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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Our Threefold Aim: To give the News of Berea and Vicinity; To Record the Happenings of Berea College; To be of Interest to all the Mountain People.

Vol. XXIV. Five Cents Per Copy BERE A, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 24, 1922 One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Year No. 8

DYNAMITE USED IN RAIL STRIKE

Tracks and Bridges Are Blown Up—Shots Fired at Shawnee, Okla.

RAIL CLERKS VOTE TO STRIKE

Removal of Armed Guards by Great Northern Demanded by Brotherhoods Following Killing of Brakeman at Havre, Mont.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—With railroad peace apparently hanging in the balance until Wednesday when spokesmen for the railroads and striking shopmen are due to meet again, dynamite and acts of violence kept the strike from lagging.

Outbursts occurred at scattered points from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Bombs were thrown into the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe yards at Albuquerque, N. M., and a heavy blast rocked the trestle of a Chesapeake & Ohio railroad bridge near Huntington, W. Va. According to early reports neither explosion caused much damage.

Track Is Dynamited.
Dynamite tore up the track of the Illinois Central at Paducah, Ky., just ahead of a coal train. Two passenger trains and a freight had passed a short time before and the explosion burst behind a bridge crew. The oncoming coal train was flagged in time to prevent a collision. Illinois Central detectives expressed the belief the dynamite had been placed in the track in an attempt to wreck the bridge train on its way to make repairs.

Shots Fired in Shawnee, Okla.
All available United States deputy marshals in the district were rushed to Shawnee, Okla., to guard against violence in the shops of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific. A strong guard was thrown around the shops. Marshal Alva McDonald ordered protection for the shops after thirty shots had been fired into the shops where workmen were employed.

Governor Morrison of North Carolina, who declined earlier appeals to send troops to the Spencer shops of the Southern railway, assured President Fairfax Harrison of the road that the state would protect the company's property and rights. His investigators, the governor said, convinced him that improved conditions appeared to make the use of troops unnecessary, but he promised to act promptly if the situation grew worse.

Transportation difficulties due to unauthorized strikes of train crews continued to clear away rapidly as the trainmen returned to their jobs in most places where walkouts occurred.

Rail Clerks Vote Strike.
New complications on the Missouri Pacific arose when 90 per cent of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, employed on the road, voted in favor of a strike. The result of the vote was sent to international headquarters of the clerks' union at Cincinnati. It was said that no walkout was contemplated until further attempts at settlement of controversies were made. Working conditions and wage cuts of three and four cents an hour ordered by the United States railway labor board were cited as the clerks' grievances.

Removal of armed guards employed by the Great Northern railway at Havre, Mont., was demanded by local officials of the "big four" train service brotherhoods. The demands followed the killing of a Great Northern brakeman by a guard Thursday night.

Steps were taken in various parts of the country toward prosecution of strikers arrested in connection with disorders and violations of injunctions restraining them from interfering with railroad operations.

At Pratt, Kan., a warrant was issued for Thomas P. Hyland, general chairman of the Rock Island car men. The warrant charged violation of the industrial court act. Hyland in a speech was quoted as referring to the court as a joke.

Bomb Puzzles Police

Belfast—A powerful bomb was thrown into the back yard of the home of Hugh McLaurin, a Belfast councillor and magistrate. The bomb shattered the door and windows of the residence, but did not injure any members of the family. The occurrence puzzles the police as McLaurin is an Orangeman and the locality is strongly Protestant.

Coal Prices Boosted

Washington—Federal Fuel Distributor Spencer gave to Kentucky operators permission to increase the price of their coal to \$4.50 a ton at the mines. Present prices in Kentucky producing districts range from \$3.75 to \$4 a ton. An increase in the maximum fair price on Kentucky coal was understood to have been urged by Governor Edwin P. Morrow, of Kentucky, on the ground that expenses of operation in those districts warranted a \$4.50 a ton level.

TRAIN WRECKERS DITCH FAST TRAIN

TWO ENGINEMEN KILLED AS LOCOMOTIVE TURNS OVER, PLOWING UP TRACK

Spikes Removed From The Ties Cause Wreck—Special Agent Bares Plot—Express Traveling At A Speed Estimated At Fifty Miles An Hour.

Chicago.—The wrecking of Express Train No. 39 en route from New York to Chicago, with the loss of two lives, near Gary, Ind., resulted from the deliberate removal of 27 spikes from the ties, Michigan Central Railroad officials announced. One thousand dollars reward was offered for the arrest of those responsible.

The wreck took place one mile east of Gary while the train, which carried no passengers, was traveling at a speed estimated at more than 50 miles an hour.

When the heavy locomotive struck the rail from which the spikes had been removed it plunged along on the ties for a distance and then turned over. Two engine men were dead when removed from the wreckage.

The cause of the wreck remained a mystery for a number of hours because of confusion at the scene and because of the fact that rails and ties had been tossed about like match wood for hundreds of feet by the locomotive.

An investigation by Martin Quinn, special agent of the road, revealed that while the roadbed had been ground into an unrecognizable mass from the spot where the train had left the rails, enough remained at the place where the engine had been thrown from its course to supply evidence of the work of train wreckers.

The dead: Edward Coy, Kalamazoo, Mich., on engineer. Frank Lubbs, Niles, Mich., fireman. The injured are: C. H. Stockwell, Niagara Falls, N. Y. A. B. Heatlie, Buffalo, N. Y.

TRAIN MEN REMAIN LOYAL

Brotherhood Men To Remain On Job, Regardless of Dickering, Says Stone

Cleveland, O.—There is no danger of "Big Four" railroad brotherhoods being drawn into a sympathetic strike, even should negotiations to end the strike of shop crafts workers fail.

This was the declaration made by Warren S. Stone, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and D. B. Robertson, President of the Locomotive Firemen and Engine men, on their return to their home here from New York and Washington, where for ten days they have attempted to mediate the shopmen's controversy. Neither would comment upon the progress of the negotiations.

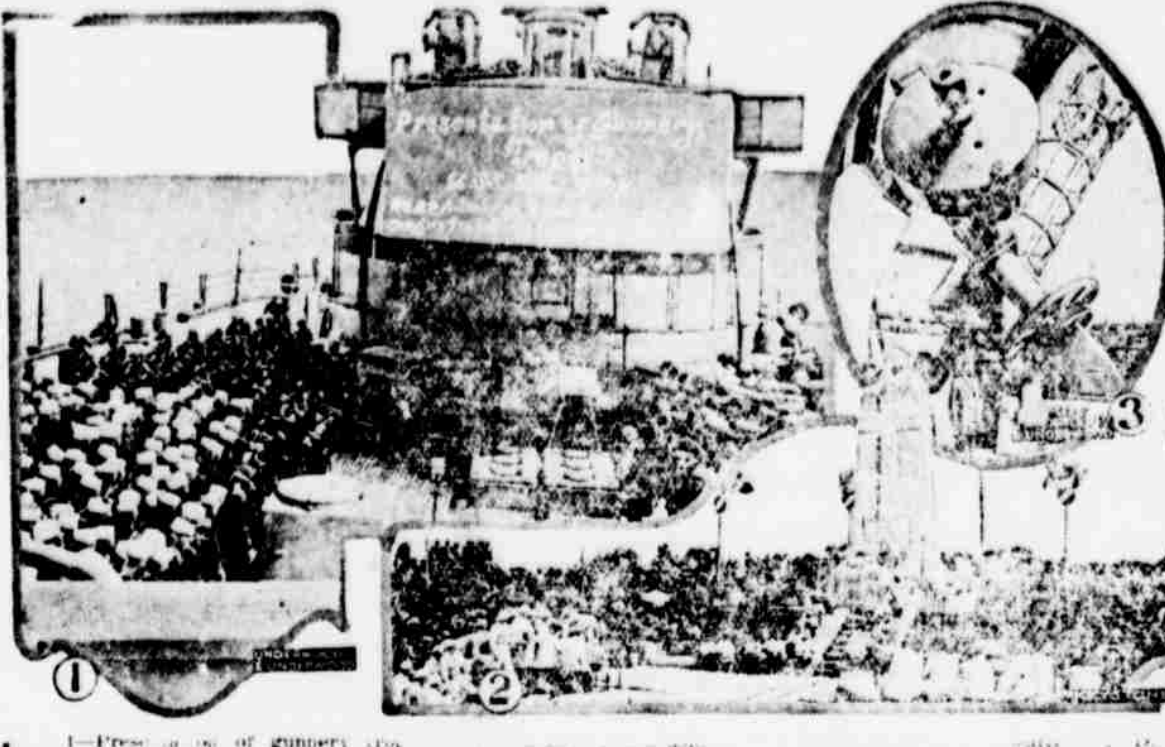
"I can't make any comment on the progress of the negotiations," Mr. Stone said. "Too much has been said already."

"We are acting as mediators, and mediators only prejudice their usefulness by talking," Mr. Robertson said. "I would rather not be asked to say anything until the conferences are ended. I can't make any predictions now."

U. S. JULY EXPENSES CUT

Running Expenditures of Government Reduced Over \$157,000,000 in Month.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Running expenses of the government fell off by more than \$157,000,000 during July, as compared with the same month last year, while public debt disbursements were reduced by \$100,000,000 according to the monthly statement of expenditures issued by the treasury.



1—Presentation of gunnery log. 2—J. S. Plaskett, director of astrophysical observatory at Victoria, B. C., and 72-inch refractor telescope through which he recently discovered and measured twin suns of immense size. 3—Dedication of monument on Argentine battlefield to those who perished there.

The County Achievement Contest

(Continued from last week)

HEALTH AND SANITATION
1,000 Points

I. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION (350)

1. Full time paid Health Officer. 75
2. Public Health Nurse or Sanitation Inspector. 50
3. Morbidity and Mortality Reports (complete reports for county) 5 points for each report. 50
4. Sanitary privies installed, private (begin at 0), each 1-2 point. 25
5. Wells, springs and cisterns examined and approved by State Board of Health, each 1-5th point (begin at 0). 25
6. Public Water Supply for Towns. Adequate and satisfactory, determined by survey by Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, State Board of Health. 25
7. Sewerage and Sewage Disposal in Incorporated Towns. Disposal satisfactory, determined by survey by Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, State Board of Health, private tanks, 25 points each. 25
8. Stables, Garbage Collection and Disposal, etc. Free from fly breeding (meeting approval of health committee and survey committee, 5 points). 25
9. Stores Reaching Sanitary Standards (%) (Begin at 0). Doors and windows effectively screened. Food protected from dust and flies. No spittoon or spit boxes and no spitting on floor. Facilities for washing hands frequently for clerks. Floors oiled at least four times a year (stores meeting requirements, 10 points each). 50
10. Post Offices, Court Houses, Churches, Railroad Stations, Theatres, Public Meeting Places (begin at 0). No spittoons or spit boxes, no spitting on floor. Aired before and after every public meeting. Floors and grounds habitually free from dirt and filth. Sanitary privies with septic tank (where privies). Public water coolers without common cup (per dozen) (begin at 0). Absence of common towel in public places. (Any public meeting place meeting the above requirements, 10 points). 50

II. PREVENTION OF DISEASE (200)

1. Case Treatment. 100
 - a. Vaccination against smallpox, typhoid, diphtheria, each vaccination 1 point.
 - b. Treatment for hookworm (begin at 0), each case 10 points.
 - c. Treatment for trachoma (begin at 0), each case 10 points.
 - d. Treatments for venereal diseases, reported (begin at 0), each case 10 points.
2. Number of Health Clinics (20 for each clinic). 100

III. HEALTH INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTION (200)

1. Articles and notices on health and sanitation or reports of communicable diseases in the county given in the county paper or any other county bulletin, each 1-2 point. 10
2. Health meetings, lectures and programs, each 5 points. 25
3. Each person in attendance on above, 1-5 point. 60
4. Persons taking approved courses in First Aid, Home Hygiene, Care of the Sick, and Dietetics, each 2 points. 20
5. Health exhibits at county fair, school fairs, schools and in store windows, each 5 points. 25
6. Better babies contests put on, each 10 points. 20
7. Each baby entered, 1-5th point. 20
8. Clubs or other organizations in county cooperating with health department or health committee functioning, each 5 points. Report on their work made by chairman of committee on Health and Sanitation. 20

IV. SCHOOL AND SANITATION. (250)

1. Medical inspection of school children, per child 1-25th point. 50
2. Defects corrected and treatments given, each 1 point. 50
3. Schools carrying out fully provisions of the law on health instruction as follows: Setting-up exercises, supervised play, health crusade, Sanitary instruction, 50% of schools minimum; 10 points for each percent above 50 percent. 100
4. Schools reaching these sanitary standards. 100
 - a. Water supply (approved). Toilet facilities (sanitary toilet). Ventilation and heating (approved).
 - i. With Cubic space per pupil—200 cu. ft., 10 points each building. 60
 - b. With Cubic space per pupil—150 cu. ft., 5 points each building. 40
 - c. With Cubic space per pupils—100 cu. ft. 0

HOME IMPROVEMENTS
500 Points

I. INTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS ON THE HOUSE (50)

1. Painting (windows and doors).
2. Wall covering (either light tinted paper or paint).
3. Window additions (curtains and shades), (1-4th point for each room meeting above requirements).

(Continued on page Two.)

World News

By J. R. Robertson, Professor of History and Political Science Berea College

The utterances of Vice President Coolidge in the northwestern part of the country are interesting and suggestive at this time. He went to Oregon to participate in the unveiling of a statue erected to the memory of Theodore Roosevelt, in one of the parks of Portland. In the course of remarks he said that strikes were a sign of prosperity, that they never came when times were bad, as the men then always clung to their jobs. There is some encouragement in this, to say the least, even tho it may not be entirely true. We need to see the bright side of a situation that is irritating and get what comfort we can from it. Strikes, however, do not add to the prosperity of a country as they cause great losses which some one has to bear and generally those who least deserve it.

For a long time the U. S. has been seeking to bring about some understanding with Germany with relation to the many claims which accumulated during the war. American property in Germany was confiscated, ships with their cargoes were sunk, victims of the Lusitania had their cause taken up by relatives or friends. Recently Germany has agreed to the appointment of a commission for this purpose. It is to be composed of three, one appointed by each nation and the other selected by them from some neutral nation. Germany has waived the latter requirement and allows the third to be selected from the U. S. This is being quoted as an evidence of the great confidence reposed in American justice and fairness.

The League of Nations will meet in Geneva on September 4th. It is believed that some important matters will come before the Assembly. It is known that Hungary expects to ask for admission to the League. The South American states have several matters to present. They will ask for the right to establish an American League at the same time that they retain their place in that of Europe. They are likely also to champion the cause of Mexico and her admission to the League. It is not improbable that a representative may be made president of the assembly. A good many visitors will attend this meeting to watch the proceedings. Among others, the American former candidate for the presidency, Mr. Cox, will be an observer and will doubtless have important information to give.

It is reported that Poland has begun to increase her army. It is supposed that this is due to the activity of the army of the Russian Soviet. German officers are reorganizing the Russian army as they formerly did the Turkish. The size of the division is being increased to correspond with that of the German army. Attempts are also being made to secure ammunition probably in the U. S. Poland has thus far been able to hold her own in conflicts that previously took place and had to be held back from aggressive warfare. The great Polish musician, Paderewsky, unable to bring about harmony in his country, gave up the task and has returned to his musical career.

Not long ago France sent to the U. S. a representative to discuss financial affairs. The mission of this mar. Parmentier, by name, does not seem to have fared well, or at least, not to the satisfaction of France, and he has returned for instruction. It seems that France expected him to make the U. S. understand that she could not pay her obligations until Germany paid hers. The United States understood that he came to negotiate a settlement or arrangement of some kind. This misunderstanding is responsible for the lack of accomplishments. The U. S. is not so much concerned with immediate payment as the recognition of the debt and the funding of it as was done so satisfactorily with England.

A Careful Wife.
"And her mouth husband thinks she's extravagant!"
"Why?"
"Just because she insists on having Pile's program stamped on his dog biscuits!"—Literary Digest.

BEREA COLLEGE GETS \$10,000 BEQUEST
Newport, R. I., Aug. 23.—Berea College, of Berea, Ky., will receive \$10,000 by the will of Arthur B. Emmons, who died recently and whose will disposing of more than \$1,000,000, was probated here Monday. The Berea College bequest was one of the many to public institutions and charity.

Germany Must Pay
Thiaucourt—France knows how to make Germany pay for the destruction she caused during the World War, and every German will be held to strict accountability for the repair of this damage, Premier Raymond Poincaré told the assembled population of Thiaucourt, which gathered to dedicate a monument to soldiers of this community who fell in the great struggle. The ceremony had a double meaning in that the monument was designed to honor the memory of scores of civilians who died as a result of occupation of the town by German troops.

Sometimes Seems So.
"I try not to feel that way either," said the man who tries to be fair.
"What is it?"
"My friends have so many shortcomings that whatever happens to them seems justified."



CHARLES SOUNDER