

**A TOUR OF EASTERN KENTUCKY**

By M. E. Vaughn

The tour of twelve counties that President Hutchins, Dr. Trawick and son, of Louisville, and I have just completed was the most interesting and instructive that I have ever made into Eastern Kentucky. We saw mountain life, primitive and unscarred by the advent of modern industry. We saw machinery that cost millions, in industrial centers, bringing to the surface millions of tons of black diamonds for the use of man. In some of these centers paved streets, electric lights, public bathhouses, and conveniences that are to be found in any city were the common possession of the inhabitants. Therefore, the term "typical mountaineer" or "typical mountain conditions" can no longer be applied. We can, with propriety and truthfulness, speak of primitive mountain conditions and industrialized mountain conditions, but not typical mountain conditions.

My first stop was at McKee, the county seat of Jackson county, where, on the Fourth of July, a great celebration was held. It is estimated that at least 2,000 people were in attendance, and the spirit of progress and good fellowship prevailed as never before. The greatest tribute to the efficacy of the law and the efficiency of a judge that I ever saw was paid by the McKee crowd on the Fourth of July. Not the slightest disturbance broke the tranquil spirit that prevailed throughout the day. Judge Hiram Johnson, who had wrought such wonderful changes in the life of Jackson county, died July 3rd, and the good citizens of the county were in mourning.

The County Achievement Contest that is being promoted by the Extension Department of Berea College and supported by Judge Bingham, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, was launched at the big McKee rally. Many definite improvements were started. A new courthouse, a road from McKee to Madison county and vast improvements in the schools are projects that are to be started at once.

While I was at McKee President Hutchins was attending a similar meeting at Pine Mountain Settlement School in Harlan county, where he made the Fourth of July address. On the day following the rally the President went on an inspection tour of the rural schools with Miss Butler, Extension Agent for the Pine Mountain School. While on this journey he spoke at the Medical Settlement on Big Laurel Creek.

The four of us spoken of at the beginning of the story met for the first time, on this trip, in Harlan, Thursday, July the 6th. Dr. Trawick was commissioned by the State Board of Health to make a survey of a number of counties with the view of holding Orthopedic clinics.

A number of examinations were made in Harlan and arrangements perfected for a clinic to be held, to which as many cripples as possible will be brought by the local physicians. Our itinerary took us next to the famous Lynch mines, where the United States Steel Corporation operates a subsidiary under the name of the United States Coal and Coke Company. When we inquired for a guide to show us thru the great million-dollar steel tippie that has a loading capacity of 500 sixty ton cars per day, the superintendent of the grounds proffered his services. Upon introduction, we found him to be Samuel R. Riley, an old Berea student, of 1906, '07 and '08. The entire Lynch operation was one of the greatest surprises of the journey. We were informed that the entire outlay of the plant was more than seventeen million dollars. A quarter million dollar hotel accommodates the visitors who go to Lynch, and

provisions are made for the workmen as well. One is impressed with the air of perfect democracy as he walks thru the lobby of the hotel and sees coal diggers and white collared visitors freely conversing. The hotel is not an improper setting for the offices, sanitarium, department commissary, concrete streets and residences of the workmen all have the atmosphere of a modern city. As to internal workings of the corporation we are not familiar, but the outward appearances to the casual visitor are ideal. The Corporation knows how to educate boosters for the institution (for it is an institution). The two foremen whom we interviewed have nothing but praises for the United States Steel.

Our next report will outline the wagon ride over Pine Mountain and down Line Fork in Letcher county.

**FORMER BEREAN WEDS IN KANSAS**

The following news item, taken from The Topeka Daily Capitol, will be of interest to the many friends of Miss Carpenter, who was a student in Berea for a number of years.

The first marriage ceremony ever performed in the Y. M. C. A. association building, will be that of Miss Ora Marie Carpenter, daughter of Mrs. Rose Carpenter, to Mr. Harold L. Mann, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Mann, Burlington, Ia., which will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in the large living room on the first floor. Only relatives and intimate friends will attend.

The Rev. Charles F. Matthews, pastor of the First Baptist church, will read the single ring service.

Before the ceremony, Miss Betty Schick will sing "Because," by D'Hardelot. Dean Henry V. Stearns will play "The Wedding March," from Lohengrin for the processional, and "Mendelssohn's Wedding March" for recessional.

The room will be beautiful with pink gladiolias, and the bride, dressed in her suit of dark blue Poirrette twill, with blue taffeta hat, with gray trimmings, and shoes and hose of black, will enter on the arm of her brother, Mr. R. B. Carpenter, who will give his sister in marriage. She will wear a corsage of Ophelia roses and sweet peas. They will be preceded by little Peggy O'Connor, in pink organdy, carrying the ring in a tiny basket of pink roses.

The groom and his attendant, Mr. Charles Carpenter, a brother of the bride, will enter another door, and meet the bride.

A reception will be held following the ceremony in the hall on the first floor.

The bride and groom will leave immediately on a short trip to Burlington, Ia., and will be at home in Sigourney, Ia., after July 22, where Mr. Mann is engaged in business.

**C. D. LEWIS SCIENCE CLUB**

What would you say if some one should come to you and seriously ask one or all of the following questions?

Is alcohol a food?  
What are the ductless glands?  
What part do they play in human physiology?

Is motor benzol really a better fuel than gasoline?  
Will aluminum bronze paint actually cut down the heating efficiency of a radiator?

If you are not sure that you could give a good answer to these questions, or any similar question, write to the C. D. Lewis Science Club, Box 722, Berea College, Berea, Ky. Scientific answers will be given thru The Citizen free.

To the C. D. Lewis Science Club:  
When you publish your answers to the questions in last week's Citizen, may I ask you to answer the following also?

Will a cat's eyes shine in the dark?  
Will a man fall from the third

story more quickly than from the second?

Can you see sound as it passes thru the air?

In the early morning great flocks of blackbirds fly from the southeast to the northwest, returning in the evening. Where do they come from? and where do they go? and why do they prefer to pass the night in one place and the day in another?

Let me add my hearty approval of the C. D. L. S. C.

Sincerely, I. W. K.

**BOARD OF HEALTH ISSUES NEW WARNING**

Louisville, Ky., July 14.—Prevalence of rabies in all parts of Kentucky has led the State Board of Health to issue a new warning that all persons bitten by dogs promptly should take measures to protect themselves. Twenty persons in localities scattered all over the State have applied to the board for treatment for the disease in the last thirty days.

The first step to be taken, according to Dr. Lillian South, director of the board's laboratories, is to confine the dog that has done the biting. She emphasized the fact that it is not necessary immediately to kill the animal. If he lives nine days it is certain that he has not rabies, and no further steps need be taken.

If he dies before the expiration of this period of confinement, however, his head should be sent to the laboratory of the State Board for examination. There it will be determined whether or not he was afflicted with rabies. In case the former is true, the person bitten should take the serum treatment for the disease, as when it develops in a human being it invariably is fatal.

This serum treatment can be obtained free of charge at the State Board's laboratories, or it may be obtained by persons out in the State unable to come to Louisville thru their County Health Officers or other physicians.

**CONTEST AT BEREFA FAIR**

Wednesday Morning, August 2  
Open to boys and girls under 15 years

For best Poster on Health, such as cleanliness, care of teeth, etc., or on Food, such as "Should Children Drink Milk?" "Should Children Eat Vegetables?" etc., or on Sanitation, such as ventilation, clean premises, getting rid of rats, mosquitos, flies, etc.

First prize \$1.00, second 75 cents and third 50 cents.

Health and Hygiene Committee, Berea Woman's Club

**OUT-OF-TOWN GUESTS ENTERTAINED AT PROF. SMITH'S**  
Zuber Logsdon and Tom Williams entertained a large number of people, mostly visitors from out-of-town, to some old-time music on the fiddle and guitar, at the home of Professor and Mrs. John F. Smith, Wednesday evening. The entertainment was an unusual treat to everyone.

**NEWS REVIEW**

(Continued from Page One)  
by implication, charged with partiality, and the railroads were accused of specific violations of the law and of disregarding the orders of the board. The workers, it was asserted, have been and are ready to negotiate with the railway executives and struck only as a last resort. "We respectfully insist," continued the telegram, "that no interruption of commerce or interference with the mails is caused by direct or unlawful acts of organized employees. Such interruption and interference results inevitably from attempts of railroads to operate with insufficient, incompetent and unskilled workmen."

At the close of the week all that prevented an immediate strike of the maintenance of way men was the determination of their president, E. F. Grable, to keep them at work for the present. A majority of their general chairmen had requested that they be called together to plan for a walk-out. The stationary firemen and oilers decided to quit work on July 17.

CHICAGO was facing an almost complete tieup of its local transportation facilities. The surface street car men already had voted to strike against a wage reduction of 20 cents an hour, and on Thursday the employees of the elevated roads also voted for a walkout. The unions agreed on a joint policy and plan of action, and there was hope that further negotiations might avert a strike. The situation was complicated by local politics and the desire of some of the city officials that the municipality should take over the surface roads and operate them.

Announcement was made by the Post Office department that if every mail train should cease to run, it would continue to transport mails by motortrucks and airplanes. The department has 56 planes, and the government owns thousands of trucks belonging to various departments.

In response to the President's proclamation the executive council of the shopcrafts unions sent him a long telegram setting forth the grievances of the strikers. The labor board was,



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J. W. PURKEY

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THUS far only partial success has been achieved by President Harding in his attempt to end the coal strike. The anthracite operators submitted what he regarded as a complete acceptance of his plan of arbitration, but the bituminous operators and the miners' union had not at this writing sent in their reply. Government officials thought both sides were evading an immediate decision with the intention of rejecting the settlement plan if public opinion seemed to approve such a course. Two conditions to the anthracite operators' acceptance were that a separate commission consider wage scales, and that the commission render its decision by August 10, they agreeing to pay in the meantime the scale of March 17.

PREMIER MACKENZIE, KING of Canada, went to Washington last week and submitted to Secretary of State Hughes an interesting and, on the face of it, a reasonable proposal. This was that the Rush-Bagot agreement between Great Britain and the United States concerning the Great Lakes and the other boundary waters between this country and Canada be modernized and made permanent. The agreement, which has stood for 106 years and is terminable on six months' notice, limits the armament on the lakes and the St. Lawrence to four vessels of not more than 100 tons burden, each carrying not more than one 18-pound gun. Mr. King thought this an opportune time to suggest to our government that the agreement be given permanency in a formal treaty. Some of the authorities in Washington thought the Canadian prime minister was "trying to take a flier of his own in the disarmament market for political purposes."

NOTWITHSTANDING the strong opposition of France, it appeared probable the allied reparations commission would grant Germany's formal request for a moratorium on cash reparations payments, after the payment by Berlin of the \$8,000,000 due on July 15. The amount was reduced from \$12,500,000 by the crediting of Germany with \$4,500,000 on delivery of coal and dyes. The moratorium asked is for 30 months and the prediction was that it would be granted on condition that the allies be given control of Germany's finances during that period.

The French asserted the collapse of the mark and the threatened financial downfall of Germany is due to the German policy of issuing unlimited marks and to extravagant government expenditures, and that the granting of a moratorium would not change the basic factors. They believe, in fact, that Germany has deliberately engineered her own insolvency in order to obtain a reduction or the reparations bill. In Paris it was said the chamber of deputies would overthrow any cabinet that consented to a moratorium unless there was a remission of the allied debts.

**AGAIN I SAY**

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