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PUBLIC BUILDING

\$5,000 Appropriated For Purchasing Building Site In Barbourville.

A telegram from Hon. Caleb Powers, Wednesday afternoon, announces that the Public Buildings bill passed both houses and was signed by the President and becomes a law. This is good news for the citizens of Barbourville as this bill included an appropriation of \$5,000, for a building site for a public building to be erected here. Congressman Powers stated that he thought that it would be possible for him to get through another bill at the next session of Congress for a further appropriation towards the construction of this building. This appropriation is only for the site and will require another appropriation for the completion of the building.

Congressman Powers has been working faithfully on this measure for several weeks and for a time it seemed that it would be knocked out together with several bills, but at the last moment it was passed and became a law.

The Civic Alphabet.

"The American Club Woman" prints a civic A B C that has hints enough in it to keep any good pupil in practical civics busy at work. Men and women, boys and girls, can all learn this alphabet together with profit to themselves and their towns.

THE CIVIC ALPHABET.

- A—Aim to make Arbor Day annual "clean-up" day.
 - B—Banish the tin-can district from your city.
 - C—Clean up back yards and alleys.
 - D—Destroy rubbish by burning.
 - E—Educate housewives to demand clean markets.
 - F—Fine every club member who does not work.
 - G—Give free lectures upon civic improvement.
 - H—Have campaigns against unsightly billboards.
 - I—Interest city authorities in "cleanup" day.
 - J—Join all forces for the anti-dirt crusade.
 - K—Kill sidewalk spitting or it will kill you.
 - L—Let your slogan be: "Do it for Home, Sweet Home."
 - M—Make requests of preachers for "cleanup" sermons.
 - N—Next to godliness is cleanliness.
 - O—Organize the children into civic leagues.
 - P—Plant trees, and then plant trees, and plant more trees.
 - Q—Question authorities about expenditures.
 - R—Remember to plan parks and playgrounds now.
 - S—Study city ordinances and work for their enforcement.
 - T—Try to make the school buildings social centers.
 - U—Use every effort to arouse citizens.
 - V—Vanish the opposition with good nature.
 - W—Wage unceasing war upon all weeds, flies and mosquitoes.
 - X—Exact obedience to the city sanitary laws.
 - Y—Your city is YOU; never forget that.
 - Z—Zeal, courage and patience will "clean up" the city.
- [Forward, Philadelphia, Pa.]

WOODROW WILSON

Twenty-Eighth President Takes Oath of Office.

Pomp and Splendor Marked The Festivities of The Day; Democrats in Full Control.

Washington, March 4th—Woodrow Wilson was today inaugurated as President of the United States, with Thomas R. Marshall as Vice-President amid scenes of stirring animation and with impressive ceremonies, marked in the main by simplicity, and yet retaining that degree of dignity, with some of the pomp and spectacular display which inevitably attaches to the induction of a new chief executive of the Nation.

In front of the Presidential platform was a battery of nearly a hundred cameras and motion picture machines. The weather was cloudy but there was no immediate sign of rain.

From time to time as the President spoke his inaugural the sun peeped from behind the clouds and shed a feeble light on the scene.

Facing the inaugural platform a dense crowd of spectators packed the wide plaza and struggled for vantage point, while further back the long lines of military and civic organizations took position to await for formation of the parade.

With this setting of animation, all attention was directed to the two central figures of the assemblage—the President-elect about to take the oath of office, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, ready to administer the oath. These two, rising from their seats, stood together at the center of the platform, the Chief Justice with the Bible open in his hands, the President-elect Woodrow Wilson with uplifted right hand, swears to defend the Constitution. Slowly the Chief Justice repeated the oath as it is prescribed by the Constitution:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

The President-elect repeated the oath word for word, and kissed the open Bible. It was over. A new President had come into office.

At the moment of conclusion of the oath a Presidential salute of twenty-one guns boomed out the news that a new Chief Executive had been inaugurated. The President at once began his inaugural address.

Imposing Parade—The street pageant was the climax to the inauguration ceremonies at the Capitol, adding the outward spectacle features to the formal exercises which had just taken place at the Senate Chamber and the east part of the Capitol. Since early in the morning the ranks of the marchers had been lying in relative division waiting for the word to advance.

While President Wilson was solemnly repeating his oath of office, to the slow measures set by the Chief Justice, the troops at parade rest were coming to attention and long lines were straightening into columns.

With the last word of swearing in the new President, the commands rang out and were echoed along the lines; there was a rattle of arms, a clatter of hoofs, and the great parade was in motion behind the carriages of President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall. And then with the steady "Trump, tramp, tramp" of marching feet, the stream of color wound down from the Capitol Hill and broadened its way toward the White House to which the

Presidential party had driven briskly ahead to take places for the review.

Taft and Wilson ride together.—As the procession took up the march, the noted Essex Troop of New Jersey swung in behind the carriage in which President Wilson and former President Taft rode. Then came Vice-President Marshall's carriage and behind that the black Horse Troop of Culver Military Academy, prancing and bowing to the lively music. A roar of welcome opened up before this whole party as it started and swept along behind it.

WEBB LIQUOR BILL LAW IN SPITE OF PRESIDENT

Overwhelming Majority In Favor of Keeping Intoxicants Out of Dry States

WASHINGTON, March 1.—By a vote of 234 to 95 the House re-passed over President Taft's veto the Webb bill prohibiting shipments of intoxicating liquors into "dry" states.

Debate was limited and the House re-passed the bill with a wide margin over the necessary two-thirds vote, as the Senate had done. Supporters of the bill say it will make effective the prohibition laws of "dry states," which, they say, now are violated because intoxicants are shipped in to private individuals and have the effect of nullifying the local laws.

The Senate passed it over the veto, and the bill now becomes a law. Only one other time in the last fifty years has Congress overridden a President's veto. That was when the Rainey river dam bill was passed over President Roosevelt's disapproval.

The Kentucky delegation divided as follows:

Ayes—Fields, Helm, Johnson, Langley, Powers and Thomas.

Noes—Cantrill, James, Rouse, Sherley and Stanley.

When the House met Saturday leaders favoring the Webb bill prepared for the effort to pass it over President Taft's veto. The Senate had re-passed the bill over the President's disapproval by a wide margin over the necessary two-thirds.

A short debate, in which the advocate of the bill voted down a motion to postpone action and in which they reaffirmed their belief that the measure is constitutional; ended with the re-passage of the bill in the Senate by the large majority of 63 to 21.

The Webb bill passed both Houses of Congress and went to the President ten days ago. His veto message reached the Senate about 3 o'clock Friday, accompanied by an opinion from Attorney General Wickersham. Basing his decision upon the Attorney General's findings, the President expressed the belief that the measure was clearly unconstitutional because it gave the states the right to interfere with interstate commerce.

The move to override the President's veto was brought up in the House almost at the outset of session. Immediately following the reading of the message Chairman Clayton, of the Judiciary Committee moved to reconsider the Webb bill and pass it over the President's veto. General debate followed.

Something Cruel About It. Benevolent Party—"Don't you think fishing is a very cruel sport?" Angler—"Cruel? Well, I should say so. I've sat here three days and not had a bite, been nearly eaten up by gnats and stung by two wasps, lost my pocket-knife in the river, and the sun has taken all the skin off the back of my neck."

ESCAPE FROM JAIL IN BELL COUNTY

Five Prisoners Get Away At Pineville and Have Not Been Recaptured.

PINEVILLE, Ky., March 1.—Hugh Meredith, recently convicted of manslaughter and given from two to twenty-one years in the penitentiary; Fred Jones and J. L. Jabert, under indictment for murder Ben Manor, charged with house-breaking and Bill Profit, charged with detaining a woman, made their escape from the county jail here last night.

They had secured saws with which they cut four bars in the main cage and a bar from the outer window in the second story, descending by a rope made from bed clothing.

THE PAST ADMINISTRATION

By E. T. Franks
Chairman Republican State Central Committee of Kentucky.

On next Thursday, March 4th, Mr. W. H. Taft retires as President of the United States, and the Democrats come in, for the first time since March 4th, 1897, a period of sixteen years, without a break. No sixteen years in all the tide of time can equal the last sixteen in bringing the greatest good to the greatest number. Its prosperity has been so great that it simply overwhelmed the American people; they could not stand it, they wanted a change, and they have got what they asked for. The question the American people are now asking themselves is: "What Will the Harvest Be?"

Sixteen years ago Tuesday next, when Mr. McKinley was inaugurated as President, just think for one moment what the American people were passing through, or to speak more correctly, what they had passed through during the preceding four years. The price of labor was lower than it had been known before, and so little of it was employed, even at the extreme low prices, that more than three million laborers were forced into an army of tramps and were being fed by public charity. Mr. Cleveland had sold \$262,000,000 in bonds to get money to pay the ordinary running expense of the Government when we were at peace with all the world.

But, after sixteen years of Republican rule the writer has had standing ads in daily papers in cities of more than 200,000 population for the past year trying to hire machinists, without securing any, except that occasionally he picks up a journeyman who works a few days and then passes on.

Sixteen years ago, think of the price of corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, cattle hogs, sheep, butter, eggs, mules, horses, in fact everything produced upon the farm, all of them lower than known before.

But what has sixteen years of Republican rule brought forth? The prices of all the things above mentioned have become so high that there has been for years a universal cry against the high cost of living. Things produced upon the farm were higher than ever known before; the people wanted to bring down the cost of living, and they selected the best way to accomplish it. In fact, they have gone about it in a way that was never

OUR BANK GIVES EACH DEPOSITOR 100% OF SECURITY

Pays 3% Interest On TIME DEPOSITS.

"Uncle Sam"

Keeps his money with us, why Don't You?

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Barbourville, Kentucky

known to fail. I hope to see Kentucky cattle again sell at \$11 on foot, but I will be surprised if it happens again soon. I hope to see Kentucky hogs again sell at \$10.85 on foot, but I will be surprised if it happens again soon. I hope again to see a pair of Kentucky mules sell for \$570, as I saw them sell not long ago in Owensboro, but I will be surprised if it happens again soon. I doubt if you hear a great deal more said about the high cost of living for the next three or four years.

In the last sixteen years there has been more wealth added to the Nation than was ever added to any nation in the same length of time. With all of this wonderful prosperity, the price of money to legitimate borrowers on good collateral has continued to go down all the time, until money could be had last year cheaper than ever before, except for a short time, on the New York market.

Schedule K for the last few years has given some people a great deal of worry, yet the people are better clothed today than ever before. The cost of living has been higher than it was ever known to be before, yet the people are better fed than when corn sold at 20 cents, wheat at 40 cents, eggs at 5 cents per dozen and everything else in proportion. We can stand high prices if we have the money to buy what we want, but low prices will not help us if we have not the money to buy what we need.

During the last sixteen years the Government has met every obligation and reduced the interest charge upon the public debt \$11,000,000 annually. Instead of turning over an empty treasury on the fourth of March, as our Democratic friends did on March 4, 1897, we turn over a splendid surplus, a clean set of books in every branch and department of the Government.

Our exports of manufactures have grown from \$484,000,000 in 1900 to \$1,021,000,000 in 1912; our wealth from \$88,000,000,000 in 1900, to \$130,000,000,000 in 1912; farm production from \$3,700,000,000 to \$8,900,000,000, practically 300 per cent increase. Deposits in savings banks have increased in the last twelve years from \$2,300,000,000 to \$4,200,000,000; wages in manufacturing industries increased from \$2,322,000,000 in 1900 to

\$3,427,000,000 in 1910.

Our National industries have been extended from Porto Rico on the east coast to the Philippines on the west. The flag went up over Hawaii to remain. The open door policy in China was asserted. We have almost completed the Panama canal. We have contributed to peace and orderly government in Cuba, San Domingo, Nicaragua and Panama, and today we are at peace with all the world.

We hope that our Democratic friends will follow the well beaten path and continue the good work, and to that end they will have the hearty co-operation of every good citizen in the land.

But should they fail, their downfall will begin in the Congressional election of 1914 and their complete overthrow will come in 1926.

E. T. FRANKS,
Owensboro, Ky., Mar 1, 1913.

SPRUKE SAYINGS

(By Paul.)

James Gibson returned from London, Saturday.

Mrs. J. M. Cole is on the sick list this week, and Square, down the River.

Rev. Buck Smith, of Cranest, is preaching at Antioch, this week.

The tide came and J. H. Riley had good luck with his timber.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Cobb were on Richmond last week.

Lawrence Walker, of Manchester passed through here last week.

A large crowd attended Antioch church Saturday and Sunday.

John H. Cory and D. H. Holcomb, of Barbourville, were visiting home-folks last week.

Joel Cottongim, of Woollum, was in Barbourville, Saturday on business.

Harve Hopkins was visiting home-folks last week.

Mrs. Liza Gibson was visiting in Low Gap last week.

Thomas Murphy bought a fine mule while in Barbourville last week.

Must First Pass Ordeal.

In Central Africa there is a tribe that only bestows the privileges of citizenship and marriage upon a man when he has climbed down a precipitous cliff.