

## VOTERS ARE UNINFORMED

Nevertheless They Are Called to Settle Questions.

Shipsubsidies Continue to Occupy Attention in Congress—Will Build Great Battleship.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and everybody's business is the government of the United States. Most men have enough to do with the government of their families, sometimes assisted by recalcitrant wives and children, but if they are public-spirited, they may turn their attention to village or county affairs, and even know something about the affairs of their state, whether it be Texas or Rhode Island. But when it comes to national and international affairs, not one voter in ten is or tries to be well informed. Nevertheless, this voter has his say in the most delicate, multifarious and momentous of national and international affairs. It is wonderful system, without having much system about it, and one wonders how long it will last, or what will be the result of the evolution in popular government.

There is a continuous discussion in Congress with reference to ship subsidies. The American carrying trade sixty years ago covered all seas, and the Stars and Stripes could be seen in every port in the world. The flag at present is confined exclusively to our interior and coast trade. Two years ago when our battle-ships circumnavigated the globe, they were supplied with provisions and coal by foreign vessels. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Leslie Shaw has recently made the startling announcement that Japan is determined to rule the Pacific or tinge its waves with blood and he has added to this statement details as to how Japan can do it. He says that we hired twenty-seven foreign ships to carry supplies for around the world battle-ships, and that one hostile shot from any country that owns a cannon would under international law have sent every one of these twenty-seven ships home, for no country can afford to have its flag involved in our quarrels. He further stated that in 1909 the War Department hired over forty foreign ships to do its work, and that we are sending food to the soldiers in the Philippine Islands in Japanese ships. He stated further that Japan can put two hundred thousand soldiers in Hawaii in thirty days without firing a shot, and that it would take us two years to put one hundred thousand there. The ex-Secretary of the Treasury has a happy faculty of graphic statement and illustration, and his combination of arithmetic and rhetoric a vivid, impressive and true picture. For better or worse, we have become a first-class power and a part of the international system. This has been brought about through our Hawaii and our Philippines. The secure insularity once afforded us by the two great oceans is no longer ours. We must be able to defend our frontiers, Hawaii in mid-Pacific and the Philippines in Asiatic waters. We cannot do this without soldiers and ships, not only war-ships, but colliers and commissary ships. How are we to get soldiers and ships when, owing to our tariff, other nations can build ships and employ sailors for half the price that we must pay. As Mr. Shaw says, "These are not state secrets. Everybody knows them except voters. We are building battle-ships, and this is well, but battle-ships without colliers and transports are absolutely worthless. In case of war we could not get our Atlantic fleet to San Francisco. No vessel in the fleet can carry enough coal to take it there. We have no colliers, and could then hire none." Ex-Secretary Shaw further stated that if every powder-mill in the United States was to make powder twenty-four hours per day for thirty days, the product would last our present Navy only two hours.

President Taft is advocating a naval program calling for the building of two immense battleships of the 25 thousand ton class each year until

the Panama Canal shall be finished. This means ten battleships of the heaviest tonnage and guns. He desired to carry out the Roosevelt "Big Stick" policy under the impression that the best safeguard against war is to be fully armed for it. The Panama Canal, it is calculated, will be completed in 1905, and it is urged that after its completion the naval program can be reduced, for then instead of sending fleets around Cape Horn for the protection of our Pacific border, they can be sent through the Canal and coaled at several depots of our own en route. It is thought that Congress will make an appropriation for the two ships a year program.

## New Machine Gun.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The army has just adopted a new type of machine gun which has some remarkable points of advantage over the existing guns. The new weapon is so small it can be carried by a man or two with full equipment of rams and ammunition. Moreover, it has the important advantage that it can be fired from the shoulder, and consequently is much less subject to attack and capture by the enemy.

The ammunition is carried on steel strips and the new gun is said to be free from the danger of choking, while the barrels are carried in duplicate and can be almost instantly changed when they become heated from rapid firing.

## TOBACCO IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Despite Enormous Home Production This Country Buys Abroad Almost as Much as it Sells.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The United States leads the world as an exporter of tobacco, and is the second leading market in the world for the imported article, according to statistics of the department of commerce and labor. Last year the United States supplied to the international markets \$41,000,000 in a total of approximately \$150,000,000 worth of tobacco and of manufacturers from the plant.

More than \$1,000,000,000 worth of tobacco and its products have passed through ports of the United States since 1890, the value of the exports in that period having aggregated \$646,000,000 and the imports into the United States \$386,000,000. These figures are exclusive of trade passing between this country and contiguous territories.

In 1909 alone cigars and other tobacco brought in from Porto Rico were valued at \$5,375,000. Shipments of tobacco to Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico were valued at nearly \$2,000,000.

Second to the United States in exportation of tobacco last year was Cuba, which shipped \$31,500,000 worth; the Dutch East Indies ranked third with \$23,000,000 and the United Kingdom fourth with \$7,000,000.

Germany and the United States are the world's leading markets, the former importing \$35,000,000 worth last year and the United States \$30,000,000, of which \$26,000,000 was raw material.

The tobacco crop of the United States in 1908 was 718,000,000 pounds, valued at \$74,000,000. Revenue derived from domestic tobacco in 1908 was \$50,000,000. The total of duties collected on imported tobacco in 1909 were \$23,250,000.

## Miner Seriously Hurt.

Charles Mulligan, an employee of the Central Coal and Iron Company, at McHenry, while engaged in loading a car in the mine was perhaps fatally injured yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, being caught by falling coal. He was seriously cut about the head and hit internally. Dr. Smith was immediately called and gives no hope of the man's recovery. Mr. Mulligan has a wife and two children and came to McHenry four or five years ago.

## Baptist Church.

Sunday Services. Sunday school 9:45, preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:15 p. m., by the pastor. Morning theme "Saved to Serve," at the evening hour the subject, "Fools," which was announced for last Sunday night will be discussed. All will find a welcome at these services.

## JUDGE GUFFY PASSES AWAY

Aged Jurist Dies at His Home in Morgantown.

Figured in Kentucky Politics for Fifty Years—Member of Many Parties.

Morgantown, Ky., Feb. 27.—Judge B. L. D. Guffy, one of the most prominent figures in Southwestern Kentucky for half a century, passed away at his home here this afternoon surrounded by his family.

Judge Guffy was born in Logan county, Ky., in 1833. When twenty years of age he moved to Hartford, where he studied law.

He was educated in the public schools and college at Glasgow. In 1857 he married Miss M. A. Monroe. He settled in Butler county in 1854 and was admitted to the bar in 1856 at Morgantown. He was appointed by President Lincoln as Assistant Marshal to take the census in 1860. He was also Police Judge of Morgantown in the same year.

In 1862 he was elected County Judge of Butler county as a Union-Democrat and in 1866 was re-elected as a Union man against the Democratic nominee. In 1868 he was an Elector on the Grant and Colfax ticket.

In 1876 Judge Guffy became a Greenbacker, and ran for Congress on that ticket. He was again elected County Judge of Butler for two terms on the Greenback ticket, in 1878 and 1882.

In 1891 he was nominee for Attorney General of Kentucky on the People's Party ticket. He returned again to the Republican party in 1893, and in 1894 he defeated Judge Reeves, Democrat, to the Appellate bench. Before his term had expired he was promoted to Chief Justice. In 1903 he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature.

Judge Guffy had been critically ill for several months from an attack of the grip and the infirmities of age. His wife is also seriously ill and her death is expected at any moment. Mrs. Guffy is 70 years old. It is said that Mr. and Mrs. Guffy have never recovered from the shock they received last November when their son, Estill Guffy, was accidentally killed by a runaway team at Beaver Dam.

Judge Guffy leaves one son and six daughters. They are: Leander Guffy, postmaster at Hayti, Mo.; Mrs. S. J. Thompson, of Henderson; Mrs. J. B. Render, of Louisville; Mrs. Mabel Householder, of Toledo, O.; Mrs. Lily Campbell, Cairo, Ill., and Miss Cora Guffy of Morgantown.

## COOL SPRINGS.

March 2.—There are several sick in this community.

Mr. M. M. Tate went to Hartford, Saturday on business.

Mrs. Lula Miller and little daughter, and Mrs. Molly Hines and Mrs. Herral were the guests for Mrs. Annie Benson Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cox are the proud parents of a fine girl.

Messrs. H. L. and Gilbert Hoskins were the guests of Mr. G. W. Benson Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Tate and Mr. Willie Stevens were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Dennis Thursday evening.

Miss Marie Fogle spent Saturday with Corinne and Thelma Dennis.

Mr. Roy Fulton, to McHenry, visited his home from Friday until Sunday.

Messrs. C. C. and J. B. Dennis who have been sick are some better at this writing.

Mrs. Lizzie Bryant and daughter, Miss Daisy were the guests of Mrs. Norah Fulton Saturday evening.

Mr. E. Scott Owent to Hartford Thursday.

Mr. T. C. Dennis and Mr. M. M. Tate spent Friday night at Mr. S. A. Davenport's at Rochester.

Miss Callie Cox visited Mrs. Stella Hedger Sunday.

Miss Bessie Bryant spent last week with her cousin, Miss Annie Kennedy.

Mrs. Ellen Knight is right sick at this writing.

Mr. Archie Miller was the guest of Mr. Cypro Nannay Sunday night.

## BIG FLOOD OUT LOOK

Ohio River Promises to Go on Record Breaker.

Vast Tracts May be Submerged And Thousands of Dollars in Property Lost.

The highest water of the year is upon the towns along the Ohio, and the river is on a boom. Following the sudden fall of the river, which was of short duration, the water began to rapidly rise and has risen a number of feet in the past day or so at this point. The river can almost be seen climbing the bank and little of it remains uncovered. A rise of several feet will likely be added to the high stage by morning. The sudden rise has been caused by the melting snows in the mountains and the heavy rains from above. It is expected that before the crest is reached, the high stage will reach the flood mark. Many small towns along the swollen shores are partially flooded.

Flood warnings have been sent out from Washington that one of the greatest floods since 1884, when the river rose to 47.8 feet at Owensboro, is sweeping down the Ohio.

At Pittsburg the flood has reached 22 feet with prospects of the river at this point going to 28 or 29 feet, causing great damage.

On the Allegheny and Monongahela watershed, great masses of ice and snow have been melted and washed down, all of which has added to the rapid rise.

The worst flood of the year at present exists in the Ohio Valley.

All river craft has been given careful attention on account of the rise, which brought a very swift current. Boats were made extra secure with ropes and lines.

The inhabitants of Louisville, living in the part of the city known as the Cut-off, which is directly under the levee, in the eastern part of the town, have procured ear wheels from the city railway and laid these heavy wheels on the floors of their houses to keep the high water from washing away the light cottages.

The suffering in Louisville will be felt by the poorer class, while in Cincinnati it will be the wholesale district that loses when the water rises out of its banks.

## FOR THE BUSY READER.

Telegrams from Congressman J. Campbell Cantrell, of the Seventh district, were received announcing that he will be a candidate to succeed himself in Congress.

Prosecutor Garven, of Hudson county, New Jersey, has asked the State Supreme Court to compel the big beef companies to bring their minutes of directors' meetings within the jurisdiction of New Jersey.

A. H. C. Mann was stabbed by Will Williamson, a negro, who entered the Mann home at Vidalia, Ga., and assaulted Mrs. Mann. The negro was pursued by an angry posse and killed at Petrose, five miles from Vidalia.

Investigation of alleged cold storage evils was resumed by the Hudson county, N. J., grand jury, which last week indicted the so-called beef trust including the constituent firms and individuals, the directors and officials.

After a two hours' conference with President Taft, leaders of Congress announced that they would oppose all amendments to the several Administration bills when it became apparent that the amendments were offered in a spirit hostile to the main purposes of the proposed legislation. Among those at the conference were Senators Aldrich and Crane and Speaker Cannon.

The Ohio River at Cincinnati fell ten inches in as many hours, thus removing all present danger of a flood in that section. A further rise is expected when the high waters from

the upper river reached there to-day or to-morrow, but with the present margin of safety the danger mark of fifty feet probably will not be reached.

## Kentucky Will Send Soldiers to Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 28.—Kentucky will send three regiments of infantry with band and one field hospital to the National Guard maneuvers that are to be held at Fort Benjamin Harrison, near here, next summer, according to information received from the War Department. The dates set for Kentucky's participation are September 12 to September 19. Six States altogether will be at the fort. Regulars to be in camp here are: Three troops of the Fifteenth cavalry from Fort Sheridan, one battery of the Fifth Field Artillery from Fort Sheridan, ten companies of the Twenty-sixth infantry from Fort Wayne and Fort Brady, ten companies of the Tenth infantry now at Fort Benjamin Harrison, two companies of engineers, Company A, of the Signal Corps, and one-half of Company C, of the Hospital corps.

## PACKERS WILL BE HIT HARD

May Move to Dissolve Companies at Once Unless They Comply.

New York, Feb. 28.—The next move of Prosecutor Garven, of Hudson county, N. J., against the indicted packers and their companies will be to apply at Trenton, the State capital, for the minutes of the accused corporation.

If these are not produced an order will be asked compelling the companies to show cause why they should not be dissolved for contempt.

Prosecutor Garven would not say tonight when he intends to take such steps, but it was understood he will do so tomorrow.

The Sheriff will shortly report which of the corporations and their officers indicted are now in his jurisdiction.

Copies of the capias and indictments against those elsewhere will then be sent out to the police of the counties where they live.

If the police decline to make arrests the Governor of New Jersey will then make requisitions for extradition.

## AETNAVILLE.

March 1.—Our school closed at this place Feb. 18, with Mrs. J. H. Loyd as teacher. A nice program was rendered by the teacher and pupils—a large crowd was present.

Miss Ruth Loyd is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Arthur Ford, of Herbert.

Mrs. Amby Haynes was the guest of relatives at Haynesville Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Loyd who have been the guests of relatives at Otomwell for a week, returned home Monday.

The Brashear Coal Mine at this place has stopped work on account of so much water. Coal is now being run at the Lyons Mine of which Newton & McKinley are managers. There is still plenty of coal at Diven's Mine.

Miss Dorsie Loyd, of Fordsville who has been visiting relatives at this place returned to her home last week.

Mr. V. B. Morgan, of Ralph was the guest of his son, Mr. E. H. Morgan, of this place one day last week.

Mr. Charles Diven made a business trip to Louisville Saturday.

Mr. Jesse Loyd of Reynolds has been appointed as mail carrier for route 2, from that place, with Mr. Cleve Loyd, of Aetnaville as substitute.

Success to The Republican and its many readers.

## Married

At the residence of the bride's father, near Fordsville, February 23, Mr. W. H. Rhoades and Miss Beulah Evans. Attendants, Messrs. Manley Rhoades and Joseph Brown, and Misses Willie Rose and Ida Mitchell. Elder L. T. Cole, of the Christian church, officiated. The happy couple left next day for Whitesville, where they will make their future home. They have the good wishes of a host of friends.

## DEATH IN SNOWSLIDE

Mining Camp Enveloped by Mountain Avalanche.

Harrowing Tales Related by Those Who Are Rescued From Drift.

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 28.—Twenty-four are known to be dead as the result of the snow slides Sunday and today in the mining district of Northern Idaho.

To the nineteen known to have perished in the snow slides at Mace and Burke, Idaho, last night and this morning, are added three more who died in a similar disaster about noon Sunday when the camp of the Carbonate Hill Mining Company at Mullan, Idaho, was destroyed. Two more were killed at Dorsey, Idaho, late this afternoon.

The fight against time and cold at Mace and at Burke has been waged bravely and persistent by this little army of men who hope to find under the heaps of ruin in the ravine some who have escaped death.

The rescuers have dug frantically for many hours. Every available able-bodied man has been pressed into service, old men and boys joining the rescue forces. Mace is situated on the creek bed and the mountains rise high on either side of town. The main body of the avalanche which started from the top of Custer Mountain passed beyond the town and, striking the opposite slope with terrific force, rushed up to the opposite mountain side. The canyon is filled to a depth of from forty to fifty feet.

The damage to the town was done by a branch of the main slide, which carried a construction train from the track as it plunged into the ravine. As it rolled up the other side it demolished the houses in its path and stopped a short distance beyond the Pascoe home. The boarding house of the Standard mines, where about 300 miners were sleeping, was missed by 120 feet.

The first slide, which almost wiped out the town of Mace, occurred at 10:45 o'clock Sunday night, while all except the men on the night shift in the mine were sleeping. The Burke avalanche occurred at 5:30 o'clock this morning. That more lives were not lost at Burke is due to Seaman S. Rowe, foreman of the Hecla mine. Realizing the danger that threatened the sleeping citizens of the town a mile farther up the stream, he sent Bert Clement to Burke to arouse the inhabitants and urge them to seek refuge.

Four of those who lost their lives at Burke were members of the rescue party that had been at work at night at Mace.

Among the last to be taken out of the snow alive at Mace was Mrs. George Hooper, an old woman who lived on the outskirts of the town. She was buried thirteen feet under the snow, and it took four hours to rescue her. She had suffered from the cold, but was not badly injured.

"At the time the slide occurred," said R. J. McLeod, of Mullan, who with his son, John A. McLeod, was rescued after being buried for two hours. "I was sleeping in a small bunk room, just off the compressor. My son was on shift at the compressor. I was aroused from sleep when he ran in to the bunk room crying 'papa, papa.'"

"The slide struck the building with great force, and we were buried under a whirling mass of snow and timbers. My son was knocked upon the bed and lay upon me. With the exception of my right hand I was unable to move. I worked this hand free and managed to scrape away enough snow to give us air."

The little town of Burke, it was learned today, is buried fifty feet under a mass of snow and earth. The slide is 3,000 feet long and completely fills the canyon.

James Rodgers, who was supposed to have perished, was rescued at Burke late this afternoon. He had been buried in the snow eight hours.