

The Pioneer Press.

"HERE SHALL THE PRESS, THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT MAINTAIN, UNAWED BY INFLUENCE AND UNRIBBED BY GAIN"

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THE GOOD ROADS DAY PROCLAMATION

Official Order From Governor Hatfield Has Been Received in This City

Quite a good many county and road officials and others have received the official proclamation of Gov. H. D. Hatfield setting aside May 28 and 29 as state "Good Roads Days." The proclamation is as follows:

Whereas, The urgent need of good roads has brought to us one of the greatest problems of this day and unprecedented progress and is recognized by all as a commercial improvement that will result in the greatest good to the greatest number; and

Whereas, There obtains a unanimity of opinion that no effort or expenditure could bring quicker, surer or greater dividends than that directed toward the construction and improvement of our public roads and

Whereas, In this state the people have fully awakened to the benefits that will be realized from better roads, linking together in ties of close relationship the different communities and affording avenues of commerce and

Whereas, The construction and betterment of roads is a matter of direct concern to every citizen;

Now, therefore, I, Henry D. Hatfield, governor of the state of West Virginia, do hereby set apart Thursday and Friday, May 28 and 29, A. D. 1914 for road work in the state of West Virginia, and do designate the aforementioned days as "Good Roads Days," and declare the same public holidays and request that all other business be suspended as far as possible and that every able bodied citizen labor upon the public highways of the state during these two days and that the work performed be of a kind that will make a lasting and permanent improvement, such as road grading, ditching, culvert building, graveling, dragging, etc.

I further call upon the county courts of each county to issue a proclamation, calling upon the people to turn out on these days and give their labor, and to see that a complete organization is effected, so the work will penetrate to every neighborhood and be conducted in a thoroughly systematic way, so that when the end shall have come at the close of the second day there will be no community or district within the borders of the entire state where there has not been indelibly stamped by the hand of toil marked progress in road improvement that will bear testimony to the progressive spirit possessed by the people of that community.

I urge upon the county and city press the importance of giving their liberal assistance in organizing and bringing to the roads for work an army of volunteers, citizens ready to do service in advancing the welfare of the people of each community. The liberality of the press is one of the requisities to the success of West Virginia's first "Good Roads" days.

I also call upon the various commercial organizations of the state the road overseers, road engineers and all those directly or indirectly identified with the movement for advancement of good roads to give their enthusiastic and united support in order to carry out this undertaking to a successful completion.

I hope the women of West Virginia will feel it their duty to participate in the work and share in the glory of the day. I, therefore, call upon them and their various organizations to prepare dinners and to see that they are served to the laborers along the way, thereby showing their loyalty and interest in this great cause. It should be the aim of every West Virginian to see that these two good

MEAT INSPECTION LAW VIOLATORS

Wabash Railroad Fined \$200 and Costs For Violation of 24-Hour Law.

Because they shipped in interstate trade, meat products which did not bear the marks of Federal meat inspection, a number of persons have been recently fined, according to the United States Department of Agriculture's announcements. Armour and Co. in New York was fined \$25, and Louis Adler, in Kansas was fined \$25 and costs for violation of this act. J. W. West in Kansas was fined \$7.50 and costs for similar transportation of unmarked meat from state to state.

Because it confined live stock in cars for more than twenty-eight hours without unloading for feed, water and rest, the Wabash Railroad company in Indiana has had two penalties of \$100 each imposed for two distinct violations of the twenty-eight-hour law. The fines also covered the costs which amount to \$16.10 in one case and \$12.10 in the other.

UNION MINERS TO RETURN TO WORK

Men In Kanawha Coal Fields Expected to Accept of Officials.

Reports from the Kanawha coal field indicated that many of the miners who struck last week would obey the orders of the district officers of the United Mine Workers and return to work until the international officers could pass upon their contention that they have a right to strike.

In the country east of Charleston, however, the situation is not so bright, leaders of the radical element urging the men to stay away from the mines until all the questions at issue had been settled.

General Villa is not an educated man, but he possesses something resembling a remarkably close resemblance to horse sense.—New York World

roads days will stand as an epoch in the movement for the development of the highways of every state, and the man who gives his labor and energy zealously in this cause may well feel that he has performed a true public duty, the importance of which can only be estimated at this time. This will be the most significant public work ever performed in this state, and the degree of its success rests upon every loyal citizen.

We will be able to enjoy the fruits of our labor, but our posterity will enjoy it in even a larger and more appreciative measure. The most certain way to advance the state and all of its diversified industries is through our roads.

I hope the people of the state will enter heartily into the spirit of the occasion with earnestness and enthusiasm and a desire to see that the accomplishment of these two days will be of surprisingly great intrinsic value. If we are zealous in this pursuit we will give to the good roads movement an impetus that could not in any other way be obtained.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the less seal of the state of West Virginia.

Done at the capital, in the city of Charleston, this, the twenty-third day of April, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and fourteen and of the state the fifty-first.

(Seal) H. D. HATFIELD.

BRITAIN SHORT MANY MILLIONS

Lloyd George Proposes 13 to 23 Per Cent Duties on Income and Inheritance.

LONDON, May 7.—David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, has introduced the budget in the House of Commons and estimated the deficit for 1914-15 at \$26,650,000. Adding certain charges not included in the budget he showed that it would be necessary to increase the national income for the coming year by \$19,300,000. Mr. Lloyd-George plans to raise this money by a material increase in the income and the death duties. His new income tax rate would be graduated to a maximum of nearly 13 per cent and the death duties to a maximum of 20 per cent.

The chancellor also announced a plan to reduce the tax burden on improved property in proportion to the amount spent for improvements.

On Large Incomes.

This deficit alone, the chancellor said, "makes new taxation inevitable, but in addition thereto the government has come to the conclusion that, in order to save some municipalities from bankruptcy, there must be a readjustment in the relations of imperial and local taxation. These will entail large additional expenditures by the exchequer."

"We propose to set up a national system of valuation under which 'site values' will be separated from 'improvement values' and under which relief will be afforded the man who improves his property in proportion to the amount he expends to this end. These proposed grants of relief to local taxation for purposes of public health, education and road construction will entail an additional expenditure by the exchequer of \$21,000,000. Allowing a margin of \$1,000,000, we shall have to raise a total of about \$49,000,000."

"To meet this we propose a revision of the income tax. The existing law on earned incomes up to \$5,000 a year would remain unchanged; on incomes between \$7,000 and \$7,500 the tax would be 10 1/2d on the pound sterling (approximately \$42 on every \$1,000); on incomes between \$7,500 and \$10,000 a year the tax would be 1s (approximately 4.8 per cent); from \$10,000 to \$12,500, 14d (5.6 per cent); while from \$12,500 to \$15,000 the rate would be 16d (6.4 per cent). The rate on unearned incomes would be raised to 16d (6.4 per cent)."

20 Per Cent Death Duties.

"The allowance for children of parents whose incomes do not exceed \$2,500 a year would be doubled. There would be a supertax on incomes of \$15,000 a year and upwards, instead of this supertax beginning, as at present, with incomes of \$5,000 a year.

"With this new graduated scale of income tax rates rising finally to 16d in the pound, the total income tax, in certain cases would be as high as 32d (21.8 per cent)."

The chancellor declared he proposed to reach Englishmen who made investments abroad in order to escape the income tax and he said that the death duties on estates over \$300,000 would undergo a graduated increase until the maximum would be 20 per cent instead of 15 per cent, as at present.

The chancellor estimated the increased yields from these changes as follows:

Ordinary income tax, \$26,250,000; investments abroad, \$1,250,000; supertax, \$12,500,000; death duties, \$3,250,000; settlement of estate duties, \$750,000.

The total from these sources is \$44,000,000. This leaves \$5,000,000 to be found, which the chancellor proposes to take from the sinking fund surplus.

Anecdotal Literature

By W. G. HIS SYSTEM.

"Farmers, thank goodness, take life a little easier than they used to do, thanks to their various unions and combinations," said John H. Kamble, secretary of the Farmers' National Congress, an organization of 300,000 farmers.

"Farmers are not nowed as like old Cornelius Husk." A grower said to the old man, one morning in the harvest season:

"I suppose you believe in the eight-hour system. That's what I do," grunted old Corn Husk, as he swung his pitchfork vigorously. Eight hours in the morning, eight hours in the forenoon, eight hours in the afternoon, and two or three hours overtime after supper in the hay and harvest season—that's my system."

NOT RELATED.

A union butcher workman was suing a packing firm to recover damages for injuries sustained in a Kansas City establishment. A colored laborer in the plant was a witness.

"Did you work with Jackson the plaintiff?"

"Yessah."

"What are your relations with them?"

"Now, yo' look-a-here, boss," said the witness, "I's skeered. That's a why I look so white. Them folks ain't no relation of mine."

SCARE-CROW.

Peggy—I suppose you don't mind my being in your field?

Farmer—The longer you stay, Miss, the better. Fact is the birds have been very troublesome this season."

A REMARKABLE GIFT.

"A sense of humor is a fine possession. With some men, however, it goes to extremes—to ghastly extremes."

The scene was the Economic Club's dinner in New York. The speaker was Mayor Hunt of Cincinnati, and he continued:

"I used to know in H. race Annesby a man with this excessive sense of humor. Horace said to me one day with a ghoul-like laugh:

"I've got the greatest joke to tell you."

"Well, what is it?" said I.

"You know," said Horace, "that I was examined and passed for life insurance last week. Well—ha! ha! ha!—I've been to consult a specialist this morning, and he tells me I've got an incurable disease. He gives me just one year, ha—ha—ha!"

THORP'S COLP.

Thomas Thorp, a Scotchman, left all his wealth to his two nephews on condition that they erect a monument to his memory with at least one verse inscribed thereon. These careful brothers searched long for a verse at once brief and apt, but they found it to be difficult. They asked a monumental mason, who suggested the following couplet:

Here lies the corp Of Thomas Thorp.

The brothers thought this apt, but wordy. The mason thought long and deep, and, to their satisfaction, the verse was shortened thus:

Thorp's Corp.

LIMIT NOT FIXED

There is a wide divergence of opinion among the senate leaders as to how long will be required for debate on the Panama canal tolls repeal bill. The more optimistic predict that the debate will end by May 16. Others predict that it will run along for most of the month.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND ACRES FOR FOREST

The United States Government Makes Big Purchase in This State.

The National Forest Reservation Commission approved for purchase under the Weeks law the Bridges estate, consisting of 16,000 acres, lying on the Allegheny mountains, east of Laneville, W. Va., for \$2.50 an acre. The land was owned by the late Robert Bridges, of Hancock, Md., and was sold by his sons, Henry P. Bridges, Baltimore, and F. W. Bear Bridges, Hagerstown, Md.

Approximately 5,974 acres are in Randolph county, while the remainder is in Tucker county. The commission has also approved of the purchase from H. C. Bond of 200 acres in Tucker county. With these new purchases, the government now owns within the Monongahela area 26,887 acres, purchased at an average rate of \$2.83 per acre.

PRESIDENT NAMES THE RESERVE BOARD

Richard Olney Named Governor of Body—Salary \$12,000 a Year.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The federal reserve board as selected by President Wilson consists of:

Richard Olney, Boston, Mass., governor of board.

Paul Warburg, New York city.

Harry A. Wheeler, Chicago.

W. P. G. Harding, Birmingham, Ala.

William Denham, San Francisco.

Secretary McAdoo and John Skelton Williams, comptroller of the currency, are ex-officio members. Acceptances are still being awaited from Olney and Harding. Mr. Olney's friends here were inclined to believe he would not decline. Mr. Olney was offered the ambassadorship to Great Britain by President Wilson early last year, but expressed an unwillingness to leave the country on account of his business interests. He is being strongly urged by friends of the President to accept this place which the President has spoken as of equal in importance to a place on the bench of the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Olney, though 78 years old, is active and has had a long experience in the business world and finance which the President and his advisers believe would especially be adapted for the head of the reserve board.

Salary \$12,000 a Year.

The board formally will set in motion the new currency law which was signed December 23 last. With the selection of the 12 regional reserve banks the organization of the board has been the most vital step in the operation of the new currency law. The banks are being organized and the expectation of officials is that within another month the entire system will be in full swing, although there are certain transitions which will occupy a greater length of time. The complete board consists of seven members, at salaries of \$12,000 a year. The secretary of the treasurer and the comptroller of the currency are ex-officio members and the five other members are appointed by the President. The law stipulates that the members should be appointed with reference to the "geographical, commercial and financial division of the country."

The fact that the once jolly tar can't get a drink now unless he is ill, shows how wise they were when they named that hospital ship the Solace.—Boston Transcript.