

THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by BERE A PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

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Entered at the postoffice at Berea, Ky., as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One year, \$1.50; six months, 85 cents; three months, 50 cents. Payable in advance.

Foreign Advertising Representatives: The American Press Association.

County Achievement Contest

The County Achievement Contest that is being launched in Eastern Kentucky thru the Extension Department of Berea College and supported by Judge Bingham, of the Courier-Journal, is taking on very unusual proportions.

Before the close of the spring term this committee met regularly and worked faithfully on the entire program. Special mention should be given to Professor Dix for the work he has done on many of the subjects included in the contest.

We are also indebted to the active interest of the State Department of Education. The Superintendent of Extension has made a trip to Frankfort, and representatives of the State Department of Education have been to Berea three times to discuss the details of the program.

The program is so much needed in every county in the State and the subjects so all-inclusive as to lay down a standard of work for the counties for the next twenty-five years.

Beginning with the next issue of The Citizen, we will publish the entire plan of the contest.

Missouri's Error

Unbiased and unprejudiced men of all parties thruout the United States regret the nomination for re-election of Senator James Reed of Missouri. Senator Reed is admittedly strong in Kansas City and St. Louis where prohibition is the weakest.

He is not the candidate of the Democratic Party for the Senatorship of the State of Missouri. According to the best evidence that can be secured, 40,000 to 50,000 Republicans in the State of Missouri voted for Senator Reed in order to defeat the straight Democratic candidate.

Senator Reed's election does not express the will of the citizens of Missouri because he was elected in a Democratic Primary by a little more than 6,000 majority, while 50,000 Republicans voted in the Primary.

The question arises, "Will the State of Missouri allow the present situation to obtain?" Senator Reed will be defeated. He will be defeated in accordance with a regularly worked out plan.

Senator Reed should be defeated and will be defeated. But the question arises, how much better is Brewster, for he is Wet and has the German Alliance back of him.

No Sex War

(From the Courier-Journal)

From additional wars, in this period of class consciousness and class strife, may Providence deliver us.

There is no cause for blighting sorrow in the statement of Miss Anne Martin, returned from England, Germany and Italy, that American women are less militant, with their suffrage privileges, than the women of England and Germany, because they are too much spoiled, petted and flattered to have the feeling of restiveness, or relentlessness, which animates the keenly class conscious women of countries in which husbands and fathers are iron-handed rulers of wives and daughters.

"Inequalities," Miss Martin is quoted as saying, "are not so flagrant in America that they sting women into group action." May it ever be thus.

The group action of well-to-do women in America is a movement toward the railroad stations to buy tickets for points on the seashore or in the mountains when dog days approach.

Americans can serenely consider the fact that political activities of women in this country will be conducted with a view to the betterment of government, of mental and physical hygiene; the betterment of the race rather than upon the principles of the Corsican vendetta or a street fight between London hoodlums.

The women of Great Britain propose to put 300 women in Parliament. Nearly forty German women sit in the Reichstag, and more anticipate the pleasure of sitting in the Reichstag, and of rising for revenge upon the male autocrat. Joy to the British 300 and to the Germany forty. May they wallop the tyrants, domestic or otherwise, who have stung them into group action. But America will move ahead as a result of teamwork, and not as a result of back-biting across the tongue and kicking at the double-tree.

Such inequalities as continue to exist, between citizens in long trousers and citizens who wear knickerbockers or short skirts will be ironed out in America in a friendly way. That is consoling in a peace-loving country. It is delightfully satisfactory to feel the women in America are not in a man-fighting mood.

If the women of Great Britain and Germany are setting out to do up the eternal enemy, man, what but warfare will be the result of their warfare?

Prohibition Pointers

Point One: There were moonshiners before Prohibition, the many seem to have forgotten it. Turning over the files of the Louisville Times, we read of the work of Federal officers in Nelson county: "Tuesday they combed the Mill Creek section, destroying a number of stills. This is the first time that Federal officers have raided the Green Briar section since 1908, when one revenue man alone destroyed 38 stills."

Point Two: The forging of notes and checks has been a crime for several hundred years. Yet "prohibition does not prohibit" entirely. There are now more than fifty forgers in the penitentiaries of other states. But we do not propose to give up the law, but to make it stronger and enforce it better.

Point Three: Some of us would like a few actual facts about the effects of prohibition in cities where enforcement is naturally most incomplete. The societies working for the relief of those in need report a reduction of 85 per cent in the number of families needing help because of the drunkenness of the wage earner. In particular cities the facts are these for single societies: no one of which, of course, covers the entire city.

Table with 2 columns: Families helped in 1917, Families helped in 1921. Rows: St. Louis (412 to 23), Chicago (625 to 61), Boston (984 to 73), New York (972 to 196).

There Should Be No Non-taxable Bonds

Each year the reports upon the income tax show how the wealthy people of the country escape bearing their proper share of the burden of taxation by buying non-taxable bonds.

This is an old abuse, and was made worse by the great sale of Liberty Bonds during the war. Yet the largest part of non-taxable bonds are those of states and cities.

Why should not a man pay taxes upon a state, city or U. S. Bond the same as upon other property? The reason given is that by making them free the state, city or U. S. government is able to pay a lower rate of interest. But the really rich people do not seek a high rate of interest so much as absolute security, and for the sake of getting that they would pay a higher rate.

The whole plan of non-taxable bonds upsets the scheme of taxation, and makes things easier for the rich and harder for the poor. And there is a Constitutional Amendment on its way which will stop it.

As an example of the abuse it appears from the latest income tax reports that the number and amount of large incomes has greatly diminished so far as taxes are concerned because rich people have put more and more of their wealth into these non-taxable bonds.

SHOWS GONE—BEREA STILL HERE

In spite of the prediction of some people that there would not be a thin dime left in Berea after the two tent shows got out last week, business appears to be running along pretty much after the same old fashion and times do not seem to be much harder than before.

Our only regret is that we could not attend both shows every night, but since that was impossible, we spent most of the evening under the Heffner-Vinson tent. This is not meant to be a reflection upon the Williams Stock Company. We understand that they put on a good show, and so far as we know, their company is made up of gentlemen and ladies, but we were out for a laugh, and we knew that between "Jimmie" Heffner and Eddie Page we would get it.

The Kiwanis Club will hold its next luncheon at Boone Tavern, Saturday noon, August 12. A committee has been appointed to arrange for the proper number of plates, and it is necessary that every member who expects to be present at this luncheon see that his name has been handed in in time to have it placed in the pot before Saturday noon.

CLARK—MIZE

A romance which started in the Eastern Kentucky Normal School at Richmond some time ago culminated in the marriage, last week, of Mark Clark, of Berea, to Katherine Mize, of Estill county. Shortly after the wedding, which was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, the bride and groom came to Berea, where they will make their home for awhile.

They are the recipients of warmest congratulations from many friends.

DINNER PARTY

A very delightful occasion last week was a dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. William G. Best at their home on Estill street to a number of their friends, Monday evening from 6:30 to 8:30. Those present were Secretary and Mrs. Vaughn, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. James Reinhardt and Mr. and Mrs. Everett Burr and little son, who are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Dick, from Michigan.

FATAL SHOOTING FOLLOWS ARGUMENT OVER DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS IN HAZARD

HAZARD, Ky., Aug. 5.—F. C. Huckaby, 28, today shot and probably fatally wounded Major J. P. Payne, 47, a captain of Baldwin Felts Detective agency, and former major in the United States army. The shooting took place in the Wootton-Morgan building, where depositions were being taken in the divorce proceedings of Huckaby vs. Huckaby, in which the wife of the assailant was charged with infidelity. Payne is said to have been assisting the estranged wife in obtaining a counter-petition.

PREMIER LENINE of Russia has been killed again, this time according to a Swedish correspondent in Riga. His story is that Lenine was poisoned on a train when on his way to a Caucasian bathing resort and his body was thrown into the River Don. An accomplice of the assassin is said to be impersonating Lenine at the resort. Soviet officials say the premier is in Moscow and almost well.

IRISH FREE STATE officials announce that their forces are now in control of twelve counties but are strongly opposed in Donegal, Sligo, Galway, Limerick and Tipperary. Waterford, Cork, Kerry and Mayo, they assert, are in "subjection" to the irregulars. Waterford was taken by regulars toward the close of the week, and in Limerick the rebels were cooped up in the barracks and King John castle after some heavy fighting. The two assassins of Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson were tried in London, convicted and sentenced to death, the case being handled with a neatness and dispatch that arouses the envy of those who contemplate the outrageous criminal court procedure in the United States.

THE Bavarian government is in open revolt against the central German government at Berlin and has issued a decree that rejects and supplants the recent legislation by the Reichstag for the defense of the republic. The Bavarian minister at Berlin was instructed to inform Chancellor Wirth that any outside police official attempting to operate in Bavaria would be promptly arrested. Wirth has called a conference of all the German states to consider the problem, and if Bavaria does not suppress its new law President Ebert may summon the staatsgerichtshof, or tribunal of the states, to deal with the case. Chancellor Lerchenfeld of Bavaria says he is opposed to any separatist movement but that his state will not submit to any abridgement of its rights. The old enmity between Bavaria and Prussia and the strong monarchist sentiment among the Bavarians make the situation difficult for Berlin.

THE PARABLE OF THE PLAIN MAN AND THE TWO CHILDREN

By Alton Baker
Now after that I had dwelt in the city for a few years, and my days were getting somewhat in the "sere and yellow leaf," I looked upon my children and I beheld a goodly son and a comely daughter. And I said, "Yes, I will send my son to a school and to an university that he may get understanding and become a useful man, and so win distinction in the land of his birth."

And he went. And I said, "I will send also my daughter to school that she may be trained in modesty and usefulness and wisdom." And she went.

And after that I had spent much money and paid a multitude of bills, and my son and daughter had been away for four years, they wrote me word of their return. And I sent them money, and said unto my helpmeet, "Yes, Our children will be here tomorrow. And they will be a staff unto us, and a comfort in our old age. They have sat at the feet of the wise and the worthy. They have gained all the knowledge and wisdom and grace of the schools. They will be an honor unto us and the envy of our friends and acquaintances." And she said, "It is even so."

And she swept and garnished her house, and made ice cream and baked a pie, and sod pottage, and slew a chicken. And she said, "All things are ready."

And on the morrow my son and daughter arrived, and our hearts were lifted up. And we saw them afar off. And my son came smoking a cigarette with a long handle appertaining thereunto, and a small mustache sate upon his lip. And his raiment was long and slender. And he spake as one coming up from Africa, even as an Ethiopian. And my daughter's raiment was unspeakable, and she spake as one of the Pilgrims. Fathers who is she? and her expressions were those of a factory girl from Hamilton.

And I marveled greatly that my son had associated himself so much with colored people, and had dwelt with them until their speech was his speech. And I marveled also that my daughter should speak as those who go about confessing that their ancestors escaped to America in the Mayflower.

But after a little season I ceased to marvel, and I said, "Yea, they are both fools, but doubtless they are right to prefer these silly affectations to their natural manners."

And I called the police and sent them to the foolish house, even to the home of the harmless.

This parable sheweth that our children do not always bring back what we send them after.

REV. MR. VOGEL MAKES STATEMENT

August 9, 1922
Many inquiries have come to me regarding my resignation as pastor of the M. E. Church of this place. In answer to these inquiries I desire to say that I did resign with the feeling that for many reasons it might be for the good of the cause if I were not to return as pastor for the coming year. However, The Official Board at their last regular meeting voted not to accept the resignation of the pastor. In concurrence with their action I have agreed to return for another year and shall be happy to give of my best in the work of the church, the community, and the Kingdom. —C. E. Vogel

SCHOOLS STARTING

Truant Officer to See That All Children of School Age Attend
This week and last marked the opening of rural schools thruout the county. In the past the truant officer has had some little trouble here and there with parents who insisted upon keeping their children at home when they should have been in school. The truant officer, W. A. Johnson, wishes it said that he has been authorized to make affidavit for warrant for the arrest of any parent who refuses to send his child to school, in accordance with the provisions of the compulsory school law. These arrests, he says, will be called for without hesitation upon the report of a teacher that a student is not attending school.

THE UNION CHURCH

On Sunday Rev. Lewis Earle Lee, of Cincinnati, will preach in the Parish House, both morning and night.

On August 30 Rev. Charles M. Bond, of Athens, O., will preach at both services and on August 27 Rev. Jesse Halsey, of Cincinnati. All of these ministers are speakers of unusual ability, and the church is fortunate to secure them.

The prayer meeting will be held, as usual, on Thursday night and will be in charge of H. J. Christopher.

"The Farm Bureau Movement"

A Striking Book Review by John L. Heaton in the New York Evening "World"

Up in the Catskills a young Cornell graduate drives a busted bronco automobile over obstacles that would turn a New York taxicab driver pale with fright. He goes everywhere, in any weather. He can give advice on bugs, blights, soil inoculation, dairy methods. He is the County Farm Agent.

Down in Washington a group of Senators and Representatives, elected by one party or another, disregard party to do the bidding of a new lobby, arisen to power in a single extra session so suddenly that the city public scarcely realizes it. This lobby, to which the Anti-Saloon League is an amateur, recently bumped into President Harding himself by marshalling the votes of ninety-four Republican Representatives against the lowering of the 50 per cent. surtax on very rich men, which Mr. Harding had recommended.

From the modern knight errant in the tamed flivver fighting the modern microscopic dragons to the great organization in Washington that commands and vetoes legislation is only two short jumps.

According to Orville Merton Kile, late Assistant Washington Representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation (that is the new power), in "The Farm Bureau Movement" (Macmillan), the first County Farm Agent in the United States on the present plan was John H. Barron, in Broome County, N. Y. Funds were provided by the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce, the United States Department of Agriculture and the Lackawanna Railroad. Cornell offered scientific guidance. The date was 1911.

Now there is a Farm Agent in most of the counties, usually with an assistant or two. Associated with him, but independent, is often a young woman who also drives a wicked motor car up the side of a boulder when necessary, and who can tell the farmers' wives about science applied to housekeeping. And let not city people suppose that they despise the Home Bureau's "book larnin'." They do not. Any more than the farmers rebel the offered aid of the agent. He is their man.

For behind him is the Farm Bureau organization, local to the county. It includes practical farmers. When the World War sucked the United States into its maelstrom, the Farm Bureau became sources of war strength. It was only when they combined, first in State and now in a national organization completely represented in every state and with a president who issues orders to Congress that the famous "bloc" appeared, to which President Harding devoted awe-struck consideration in his message.

Mr. Kile describes farmers' movements of the past that have sought power and vanished from sight or, like the Grange, have been diverted to sociability. He is cruel enough to point out many demands of those temporary organizations, satirized then in cities, that have become law. Call the roll: Regulation of railroads, popular election of senators, the R. F. D. mail, parcel post, postal savings banks, Federal improvement of roads, Anti-Trust Laws, the land bank, a panic-proof currency. We take all these things for granted now, yet how bitterly every one was once fought as "socialistic."

It is easy to call the farmers' "bloc" a Soviet. It is, in fact, about fifty-fifty—half Soviet or guild socialism as demanded by G. H. D. Cole and others in England, and half regional representation as at present; only regional representation is itself often of a guild nature; for farm issues are sectional. Wall Street is a section. North Dakota is another. And, as Mr. Kile's book will demonstrate, North Dakota's experiments have been dispraised for the wrong reasons.

Most of the things North Dakotans sought to do were proper and would be for the public as well as for the particular interest—if the league could only do them. It should be condemned not for radicalism but for inefficiency. It bit off more than it could chew. It is no more immoral for the farmer to demand legislation in his interest than it has been for the manufacturing trust to demand "protection" in the past, while the staple farmer sold his product at free-trade prices and was double-crossed.

Says Mr. Kile: "The Farm Bureau, being moderate in its demands, got (from Congress in the session just ended) practically everything it asked for"—Capper-Tincher Grain Exchange, Packer Control Bill, Federal Aid to Roads Bill, Farm Financing and Crop Exporting Bills. In addition, "the plans for a sales tax were blocked." The book went to press too early to chronicle the crowning achievement that scared Mr. Harding—the defeat of the effort to reduce income super-tax on very rich men. How the country has wept over the sorrows of these poor fellows!

People generally avoid important books. But if they really wish to know how James K. Howard suddenly has more power over legislation than the President of the United States, the story is told by Mr. Kile.

DODGING and squirming and evading direct replies to direct queries, the Russian delegates in the international conference at The Hague had, by the end of the week, brought that conference just about to the breaking-up point. Their efforts were directed toward rupturing the solidarity of the non-Russians so that they might lay the blame for failure on some and then enter separate negotiations with others, especially the British. In this they seemed to have failed, for the British stood solidly with the French and others in the demand that the Russians recognize the pre-war debts, give guarantees for the credits they asked, and state definitely on what terms they would restore foreign property to its owners. All this the Russians refused to do, and their attitude made so useless further continuation of the conference that many of the delegates arranged to start for home at once.