. Newman, Versailles; James G. Cecil, Danville; Clerk of the Court of Appeals—William S. O'Connell, Newport; Arvin Stager, Owensboro; John A. Goodman, Elkhorn; Railroad Commissioner—First District—James A. Miller, Wickliffe; Second District—W. W. Jones of Shelbyville; J. S. Cooper of Somerset; Third District—John A. Egan of Harrodsburg; Gray Clark of Mt. Vernon.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati, June 25—Cattle steady; hogs steady; lambs 50c higher; Jersey steady. Louisville—Cattle 100; steady and unchanged; hogs 4,700; active and unchanged; sheep 2,500; a quarter higher; \$7 down; lambs \$16.50 down.

BLUE GRASS SEED MEN ORGANIZE

At a largely attended meeting of blue grass seed growers held in Winchester June 23rd, a preliminary organization was effected for co-operative selling of the 1919 crop. More than 100,000 bushels of seed were represented at the meeting, and much enthusiasm was shown. A representative was appointed from the following counties to ascertain the sentiment of the growers toward the movement: Madison, A. K. McCown; Bourbon, L. A. Soper; Fayette, Rhodes Estill; Clark, J. L. Lindsey; Montgomery, Hugh Atkinson; Woodford, Hardin Field; Scott, Tom Ferguson.

It was the opinion of the meeting that blue grass seed is in a strong position, owing to the fact that the crop has been very short for the past two or three years, and is not an average one this year.

Added to this the supply in the hands of dealers is about exhausted, and the demand is insistent, because under war conditions much beyond the usual acreage has been cultivated in other crops to supply the world's pressing needs. Much of this land must now be sown in grass and it is confidently expected now that the markets of the world are open, that foreign demand will take care of an appreciable proportion of this year's crop.

It was also pointed out that blue grass seed is out of line in price with other grass and clover seeds as well as all farm products grown under the abnormal conditions of high priced labor, machinery and advancing values of land, together with the soaring expense of everything that enters into the production of crops. Considering this fact it was the belief of the meeting that by co-operation blue grass seed growers can secure a reasonable price for their crops.

CALL at the up-to-date Shoe shop over Hamilton Bros.; ladies' work a specialty. George B. Hale, Manager. 174 6p

Notice

The Annual Picnic and Fish Fry of Turley's Men has been postponed till Friday, June 27th on account of rain. All the men will be at the appointed place on Second street on Friday morning instead of Thursday.

W. L. ARNOLD, President.

BOOZE FOR SICK FOLKS

Washington, June 25—Under an amendment to the prohibition enforcement bill approved today by the house judiciary committee, a state will be permitted to withdraw tax free from government warehouses, alcohol produced at industrial plants and needed by the health authorities during an epidemic. Another approved amendment provided that patent medicines containing one half of one per cent alcohol must be made unfit for use for beverage purposes.

SEE Mrs. Ida Swafford, North street, for the most attractive braids and transformations. Sure to please; give her a trial. Phone 622. 174 1p

trict.—B. N. Gordon, Madisonville; Josh R. Catlett, Princeton; Frank N. Burns, Paducah; John C. Duffy, Hopkinsville.

Railroad Commissioner Second District.—Sid T. Douthitt, New Castle. Congress, Eighth District.—Charles A. Hardin, of Harrodsburg.

Republican Candidates Governor—Edwin P. Morrow, Somerset.

Lieutenant Governor—S. Thruston Ballard, Louisville.

Secretary of State—Fred A. Vaughn, Paintsville.

Auditor—John J. Craig, Covington.

Treasurer—James A. Wallace, Irvine.

Attorney General—George W. Jolly Owensboro; Charles I. Dawson, Pineville.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—George Colvin, Springfield.

Commissioner of Agriculture—William Calloway Hanna, Shelbyville.

Clerk of the Court of Appeals—Roy B. Speck, Bowling Green.

Congress, Eighth District—King Swain, Danville.

Railroad Commissioner—First District—James A. Miller, Wickliffe.

Second District—W. W. Jones of Shelbyville; J. S. Cooper of Somerset; Third District—John A. Egan of Harrodsburg; Gray Clark of Mt. Vernon.

MORE DELAY IN SIGNING TREATY

(By Associated Press) Paris, June 25—Bulletin—Up to 4:45 this afternoon no word had been received about the German's plans regarding formal signing of the peace treaty. Peace conference leaders are undisguisely perplexed over the situation. It is conceded now the ceremony of signing cannot take place now before Saturday. Unofficial reports were it will be delayed until Monday.

Paris, June 25—Arrangements for signing the peace treaty are held up pending receipt of official advices from Germany regarding the personnel of its delegation to sign the treaty. According to Reuter's, if the allies are not informed very soon an ultimatum will be sent to the German government demanding the appointment of plenipotentiaries within a certain number of hours.

It is still hoped in Paris the treaty will be signed Friday, but it may go over until Saturday. Everything manifestly depends upon the time the German delegates arrive. Meanwhile France and presumably the other allies are preparing for eventualities.

Senate Fails To Act.

(By Associated Press) Washington, June 25—After two hours discussion, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee adjourned today without action on the resolution to declare a state of peace with Germany. The session was said to have been stormy.

Trouble In Boston

(By Associated Press) Boston, June 25—Every Boston patrolman is on duty or on call today as the result of a special mobilization. There is no official explanation but it was said at headquarters that reports were current of a possible adical demonstration and parade permits for which had been refused. An object resembling a bomb was found in a Congress street office building.

KAISER HEARS THE NEWS

Amerongen, Holland, Tuesday, June 24—News of Germany's decision to accept the peace terms, including the clause for delivery of the former German emperor to the Allies reached the castle late today. Exactly how the former emperor was affected by the tidings was not ascertained but the attitude of members of his party indicates the news was a considerable shock.

BLACK REFUSES FRIENDS' ADVICE

(By Associated Press) Louisville, June 25—The Times today indicates that Percy Haly, W. W. Davies, and Judge I. H. Thurman, of Springfield, led a delegation which visited Governor Black Monday night and requested him to remove the State Textbook Commission. The governor is reported to have refused the delegation. The Times says, they also had declarations of a number of democrats from various parts of the state to be filed the state primary. The governor, according to reports, indicated the people of the state would look with disfavor upon the proposition and reserved the right to use his own judgment.

Hooker Sells Grocery

Mr. H. Hooker sold his grocery and meat market to Mr. E. B. Warford and son, and the new owners have taken possession. Mr. Hooker has not decided what he will engage in as yet but will probably stay in Richmond.

Epworth League Meeting

The tenth annual assembly of the Kentucky Conference of Epworth League is being held at the Kentucky Wesleyan College, Winchester, June 24-27. An automobile trip to Booneboro is planned for Thursday afternoon, June 26, and Rev. J. E. Moss, of Nicholasville, will have charge of a special service on the river bank. Rev. O. B. Crockett, of Shelbyville, will conduct a special service at the annual Epworth League picnic at the west end of the river bank.