

## Kentucky News

McKee, March 15.—Rain checked forest fires which raged for three days on all sides of this town, and flames were at the limits when halted. Woods continue to burn, but the drift is away from McKee. The fires presented a very terrifying spectacle for two nights.

Hazard, March 15.—The Meems-Haskin Coal Corporation awarded a contract for 55 houses to compose a new mining settlement near Vico. The corporation will develop 4,000 acres of coal lands. Fifty more houses will be built later in the year, and the new plant will become one of the largest in the Hazard field.

Richmond, March 15.—Evidence having disproved the theory that the Caldwell Public School caught from the furnace room, the State Fire Marshal is having an investigation made on the assumption that the building was fired either by disgruntled pupils or someone suffering from a mania for fires.

Richmond, March 15.—The sales here passed the \$1,000,000 mark last week. The average dropped a trifle, being now \$14.97 for the season, with 7,346,145 pounds sold for \$1,100,349.22. The house averages follow: Home house, 4,270,200 pounds for \$642,616.99; Madison house 3,076,125 pounds for \$457,732.23.

Mammoth Cave, March 14.—Hundreds of Kentucky boys and girls who have always intended to take a trip to Mammoth Cave will have an opportunity when the new summer recreation and conference camp of the State Y. M. C. A. opens here in June. Work already has been begun on the buildings. A three-year lease has been taken by the organization.

Washington, March 13.—That Kentucky is essentially a rural state is shown conclusively by the statistics for the State just issued by the Census Bureau, and based upon the 1920 enumeration. Out of a total population of 2,416,630 for the State, the urban population, meaning the residents of cities of 2,500 population or more, is but 633,543, while the rural population is 1,783,087. Almost three-fourths of the people of the State live in the country, or in villages of less than 2,500 people. There are 80 counties without a town as large as 2,500. Whitley and Knox counties together contain the city of Corbin with a population of 3,506, but the part which lies in either county does not contain 2,500 persons. This leaves but 40 counties out of the 120 in the State containing a town as large as 2,500.

### Solar Energy in Plants.

The estimate is made that the amount of solar energy stored in plants each year is 22 times the amount of energy represented by the coal consumed in the same period. About 67 per cent of this plant energy is taken up by the forests; 24 per cent by cultivated plants; 7 per cent by grass of the steppes and prairies, and 2 per cent by the plants of desert lands. The energy received by forests alone is 14 times the energy of the coal used. But unfortunately the forests that receive this energy are mainly in the tropics. In temperate regions we are depleting the forests just as we are exhausting the coal supply; further justifying the prophecy that centers of manufacture, and therefore presumably of civilization itself, will ultimately shift back toward the equator.—Dr. Henry Smith Williams, in *Hearst's Magazine*.

### Relics of Famed Irishman.

Hanging in the great hallway of the present mansion of Sir Robert Hodgson, Hollybrook, Ireland, where Robin Adair lived, played, sang verses, in his harp. Robin Adair was a successful wine merchant in Dublin. He it was who built Hollybrook, where he entertained lavishly. The original song of "Robin Adair," which dates back to the year 1730, was written to commemorate a visit he paid to some sporting friends at Puckstown, near Dublin. In spite of his convivial habits, Robin Adair lived to a green old age, and died in Dublin, 1787. In addition to his harp, two of his wine glasses, which held a quart of wine each, are still preserved in this same mansion.

### Wreckage Yields Bodies of Firemen.

Richmond, Va.—Five men burned to death, others still were missing and more than 15 were injured in a fire that destroyed two furniture stores on Broad street. Four of the men whose bodies had been recovered were firemen and the fifth had not been identified. The property loss is estimated at half a million dollars.

## SEHON BREAKING GROUND FOR KENTUCKY CHILDREN'S HOME



Left to right: George L. Sehon, Superintendent, breaking the ground on the site of the Children's New Home, to be built by the Kentucky Children's Home Society at Lyndon; W. W. Davies and Lee L. Miles, members of the Building Committee, and Hugh L. Nevin, Architect.

WHEN ground was broken Tuesday, March 1, for the \$300,000 home of the Kentucky Children's Home Society at Lyndon, Ky., by George L. Sehon, head of the society, the spade marked the future monument to Kentucky childhood erected by Kentucky children.

Mr. Sehon last month announced that work would start on the group of buildings, March 1, regardless of weather conditions and the promise to Kentucky's childhood was kept. The ceremonies were marked by a solemn benediction the great work of the only institution of its kind in the country—an institution whose mission is to redeem from the clutches of evil environment those children who have not been born with the advantages that go far toward meaning success in the business world.

"You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear, Sehon," one of the spectators told Mr. Sehon twenty years ago when his work was in its infancy.

"But today in many schools in Ken-

tucky there is at least one child who got its start at the Kentucky Children's Home Society," said Mr. Sehon. "In every community there is some beloved character, man or woman, some successful man or fond parent who once was a ward of the Kentucky Children's Home Society and who now would be in the evil surroundings of his or her birth, but for the helping hand of the society."

Mr. Sehon intends to raise the fund for the cottage plan institution at Lyndon, through the schools of the state. He wants the nickels and dimes of the children to build the monument to childhood instead of obtaining the money in a lump sum from some philanthropist. He believes that through this method of raising the money, each child's heart will be filled with the thought of the good done with that nickel or dime; of the soul that has been saved or waif reclaimed.

Approximately \$150,000 toward the \$300,000 has been raised toward the society's fund. The ninety-acre tract of land which will be the future home

of the institution has been purchased, leaving about \$100,000 cash on hand to be at the disposal of the society for building purposes.

It is estimated that this sum will be needed in the erection of the administration building and two double cottages which will house about 75 children each. These buildings will be completed about October 1.

As accommodations then will be available at the new home for only about 150 children, whereas about 100 children now are at the home on Baxter avenue, it may be necessary to erect some temporary buildings.

Mr. Sehon says he feels assured that the remaining \$150,000 needed to complete the cottage village will be raised during the campaign this summer.

Ultimately the institution at its new location next to the Kentucky Military Institute will consist of the administration building, eight of the cottage buildings, a school, a hospital, a chapel and power plant, the latter to provide heat and light and also to manufacture

## U. S. News

Washington, March 12.—An appeal to the American people to "do everything in their power" toward the relief of famine conditions in China was issued today by President Harding.

Washington, March 15.—The extra session of the Senate which began March 4 ended shortly before noon today. After confirming a few additional nominations by President Harding, the Senate adjourned sine die.

Washington, March 14.—Congress will be called into special session Monday, April 11, Senator Lodge announced at the White House today after a conference with President Harding.

Danville, Ill., March 14.—What is believed to have been a heavy earth shock occurred in this vicinity early today. Telephone calls from a radius of at least 50 miles reported the same shock. Houses rocked on their foundations but no serious damage was reported.

Cincinnati, March 11.—At least 4,000 persons, crowding from every direction, were turned away from the Billy Sunday tabernacle by 7:30 Thursday night when the services opened. The crowds began filling the tabernacle before 7 o'clock, and in less than twenty minutes the doors were closed. Thousands continued to arrive during the evening and all around the tabernacle for blocks away, the streets were a mass of humanity.

Chicago, March 14.—While awaiting the outcome of meditation plans and the result of a strike vote, employees in the packing plants of Chicago and other centers in the Middle West decided to go to work today under the reduced wage scale an-

nounced by the five leading packers which goes into effect today. More than 100,000 men are affected by the reductions of 15 and 12½ percent in the hourly rate and piecework rate respectively with time and a half for overtime only after ten hours.

New York, March 11.—A general move by the nation's railroads to cut war time wage scales, long forecast by rail officials, appeared to be in full swing today. Following the lead of several lines which earlier had announced cuts, the New York Central and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads in the East and nearly every railroad in the West have announced wage reductions, and further statements from lines that have not announced cuts were predicted today.

Washington, March 14.—President Harding's first week in the White House was a struggle against the limitations of a twenty-four hour day and the irrepressible energy of an army of office seekers. Mr. Harding has made a pleasing impression upon everybody who has called on him—an impression of earnestness, and conscientious application to duty. The cabinet officers have interferred to some extent with the orderly processes of the White House by breaking in on regular engagement hours to seek the advice and guidance of the chief executive. This will not continue, however, as the ten heads of departments will gradually become accustomed to their surroundings and will soon go ahead on their own responsibility.

### REV. W. W. STOUT SPEAKS ON CHINA FAMINE

New light on conditions in China and what led up to and brought about the great famine there was given by the Rev. W. W. Stout, Baptist missionary teacher at the Bush Theological Seminary, in Hwanghsien, Shantung province, at the Calvary Baptist church Sunday morning and night. Rev. Mr. Stout is

back in America on a year's furlough after five years' work in China. His father was the Rev. Amos Stout, formerly pastor of the Baptist church at Berea, who died recently.

Rev. Mr. Stout at present is giving several weeks of his time acting as field secretary for the State organization for the China Famine Relief Fund, of which Dr. E. Y. Mullins, of Louisville, is chairman and Joseph Burge, president of the Board of Trade, of Louisville, is treasurer.

When he left China, the famine had not begun and the people, he said, were hoping that the drought which had destroyed all regular crops would not effect the emergency crop of buckwheat and sweet potatoes and they would be saved without outside help.

### Normally Three Crops

In explaining the crop situation, Rev. Mr. Stout said that normally there are three crops in the district affected by the famine. In the late fall wheat is planted on most of the land, which is harvested the following June by being pulled up by the roots. The roots and straw are used for fuel. Then the ground is immediately replanted in quick maturing Indian corn and soy beans. Part of the ground is left idle all winter and planted to millet and kaffir corn. Last year the drought killed the usual crops and late last summer an emergency crop of buckwheat and sweet potatoes was put in, but the drought also ruined that. In all of the famine area, affecting parts of six provinces, they had about an 8 percent crop.

The population of the district is over twelve times as dense as the population of Kentucky, said Rev. Mr. Stout, and there are about 100,000,000 people living there. Of these about 45,000,000 are hard pressed for food and about 25,000,000 fear starvation. About 15,000,000 will starve before the next crop can be harvested if aid does not come from America. These figures, the speaker said, he got from the Chinese papers, which he receives regularly.—Lexington Herald.

## AMERICAN CONSUL RECOGNITION WITHHELD

### FIUME REFUSES TO CONSIDER WILBUR KEBLINGER CREDENTIALS.

#### Failure of United States to Accept Independent Status of City is Cause—Orders Awaited.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Triest.—Wilbur Keblinger, American Consul to Fiume, left that city for Trieste to await instructions from the State Department at Washington after recognition had been refused by the Fiume Government. Dr. Antonio Grossich, provisional head of Fiume, said to Mr. Keblinger: "We were surprised at this action on the part of your government in asking us to recognize you and protect you when the United States had not recognized us."

Dr. Grossich and Foreign Minister Springetti were very cordial to Mr. Keblinger, saying in effect: "We must assure you that there is nothing personal about this. We know you and gladly would recognize you, and would be honored in having such an esteemed representative as you, but the diplomatic relations existing between our nation and your Government do not permit us to recognize you."

It is learned from the Fiume authorities that Consul Keblinger's instructions from the State Department were that he was to make plain to the Provisional Government that his establishment of a Consulate at Fiume was not to be construed as recognition of the present Government, but that the American Consulate was there ready to carry on consular business, and that, as it sought the permission, recognition and protection of the present authorities, the arrangement was the same as prevailed under the old interallied occupation before Gabriele d'Annunzio's expedition. Mr. Keblinger, who occupied the post when the poet-aviator entered, was forced to leave on the flagship Pittsburg with Rear Admiral Andrews and the Vice Consul. Refusal of Fiume authorities to recognize the Consul ties up the port, so far as American shipments are concerned. No ship can leave Fiume for an American port without a bill of health from the American Consul, and no ship has left the harbor for the American trade since the American Consul withdrew, in 1919. Before the World War Fiume had an enormous trade with America, shipping 3,000 emigrants every month.

### Bond Market Affected.

New York.—Announcement that a block of stolen Liberty bonds worth \$50,000 had been sold for half that price caused District Attorney Lewis, of Kings County, who is conducting an investigation into an alleged bond "ring," to express the opinion that such transactions had forced the regular market price of Liberty bonds during the last two years.

### Airedale is "Newswy."

Washington.—"Laddie Boy" quaffed at White House messenger, as well as mascot, carrying morning newspapers to President Harding at the breakfast table. The Airedale has been working on the "stunt" for several days, but this was the first time he went through without a hitch, and he was the proudest pup in Washington in consequence.

### Union Day Overruled.

Cleveland, O.—City firemen may work more than eight hours if they desire, the Court of Appeals ruled in reversing the decision of Judge Manuel Levine, who held Safety Director Sprosty to be in contempt of Court for having permitted members of the department to work more than eight hours a day.

### Says Envoy is On Hand.

New York.—A Mexico City dispatch to the New York American says: A special emissary from President Harding has arrived here to present to President Obregon the conditions upon which the United States will recognize the Government of Mexico, it is reported.

### Next Step Up To Harding.

Washington.—Diplomatic exchanges with the American and Japanese Governments concerning the status of the Pacific cable center at Yap have left the situation unchanged, and it remains for the Harding Administration to dictate the next step.

### Negro Hanged By Mob.

Versailles, Ky.—Richard James, negro, charged with the murder of two white men at Midway, this county, was taken from Woodford County Jail by a mob and hanged to a tree two miles from this city. The negro was asleep in his cell when the mob of 50 men, who are said to have come from Midway in seven automobiles, surrounded the jail. Four men from the mob entered the jail and aroused John T. Edgar, jailer, forced him to give up keys and took the negro from cell and hanged him.

## World News

Reports from Russia are uncertain, but it seems probable that a counter revolution is under way. The Bolshevik leader, Trotsky, is said to have offered a reward for the body of the opposing leader and a counter reward was offered for the body of Trotsky. Petrograd was reported to be in flames during the week. Refugees report that the Bolshevik soldiers are not proving loyal and cannot be trusted. It is believed that Kerensky, the former Russian leader, is connected with the counter revolution.

The occupation of Germany by the Allies continues and no resistance is offered. The German minister, Simonds, is feeling the results of his bold stand, as the people are holding him responsible. In the occupation many hidden arms are being found and the delivery of them to the Allies is demanded. The reparation problem seems to be complicated by a disagreement as to the amount already paid. The French are threatening an added penalty in case the Germans do not pay the amount demanded.

The new American President and his Secretary of State have decided to continue the same policy toward Russia that was pursued by the last administration. The United States earnestly supported the first revolution, but it has consistently refused to give any recognition to the radical regime. Much pressure has been brought to bear to secure such recognition. It is encouraging to know that the policies will not be disturbed because of political differences.

The Spanish premier, Eduardo Dato, was assassinated as he was leaving congress at Madrid. The assassin escaped on a motorcycle. The minister was one of the most conservative in Spain and had evidently incurred the ill-will of the laboring men. He has served in many capacities in congress and in the cabinet. He was a man of gentle temperament but iron will. He had amassed a considerable property by his law practice.

An effort to prevent the Lord Mayor of Ireland, O'Callahan, from speaking thruout the United States has failed. He was not granted a passport by a United States consul, but the passport law having been repealed, he goes wherever he likes and speaks for the cause of Ireland. An exception could be granted by the President, but it is not likely that any action will be taken at all.

The island of Yap comes into prominence by virtue of Japanese mandate over that island, which formerly belonged to Germany. The mandate was granted by the supreme council of the Allies and ratified by the League of Nations. The United States has been the chief objector. The mandate effects the right to cable stations with which our country is concerned. Japan suggests that concessions may be made along this line, but refuses to withdraw from the mandate.

A new Entente has been recently established between Hungary, Rumania and Poland. The object is said to be protection against the Bolsheviks of Russia. Another Entente exists between Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugo-Slavia. This grouping of the states created by the Treaty of Versailles is a natural protection against the weakness of small states. There are elements of danger, however, in such alignments, as they may defeat the purpose of the Treaty.

### Stroll With Morgan Gave Credit.

An acquaintance once approached the first J. P. Morgan and asked for a loan of \$10,000. Morgan knew the man was responsible, but for private reasons did not want to make the loan himself. He did, however, say he would secure the money for him, relates Collier's. Putting on his hat and coat, he asked the man to go with him. They started at Broad and Wall streets, walked through Wall to Broadway, and back to Broad. Morgan did not stop anywhere, nor ask anyone to lend his companion \$10,000. At the door of his office Morgan shook hands with the man and bade him good day. "But," objected the applicant, "you didn't get me the \$10,000." "Oh, yes, I did," said Morgan. "Anybody down there," waving toward Wall street, "will let you have it now."