

WHY SERIES OF DISASTERS

Long Period of Security Leads to a Relaxation of Vigilance, Given as Reason.

The careful observer long ago noted that disasters run in series and that intervals of considerable length frequently occur between the series. Thus three or four railway smash-ups happen within a few days, to be followed by several months in which not a jar is recorded. Or several cities are within a few days visited by big fires, after which there usually elapses a long period in which only minor fires are recorded.

Why this peculiar condition should exist is puzzling only to those who do not seek the reason in their own habits and experiences, remarks the Detroit Free Press. The individual who will keep close watch on himself will discover that he performs his duties accurately and well for long periods, followed by short seasons when blunders are frequent and exasperating. This is due to a sense of security created by the long period of accuracy, leading to a relaxation of vigilance. The instant tension in relaxed and duty is performed automatically rather than with concentrated intelligence, blunders multiply.

So, when railroad men go long periods without disasters there is somewhere along the line a relaxation productive of trouble. Fires break out because vigilance lets down from a sense of security.

The lesson is, of course, almost too obvious to require statement. Don't be lulled by long stretches of perfect work or security into thinking you never can err, never can be plunged by a mismove into danger.

OH, YOU GIRLS!



"I think the young girls of today are much more public spirited than men."

"Yes, there isn't one who isn't perfectly willing to let her father's house be used as a courthouse!"

NEAR THE END.

"The Twobles seem to be having a lively dispute across the way."

"Yes, but it will soon be over."

"What makes you think so?"

"Mrs. Twoble has just addressed Mr. Twoble as 'John Henry Twoble.' Whenever she calls him his full name like that he cools off considerably."

INNOCENT MAID.

"Do you know," remarked the youth with the ingrowing mustache, "that I have only met two really beautiful girls in my life?"

"And who," queried the innocent maid, gazing into his eyes, "was the other one?"

TOO TRUE.

"There is a great deal which is under the water in this discussion."

"What discussion?"

"That of the submarines."

NOTHING NEW.

"I see where scientists are making use of idiots' brains."

"That's an old stunt. You can see 'em doing it in every campaign."

EXACTLY.

"Why does not your brother care to hear me play? I thought you said he was fond of music."

"That's why."

FAMILY EXTREMES.

"The baby has just cut another tooth."

"And the baby's grandfather has just had another tooth cut him."

THE WIFELY VIEW.

"My dear, what do you think I bought you? A nice cook book?"

"A man buying a cook book? That GARYBARGER must have been a peach."

GOOD ROADS

NORTH AND SOUTH HIGHWAY

Memorial to Character and Achievement of Andrew Jackson—Road Born in Sunny South.

(By P. L. ATHERTON, President of Jackson Highway Association.)
The idea of a great North and South highway, as a memorial to the character and achievement of Andrew Jackson was first conceived about 1910 by the Daughters of 1812, an organization of patriotic representative southern women.

As first outlined, the scheme was to perfect a highway leading from Chicago to New Orleans. More or less missionary work was done along the proposed line of the road by the Jackson highway committee of the Daughters of 1812, of which committee Miss Alma Rittenberry of Birmingham, Ala., was chairman, but no definite form was given to the organization until July, 1915, at a meeting in Birmingham, Ala.

At this meeting a temporary organization was formed, consisting of men interested in good roads from Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. It was further determined at this meeting that the Jackson highway should run from Chicago on the northwest to Louisville, Ky., and from Niagara Falls on the northeast to the same point, the two divisions here joining and continuing southward through Nashville to New Orleans.

A few weeks later the Jackson Highway association convention, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization and of formally launching the whole movement, was held in Nashville, Tenn. The permanent organization was effected at this convention.

In the rapid development of the good roads movement in the last five years various local road organizations have been formed in the states through which the Jackson highway runs, and a great deal of valuable work done in improving roads controlled by these organizations. The Jackson highway completed, will be largely the welding together of road systems developed by these smaller associations, making a continuous north and south highway between Chicago on the northwest, Buffalo on the northeast, and New Orleans on the south.

At the present time about nine-tenths of the road in Indiana and Kentucky is in very good condition; in Tennessee about three-fourths of the



Jackson Highway.

mileage in good condition; in Alabama and Mississippi more than one-half of the total distance is now in good order, and both states are rapidly building the unimproved sections of their road and improving the conditions of such portions of the road as are partially constructed.

Path for Pedestrians.

A phase of the good roads movement in some parts of the country is the provision of a path for pedestrians alongside the roadway so that they will have a chance to take the best exercise in the world without incurring the risk of being run over by automobiles.

Money Well Invested.

New Jersey has voted \$7,000,000 for good roads, and it is one of the states that have learned by experience that money spent on highways is well invested.

Surface Water Left.

Poor drainage leaves much surface water on poorly constructed country roads.

First Feed for Chicks.

Chicks should not receive food until they are thirty-six hours old.

KILLED SEEKING TO ESCAPE

How General Morgan, Famous Confederate Raider, Ended His Long Series of Forays.

In December, 1863, Longstreet, who had been conducting an active campaign in Tennessee, returned into Virginia, leaving the noted guerrilla, Col. John H. Morgan, to carry on the struggle in East Tennessee. December 29 there was a fight between General Sturgis and Morgan—the latter having an army of about 6,000—near New Market, in which Morgan was defeated. In another fight January 16, 1864, Morgan made the attack and Sturgis was driven back to Strawberry Plains. Morgan lingered in East Tennessee until May, and late in the month, with a small band of men, he went over the mountains and raided through eastern Kentucky, plundering the wealthy district as he went through. He captured several small towns, dashed into Lexington, burning the railway station and other property there, and hurried on to Frankfort. But General Burbridge was in pursuit, and came up with Morgan's men near Cynthiana, and in the fight which followed, Morgan lost 200 in killed and wounded, 400 prisoners, and 1,000 horses captured. Morgan now retreated into East Tennessee. In September he had his force at Greenville, and Morgan himself and his staff were at the house of a Mrs. Williams. General Gillem, with troops, surrounded the house, and Morgan was killed while trying to escape. His body was sent through the lines by a flag of truce, and was buried with imposing ceremonies at Abingdon, Va.

DREAD THE "SNEAK CURRENT"

Electricians in Constant Fear of Happening Which Means Immediate and Fearful Disaster.

One of the most dreaded risks in the use of electricity for power purposes is the "sneak current," which may be compared to a leakage in a gas main. Only it is far more dangerous, because you can smell escaping gas, whereas you cannot smell electricity. One of the earliest warnings of the existence of this new kind of hidden peril occurred at the electricity works of the Manchester (Eng.) corporation on September 19th, 1899. In the engine room of the power house at the time no fewer than fourteen engines, each of 400 horse power, were working at full pressure. By some unexplained means a sneak current reached and fused the copper rivets which held together the two ends of a leather belt connecting one of these engines with a dynamo. The result was that the belt parted, the released flywheel started revolving with terrific speed, and presently flew to pieces. These, hurtling in all directions, wrecked other flywheels, and in a few seconds the splendid power house, with all its costly and beautiful machinery, was utterly destroyed.

Knew Extremes of Fortune.

Few careers have covered wider extremes of fortune than did that of John of Cappadocia. He was a Roman officer of very high rank under Emperor Justinian, in the sixth century. He was a very able man, and under his direction the finances of the government flourished wonderfully. Incidentally he amassed a great fortune for himself. But he was very corrupt, and the revenues were raised "on the deaths of thousands, the poverty of millions, the ruins of cities, and the desolation of provinces." He lived most extravagantly, and indulged in all sorts of wicked practices. But his life of ostentatious profligacy was suddenly changed into one of abject poverty. Though guilty of many crimes, he was accused of one of which he seems to have been innocent, and was condemned to be scourged like the lowest of criminals. Nothing of his vast fortune was left him but one old ragged cloak, and it is said that for seven years he begged bread in the streets of cities that once had trembled at his name.

Uses of Poverty.

Poverty has spurred to splendid achievement many a youth who, reared in luxury and endowed with a fortune, would have accomplished nothing. The man who has made some costly sacrifice for love or duty's sake, or opposed a dauntless front to afflictions concerning which the only choice was as to the spirit in which they should be met and borne, is often happier than another whose rectitude imposed no hardships, or who has never been called upon to battle with adversity. The woman whose presence in a sick room is a better tonic than any which the physician prescribes, whom little children love, and to whom young girls go with their perplexities, is frequently the one who years ago buried all personal ambition in the grave of husband or child, wrestled with her sorrow, conquered it, and learned thereafter to live in the joy of other lives.

How About Your Manners.

Manners are of the head and the heart. Perfect manners can be only of both, because occasions there must be in social life when the heart is not a sufficient guide.

A clever person with little or no heart may be better mannered, as a rule, if he takes pains than a good natured person with little or no head; but when he falls, as he is pretty sure to fall some time, his selfishness or irritation betraying him, he falls with a thud.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW

The Kentucky Workmen's Compensation Law, recently passed by the Legislature of Kentucky, is of the most vital importance to the manufacturers and employers of labor in this State; as well as to the employees, owing to the fact that it works a radical change in the law previously existing with reference to the compensation for personal injuries. Following are some of its salient features:

This law takes effect on the first day of August, 1916, but provides that the employers and employees may come within its provisions, and contracts of insurance may be entered into at any time after April 1, 1916; the same to take effect on August 1, 1916. The Act covers employers having five or more employees regularly engaged in the same occupation or business, except (1) domestic servants, (2) agricultural laborers, (3) employees of steam railways, all such common carriers, other than steam railways, in cases where the laws of the United States provide for compensation.

COMMON LAW DEFENSES.

Under the law as it existed prior to the passage of this Act, every employer who was sued by one of his employees for damages for personal injury was permitted to defend such suit upon one of the following grounds: (1) That the employee was guilty of contributory negligence; (2) That the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow-servant of the employee; (3) That the employee had assumed the risk. These defenses are what are commonly known as common law defenses.

EMPLOYER WAIVES COMMON LAW DEFENSES BY REJECTING ACT.

The Kentucky Workmen's Compensation Law provides that every employer affected by the provisions of this Act who does not elect to operate thereunder is deprived of those so-called common law defenses. In other words, if an employer is sued by an injured employee to recover damages, and the employer has not accepted the provisions of this Act, he is prohibited from making any one of these three defenses to any suit brought by an injured employee; the effect of which is practically to make the employer who fails to within the provisions of the Act an insurer of the safety of his employees.

EMPLOYEE ASSUMES COMMON LAW BURDENS BY REJECTING ACT.

The law also provides that if the employer agrees to come within the provisions of the Act and the employee refuses to accept its provisions, that in such event, in any suit brought by any injured employee to recover damages, the employer is permitted to plead as a defense to any such suit any one or all of these common law defenses above referred to. It will thus be seen that while the Kentucky Workmen's Compensation Act is called an elective act, its practical effect is to make it a compulsory one.

METHOD BY WHICH EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE MAY COME WITHIN PROVISIONS OF ACT.

The Act is very explicit in its terms as to how the employer and employee may accept its provisions. It provides that an election to operate under the provisions of the law may be effected by the employer by filing with what is known as the Workmen's Compensation Board, whose office will be at Frankfort, Kentucky, the following notice:

"(Name of employer) elects to operate under the provisions of Chapter ... Acts of 1916, commonly known as the Workmen's Compensation Act, this election being effective as of the day of ... and covering (here in-

If our neighbors would mind their own business we would be more apt to mind ours.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out all obligations made by his firm.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

sert name of industry, business or operation on which election is made.)

In addition to the name of each industry, business or operation as to which such election is filed, there shall also be stated in the notice with reference thereto (1) its location and address of chief office, (2) average number of employees during preceding twelve months, (3) kind of business being conducted, (4) method of securing payments of compensation to employees which the employer elects to adopt.

Such notice shall be in writing and signed by the employer, if an individual, by any partner if a partnership, or by the chief officer or agent within this State if a corporation.

The employee may elect to come within the provisions of the law by signing the following notice, to-wit: "I hereby agree with (name of employer) to accept the provisions of Chapter ... Acts of 1916, commonly known as the Kentucky Workmen's Compensation Act."

INJURIES COVERED.

The law covers all personal injuries sustained by an employee by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment, or for death resulting from such incidental injury, except that personal injury by accident shall not include diseases, except where the disease is the natural and direct result of a traumatic injury (an injury due to violence) by accident, nor shall it include the result of a pre-existing disease.

WHEN COMPENSATION IS NOT ALLOWED.

No compensation is allowed for an injury or death caused by a wilfully self-inflicted injury, wilful misconduct or intoxication of an employee.

COMPENSATION DUE EMPLOYEE FOR INJURIES RESULTING IN TOTAL DISABILITY.

Where the injury causes total disability for work, the employer, during such disability, except the first two weeks thereof, shall pay the employee so injured a weekly compensation equal to sixty-five per cent of the average weekly earnings, not to exceed \$12.00 nor less than \$5.00 per week, and such payments to be made during the period of total disability, but not longer than eight years after the date of the injury, nor in no case to exceed the sum of \$5,000.00.

In case of the following injuries, the disability shall be deemed total and permanent:

- (1) The loss of sight in both eyes.
- (2) The loss of both feet at or above the ankle.
- (3) The loss of both hands at or above the wrist.
- (4) A similar loss of one hand and one foot.
- (5) An injury to the spine resulting in permanent and complete paralysis of both arms or both legs or of one arm and one leg.
- (6) An injury to the skull resulting in incurable insanity or imbecility.

COMPENSATION ALLOWED FOR DEATH.

If death results within two years from an accident, for which compensation is payable under the law, the employer, or his insurer, shall pay to the persons entitled to compensation, or if none, then to the administrator of the deceased employee, reasonable burial expenses, not to exceed the sum of \$75.00, and shall also pay to or for the following persons the following compensation:

- (1) If the deceased left no dependents, there shall be paid, in addition to burial expenses and medical expenses, if any, the further sum of \$100.00, payment to be made to the personal representative of the deceased employee.
- (2) If there are one or more wholly dependent persons, sixty-five per cent of the average weekly earnings of the deceased employee, but not to exceed \$12.00 nor less than \$5.00 per week, shall be payable, all such payments to be made for the period between the date of death and 335 weeks after the date of accident to the employee, or until the intervening termination of dependency, but in no case to exceed the maximum sum of \$4,000.00.
- (3) If there are partly dependent persons, the payments shall be such part of what would be payable for total dependency as the partial dependency existing at the time of the accident to the employee may be proportionate to total dependency, all such payments to be made for the period

between the date of death and 335 weeks after the date of the accident to the deceased employee, or until the intervening termination of dependency, but in no case to exceed in the aggregate on account of such death the maximum sum of \$4,000.00.

HOW DIFFERENCES AND DISPUTES ARE SETTLED.

The Workmen's Compensation Board shall settle all differences and disputes that may arise between an injured employee and his employer pertaining to the amount of compensation to which said employee, or in the event of his death, his dependents, may be entitled to, subject to a right of appeal by either party to the Circuit Court, if the amount is sufficient under the existing laws to authorize an appeal, to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.

ATTORNEY'S FEES.

The fees of attorneys shall be subject to the approval of the Board, but no fee shall be allowed to any such attorney exceeding an amount equal to fifteen per cent of the amount of the first \$1,000.00 or fraction thereof recovered, or ten per cent of the excess of such recovery, if any, over \$1,000.00; and the Workmen's Compensation Board may deny or reduce an attorney's fee upon proof of solicitation of employment of such attorney.

EFFECT OF LAW AS BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE

WHERE INJURY TO EMPLOYEE IS DUE TO NEGLIGENCE OF THIRD PARTY.

The law provides that if an employee is injured under circumstances creating some other person than the employer a legal liability to pay damages in respect thereto, the employee may elect to bring suit against such person other than his employer, or may elect to receive the compensation provided for in the Act, or he may elect to proceed both against the employer for compensation and against such third person to recover damages, but he shall not collect from both; but if he accepts the benefits by the Act, the employer shall have a right to recover in his own name or that of the injured employee from such third person the amounts paid by such employer to such employee.

LIABILITY OF CONTRACTORS, INTERMEDIATE AND SUB-CONTRACTORS.

The Act provides that a principal, contractor, intermediate, or sub-contractor shall be liable for compensation provided for by the Act to any employee injured while in the employ of any one of his intermediate or sub-contractors to the same extent as the immediate employer; but that any principal, intermediate or sub-contractor who shall pay compensation may recover the amount paid from any subordinate contractor through whom he may have been rendered liable.

Every claim to compensation under this section of the Act, however, shall in the first instance be presented to and instituted against the immediate employer, but such proceeding shall not constitute a waiver of the employee's rights to recover compensation from the principal or intermediate contractor, provided that the collection of full compensation from one employer shall bar recovery by the employee against any others, nor shall the employee recover from all a total compensation in excess of the amount for which his immediate employer is liable.

This section of the law applies only in cases where the injury occurred on, in or about the premises upon which the principal contractor has undertaken to execute work or which are under his control otherwise or management.

THE PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION MUST BE SECURED BY THE EMPLOYER.

Every employer must either insure and keep insured his liability for compensation, or must furnish to the Board satisfactory proof of his financial ability to pay direct the compensation in the amount and manner and when due as provided for by the Act; and in the latter case, the Board shall require the deposit of an acceptable security, indemnity or bond to secure to such an extent as the Workmen's Compensation Board may direct, the payment of workmen's compensation liabilities as they are incurred.

FORMS TO BE FURNISHED BY THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD.

The law requires that the Workmen's Compensation Board shall prepare, cause to be printed, and upon request furnish free of charge to any employer or employee such blank forms as may be deemed requisite to facilitate or promote the efficient administration to the Act.