

U. S. News

Chicago, Feb. 27.—At least thirty persons were killed and scores injured in the wreck of two passenger trains at Porter, Ind., at 6:20 o'clock tonight.

Washington, Feb. 27.—One naval enlisted man is dead, 13 are missing and two are injured as the result of a collision yesterday between the American destroyer Woolsey and the American steamer Steel Inventor off the Pacific coast of Panama.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The army appropriation bill, carrying \$362,000,000 and providing for an army of an average strength of 175,000 men instead of 150,000 voted by the House for the next fiscal year, was passed tonight by the Senate and sent to conference.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The United States Government demands freedom of cable communication across the Pacific to the Far East and insists that the important way station on the small island of Yap shall not be given to Japan by the League of Nations.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 25.—An indictment containing conspiracy to violate the Sherman anti-trust act, was returned by the federal grand jury today against 223 coal operators, coal operators' associations, coal mining companies and coal miners.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The conference report on the immigration bill was adopted today by the House and Senate and the measure sent to the President. It would limit immigration for fifteen months from next April 1 to 3 per cent of the nationals of the various countries who were in the United States at the time of the 1910 census.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The Senate Finance Committee failed to reach an agreement today on the soldiers' bonus bill, but Republican leaders predicted that the House bill, shorn of taxation provisions, would be reported tomorrow to the Senate. Doubt was expressed, however, that the legislation could be passed before adjournment of Congress next week.

Washington, Feb. 25.—A new plan for enforcement of prohibition is being discussed among Republican leaders as a prospective policy of the Harding administration. It contemplates abolishing the present dual enforcement machinery of the treasury and justice departments and centralization full responsibility and authority under the attorney general.

Paris, March 2.—The League of Nations is not concerned with the allocation of the former German possessions in the Pacific, which includes the Japanese mandate group to which the island of Yap belongs, the American government is informed in the reply of the council of the league to the American note of the mandate in question.

Washington, March 2.—Champ Clark died here today at 2:10 p. m. in his seventy-first year and within two days of his retirement from the House of Representatives after a service of twenty-six years.

Death was due to an attack of pleurisy and a complication of diseases incident to his advanced age. Up to ten days ago, however, when he developed a severe cold, Mr. Clark had shared actively in proceedings of the House as Democratic leader.

Marion, O., March 2.—President-elect Harding's neighbors in Marion and nearby towns bade him Godspeed in the task of the Presidency today in a formal farewell speech that brought to the famous front porch one of its largest gatherings. Marion schools and business houses closed their doors for two hours to observe the occasion and as the final front porch meeting began, church bells and factory whistles mingled their voices in a sonorous message of good will.

As part of the farewell ceremony the city presented to the President-elect and his wife a silver plaque which bore the inscription "God's blessing to you." His appearance at the front porch meeting was Mr. Harding's only engagement for the day and he spent the remainder of his time finally closing the affairs of his campaign headquarters and packing up for his long absence.

Armed Guards Driving Back Starving Hordes



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MILLIONS of victims of the world's worst calamity rove the northern Provinces of China, famine-stricken. They began to leave the drought-stricken area only after even the leaves and bark of trees had been consumed as food. They trekked toward the richer dis-

tricts. The railroads carried the sufferers free.

The human inundation, however, threatened to cause famine in additional districts and armed cordons began to turn back the hungry horde toward their old homes where they must perish by thousands daily unless aided. There are 45,000,000 persons in the

famine zone, the greater number of whom have neither adequate clothing nor fuel, while 15,000,000 of them have no food at all.

The death rate already is 15,000 a day, with a typhus epidemic inevitable. Joseph Burge, 9 Board of Trade building, Louisville, is Treasurer, and the Rev. Dr. E. Y. Mullins is chairman of the China Famine Fund.

Kentucky News

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 28.—John F. Smith, Berea, has been appointed on the Children's Code Commission by Governor Morrow to succeed Attila Cox, Louisville, resigned.

Richmond, Feb. 24.—Potash, or whatever the poison is that moonshiners are said to be using in making white liquor, did its work in Paint Lick Tuesday, and caused the death of Walter Azbill, a well-known young blacksmith of that place, just over the Madison-Garrard line, if a story his brother, Albert Azbill, of Richmond, told the Madison county grand jury Wednesday, is true.

Washington, Feb. 24.—About 2,000 acres of land occupied by Camp Taylor, near Louisville, Ky., will be subdivided and sold before June 30 in parcels with the improvements included, the War Department announced today. The land originally cost the government more than \$1,000,000 and the improvements nearly \$8,000,000. Heretofore the improvements on army camp land to be sold have been treated as salvage and not a part of the real estate.

Middlesboro, Feb. 27.—Optimism is becoming general in the coal fields of Eastern Kentucky, coal operators and brokers believing an actual demand for coal is in sight, and that numerous new mines will open in the immediate future. Recent announcements of developments of new companies, and further extensions of old companies point to a good year for operator and broker. It is believed certain a large amount of capital will be invested in the Eastern Kentucky field during the year.

Washington, Feb. 26.—While federal appointments for Kentucky under the new administration have not yet been agreed on, there seems to be substantial reason for the belief that Sawyer Smith, of Barbourville, will be finally selected for the position of United States Marshal for the Eastern district. He is understood to have the endorsement of Governor Edwin P. Morrow and of Congressman Robison, whose fellow townsman he is.

Letter Printing Machine.
A new form letter printing machine cuts paper fed from rolls into the proper size, uses three colors of ink when desired and automatically changes the names and addresses for each letter produced.

Fiat Dwellers, Take Notice!
An eminent professor recently said that it was possible to lengthen one's life and improve the general health merely by tipping for a few minutes every day.

HARDING PLEDGES GOOD SERVICE

Declares He Faces Duties Confidently. In Belief That Nation's Destinies Are Safe Under Guidance of Almighty.

Marion, O., March 2.—A pledge of "Godfearing, right-minded service" was taken by President-elect Harding today in a farewell speech to his neighbors and friends in Marion.

Speaking from the famous front porch to a gathering of several thousands who had come to tender him and Mrs. Harding a parting testimonial, he declared he faced his duties confidently, in the belief that the destinies of the republic were safe under the guidance of the Almighty and the vigilance of a hundred million patriots. "I am going to my work with a confidence that all is well," he said in a voice that trembled with emotion. "I believe in the security of this American republic. I believe a hundred million Americans will be back of a right-minded executive and I promise you that I mean to serve in good conscience to the best of my ability."

"I have neither enmity nor jealousy in my heart, and I know that in this I am like the great citizenship of America. I want to go to Washington with your prayers. The I may not always be the ideal, I want you to know there is in my heart a faith in Almighty God. I want Him to know our prayers, for trusting in Him we need not have concern for the future of the republic."

"I thank you again and again for this token of your friendship, and I want you to know that I have no greater desire than to come back at the end of a term of service and receive a welcome that has the savor of this manifestation today."

UTAH—"THE PROMISED LAND."

FIRST settled in the summer of 1847 by Brigham Young and his little band of Mormons, numbering less than 150 souls, Utah is fast coming into its own. Utah is 7,000,000 acres larger than all of the New England states combined, and there isn't much, if indeed, there is anything—within reason—that the imagination of man can conceive or his heart wish for that the state does not yield or cannot offer.

"This said that Utah contains enough iron ore to rebuild most of the steel structures in the country; sufficient black marble to build a column from the earth to the moon; salt enough to supply the world for 60 years; the greatest copper mine in all the world; enough coal to supply her population for 90,000 years; clay and sand enough to make the world's supply of brick for many years; 4,000,000,000 feet of lumber and sandstone and granite in quantities equal to the rebuilding of the majority of the buildings in the United States.

Gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc to the value of \$97,000,000 were mined in Utah during one recent year. Goodly quantities of agricultural products and fruit are also produced.

"UNCLE JIMMY" BAKER

On Friday morning, February 11, 1921, about half an hour after he had called his daughter, Miss Kate, James A. Baker quietly ceased to breathe, passing away without a struggle. With very little variation he had been in usual health, and the almost blind and deaf had helped as usual with the work about the place. Responding to his call, he was found sitting on the edge of the bed. He could speak with difficulty, and said, "I am almost gone." He died on the farm at Wallacetown, where he had lived since the day of Lincoln's second election for the Presidency. He was almost 84 years of age, having been born March 26, 1837.

For many years he was best known as "Squire Baker" because of twenty years' continuous service as justice of the peace of Garrard county. Many a difficulty did he succeed in having settled without going to court.

He was a life-long friend of John G. Fee, and attended every Berea College Commencement but two, being present last June. Each year for twenty years one or more of his children was in school at Berea, five of them becoming alumni of the College.

"Uncle Jimmy" was the last of his parents' family, and the last charter member of the Wallace Chapel Methodist church. He was a supporter of every good work for the community, and had a deep interest in state and national matters. He was almost a common counsellor in his community.

He leaves three sons and two daughters, seventeen grandchildren and six great-grandchildren living. His wife, two sons and four grandchildren preceded him to death.

Rev. Carl Vogel, pastor of the Methodist church at Berea, conducted funeral services at Wallace Chapel on Sunday afternoon, and "Uncle Jimmy" went to his Father's house.

Rockefeller Gives Funds to Colleges.
Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28.—According to word received here two Missouri colleges have received funds from the general education board of the Rockefeller foundation. William Jewell college of Liberty, Mo., has received \$200,000 and a grant of \$10,000 a year. Park college of Arkville, Mo., gets \$150,000.

An early beginning in preparing the land and planting gardens is of much importance. Regardless of the seasons, it is well to get an early start. That "planting over" may sometimes be necessary cannot be denied. But little is lost when garden land must be planted over, for the labor necessary to prepare the land is always well-employed. Much is lost if early maturing vegetables are planted too late. Get your garden land ready and plant on time.

LATIN REPUBLICS BEGIN FIGHTING

Hostilities Between Panama and Costa Rica Have Begun.

NO DECLARATION OF WAR

President Porras Mobilizes Forces—Over 2,000 Men Volunteer in the Capital—Panama to Settle Row Without U. S. Intervention.

Panama, Feb. 28.—Hostilities have begun between Panama and Costa Rican forces in the vicinity of Coto, on the Pacific end of the frontier between the two countries. It is said in unofficial advices received here. Official confirmation of these reports, however, is lacking. Formal declaration of war had not been made up until last night.

More than 2,000 men enrolled for military service here and reports from other parts of the republic told of citizens volunteering for the army.

Two hundred men left this city for the Costa Rican frontier, and it is believed the Panaman forces near Coto or en route to that place number about 500. These consist of national police and volunteers from Panama City and Chiriqui province. The base of Panaman operations will be in the small town of Progreso, near Golfo de Dulce, which is connected by a narrow-gauge railway with a small port constructed by the Panama Sugar company. The town of Progreso is also the property of the same corporation.

Progreso War Base.

Progreso is the focus of trails which lead to David, the capital of the province of Chiriqui, which is about thirty-two miles distant from Coto.

The Panama Canal Zone administration and the United States legation here had not received instructions from Washington last night. A conference was to be held between President Porras, William Jennings Price, United States minister, and Col. Jay J. Morrow, acting canal governor, but it was postponed.

Aside from the enthusiasm incident to the volunteering of men for military service, chief interest in this city centered around the question of arms. It was generally believed the United States government held several thousand rifles for the Panaman government, and it was supposed the volunteers would be armed with them. It was learned at the United States legation, however, that some rifles taken over from the Panaman government following the signing of the Hay-Varela treaty were returned, and more than 1,500 of the guns were sold at public auction here in 1914. A large number were shipped to the Panaman consul in New York for disposal in 1916.

Porras Mobilizes Forces.

While the President has been proceeding under his constitutional powers in mobilizing the Panaman forces, the authority to declare war rests with the national assembly, which has not as yet acted. A general exodus of Costa Ricans from Panama is taking place, while many Panamanians who are in Costa Rica are trying to reach Panama.

An interesting phase of the situation results from Costa Rica occupying territory under the arbitration decision of Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme court, which was handed down in 1914, while the United States, herself, has, by virtue of treaties, guaranteed the territorial integrity of this country.

The Panaman government claims, however, that Justice White's decision contained a clause to the effect that, if his award should not be accepted by both parties, the territorial status would revert to the condition laid down by the decision rendered by President Loubet of France. It is under the Loubet decision that Panama claims the land which Costa Rica has seized.

Spurns Outside Help.

While it was stated in official circles here that Panama was much disturbed over the arms situation, the government had determined to settle with Costa Rica without intervention by the United States, and would purchase sufficient arms from private munitions concerns, if they were not available elsewhere.

It is known the Sinclair Oil interests have been conducting drilling operations in the same general locality where concessions have been granted a British corporation by the Costa Rican government.

BONUS BILL IS REPORTED

Soldiers' Measure Sent to Senate With Tax Provision Eliminated—Cash Would Be Payable Jan 1, 1923.

Washington, Feb. 28.—With the tax provisions eliminated, the soldiers' bonus bill was reported to the senate by the finance committee. The cash bonus would be payable January 1, 1923.

World News

It has been a question for some time whether the English Prime Minister, Lloyd-George, would continue to receive the support of the people of England. He has been bitterly attacked from many quarters. The former Prime Minister, Asquith, arraigned him for his Irish policy; he has been criticised for his attitude toward Russia, Germany and France; labor forces have complained at his rulings. In spite of all this opposition the recent election for members of the House of Commons show that the members favorable to the Premier were elected by a large majority, 181 to 40. Among all the war statesmen he has held his position the longest.

The ex-empress of Germany is reported to be failing rapidly and her death is expected at any time. In fact, preparations are already being made for her funeral. It was her desire to return to her country for death and burial, but it was not allowed. Augusta Victoria has always been regarded as a fine character. She is believed to have been against the recent war, and the result was a great blow to her. She has been loyal to the Kaiser and her family. The breach in good relations between England and Germany was especially hard on account of her relationship to the ruling house of England.

An oil contract between Costa Rica in Central America and England has given rise to some anxiety. The former country has refused to fulfill its contract and English warships have been cruising off the coast. The United States is interested in the matter, because in case of any act of compulsion on the part of England, the Monroe Doctrine would come into play. No European country can invade any Latin-American territory or occupy any land in such countries. The reason for breaking the contract has not yet been made public.

Recent elections in Germany show that the majority Socialist party is to remain in power and that its strength has been increased. This insures a moderate policy as this party is not so radical and does not endorse the Bolshevik ideas. The only party which shows much power to oppose it is the clerical party, which is more conservative. This party has grown stronger in all the European countries since the war and reflects the revival of the Church influence. It is generally known that the Catholic hold has become stronger and even France is seeking a renewal of relations with the Pope.

A good deal of feeling is being aroused over the matter of telegraph concessions in China. This is partly due to the disposal of Germany's cables which were broken during the war. It is also due to the right of establishing wireless stations to connect with the interior of China, where no other means of quick communications exist. In arrangements so far made, the United States has felt somewhat excluded and has no intention of giving up her rights in China. This is something that means much to our country as well as to China.

By a recent act the people of Canada are to have the right to a choice in their Governor-General. This is not a free choice, as might at first appear, but they may select from three men nominated by the Crown of England. The Governor-General in Canada corresponds to the King of England and has very little power. The Canadian government, like the English, makes the cabinet the executive and the Prime Minister the real source of power.

Although the United States refuses to accept a mandatory over any part of the partially civilized portions of the world, as provided by the League of Nations, yet she has notified the secretary of the League of Nations that she expects to share equal rights in such mandates as any of the Allies assume. By that it is required that no special trade privileges must be given to the nation holding the mandate. Not only does such a policy seem fair to the United States, but it will be best for the country under the mandate also, since the resources of such sections will be more quickly developed.