

HORACE KINGSBURY'S
FAREWELL MESSAGE
TO HIS
HARRODSBURG FRIENDS.

And now I commend you to God, and to the word
of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give
you the inheritance among all them that are sanctified.
Acts 20:32.



October 28th, 1909.

My Dear Friends:

The time of farewells is here and with it the accompanying sadness. It is not easy to say good-bye to those we love. While in your midst God in His providence allowed a great sorrow to come into my life, but He gave to me a loving and sympathetic people whose hearts were touched with my grief. Your tender expressions of sympathy then have made a deep and lasting impression upon me. You have been good to me in times of joy and of sorrow alike and I shall always carry you in affectionate remembrance.

My church relations have been very happy. It is a great joy to preach to a congregation that has caught the world vision and is seeking to make Jesus king in all the earth. The officers and members of both church and Sunday-school have held up the preacher's hands in his work for the Lord. The Aid Societies, the Choir, and the Clara Kingsbury Auxiliary of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions have all contributed to the success of the work. There has been sweet fellowship and great joy in service.

The voice of duty now seems to call me to my Australian home where I trust the Lord will use me for His glory. Though thousands of miles of sea and land will separate us soon, we shall still be joined in heart and hope to meet again. I trust that wherever the future may find us we shall long remember our motto, "The Utmost for The Highest," and ever practice the principle in our lives. To a heartfelt "thank-you" I add a heartfelt "God bless you," and remain,

Ever your friend,

HORACE KINGSBURY,

Minister, Harrodsburg Christian Church.

Harrodsburg, Ky.



Prohibition's Onward March



Alabama - 66 - 14 - 7 days
 Alaska - to - 14 - 7 days
 Arizona - Indian Reservations - 2 dry counties
 California - 31 - 5 - 15 counties
 Arkansas - 75 counties
 Colorado - 63 counties
 Connecticut - 168 counties
 Delaware - 27 counties
 Florida - 36 of 48 counties
 Georgia - 1908
 Idaho - 20 of 27 counties
 Ill. 2/3 of states no saloon
 Indiana - 24 dry counties - 6 dry cities
 Iowa - 65 per cent

Revised January 1, 1912

dry territory
 Iowa of 99 counties only 12 have
 petitions of consent. Iowa closed
 130, allowed 1 to every 1,000 inhabitants

Prohibition's Onward March

Revised January 1st, 1912

ALABAMA: From January, 1909, to February, 1911, a statutory prohibition law was in effect. The 1911 Legislature passed a local option bill, referring the question, with the county as a unit, to the people. Under this law, all saloons are to be well-regulated, and 1 saloon is to be allowed to each 3,000 inhabitants. Of the 66 counties, elections to date have been held in 14 counties, of which 7 have voted to remain dry, 1 for the dispensary, and 6 for saloons.

ALASKA: Prohibition from time of purchase by the United States, 1868, until 1899, when Congress passed a law allowing the courts to grant licenses to sell liquor to whites. The law prohibiting sale to Indians is still in force. The license tax is \$1,500 in all places of 1,500 or more, \$1,000 in places of 1,000 to 1,500 and \$500 elsewhere.

ARIZONA: The Arizona Legislature of 1909 enacted a law giving the people county option by majority vote. The old law, thus amended, provided for local option by a two-thirds vote. The same Legislature segregated all municipalities for local option purposes. Besides the Indian reservations, there are 2 dry counties, and a number of dry municipalities.

ARKANSAS: Of the 75 counties, 63 are under prohibition by local option and petition. An effort is now being made for state-wide prohibition through the initiative.

CALIFORNIA: The Legislature of 1911 enacted an excellent, workable law giving to the people of every municipality, and to the people of the portions of each supervisorial district lying outside of a municipality, the power to banish the

beverage liquor traffic. Since that law went into effect on June 3, 1911, over 30 campaigns have been conducted in Southern California, and in most battles, the liquor men were defeated. Fourteen years ago only 10 little cities had banished the saloon in this Southland. Today 1 city with more than 30,000 population, 5 cities ranging in population from 10,000 to 15,000, and 30 with from 5,000 to 10,000 population are dry. From one-half to two-thirds of the country districts of our 10 counties comprising Southern California have been cleansed from the rum curse. In Northern California there are 276 villages, towns and cities without saloons. Forty-two per cent of the territory of the state is dry. All saloons are prohibited within one and one-half miles of Stanford University, and within 3 miles of the State Farm and Agricultural College at Davis. At a special election held October 10, 1911, a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage, the initiative, direct legislation, referendum and recall, was adopted.

COLORADO: The local option law was enacted in 1907 and applies to wards, precincts and municipalities. A majority of incorporated towns and many country precincts are saloonless. Conditions have changed but little during the past year. Four of the larger towns had hard fought campaigns, three of them on re-submission; two remained dry; one practically legalized saloon drugstores; the election in the fourth, which has had saloons for forty years, was contested, the district court decided the majority to be for no-license, and the case has been appealed to the Supreme Court. It is proposed to submit under the initia-

tive next fall, a constitutional prohibitory amendment and a county option law.

CONNECTICUT, with 168 towns, had 95 under no-license on October 10, 1911. These contained about two-fifths of the population. Local option prevails by town vote only. The future issuance of licenses is now limited to 1 to 500 population. A new law in effect October, 1911, permits the issuance of hotel licenses between June 1 and October 1 on petition of a majority of the registered voters, even if the town is no-license, and also in license towns. Stonington, population 9,184, is the largest dry town.

DELAWARE: Two of the 3 counties, comprising three-fourths of the area of the state, have prohibition. About 80,000 people live in no-license territory. Additional enforcement legislation has been enacted in the last year, and efforts are being made to secure the passage of a Search and Seizure Act and a measure to prevent the shipping of liquor from wet to dry territory.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: The territory now under prohibition in the District includes the Capitol, the National Soldiers' Home and its environs within a radius of one mile, the grounds of the insane asylum and the almshouse, and the area between the two last named, as well as within a radius of one-half mile of said properties. This protected territory has a population of about 54,500 persons. The law of the District forbids the opening of a saloon within 400 feet of a church or school. The total population of the District is 330,000.

FLORIDA: Thirty-six of the 48 counties are dry under the county option law. The law permits a vote to be taken not oftener than once in four years. One wet county was divided last year, but as 1 wet county has been gained, the number remains the same. The fight is still on for state-wide prohibition.

HAWAII: Prohibition prevailed under native rule. Since annexation to the United States a license law has been substituted. By act of Congress, the citizens of Hawaii voted on July 25, 1910, as to whether the territory should have a prohibition law. The measure was lost.

GEORGIA: *Statutory prohibition, enacted August 5, 1907; in effect January 1, 1908.*

IDAHO: Under the county option law, passed in 1909, 20 of the 27 counties are dry. The successful operation of the law is hindered by the shipping of liquor into dry territory. The next Legislature will be urged to provide for the submis-

sion to the vote of the people of a prohibitory constitutional amendment.

ILLINOIS: Under the provision for local option by municipalities and townships, about two-thirds of the state is no-saloon territory. Over 2,000,000 of the people of the state live in anti-saloon territory and a county option bill is now before the Legislature.

INDIANA: The Legislature of 1911 repealed the county option law, passed in 1908, enacting in its place a city and township local option measure. At the present time there are 24 dry counties and 6 dry cities with a population of 5,000 or more. Eighty-one per cent of the area is under no-license and 65 per cent of the population lives in dry territory. The W. C. T. U. is working for constitutional prohibition and will continue its endeavors until that end is attained.

IOWA: Statutory prohibition enacted in 1884, but nullified by "mulct" law passed in 1894, permitting saloons upon written petition of from 50 to 80 per cent of the voters, according to population, under which all permits expired July 1, 1911. The Moon Law which took effect July 1, 1911, allowing but 1 saloon for 1,000 inhabitants in any town, closed 130 saloons. Of Iowa's 99 counties, only 12 have general petitions of consent. Under existing laws, there are 568 saloons, and other petitions are in litigation.

KANSAS: *Constitutional prohibition since 1880. Under the law of 1880 intoxicating liquor could be sold for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes. The Legislature of 1909 passed a law eliminating the three exceptions. This law was contested on constitutional grounds and held to be good in our higher courts. The celebrated, wealthy, aristocratic Topeka Club used the locker system. No sales were made, or claimed; they met and drank their own liquor. The Supreme Court held this club to be a nuisance, and every club in Kansas was killed. Not an open saloon in Kansas, law well enforced, public sentiment for law enforcement stronger than ever before.*

KENTUCKY: Out of 119 counties, 95 are dry. The present Legislature has passed a uniform county option law. The W. C. T. U. continues to work for state-wide prohibition as the only satisfactory solution of the liquor problem.

LOUISIANA: There has been little change in the situation during the past year. Out of 59 parishes, 30 are dry, with dry territory in some of the others. The prohibition law in this territory is for the most part well enforced.

MAINE: *Statutory prohibition enacted in 1851; repealed in 1856; re-enacted in 1858. Constitutional prohibition adopted in 1884. Maine has been the battleground of the contending forces for more than half a century, and in spite of a smugglers' paradise of long boundary line and intricate coast, in spite of occasional officials who would not enforce the law, in spite of endless misrepresentation on the part of the liquor interests of the nation and world, prohibition in Maine is today well enforced, and has more than vindicated itself as a source of prosperity and civic well-being. February 11, 1911, the Legislature passed a resolution, resubmitting to popular vote the constitutional prohibitory amendment. At the special election, September 11, 1911, the citizens of Maine, after a notable flight, voted for the retention of the prohibition amendment.*

MARYLAND: Of 23 counties, 10 are wholly without saloons, and 2 have saloons in 1 municipality each. Of the remainder, all but 2 have more or less local prohibition territory. The city of Baltimore is not included in the county organization. It has a number of prohibition districts, notably the Johns Hopkins University grounds, the manufacturing section known as Hampden, and a district surrounding Goucher College.

MASSACHUSETTS: This state has a high license, local option law, the vote on the license question being taken annually. At present the figures show that 16 cities and 251 towns have voted against license; 17 cities and 70 towns voted for it. A campaign still continues for the submission to a vote of the people of a prohibitory amendment to the constitution.

MICHIGAN: Under the county option law, of the 83 counties, 39 are dry. As the result of 1910 elections 40 counties became dry. The sentiment against the saloon is growing steadily. An effort will be made this year to secure a statutory prohibition law.

MINNESOTA: About two-thirds of the townships of the state are without saloons, and the number of dry villages and cities is increasing. The effort during the coming year will be for a statutory prohibition law, or the submission to the people of an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale and manufacture of liquor.

MISSISSIPPI: *Statutory prohibition, enacted February, 1908; in effect January 1, 1909. A bill to submit a constitutional amendment, brought before the Legislature immediately after the passage of the prohibition statute, failed by only a small vote.*

MISSOURI: Out of 114 counties, 87 are wholly or partially dry under local op-

tion. This law permits cities of 2,500 inhabitants to vote separately from the county. The result of local option elections during the past year has been favorable to the dries. Much temperance sentiment was created by the state-wide campaign in 1910. The temperance forces of the state are endeavoring to carry an amendment to the constitution, providing for placing the opening of the ballot boxes in the hands of the grand jury, that fraudulent elections may be contested.

MONTANA: Several large Indian reservations and military reservations comprise the only prohibition territory. The few anti-liquor laws are being well enforced in many communities, among them the midnight and Sunday closing laws.

NEBRASKA: Of 90 counties, 31 are dry. At the present time about one-half of the population of the state is in dry territory under the provisions of the local option law. Under a state law, all saloons are compelled to close at 8 p. m. and remain closed until 7 a. m.

NEVADA: Two Indian reservations, the town of Imlay, the mining camp of Jarbidge and La Moille Valley, are the only prohibition territory. The Legislature of 1911, in its revision of laws, brought to light an old law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors, and re-enacted it with a penalty of from \$50 to \$500, or imprisonment; also a law against selling to habitual drunkards or drunken men on complaint of family or a peace officer. A county option bill will be introduced in the 1913 Legislature. Temperance sentiment is growing.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: From 1855 until 1903 the state was under prohibition. In 1903, a local option provision was enacted by which all the towns are required to vote on the question of license or no-license at the November election every two years, and the cities once in four years. If the majority vote for no-license, then the prohibitory law remains in effect. Of 11 cities and 224 townships, 4 cities and 200 townships have voted out saloons. About 65 per cent of the population live in prohibition territory.

NEW JERSEY: About 100 municipalities in the state are without saloons, some by local ordinance, others by charters or deeds which forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors. The granting of licenses is in the hands of a variety of boards or persons, judges, boards of judges, mayors, mayors with the consent of council, city councils and excise boards.

NEW MEXICO: Besides 4 Indian reservations, and 4 military reservations, there are 14 cities and towns that have closed their saloons under the territorial law permitting local prohibition ordi-

nances, or because of a license prohibitively high. One other town, Mountainair, has a prohibition clause in all deeds. San Juan and Chavez counties are dry. There is a territorial law that forbids licensing of saloons in towns of less than 100 population, and about 40 towns are dry under this restriction. An effort was made to secure the insertion of a prohibition clause in the constitution, but it was not successful. The passage of the "Blue Ballot" bill makes the constitution easier of amendment, and the W. C. T. U. will work for a prohibitory amendment to be voted upon at the next general election.

NEW YORK: Of the 933 townships, 416 are under no-license, 193 under partial license, and 324 under full license. A county prohibition bill, with the county as the unit, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor, and making no provision for the reversal of the verdict when the county once votes dry, is to be introduced by representatives of the W. C. T. U. during the present session of the Legislature.

NORTH CAROLINA: *Statutory prohibition, adopted by popular vote, May, 1908; in effect January 1, 1909.*

NORTH DAKOTA: *When North Dakota entered the Union in 1889, the prohibitory clause of the constitution was voted upon separately and adopted. The first legislative assembly passed a strong law for the enforcement of this constitutional provision. The constitutionality of the law has been sustained by the Supreme Court, and its enforcement has been strengthened by legislative enactments. The law is well enforced and the sentiment for prohibition stronger than ever before.*

OHIO: Out of 88 counties, 48 are dry. The present state constitution prohibits license, and leaves the Legislature with power to deal with the liquor traffic in any way it sees fit. The county option law makes it possible to vote on the question in each county every three years. During the latter part of 1911 the three-year limit expired in many counties, and up to January 1, 1912, 21 elections were held in as many dry counties. Of these 14 gave majorities favorable to license and 7 voted to remain dry. A new constitution will be submitted to the voters for their adoption or rejection this year. The liquor interests will make a desperate attempt to get a high license clause in the new constitution, and the temperance forces will do their utmost to prevent this. The W. C. T. U. of the state will work for two measures—state-wide prohibition and woman suffrage.

OKLAHOMA: *Constitutional prohibition, adopted September 17, 1907. No-*

vember 8, 1910, a local option and high license amendment was submitted to a vote of the people and was defeated by a majority of 21,077. Sentiment in favor of law enforcement is stronger than ever. Shipment of intoxicating liquors by freight and express has been prohibited by a recent Federal court decision in that part of the state formerly known as Indian territory, because of the twenty-one year provision in the Enabling Act.

OREGON: Of 33 counties, 9 are dry. Wet elections held under a Home Rule bill have been reversed by the courts, showing that this measure was not after all much of a victory for the wets. The sentiment in favor of equal suffrage is growing, and a victory is anticipated when the question is submitted to the people next November.

PENNSYLVANIA: The liquor traffic is subject to the regulation of the Brooks high license law in Pennsylvania. Under it licenses are granted by the court of quarter sessions, which can issue any number of licenses and revoke any or all at the end of the year. A bond of \$2,000 is required from the applicant for license, who must also have the signatures of 12 reputable electors of the ward, borough or township in which he desires to start his saloon. Approximately 10,000 saloons are now in operation in all parts of the state. Four counties have prohibition under judicial decision, and there is a fair prospect of others being added to the list during the year. Six hundred towns in various parts of the state have no legalized saloons. Temperance sentiment is rapidly growing.

RHODE ISLAND: Nine towns are under prohibition, out of a total of 38 towns and 6 cities. This is a gain of 2 dry towns.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Of 43 counties, 37 are under prohibition, while the remainder have dispensaries only in the principal cities—in most counties only in the county seat. There is a strong and growing sentiment for a prohibition amendment to the constitution.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Of the 66 counties, organized and unorganized, 13 are without saloons. In some cases this is because the counties are part of Indian reservations, and in other cases because the counties are unorganized, and, therefore, according to Supreme Court decision, under prohibitory law. Three of these counties have voted dry, aside from those above named, and 1 county was never wet. Some of the counties are almost rid of saloons by voting them dry by townships or by towns under the local option law. Dry towns, 162; wet towns, 181. The Supreme Court has rendered a decision that under the law county commis-

sioners can, if the people so desire, grant no-license. Under this ruling, Spink and Lyman counties are dry, and other counties are preparing to make the effort to secure county prohibition by this means. Other anti-liquor measures are the anti-treating law, daylight saloon bill, and a measure forbidding drinking on the railroad trains.

TENNESSEE: Statutory prohibition enacted January, 1909. Prohibition of sale of intoxicants in effect July 1, 1909; prohibition of manufacture in effect January 1, 1910. The temperance people are hoping to elect a Legislature that will strengthen the law by giving it better machinery for its enforcement.

TEXAS: Of 243 counties, 168 are under prohibition, and a large number are partially dry. Practically 80 per cent of the population lives in dry territory. The result of the submission to the people, July 22, 1911, of a prohibitory amendment to the constitution, showed that the white vote of the state was largely in favor of prohibition. An effort will be made to secure at the next Legislature amendments to the laws to prevent fraudulent voting, as well as the outlawing of the saloon by a constitutional amendment.

UTAH: The present state law makes each incorporated city or town a unit and the entire county outside of these cities or towns a unit in itself. At the June 27, 1911, local option elections, held in 110 cities and towns, 87 towns and cities voted dry, Salt Lake City and Ogden voting wet. Only one county, Carbon, a mining district where the foreign element predominates, is wet.

VERMONT: Three of the 14 counties are under prohibition and 3 others have but 1 license town each. Of 246 townships, 219 are no-license. Prohibition in Vermont includes both sale and manufacture. A large majority of the population is in prohibition territory, and resubmission of the prohibition amendment (repealed in 1903) is being demanded by all temperance forces.

VIRGINIA: Of 161 incorporated towns, 145 are dry. Of 19 incorporated cities, 8 are dry. Of 100 counties, 85 are without saloons. An effort is being made at the present time to secure the passage of an Enabling Act which will allow the people of the state to vote on state-wide prohibition.

WASHINGTON: The sale of liquor is

prohibited within two miles of the University of Washington at Seattle, within 2,000 feet of every other state school, and within one mile outside the boundaries of every incorporated municipality in the state. The 1909 legislature passed a city and country precinct option law, under which saloons have been driven from a considerable portion of the state. As a result of 129 elections, there were 89 dry victories, 45 wet victories, 71 towns dry, 4 counties entirely dry, 19 more counties dry outside of municipalities, 15 dry county seats, the two largest dry seaports in the world (Bellingham and Everett). Seventy-one per cent of the total area of the state is dry territory. The effort during the coming year will be centered upon securing the initiative and referendum as a means toward gaining state-wide prohibition.

WEST VIRGINIA: Of 55 counties, 40 are without the legalized saloons; 8 have saloons in only 1 city; 4 have saloons in 2 or 3 cities, and only 3 counties are thoroughly wet. The granting of license to sell liquor in the various counties is optional with the county courts, except in some 20 cities where special charters have been obtained placing the granting of licenses in the hands of the city council. Within the past year 3 counties have entered the dry column. The Legislature at its last regular session in 1911, submitted to a vote of the people a proposed prohibition amendment to the state constitution (effective July 1, 1914), to be voted upon at the next general election, November, 1912.

WISCONSIN: Under the local option law, over 800 towns, cities and villages, out of a total of 1,475, have become dry. Fifty-five per cent of the area of the state is under no-license. An effort is being made to secure at this session of the Legislature the passage of a county option law.

WYOMING: Under a law passed by the Legislature of 1908-9 providing that no license shall be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors outside of incorporated cities and towns, more than 90 per cent of the area of the state became dry territory. Five of the incorporated cities have already excluded the saloon, and the Yellowstone National Park, under the control of the Government, and the Shoshone Indian reservation are also dry territory.

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W. E. D. H. W. W. W.

ERRATUM

*WEST VIRGINIA, November 5, by a majority vote
of over 92,000, adopted a constitutional amendment.
Legislation to make effective the amendment has
passed both houses of the legislature. :: :: :: ::*

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us strengthens our nerves
and sharpens our skill.
Our antagonist is our
helper."---Burke.*

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Recent Experiments in Democracy { J. Q. A. McDowell
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November 1, D. L. Thomas, Host

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C. G. Crooks

November 15, J. Q. A. McDowell, Host

Scientific Experimentation with Animals { J. R. Cowan
F. L. Rainey
F. W. Hinitt

December 6, C. G. Crooks, Host

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G. J. Ramsey
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PROGRAM---1912-1913

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The Meaning and Value of Life as Interpreted by Rudolph Eucken { J. Q. A. McDowell
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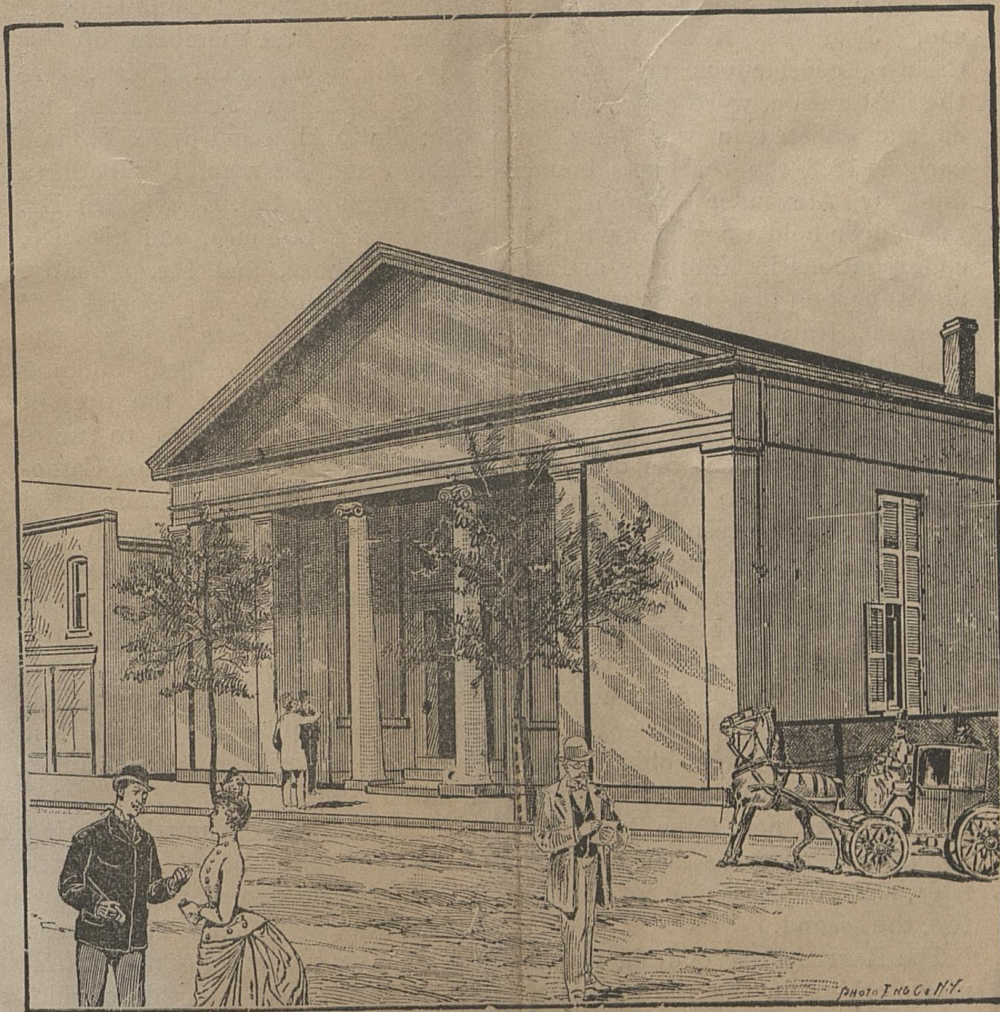
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The Mercer County Christian

VOL. 1. HARRODSBURG, KY., SUNDAY, JUNE 1, 1913

NO. 2.



THE OLD HARRODSBURG CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Historical Sketch of Harrodsburg Christian Church.

BY W. W. STEPHENSON.

The second church of the Restoration Movement was established in

1823 at Wellsburg, Va., with Alexander and Thomas Campbell the moving spirits. Alexander Campbell was in Kentucky, debated with Mr. McCalla at Washington, Mason

county, and preached at Lexington and other places. The Christian Baptist, started in August of that year, and of which he was the editor, was the result of that visit, acquired at once an extended circulation and contributed to the spread of the principles of the Restoration enunciated by him. He returned to Kentucky the next year and made an extensive tour through the State. P. S. Fall, John Smith, J. T. Johnson, Josephus Hewitt and the Creaths, conspicuous preachers of the Restoration, were early converted and enlisted in the cause. As early as 1828 the teachings enunciated by Alexander Campbell had taken deep hold upon many Baptist congregations in Kentucky and it is almost certain that there were converts at Harrodsburg as early as that date or probably earlier.

About that time Rev. Josephus Hewitt visited the Baptist church at Shawnee Run, which was organized in 1788 and was one of the oldest in the State. As the result of his labors that congregation was divided in 1830 and a congregation of Disciples or Christians, as they were called, was organized. At first the two congregations occupied the house on alternate Sundays, but later the Disciples met weekly in an old log school house on the south side of the King's Mill turnpike, near Cane Run. Rev. Josephus Hewitt was their first minister, and Thomas Smith, of Lexington, the second.

The Harrodsburg church, as with many others in the State, resulted from the union of two movements, separate in their beginnings,—that started by Barton W. Stone and that by Alexander Campbell. Through the preaching of Joel Haden and followers of Stone, a church was organized at Harrodsburg, under the

name "Christian," with the Bible as their only creed, early in the last century. Under the preaching of Josephus Hewitt, John Smith, John T. Johnson and other advocates of Mr. Campbell's teachings, a society or congregation was formed which was composed principally of those who had been affiliated with the Baptist church. They preferred the name "Disciples," but were called by their opponents "Campbellites." Among the first members of this body, which was small at first, were Ben C. Allin and Susan Allin, his wife; Philip Allin and wife, William Pherigo and his wife, Elizabeth, (a sister of Judge Jno. L. Bridges) Dr. Christopher L. Jones, and his wife, Lucy B. Jones, and Mr. Wheatly. The body known as "Christians" met in their private homes. The Disciples met in a farm building very near the site of the present Christian church. Efforts to unite the followers of Stone and of Campbell were practically consummated in 1832, and Rev. John Smith and Joseph Rogers as representatives of these bodies were sent out as evangelists in that year to visit the churches of the two movements which had a common purpose and bring about union between them. They visited Harrodsburg and union followed later.

In 1832 the First Annual Meeting of the "Disciples" of the Old North District Association met at Sharpsburg, Bath county, Aug. 17th., and a great annual gathering of the "Christians" was held at Clintonville, Bourbon county, at which John Smith and John Rogers reported the great success attending their labors. Pres. John Aug. Williams, now deceased, in his classic "Life of Elder John Smith," relates an interesting experience attending the visit of John

Smith and Jacob Creath, Sr., among the people of Shawnee Run in that year. A great impetus was given to the growth of the Harrodsburg church in 1839 by the removal to this place of Bacon College, established the previous year at Georgetown, of which John Bowman, Sr., was one of the trustees. With Rev. James Shannon as its President and with an able faculty this institution at once took front rank among the colleges of Kentucky and its close connection with the Christian Church greatly strengthened the Harrodsburg congregation. President Shannon and Dr. Sam'l Hatch, one of the professors, were made its teachers. Before this time, after the union, the congregation had no regular minister, the elders being its overseers, and met in an upper room in the court-house. It continued to meet there, except one Sunday in each month, when it occupied the Republican Church (the old Baptist church) which belonged to all denominations in common. Under the fostering influence of Bacon College and the ministrations of President Shannon and Dr. Hatch, this church prospered greatly. In May 1844, according to Pres. Williams, "the first of those great gatherings called State Meetings took place in Harrodsburg." John Smith and other noted preachers of the Restoration were present.

In 1850 the present church building (with the colonial front, as shown in cut, and without the present Sunday-school annex) was erected and dedicated with a three days' service conducted by Bro. J. T. Johnson. In that year Bacon College was closed and Pres. Shannon and Dr. Hatch removed, Rev. John A. Dearborn was called as minister of the congregation and conducted

a private school. Through the efforts of John B. Bowman and Maj. James Taylor, Bacon College was revived in 1858 and in the following year an able faculty, consisting of Robert Milligan, Dr. Robert Richardson, Dr. L. L. Pinkerton, W. C. Piper and John H. Neville was elected, and later Robert Graham was added. All of these, except Prof. Neville, were ministers of the gospel and able preachers.

The establishment of Daughters College here in 1856, with its two hundred lady pupils, also added to the prosperity of the congregation. During these years many students of the University were set apart to the ministry, many of whom became eminent in this and other States. The University buildings burned in 1864. For two years following Pres. John Aug. Williams and Prof. W. C. Piper, as elders, alternately and gratuitously filled the pulpit. Within the nearly half a century since the Civil War, the Harrodsburg congregation has had sixteen regular ministers. In 1886 Rev. Mr. Medder was the minister and he was followed by Rev. R. C. Ricketts, and he by Rev. Case. Rev. G. L. Surber was pastor for several years, ending his ministry in 1877. The following is the list of ministers since that time: William Stanley, 1878-9; B. F. Clay, 1880-3; Chas. H. Caton, 1884-5; Homer T. Wilson, 1887-90; W. J. Howe, 1891-2; Walter Stairs, 1893-4; C. K. Marshall, 1885-8; H. P. Atkins, 1899-1901; M. G. Buckner, 1902-7; Horace Kingsbury, 1908-9; W. H. Smith, 1910-12, R. N. Simpson, 1913—.

The church is now prospering under the earnest ministrations of Bro. Simpson, assisted by a splendid corps of workers and departmental leaders.

The picture accompanying this

The Mercer County Christian

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Association of Mercer County.

Authorized correspondents of churches
will address all communications to

R. N. SIMPSON, COR. SECRETARY,
HARRODSBURG, KY.

sketch represents the church in its years of great prosperity when Bacon College and Daughters College were great educational institutions of our brotherhood. Today in missionary activity, in its teaching department, in evangelistic zeal, in institutional enterprises the church is a power in our brotherhood.

The 1913 Year Book of the Anti-Saloon League reveals some interesting facts, some of which are to our credit and others to our shame.

A little more than half our population lives in no license territory and nearly three-fourths of our country's vast territory are under prohibition laws. There is state-wide prohibition in eight of our states and West Virginia's name will be added to that splendid group next year. In seventeen other states fifty per cent of the population lives in sections where the sale of liquor is prohibited.

The present foreign population makes prohibition almost impossible in communities where they predominate. Temperance education may make a decided change of sentiment in the next generation of our foreign population. The annual liquor bill amounts to \$1,750,000,000. It is an amount treble the annual expenditures of our nation. It is four times the cost of our Public Schools. Every new piece of legislation against

this traffic is a chapter in the book of prophesy that foretells the overthrow of this licensed evil.

Dr. Carrol's religious statistics for 1912 gave almost 37,000,000 church members in our nation, leaving 55 millions or almost sixty per cent of the population unidentified with the church life of our great Republic; but in an analysis of that appalling sixty per cent Mr. Edwin Bliss suggests that it embraces 27,000,000 children ineligible to church membership; 1,200,000 Jews and about 8,000,000 others who may not be nominal church members, but are identified with the church life of the nation through Sunday Schools etc. This leaves nineteen millions who are not "vitally connected with the church." This is a gratifying reduction of Dr. Carroll's alarming figures but it is still a challenge to a more aggressive Home Missionary policy.

Some Bible School Statistics.

The Sunday School organization is the largest organization in the world. There are approximately 30,000,000 members and 7,000,000 of these are in North America.

One thousand three hundred and seventy six new members have joined the Sunday Schools of North America every day for the last three years. More than 1,000 Sunday School pupils have been converted every day for the last three years. One million six hundred and seventy eight thousand and forty six officers and teachers are working in the Sunday Schools of North America; and if each teacher were paid one dollar per Sunday, it would take \$87,258,392 per year to pay the bill.—Florida Awakener.

The Union Meetings at Lincoln, Neb., conducted by Chas. Reign Scoville, resulted in 1,726 coming forward to confess Christ.

Union Communion Service.

The Ministerial Association of the Christian churches in the county agreed at its last meeting upon the observance of a Union Communion Service on the first Sunday in July at 3 p. m. at Harrodsburg. The communion sermon will be preached by Mr. Simpson and one of the visiting ministers will preach at the evening service. Let us make this a great occasion.

Prayer Meeting Topics for June.

4. An Enlarged Vision. John 4: 32-38; Acts 2:39; Prov. 29:18.

11. Four Right Angles of Christian Service. Acts 2:42-46; Acts 20: 7; Eph. 6:18.

18 The Old and the New. Matt. 13:52; Jer. 6:16; Matt. 5:17; Heb. 8: 8-13; Rev. 21:25.

25. Unprofitable Words. James 3:10; Matt. 12:36; 5:37.

My friends, have you heard of the town of No-Good, on the banks of the River Slow, where the Some-time-or-other scents the air and the soft Go-easies grow? It lies in the valley of What's-the-use, in the province of Let her slide; it's the home of the reckless I-don't-care, where the Give-it-ups abide. The town is as old as the human race, and it grows with the flight of years; it is wrapped in the fog of the idlers' dreams; its streets are paved with discarded schemes, and are sprinkled with useless tears.—Herbert Knowles, in the New York Press.

In 1900 an edict was issued from the Chinese throne for the viceroys to exterminate the foreigners in their provinces. In 1913 the Chinese Government appealed to the Christian churches in the new Republic to set aside April 27 as a day of prayer for the new regime, the main-

tenance of peace, and the election of virtuous officials.

By order of our new Secretary of War the thirty-five saloons operating in the Panama Canal zone close June 1st.

All opium smokers were disfranchised in the recent election in China. Back of this is the petition of 1,200 Protestant missionaries in 1906, which resulted in the first imperial edict against the traffic.

The Government has secured 337 indictments since the passage of the White Slave Act in 1910, and only thirty-five of these have been acquitted. This splendid activity and vigilance coupled with the more recent investigation into the wages of women is the prophecy of a better day.

In this issue will be found items from those churches whose correspondents reported. Space will be reserved for each church in every issue up to the day before publication, but correspondents MUST SEND IN COPY NO LATER THAN TUESDAY FOLLOWING THE LAST SUNDAY IN EACH MONTH.

TERHUNE HEIGHTS.

The Sunday-school at this place will observe Children's Day on the third Sunday in June.

Remember the Prayer Meetings on Wednesday nights. Let us have a larger attendance at these helpful services.

A new department of the Sunday-school is being organized—the Home Department—for those who cannot attend the services.

Attendance and offering from the school for the month of May: 4th—27 present; 11th—32; 18th—47; 25th 54. The total offering for the month was \$1.38.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

From County Churches

HARRODSBURG.

Boy Scout Field Day the second week in June. Watch the papers for program.

Anyone wanting to join the Church Tennis Club will see Mr. James Williams or the pastor for information.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of officers will be held on Wednesday night after prayer meeting.

Our Sunday-school attendance for the month was as follows: May 4th, 362; 11th, 359; 18th, 321; 28th, 361. The total offering was \$28.18.

The Baraca Class continues its good work at Bonta school house. There has been an average attendance of forty-five since the work was resumed.

Miss Tabitha Alderson is the only one of our members of the young people who graduate from the local institutions, but we could have no better representative, and we wish for her the happiness that comes from service.

Club rooms open Monday and Friday nights. Box ball alley, krokinole, and harmless card games. Reading room with the best magazines published. Music and all the comforts of well kept club rooms for young men.

The pastor is going to give instructions each Wednesday night during the regular prayer meeting on "Personal Work." The supreme business of the church is soul saving, and the measure of a congregation's

success is to a very great extent in its evangelistic triumphs.

The W. H. Morgan class and the M. G. Buckner class are in the midst of a contest with the women leading by a considerable margin, but the men are in the race and will give a good account of themselves before the contest closes, or there is a false prophet in Israel.

At the close of the service last Sunday night Charles Spilman and Robert Morris were baptized. These are two splendid boys, enthusiastic members of our Sunday-school and active members of the Boy Scouts. We wish for these boys much happiness in their Christian life.

The subject of the sermon tonight is "A Boy Scout in the Days of King Saul." The Boy Scouts and Pages of the Holy Grail are the guests of honor. The subject for the first Sunday in July will be "A Girl Who Did Not Forget Her Mother's God," and the Camp Fire Girls will be the guests of Honor.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sears, from Bloomington, Ind., and members of the congregation to which Bro. W. H. Smith ministers, visited Harrodsburg Sunday and worshipped with us at our evening service. They report an excellent work being done by Brother and Sister Smith in their new field, and their little one's recovery from a serious illness.

Since our last issue death has entered our ranks and Bro. G. W. Robinson has passed away. He was loyal in support of the work, and physical weakness kept him from regular attendance, he had an abiding interest in the enterprises of the local congregation and the brotherhood at large. Our hearts go out in sympathy to his loved ones.

The Monthly Messenger edited by Bro. Kingsbury and issued by the Lygon street church in Melbourne, Australia, where this good man labors, was received a few days ago. It is filled with good things and reveals in the reports of the various departments of the work in that congregation the splendid leadership of this choice spirit, who is remembered with such love by the pastor and members of this congregation.

The board of officers has voted to secure Herbert Yeuell, one of the greatest evangelists in our brotherhood, to lead our forces in an evangelistic campaign that will begin September 7th. Dr. Yeuell was with Mr. Simpson in a great meeting at New Albany, Ind., last fall when 150 were added to the church. He is a man of great pulpit ability and personal charm and will lead us in a splendid campaign for Christ.

The Ladies' Aid Society has been doing some effective spring cleaning which will give the church a better appearance and make our Sunday-school rooms more attractive. A beautiful framed picture is ready for the class-room wall of that class that has the most tastefully arranged and best kept room through the summer months. A committee will inspect the rooms each Sunday and the class having the best "house-keeping" record for the summer will be awarded the picture. The contest will begin next Sunday.

One of the happiest services this congregation has had for a long time was the ordination service in May, when J. L. Alderson, one of our boys, was set apart to the work of a Christian minister. Mr. Alderson has been in college for several years preparing for the ministry, and preaches in Illinois, while attending the Phillips

Institute at Canton, Ohio. He is a young man of much promise and the congregation will follow his career with interest. Dr. Buckner, that princely preacher, who did so much for this church and the town was the inspiration to this young man to dedicate his life to the ministry. May the church be blessed with a host of young men and women preparing for ministers and missionaries. Happy is that church that has such a progeny.

The pastor asks that the members of the congregation continue their patience with reference to his house to house visitation, as these are busy days. Since coming to Harrodsburg his outside lectures, addresses, etc., have numbered eighteen, and this week in addition to the editing of this little journal, he has two stereopticon lectures on missions and a memorial address for the Woodmen at Grapevine. After this extremely busy season Mr. Simpson will visit the members who live in the country. If there are any members of the church living in Harrodsburg upon whom he has not called, it is because he does not know your address, and if you have not been overlooked, kindly notify your minister. It is the pastor's purpose to visit the congregation throughout at least once per quarter.

Miss Edna McCrosky and Mrs. Sarah Cooke continue quite ill, and Bro. Neal is kept shut in by his infirmities. Our deepest sympathy is with these splendid Christian sufferers.

Bro. J. L. Alderson proved that he had chosen the right calling in his splendid sermon to a congregation that packed the auditorium to hear him. He has returned to his work in Illinois.

The Boy Scouts are helping the Civic League with one of its good local enterprises in looking after the big fly traps each week. The Wild Cat Patrol takes the first week, the Owls the second, the Tigers the third and the Eagles the fourth. This order will be observed throughout the summer.

MAYO.

The Mayo church has contributed \$49.20 to the cause of Missions this year and will observe Children's Day the first Sunday evening in June.

There will be a Children's Day program given at the church the first Sunday night in June. Services at 7:30 and an offering at the close.

There was a splendid attendance at Sunday-school last Sunday, there being 72 present, an offering of 91 cents and 250 chapters had been read. We think that is a good report for a country church school.

The Sunday-school will have a Fish Fry on an outing for the school, the exact date of which will be announced later. Every member of the school is invited to enjoy this occasion.

On the first Sunday in each month Sunday-school will be held at 10 o'clock followed by preaching service at eleven; but on other Sundays the hour for Sunday-school will be at 2:30 in the afternoon.

Splendid audiences a greeting our new pastor, Bro. Hearndon, at each service. This is encouraging to every church worker. Let us win a good reputation for promptness and regularity in our church attendance.

The ladies are preparing to make some improvements in the church quite soon, and the co-operation of all members is requested when the work is begun. We ought to be good tenants of the sanctuary and keep the house dedicated to the worship of God in excellent order.

GRAPEVINE.

The series of meetings will begin about the middle of July instead of August as was announced in the last issue.

Beginning with the last Saturday night in this month we will have Saturday night meeting. This will be the first time in a great while at Grapevine and will be the renewal of a good custom.

The ladies of the congregation met recently and cleaned the interior of the church. The carpets were turned and the pulpit painted and a new rug put on the floor. They are planning to have a concrete walk laid from the church door to the gate.

Our pastor, Bro. W. C. Foster, is going to Black Mountain, N. C., June 15 to attend the Southern Student Y. M. C. A. Conference which will be in session from the 16th to the 27th. On account of his absence our regular service for the month of June will be postponed until the fifth Sunday.

Our Sunday-school attendance and offering for each Sunday during the month of May was as follows:

4th.	Attendance	42.	Offering,	.48
11th.	"	48.	"	.52
18th.	"	38.	"	.30
25 h.	"	76.	"	.81

Bro. G. B. Poulter, our good Sunday-school Superintendent, continues quite ill. We hope he will soon be well and able to meet with us again.

The foreword of the will of the late J. Pierpont Morgan proves that the great financier believed the statement of Simon Peter, "Forasmuch as you know that you were not redeemed with corruptible things, as silver and gold.....but with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot."

Worth Considering.

We get more out of life. Why shouldn't we put more into it?

REPLY OF HON. A. O. STANLEY

to

EX-GOV. J. C. W. BECKHAM,

Delivered at Benton, Ky. April 6, 1914.

BENTON, Ky., April 6.—Hon. A. O. Stanley made a strong speech here today before a large and enthusiastic audience. His reply to former Governor Beckham was strong, caustic and in no uncertain terms. Congressman Stanley said:

Appreciating the radical and irreconcilable differences existing between Mr. Beckham and myself, in our attitude toward the vital and paramount issues now commanding national attention, and sincerely desiring to treat him with the utmost justice and fairness, on May 12, 1913, I wrote Mr. Beckham tendering a division of time, on the occasion of the opening of my campaign at Glasgow on May 18. Mr. Beckham refused to accept that invitation. Neither in that address nor in any subsequent speech, have I at any time or place made a personal allusion to Mr. Beckham. I have not questioned his honesty, his integrity or his patriotism. I have confined myself entirely to a discussion of the Governor, the measures he approved and the acts he authorized and to other utterances made in an official capacity. I shall continue as in the beginning, to confine my attention to issues, not individuals; measures, not men.

A national democracy under the leadership of Wilson and Bryan proposes to restore a new freedom to the industries of America. That is its supreme mission. It is not a fight, strictly speaking, for religious or political liberty; neither is endangered by the forces we oppose. It is a fight

not for the freedom of conscience or of speech, but for industrial independence, the liberation of the market place, from the oppression of monopoly. That monopoly is secured and maintained by means of the "holding company."

A holding company is a corporation controlling and operating innumerable other companies over which it has secured control and by which it seeks to obtain an undue advantage over its competitors. The control of these companies is invariably secured by purchasing their securities or by acquiring their property and franchises. Such combinations of capital cannot be organized without the power to deal and dicker in the securities and franchises of other corporations, and such transactions have been unlawful in all well-regulated communities for centuries.

It is therefore necessary to find lawmakers who will unwisely authorize such illegal and pernicious transactions before these monopolies can successfully operate.

Beckham Approves "Holding Companies."

Now, Mr. Beckham has by his own act repeatedly conferred these rights upon corporations organized in this and in other States.

He has furnished these monopolies ample license to juggle their securities and to water their stock.

Now, I claim that public utilities should not be permitted to issue stock whenever it suits their convenience or meets the approval of two-thirds of their stockholders; that there should

always be some tangible value behind the stock. If not, it is pure water and is a fraud upon the purchaser and is often a fraud upon the public.

Woodrow Wilson as Governor of New Jersey and as President of the United States has said that trusts and monopolies can and should be destroyed in this country by forbidding them to do the very things Mr. Beckham authorizes them to do.

I disapprove, I condemn, the granting of such pernicious privileges and dangerous powers to great corporations. The man who approves now the things Mr. Beckham authorized a few short years ago has no fellowship in a progressive Democracy.

Refused to Meet Stanley in Joint Debate.

After refusing to meet me in joint debate, Mr. Beckham, in an address recently delivered at Elizabethtown, indulges in a tirade of coarse and vulgar abuse, assailing me, not as a public servant, but as a private individual, declaring "that the gauge by which he (Stanley) usually measures the success of one of his speeches is in the amount of perspiration he has been able to exude during its delivery." I am not only disqualified on account of the fact that I perspire too freely, but my gestures come in for a share of censure. He complains of my violent and vehement gesticulation as conclusive evidence of my utter unfitness for official position. I will admit for the sake of argument that I am no orator as Mr. Beckham is; lay no claims to that graceful and charming delivery which marks all his utterances. In fact, his voice is low and sweet, he handles his hands beautifully. I have never noticed anything particularly wrong with his perspiratory glands, and if they ever get out of order I do not claim that that would disqualify him for a seat in the Senate. I had the pleasure of hearing him recently deliver addresses on two notable occasions, and I do not hesitate to say that I considered his gestures by far the best part of the speeches. He does not confine his condemnation to my peculiar style of

oratory. I am, we are advised, utterly devoid of truth whenever falsehood, however malicious or malevolent, will serve my sinister purposes. "He has," says Mr. Beckham, "deliberately misrepresented facts in the hope of winning votes for himself. No question of accuracy or truthfulness in his statements ever restrains him in such cases." He speaks of my "customary and marked deviations from the truth." He accuses me of glaring and absolutely inexcusable misrepresentations of fact and calls my methods dishonest. According to Mr. Beckham, falsehood and cowardice are my most marked characteristics. Both false and timid, I am, according to the same eminent authority; a most arrant demagogue parading around over the country with "an ordinary book of synonyms and abundant vocabulary of defamatory epithets, with boisterous declamations and vehement gesticulations, ever willing to sacrifice facts to secure applause." "No demagogue" says he, "ever attempted a cheaper or more discreditable artifice with which to deceive the people or to injure an opponent."

The people of Kentucky need not be frightened, however, at this terrible description, because, fortunately, I am also, according to Mr. Beckham, an ignoramus and a fool and therefore not especially dangerous. My demagogic methods of campaigning are, he advises us, discredited and obsolete because of the more general dissemination of education and knowledge among the people.

Imagine Mr. Beckham upon the floor of the Federal Senate regaling his staid and stately colleagues with a similar performance. Imagine him replying to some Senator, who had criticized a bill which he had offered or a vote which he had cast, by retorting that the Senator was a coward, a liar, a fool and a demagogue, that his gestures were awkward and that he sweat too freely.

There are times when we can condone the most radical departure from all the canons of civilized warfare and decent discussion. I am rather in-

clined to pity the folly than to condemn the malevolence of him who deliberately poisons a blunt arrow, especially when the aim is bad and the arm is feeble. Throughout this entire address Mr. Beckham appears to be utterly lacking in that meager measure of discernment by which well bred and self-respecting mediocrity usually distinguishes between satire and slander, and irony and insult.

Caricature of Opponents.

Mr. Beckham from his assumed heights of superior wisdom looks pityingly down not only upon my manifest illiteracy; but, somewhat to my surprise, he expressed a similar doubt as to the intelligence of the average voter. He admonishes his auditors that their lack of discernment may lead them into fatal error. "It is, of course," says he, "true that it is difficult in a campaign for many voters to decide among the claims of rival candidates and to determine the one deserving of their support." He makes a kind of kindergarten out of his audience, forgetting that he is permitted to appear before the most august tribunal that ever assembled in America, the yeomanry of old Kentucky. In order that this infant class may clearly catch his meaning he proceeds to hang three pictures on the wall. His deftness indicates experience. Had he served an apprenticeship peddling photographs and enlarging portraits he could not have done it better. An inspection of his handiwork will be amusing if not instructive. Two are caricatures; the third is beatific in its loveliness. One is an ugly old man who "has never had any positive convictions upon any debatable or disputed public question, who cautiously avoids giving expressions to his opinions upon such questions until after it is apparent upon which side there is a majority and who then loudly proclaims himself to have been always on that side." That is McCreary.

The other caricature is uglier and more repulsive still. Wild and furious, his body dripping with perspiration, his arms akimbo, false, noisy and timid—that is me.

Beatific Picture of Himself.

Now he invites you "patiently and patriotically" to study the central figure, to "fairly and calmly measure its claims and merits." "It has," he advises you, "performed efficient service to the country." The sketching of his own sweet but rather immobile features is, he advises us, a painful process, because he is a very modest man. I know he is modest, because he says so himself. "I dislike self-praise," says he. "I should prefer that if ever I have rendered any public services worthy of favorable mention others should speak of them and not try to do so myself." I am such a very, very modest man that even if I should become a Senator the toga of Crittenden and Clay would never spoil me. He assures us that "if nominated and elected to this position I shall assume it and discharge its duties in no spirit of vainglorious pride."

The most modest of men, he also bashfully admits that he is the most honest. "No one can truthfully say that I have ever been lacking in frankness in dealing with public questions or that for political or other purposes I have ever betrayed a principle." He is not only conscious of extreme shyness and absolute incorruptability, but he is also both brave and wise. "I shall," says he, "never be found dodging that (the Webb bill) or any other question. I shall assist the President and his administration in dealing with this great and important measure, and in doing so I shall bring the same fair, honest and intelligent spirit with which I have always tried to deal with every public question."

Beckham Says He Is Governor.

Of course such rare and radiant virtues could not have failed to impress the intelligent electorate of his native State, and the features of this picture beam under his facile touch as he contemplates his countrymen's appreciation of his worth and services. "I come before the people of Kentucky in the present race not unknown to them, having a public record with which they are largely familiar," and this, Mr. Beckham assures us, is not

ephemeral fame. His name is written large and high among the immortal Executives who have served the State. He has no doubt about that, because he inscribed it up there himself. "I believe I may say without boast that my record has stood the test. In the nearly eight years of my service as Governor I had many difficult conditions and trying problems to deal with, but I am perfectly willing to stand upon a comparison of that administration with the affairs of my successors in office." The illustrious administrations of Shelby and Wickliffe, Owsley, Crittenden and Helm, according to this shy and retiring spirit, pale into insignificance when compared with the conduct in office of John Cripps Wickliffe Beckham and his minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary, one P. Haley, Esq. Such is the imposing figure which Mr. Beckham has kindly but reluctantly consented to sketch of himself. If his friends will draw a halo over the half-tone cut appearing in the daily papers they will recognize the likeness instantly.

I am not surprised that my blatant vanity has shocked this reticent statesman. My speeches he protests "consist of two parts—first, extravagant praise of myself, and, second, abuse of me." A comparison of my egotistic utterance at Glasgow with his bashful performance at Elizabethtown illustrates this difference strikingly. The pronoun "I" occurs in my Glasgow address twenty-seven times. Mr. Beckham, in a speech of little over half its length, refers to himself only seventy-one times. I am finding no fault with this multiplicity of "I's," however, for they are very weak "I's" after all.

It is surprising that any man should indulge in this character of abuse of an opponent for having made a series of charges against him, no one of which he has the temerity to deny. I said that he voted against Bryan's resolution at the Baltimore convention. He admits it. I said that immediately upon his retirement from the office of Governor he became the regularly retained attorney for the L.

& N. He admits it. I said that he signed bills permitting certain abuses. He admits signing the bills, but says that I misconstrue their character and meaning, and then he himself refuses to discuss that very question, fails to tell you one word about what they actually do say or do mean.

Does he claim that such laws were necessary? No.

That there was a popular demand for such legislation? No.

That they were right or wise or just? No.

I quote his own words: "No man in Kentucky ever found cause to or did complain of them until Mr. Stanley, ten years after they were enacted, became a candidate for the Senate against me, and, having nothing else with which to assail my record, seizes upon them as the means of his 'senseless and insincere attack.'" My attack is "senseless and insincere," not because he did not do this abominable thing, but because, as he claims, I am the first man who ever condemned it. I have not charged him with the abuse of patronage, with machine methods, with shameless assessments, levied upon the highest and the lowest in the public service, until even prison guards and charwomen on their knees, in the dirt and suds of prison floors, were not exempt from the hard exactions of his henchmen, with stuffed ballot boxes and perjured election returns. If I had, how quickly would he have replied, "Oh, that is an old story; that is a twice told tale."

He considers himself immune, not that his conduct is commendable, but because every act of his has either been discussed or it has not. If it has been previously condemned it should not be criticised now because it is old, and if it has not, the statement is false because it is new.

His official record is so replete with blunders that when it was made the issue in 1907 the Democratic party went to the ding bowwows by a majority of 18,000, notwithstanding the fact that the Republicans named the weakest candidate, with one notable exception, who ever sat in the Governor's chair, and despite the splendid

ability and faultless personnel of the eminent Democrats who were on that ticket with him. Had we given battle to the common enemy upon any other issue than the administration of J. C. W. Beckham, Hager, Bosworth, Hendricks and Laffoon and the rest of them would have swept the State by a majority of 30,000.

At a glance it would seem hard to find some new fault in an administration so often assailed, which always has and always will prove a millstone about the neck of the Democracy of Kentucky. Yet so replete is his seven years of authority, with the cruel sacrifice of the people's rights and the shameless service to powerful and privileged interests, that I have no occasion to repeat any criticism of his conduct previously made, no matter how just or well established. He boasts too soon that "in my long and exhaustive search of his record I have found only three measures upon which to base an absurd charge."

"Let him not lay that flattering unction to his soul." I have just begun to analyze and to expose his official acts. Before this campaign closes his former critics will find that they have been mere gleaners all in this boundless field of official sin.

And I now state, and Mr. Beckham will not dare to question or deny it, that these acts originated, not with the eminent gentleman who introduced them, but in the offices of the counsel for the corporations, who subsequently were to become the immediate beneficiaries of their enactment—the Southern Pacific and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad companies. Mr. Beckham asks in feigned surprise, "Is it not strange that no one, either before or since the passage of those laws many years ago, has ever found reason to criticise them or to seek to have them repealed?" No, it is not at all strange, since the enactment of those laws, if we are to believe his political godfathers, Messrs. Knott and Saufley, either Mr. Beckham or Augustus E. Willson have been the actual Governors of Kentucky, so far as the control of legisla-

tion is concerned, and it would have been an easier task to have divorced Willson from the tobacco trust, than to have got by Mr. Beckham and that valiant pair now active in his behalf. Over such legislation as that their guard is sleepless. Sam watches while Percy prays.

If legislation of this character had been repealed and condemned elsewhere, wherever right thinking and forward looking men had the power to wipe it from the statute books, it should not, of course, be tolerated in Kentucky.

Ten minutes' inspection of the statutes of any progressive State will teach him that those who seek to prevent railways from operating coal companies and steel mills from owning timberlands and town sites, have had no need to resort to dishonest methods to secure the aid and approval of progressive and intelligent men in the condemnation of the pernicious and perilous latitude still given to railroads and other public utilities in Kentucky.

Edgar H. Farrar, president of the American Bar Association, in an address recently delivered in Boston, August 30, 1911, denounced such acts in scathing and unmeasured terms. Says Mr. Farrar:

"To my mind, the most vicious of all the provisions in the statutes above enumerated is that authorizing one corporation to own and vote stock in another. This provision is the mother of the holding company and the trust. It provides a method for combining under one management and control corporations from one end of the nation to the other. Before these statutes were passed the courts of the country had held with great unanimity that it is against public policy for one corporation to hold and vote stock in another, and the general ground of the doctrine is that such stockholding tends to restrain trade and to foster monopoly. That this doctrine is true has been demonstrated by the fact that most of the great trusts have clothed themselves in the form of holding companies."

Mr. Beckham says no one either before or since the passage of those laws

many years ago has ever found cause to criticise them or to seek to have them repealed, and then this man dilates on my ignorance. Laws of this character have been condemned in Congress and out of it by lawyers, legislators, political economists and by progressive Governors everywhere.

He would have you believe that I never said a word against permitting one corporation to hold the stock of another or to keep railroads from controlling the businesses they were constructed to develop, until by the use of dishonest methods I attacked these three acts of the Legislature for the sole purpose of compromising him.

For years in bills, in the report of the Steel Committee, in addresses on the hustings in Kentucky, before financial and political organizations all over the country I have incessantly hammered these very abuses, years before this Senatorial race was ever dreamed of.

Lays Blame on Legislature.

Another excuse is offered for his approval of these bills which is somewhat surprising in a man who is as brave as Mr. Beckham says he is. "I knew nothing," declares Mr. Beckham, "of these bills and had nothing to do with them until they had passed the General Assembly and came before me as Governor for approval or disapproval. They had been considered in the committee and upon the floors of both Houses and had passed almost unanimously. His miserable charges against me, therefore, about them are even a greater injustice and insult, to almost the entire membership of these two sessions of the General Assembly." This is the same Governor who, in the next breath, admits notwithstanding his great modesty, that "when 138 members came to the Capitol once in two years for only sixty days from all walks of life it is not to be expected that they should learn correctly in so short a time the exact condition of the revenue affairs of the State."

The tables are suddenly turned, and the teacher becomes the taught. He says he approved because both Houses

passed the bills. The law of the land would not have permitted him to have approved them at an earlier date. He tells you he asked no questions, made no inquiries, just sat up there in that big Gubernatorial chair like a hungry squab pigeon and swallowed any old thing that an unwise Legislature chose to regurgitate into his gaping mouth. It did not matter whether it was peaches and cream or asafetida. Now, unable to find a better excuse for his abominable act, he would thrust the General Assembly between himself and his adversary. His excuse is worse than the offense.

To lay our faults at another's door, to place our burden upon another's shoulders, to dodge or squirm in the face of danger and of shame, that is the primeval sin. Mark Twain is the only mortal who ever felt inclined to weep at the grave of Adam. An unspeakably pitiful and pathetic figure, he must rest under the weight of the contempt of all his sons from the dawn of creation to the crack of doom.

When called to answer an accusing God for his folly and his sin more despicably than the serpent which betrayed him, he slunk into the shadow of the frail and cowering figure, which he was created to love, comfort, honor and keep in sickness and in health, with a coward's whimper—"The woman tempted me, and I did eat." Mr. Beckham feebly protests, "The Legislature passed, and I did approve."

Before this campaign is over Mr. Beckham will have changed his mind about my having only three measures to condemn after a long and exhaustive search of his record. He should cheer up. The worst is yet to come. It is not necessary that I should make a search of his record in order to find acts worthy of condemnation.

A Railroad Message.

In his address on March 19 he boastfully incorporates a message in his opening speech. With all my malevolence I had assumed that he would seek to conceal it and was almost ashamed to mention it. I wish to call your attention to a few sentences called at random from that remarkable

utterance. "We are pleased," says he, "that there has been an increase in mileage, in the value of railroad property and in their earnings. It is a good indication of the prosperity of our people. There is no intelligent citizen who does not want to see the railroads prosper and earn a fair dividend for their owners, and any legislation which cripples them or hampers their successful management is unwise and inexcusable. * * * The demagogue who would seek to blackmail a railroad company or other corporation with the threat of hostile legislation or with the unjust application of the law is a felon deserving of the severest punishment. * * * The law passed by the General Assembly of 1900 on this subject gives to our Board of Railroad Commissioners ample power, so far as intrastate commerce is concerned, to remedy any wrongs that may exist with due regard to the rights of the people and of the railroads." Of course he mildly raps the railroads as he goes along to give this cunning utterance a judicial air.

At first reading it sounds like the well poised statement of a man who did not love the people less, but the dear railroads a little more. A close inspection will show that while "the voice is the voice of Jacob, the hand is the hand of Esau." The plain purpose of this message was to prevent the Legislature of 1906 passing additional railroad legislation. It will be remembered that at this very time the question of paramount importance before all legislative bodies, national and State, was the enactment of additional laws for the adequate regulation of railroads. He, in so many words tells the Legislature that the McChord Bill of 1900 is "ample and sufficient for all purposes" and that any additional legislation is unnecessary and unjust and to use his own words, "the man who would frighten a railroad with unjust legislation is a felon deserving of the severest punishment." It had been six years since the passage of the McChord Bill. The McChord Bill was a great step, the step of a genius, but it was only a step in the right direc-

tion, and those who followed the murdered William Goebel had advanced leagues beyond all that Goebel or McChord had ever hoped to accomplish by this bill.

The McChord Bill gave the Railroad Commission the right to say when a rate was unjust and extortionate, but it gave it no power to establish a just rate.

The McChord Bill made no provision for restricting excessive hours of labor for railroad employees, and yet two years before that the National Association of Railway Commissioners had demanded such legislation, and a few months after he sent in this message, commanding the Legislature not to enact such legislation, twenty-two States adopted it. The Hepburn Bill, adopted in the very year in which this message was sent, provided that the commission should have the right to determine not only when the rate was excessive, but to prescribe what will be just and reasonable rates, and thirty-two States, following the example of the Federal Congress, adopted such legislation. For you will remember that the Railroad Commission of Kentucky should be empowered to confer upon shippers within the State all the rights and privileges which the Interstate Commission has conferred upon shippers having business extending beyond the State. The McChord Bill gave the commission no control over the express companies and other public utilities. Will Mr. Beckham tell the people of Kentucky that the Railroad Commission should have no such authority? All the railroad is compelled to do in Kentucky at this hour is to abstain from taking up its rails and demolishing its right of way. It can furnish cars or refuse to furnish them, just as it suits its sweet will.

A few months ago 5,000 miners faced starvation down here in Ohio and Muhlenberg counties, notwithstanding the fact that the companies had outstanding contracts for coal and the miners were there ready to dig it out, but no cars were at hand, and none could be procured. I demanded an investigation of these conditions, and

the railroad company came before the commission and admitted that the reason cars could not be procured was because other progressive States which adjoined us compelled them to furnish adequate facilities for moving freight and that the commission of Kentucky had no such authority.

The McChord Bill imposes no such duty upon railroads in Kentucky, and yet Mr. Beckham sternly admonishes a Kentucky Legislature that the law passed by the General Assembly in 1900 gives "our Board of Railroad Commissioners ample power, so far as intrastate commerce is concerned, to remedy any wrongs that may exist."

Measures Happiness of the People by the Prosperity of the Railroads.

Why, he actually measures the happiness of the people by the success of these dear railroads. He turned his back upon a hundred thousand tobacco planters facing penury and privation, for you will remember that the Burley Tobacco Society and the Stemming District Association and dozens of other tobacco associations were formed at the very time he delivered this message, that the price of their product had fallen below the cost of production and that for that reason men by the thousands were banding together in an earnest effort to protect their product and sustain their suffering families. He could not hear the wail of distress that went up from the tenants in the fields. He had only an ear for the shriek of locomotives and the rumble of cars. He could not see the woman in rags torn from the fireside and made a beast of burden in the field because his gaze was fixed upon the golden returns of corporations operated by Belmont and Morgan. So he blandly mocks their misery during that terrible hour with the assurance, "we are pleased to observe that the country is all right, since there has been an increase of mileage in the value of railroad property and in their earnings." This, according to his own confession, is his prime and apparently his sole criterion by which to measure the prosperity of a people.

He charges that I have been guilty of the most willful misrepresentation and of employing all the arts of a dishonest demagogue because I called attention to the fact that the blood bedappled mantle of William Goebel had hardly fallen from his recalcitrant shoulders before he became the sole attorney for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company in the capital of the State, the misrepresentation consisting, however, in my asserting that he was paid a large salary when he was not paid any salary at all. What does it matter whether he was employed on a salary or paid a series of fees or hired by the month? The thing I charged was that he has devoted his time and talents to those corporations, refusing to take any employment from anybody having conflicting interests, and that statement he does not and he dares not deny. I never said what his salary was. I never knew, and I never cared. That is immaterial. I accept his statement as absolutely true that two railroads paid him the sum of \$800—\$400 apiece perhaps—and for that measly sum he agreed never to represent the people in any case affecting these roads without their kind consent.

Goebel and Beckham.

Who does not recall that touching incident in the life of his great predecessor when he turned his back upon a king's ransom, when he refused to accept any retainer that he himself might name, for the performance of a similar service, and, gazing down upon the ragged urchins in the street below, turned to his tempter with the statement that will endear him to his kind for all time that they—the lowly and the helpless ones—were his clients and that no railroad system had yet earned gold enough to tempt him to desert them. Gaze on this picture, and on that!

Of the Governor sleeping upon the brow of the hill overlooking the city of Frankfort and think of his successor pleading some petty case below, willingly accepting an obscure, almost a menial place in the employ of the interests that betrayed him. The re-

semblance is striking. To paraphrase the language of the late Jim Blaine, "It is indeed the resemblance of a mountain to a mole hill, of Hyperion to a satyr, of a diamond to a dung-hill, of a roaring lion to a whining puppy."

Let us put two and two together. From 1900 to 1904 he approves iniquitous legislation which left the industries of the State bound and helpless in the clutch of a coterie of privileged interests. In 1906 there was a universal demand for remedial and progressive legislation which would, if enacted, have nullified or repealed the laws previously approved by Governor

Then he throws off the mask, steps boldly and defiantly into the arena for these very interests into whose service he is presently to enter and sternly interdicts any additional legislation, declaring the now archaic law of 1900 "ample to remedy any wrongs that may exist" and stigmatizing any legislator with the temerity to oppose him "as a demagogue who would seek to blackmail a railroad company" and "as a felon deserving of the severest punishment." When I call the country's attention to this remarkable coincidence and the subsequent cozy corner provided upon his retirement from office by those most benefitted by his inexplicable conduct, he admits approving the act, boastfully incorporates the shameless message in his opening address, confesses having the railroad's coin in his flank, but accuses me of "an utter disregard for the truth" because I did not fully explain that, having served the railroads for seven years gratis, he took the first job he could get his hands on at half price, "mea culpa, mea maxima culpa." I plead guilty. I have innocently, I assure him, led my hearers to believe that he was not so cheap a man as he has proved himself to be. In the future I shall be less severe upon my distinguished opponent and more caustic with the L. & N., for it has treated Goebel with inhumanity and Beckham with ingratitude.

Mr. Beckham says he accepted this

employment because "I had no means upon which to live and support my family." In other words, HE NEEDED THE MONEY. I never charged him with spending the money on anybody else's family. I do not care a rap how he spends his money. It was the way he got it that interests me. A man with a wife and children usually spends his money on his family, whether he earns it or steals it.

Speaks at Request of Tobacco Growers.

But Mr. Beckham charges that "with boisterous declamation and vehement gesticulation" I have strode about over the State delivering myself of "inflammatory and incendiary harangues to the tobacco growers." A charge of this kind, emanating from one who is now the beneficiary and has the active support of the meanest hirelings of their arch enemy and who did not hesitate to line up with Thomas Fortune Ryan, the Moloch of the American Tobacco Company, even against Bryan himself, need not be taken seriously. In this case I am rather amused at the absurdity of the charge than angered at its falsity.

I have campaigned five States at the request of the tobacco growers. I have spoken all over Kentucky, and these utterances speak for themselves. On November 6, 1907, I delivered an address at Springfield, Tenn., more than 20,000 copies of which were printed by the Planters' Protective Association and distributed in twenty counties throughout Western Kentucky. I said:

"I say to the freeborn farmers of Robertson county that there is one thing you must respect—that is the law. * * * While God's love saved the world, it is His law that moves it. * * * Destroy law and turn your backs upon the courts of justice and no man's property is his own; no woman's honor is sacred. Your safety by night and your independence by day are dependent upon the law. * * * I have no patience with mobs. * * * If you cannot win this fight in obedience to law, if you cannot win

except by banding together to do violence to some men, for God's sake go burn your own barns and tobacco and disband. * * * And were I an officer of the law and you did I'd hunt you down with the same fierce energy that I would prosecute a trust. You have no right to take the law in your own hands. The law is bigger and greater than you are."

In an address to 10,000 tobacco growers at Lexington on April 25, 1907, I discountenanced lawlessness in the strongest terms, declaring:

"The welfare not only of the tobacco growers, but the entire community, rests upon wholesome respect for the law."

On January 25, 1907, I wrote a letter, published in the Morganfield Sun, in which I said:

"As you probably know, I have at all times and under all circumstances unequivocally and strenuously opposed any resort to violence by the tobacco growers or anybody else."

This silly slander is as old as it is unfounded. It has been repeated time and again by the emissaries of the American Tobacco Company. Mr. Beckham, however, is the first Democrat even pretending to be interested in farmers' organizations who has had the temerity to father or repeat it.

I find that the tobacco growers' associations in Kentucky are justly inclined to resent so groundless a statement. They regard it, not without reason, as a reflection upon the men whose representative I was at the time these addresses were delivered, as is evidenced by the following letter signed by the officers of the Stemming District Association:

Henderson, Ky., March 23, 1914.
Hon. A. O. Stanley, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir—The Hon. J. C. W. Beckham in a speech delivered at Elizabethtown, Ky., on March 16th, charged that you, among other sins of commission and omission, had at divers times and places in the last few years in public addresses made to the tobacco growers in this section of Kentucky given utterance to violent and incendiary sentiments calculated to incite to deeds of lawlessness.

This very grave and serious charge made by Mr. Beckham touches not only yourself, Mr. Stanley, but as well is a serious reflection on all the organized co-operating tobacco growers in half a hundred counties of Southwestern Kentucky, for it is of universal knowledge in the First, Second and Third Congressional Districts of Kentucky, wherein have been delivered a majority of your tobacco speeches since 1905, that said speeches have been made at the urgent invitation of thousands of co-operating farmers, the members of the several tobacco associations fronting and opposing the merciless tobacco monopoly, oppressing and impoverishing the tobacco growers of every section of Kentucky since 1900-01-02. It follows, then, if your speeches were incendiary and calculated to incite to deeds of lawlessness the co-operating farmers, they merit the censure of all law-abiding citizens.

In simple justice to Mr. Stanley we, the undersigned, the main executive officers of the Stemming Tobacco Association since 1906, the year of its birth, deem it a simple duty to protest against the reckless and misleading statement of Mr. Beckham. The Stemming Association, with a membership of 100,000 residing in the counties of Henderson, Webster, Union and Crittenden, extended to you on numberless occasions invitations to address its members, and in response you, weighted down as you were by numerous public duties, invariably responded by accepting. And in your speeches, while truthfully and severely arraigning the tobacco monopoly, you were ever sincerely conservative in counseling a faithful obedience to State and Federal laws. Very sincerely, your friends,

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Gen'l Mgr.
N. G. THOMPSON, Secy.

JAMES N. BANKS, Pres. Agt. and Secy.

Accused of Prevarication.

Now as to Mr. Beckham's reiterated assertion that I am guilty of about fifty-seven varieties of prevarication. In support of this statement he pretends to quote my friend and colleague, the Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. It is amazing that Mr. Beckham complains of misrepresentation at the very time he was deliberately and consciously guilty of the most inexcusable character of cheap and deliberate deception.

"That a lie which is half a truth is of the blackest of lies.
That a lie which is all a lie may be met and fought with outright.
But a lie which is part a truth is a harder matter to fight."

The garbling of a statement in order to convey a meaning never intended is utterly indefensible. Fortunately, it is the kind of stupid deceit easily detected and exposed. In this instance there is ample proof that Mr. Beckham, having extracted a single sentence from a paragraph, deliberately intended to convey a palpably false impression. Mr. Underwood not only did not charge me with a lack of truth or candor, but explicitly disavowed any such purpose. See how a plain tale will put him down. I quote from the Congressional Record of April 30, 1913, page 698:

Mr. Stanley—* * * In Birmingham, Ala., they not only work foreign labor, but they work slave labor. They work convicts in the mines.

Mr. Underwood—I DO NOT DESIRE TO CONTRADICT THE GENTLEMAN, but I must do justice to my own constituency. I do not know where the gentleman got his information, but it is absolutely unwarranted by facts. Now, as to the gentleman's reference to their gathering men from the police courts, I want to say that he is mistaken in that, because that class of convicts are not worked in the mines. The class of convicts who are worked in the mines are State convicts.

Mr. Stanley—The difference is this: The State convicts are worked in the mines by the State; convicts from the jails, convicted of misdemeanors, are worked by the corporation itself. It has its own jail and its own guardians over them.

Mr. Underwood—Oh, no! The gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. Stanley—This statement is made by Mr. Harrison of the Sage Foundation.

Mr. Underwood—I cannot yield any further time, because I want to use it. I AM SATISFIED THE GENTLEMAN THINKS HE IS CORRECTLY INFORMED, but I know he is not, and I think he is doing my people an injustice.

Mr. Underwood in this very statement expressly disclaims any intention to question my veracity or in-

tegrity, stating that, though misinformed, I am sincere. With that statement literally staring him in the face on the same page and in the same column with the garbled sentence, he makes this groundless charge. In a letter of March 26, 1914, Mr. Underwood states:

Washington, March 26, 1914.

Mr. J. E. Moseley, Hopkinsville, Ky.:

My Dear Mr. Moseley—I am in receipt of your favor of the 23d inst., calling my attention to a controversy between Mr. Stanley and myself, as shown in the Congressional Record, page 698, in which I stated: "I do not know where the gentleman got his information, but it is absolutely unwarranted by facts." Mr. Stanley's reference was to certain matters in my home city of Birmingham, Ala., about which he was clearly misinformed, but I wish to assure you that in making the statement that I did I in no way intended to reflect on Mr. Stanley's truthfulness or integrity of statement. I have known Mr. Stanley for many years as a gentleman of high honor and unquestionable integrity. Very truly yours,

O. W. UNDERWOOD.

It was not necessary, however, for Mr. Underwood to have made any additional statement.

But was I indeed misinformed? Let the record speak for itself. I was discussing labor conditions existing in the mines of the steel corporation in Alabama, which I had investigated as chairman of the Steel Committee and described in its hearings (Vol. 4, pp. 2962-3).

Mr. Harrison of the Sage Foundation testified as follows:

Mr. Beall—Did the 1,500 represent the State and county convicts?

Mr. Harrison—Together, yes.

The Chairman (reading)—"Any person or persons who play or engage in the playing of baseball or football or tennis or golf on Sunday in any public place where people resort for such purposes is guilty of a misdemeanor and may be fined from \$20 to \$50."

Mr. Harrison—That is true.

The Chairman—It is against the law to walk on the right of way of a railroad.

Mr. Harrison—I understand that men have been arrested and sentenced to prison for doing that in the

past, but that the authorities have been a little more lenient in the last year or two because of one very unfortunate incident where a small boy or a young boy had been arrested for trespassing on the railroad track and sent up for fifty days, and he was sent to the mine. He knew nothing of mining and nothing of its dangers, and he got in the way of the car and had his leg cut off and was crippled for life for this very small offense. This has been, so I am told, more or less of a lesson, and they have been a little less strict in enforcing that law since.

Mr. Young—* * * But does the State of Alabama permit that?

The Chairman—Yes, sir, to its eternal shame it permits it. I do not care whether it is Alabama, Maine or Michigan, if I find oppression and wrong anywhere I will expose it. Crime and oppression have neither color nor locality so far as I am concerned.

The steel corporation admitted that these convicts were employed, just as I stated, on the floor of the house, and, worse than all that, the reason given by the steel corporation was that the free miners were members of the United Mine Workers of America, that, unable to import strike-breakers from the North, they utilized the scab convicts from the prisons of Birmingham. I felt that this condition deserved exposure and condemnation, and I exposed it and condemned it.

Kentucky has seldom produced a more accomplished, a more admirable and a more sensitively honorable gentleman than Robert Wickliffe Woolley, the present auditor of the treasury of the United States.

At my request Mr. Wooley went to Birmingham and made a personal investigation of the conditions existing there.

I am just in receipt of a letter which speaks for itself:

Robert Wickliffe Woolley's Letter.

Treasury Department,

Washington, March 23, 1914.

Hon. A. O. Stanley, House of Representatives:

Dear Mr. Stanley—Far be it from me to become involved in the contest which you and my esteemed relative and friend, Governor Beckham, are waging for the Democratic senatorial

nomination in Kentucky, but in justice to you I feel that it is necessary to clear up one or two points concerning which Mr. Beckham has either been misinformed or is laboring under an erroneous impression.

A few days ago I read in the Lexington Herald a report of his Elizabethtown speech, in which he quoted the Hon. Oscar Underwood to the effect that you had made a statement unwarranted by the facts. I recall the colloquy between you and the latter very well. Underwood was denying that the Steel Corporation employed convict labor in its mines. You gave as your authority a Mr. Harrison, an expert investigator in the employ of the Survey, who had testified before your committee concerning this very employment of convicts in the coal mines of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and the iniquitous manner in which the unfortunates were treated. What you should have done was to quote John G. Oakley, president of the Alabama State Board of Convicts, who testified before your committee on February 12, 1912, that not only was the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company employing at that very time county convicts in their mines, but that the president of the company, Mr. George Gordon Crawford, had made strenuous efforts to renew in November, 1911, the contract with the State of Alabama for State convicts then about to expire.

Of course, Mr. Underwood, for whom you and I both have the highest regard and esteem as a friend, was not fully informed when he undertook to challenge your statement on the floor of the House.

Acting under general directions from you, I investigated fully the Steel Corporation's operations at Birmingham and then went to Montgomery and inspected the contracts between the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and the State of Alabama.

Mr. Beckham seemed bent upon making light of the importance of the investigation of the Steel Corporation. I hardly think he would do so were he to talk to Louis D. Brandeis, who stated to me not more than a month ago that in exposing the relations between the industrial and the common carrier and the iniquities of the interlocking directorate the work of your committee had been of inestimable value; that as an ex-Kentuckian he was proud of the fact that a Kentuckian had directed such an inquiry. Furthermore, Judge J. M. Dickinson, ex-Secretary of War and at present special Assistant Attorney-

General of the United States in charge of the Government's suit to dissolve the Steel Corporation under the Sherman anti-trust law, has told me several times that but for this investigation that great suit would never have been brought. On one occasion he asked me to say to you that he would be very glad to state over his signature just how greatly he esteemed your work.

Recently I have read Professor Charles R. Van Hise's much-talked-of work, "Concentration and Control." It is only necessary to note how often he refers to the testimony given before your committee to realize how much of his information he secured from the hearings and report. Of course, Governor Beckham would have not made such statements had he been correctly informed.

You may make such use of this letter as may seem best to you. With kindest regards I am cordially,

R. W. WOOLLEY.

Beckham and Stanley at Platform Convention.

Mr. Beckham draws a parallel between his conduct and my own at the last so-called platform convention. I do not shrink from the comparison. I did not attend the convention at my home, nor did I directly or indirectly attempt to influence the vote of any man who did attend it.

When the question was raised in the county convention as to the propriety of instructing the delegates on the so-called county unit plank, the wets, led by an excellent gentleman, my most relentless political adversary, carried the day for the wets, and the delegates were bound hand and foot by ironclad instructions to vote against the county unit plank. This gentleman is now an avowed and tireless advocate for Mr. Beckham's cause.

I attended the session of that convention at Louisville but a few hours. As an act of courtesy my friends and neighbors in that delegation on several occasions delegated me to cast its vote, and I, of course, followed the instructions by which I was bound and for which I was in no way responsible, directly or indirectly, and this is how, as Mr. Beckham says, I happened to "boastfully cast the votes

of Henderson county against the county unit plank."

How he can refer with such complacency to that convention is amazing to those who attended it. The Louisville Times of May 22, 1912, thus characterizes the methods by which he secured his seat in that body:

"As an evidence of what may be expected in the way of fairness and justice at the hands of the desperate and discredited Haley-Rhea-Beckham aggregation at the coming mass county conventions on May 25th, it is only necessary to refer as an object lesson to a former stunt "pulled off" by the gang, that stands out as the most disgraceful and shameless, trampling upon the rights of Democrats, that ever took place in this State. This was in the rape of between 600 and 800 Franklin county Democrats assembled to hold a convention on August 12th last year to select delegates to the State Democratic platform convention held in Louisville on August 15th. The chief beneficiary in this steal, which has no parallel in the history of Kentucky, was J. C. W. Beckham, who, profiting by the theft, had the effrontery to take a place on the committee on resolutions before the convention had a chance to decide upon his fake claim to a seat in the body."

Let him not attempt to deny the truth of this statement by villifying its author, for it is underwritten by the very convention he arrogantly and foolishly claims to have controlled.

The committee on credentials for some inexplicable reason did not unseat this fraudulent delegation, and then was witnessed in that body a scene which has no peer or parallel in the history of Democratic conventions in Kentucky. A delegate from the floor of the convention called up the minority report, and so general was the knowledge of the outrageous conduct of Mr. Beckham and his henchmen, as graphically described in the Louisville Times, that the convention by a decided majority repudiated the report of the committee on credentials, and, in anger and disgust, was preparing to literally spew Mr. Beckham and his crooked allies

out of its mouth. Then it was that so-called "followers of the saloon interests and Mr. Stanley," for the sake of party harmony and in very pity for the despicable plight in which Mr. Beckham found himself, came to his assistance. Then it was that Bob Franklin, Ben Marshall, myself and others rushed to the stage and earnestly pleaded with the outraged delegates not to kick the man down the stairs, who at this time would assume to have been their idol and their hero.

McCreary Puts County Unit Plank In Platform.

The very men who put the county unit plank in the Democratic platform, like the real leaders of the temperance cause in the Kentucky Legislature, have eternally branded the hypocritical leadership of Mr. Beckham as an imposture and a sham.

That plank was written in the platform because a majority of the delegates felt that the candidate's opinions and the party's utterance should be in full accord, and, Governor McCaerry having insisted that it should be included in the report of the committee on resolution, his wishes in the matter were respected and obeyed. Mr. Beckham's self-lauded harangue before that body, "like flowers that bloom in the spring, had nothing to do with the thing at all."

Mr. Beckham's statement that I have never attempted to defend my position in that convention or that it ever needed a defense is, in the words of Oscar Underwood, "absolutely unwarranted by facts," and I never said anything that would warrant anybody with a modicum of intelligence in making such an assertion.

I have always believed in local option, and I have never hesitated to say so. Every community should have the right to decide whether alcoholic liquors should be vended in it or not, and when the licensed sale has been prohibited I unhesitatingly approve the rigorous enforcement of the law against those petty miscre-

ants known as bootleggers and blind tigers.

Wilson Favors Local Option.

President Wilson has discussed this subject with such cogency and frankness that I am willing to unhesitatingly and absolutely commend and accept every sentence and every syllable of that utterance as the exact and accurate expression of my views upon this vexed question:

My Dear Mr. Shannon—The question asked in your letter of April 27th about my attitude toward the important question of local option is, of course, a perfectly legitimate one, and you are entitled to a very frank answer. I would have replied sooner had I not been prevented by imperative public engagements. I have explained my views to you in private, but have of course no objection to your making them public.

I am in favor of local option. I am a thorough believer in local self-government and believe that every self-governing community which constitutes a social unit should have the right to control the matter of regulation or of the withholding of license.

But the questions involved are social and moral, not political, and are not susceptible of being made parts of a party program. Whenever they have been made the subject-matter of party contests they have cut the lines of party organization and party action athwart, to the utter confusion of political action in every other field. They have thrown every other question, however important, into the background and have made constructive party action impossible for long years together.

So far as I am concerned, therefore, I can never consent to have the question of local option made an issue between political parties in this State. My judgment is very clear in this matter. I do not believe that party programs are of the highest consequence to the political life of the State and of the nation ought to be thrust on one side and hopelessly embarrassed for long periods together by making a political issue of a great question which is essentially non-political, non-partisan, moral and social in its nature. Very sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

August 12, 1912.

Did Not Dodge Vote on Webb Bill.

I am accused of "first dodging and then running afoul of the Webb bill."

Mr. Beckham is either lacking in candor or is absolutely ignorant of the history of that bill. Before it was reported Mr. Webb appeared before the rules committee, of which I was a member, and demanded its immediate consideration. It was publicly considered and discussed, and I then stated in detail my reasons for opposing this bill and upon a ye and nay roll call voted against it, which is today of public record, available to Mr. Beckham. I was among the first to vote against it and not the last, for Mr. Beckham's own account of these charges of cowardice and evasion are improbable and absurd. If I had already declared the county unit bill unconstitutional, if I had boastfully voted in favor of the liquor interests at Louisville, what had I to lose or to fear by voting against the Webb-Kenyon bill?

Have Supported Temperance Legislation.

In nearly twelve years of service in the Federal Congress I have supported all measures demanded by the temperance people. I voted against the army canteen and against C. O. D. shipments of whiskey. Mr. Beckham talks about his fight imposing a tax of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents a gallon upon rectified whisky.

In 1906 I introduced an amendment to the pure food act, forbidding the manufacture of rectified whiskey without branding it as such, and spoke in favor of that amendment. When Mr. Beckham imposes a little tax of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents a gallon he is a hero, and when I attempt to abolish the business I am a serf and a tool. My whole life as a public servant stamps as utterly false the charge that I voted against the Webb bill from fear of the liquor interests. You have before you the same proof that Clay was a slave to the abolitionists, that Benton was a traitor to the people of Missouri and that Davis was the secret emissary of the North, that is here offered as proof of my subservience to the whiskey trust.

On June 8, 1836, there was introduced in the Twenty-fourth Congress

a resolution almost identical in character and purpose with the Webb-Kenyon bill. This resolution was intended to prevent the shipment of abolition literature into the slave States. At that time it was unlawful to sell or expose for sale any book or pamphlet attacking the institution of chattel slavery, the only difference between these two bills being that one was intended to prevent the shipment of objectionable literature into a State prohibiting its publication and the other was designed to prohibit the introduction of liquor into a State prohibiting its sale. Benton, Davis, Webster and Clay all refused to support the resolution on the ground that it was palpably unconstitutional. Mr. Beckham has the same right to charge Webster with prevarication, Benton with cowardice, Clay with subservience to the abolitionists of the North and Jefferson Davis with treason to the Southern States to whom he gave the best energies of his life and for whom he endured the cares of office, the perils of war and the pain and privations of imprisonment.

Justice Neil on Webb Bill.

Mr. Beckham says, "Of course it is constitutional, and no court of competent or final jurisdiction will ever decide it otherwise." The courts of many States have repeatedly declared this act unconstitutional or inoperative.

Just sixteen days before he blandly assured us that no court ever had or ever would question the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon bill, in the city of Nashville and in the prohibition State of Tennessee, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the commonwealth in the case of Walter O. Paler versus the Southern Express Company said:

"The general contention of the complainant may be thus summarized: That certain provisions of the act are void under the Constitution of the United States because they regulate interstate commerce; * * * THAT THE RECENT ACT OF CONGRESS KNOWN AS THE WEBB-KENYON ACT has no ap-

plication to the case and THAT IN ANY EVENT THAT ACT IS VOID.

"'We were,' says Justice Neil, 'UNABLE TO PERCEIVE ANY SOUND ANSWER TO THIS CONTENTION. Equally well established is the proposition that the right to send liquors from one State into another and the act of sending the same is interstate commerce, the regulation whereof has been committed by the Constitution of the United States to Congress, and hence that a State law which denies such a right or substantially interferes with or hampers the same is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.'"

Wilson's Cabinet on Webb Bill.

Does any man believe that Woodrow Wilson would take into his official family, would intrust with grave and responsible duties involving the security and honor of his party and his country, a cowardly and subservient tool of the liquor interests? Mr. Beckham has the same right to charge the President with packing his Cabinet with emissaries of the whisky trust as he has to charge me with being such an emissary. Three members of the Federal Congress who voted on this measure are now in the President's Cabinet, and out of the three two of them voted against it because they believed it to be unconstitutional. Hon. W. C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and Hon. A. S. Burlison, now Postmaster-General of the United States, voted just as I did, when I did and for the same reason that actuated me.

Webb Bill Unconstitutional.

The sage of Monticello, with the audacity of genius, turned his back upon all the precedents and fine-spun

fallacies of 4,000 years of civilization. He took a man, a simple citizen, endowed him with all power and authority, crowned him with a ballot, and the trembling monarchs of the world cowered before the towering creation of this mighty American.

This plan, original and sublime in its severe simplicity, crystallized into law, became the priceless legacy of succeeding generations, "the sheet anchor of our liberties," the Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution is the only enduring barrier to the ambition of rulers, the arrogance of courts, the excesses of popular assemblies swayed by the passions and prejudice of the hour. It is the sanctuary to which endangered liberty must flee, and the lawmaker, above all, is a sworn and solemnly ordained priest in that sacred temple. It cannot be endangered by bayonet thrust or cannon shot. It is preserved not by valor, but by obedience.

I shall never give my assent to any act which may desecrate or destroy this holy temple. I did not doubt, I did not suspect, I did not fear. I knew the unconstitutionality of that act.

I knew when casting that vote that I would be exposed to the tender mercies of shrewd demagogues, would be denounced as the abettor of lawlessness and debauch. But, for one, I was not prepared to commit perjury because it was popular. Not for all the honors and emolument of office will I endure the pitiless self-abasement, go out into the solitude of the night and gaze into my own timorous and shrinking soul, knowing full well that in order to hold office I have ceased to deserve it; in order to a little longer serve my country, I have basely betrayed it.



THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17th

MORNING SESSION.

- 10:00 "The Farm Woodlot and Marketing of Woodlot Products"
J. E. Barton, State Forester, Frankfort, Ky.
- 10:35 "Efficiency and Waste"
Dr. H. H. Cherry, President Western Normal, Bowling Green, Ky.
- 11:15 "Practical Problems of the Horse Breeder"
W. S. Anderson, Experiment Station, Lexington, Ky.
- Report of Committees

AFTERNOON SESSION.

- 2:00 Address on Good Roads
R. C. Terrell, State Commissioner Public Highways, Frankfort, Ky.
- 2:30 Address
Dr. S. F. Musselman, State Veterinarian, Frankfort, Ky.
- 3:00 "Grasses and Conservation of Soils"
J. A. English, Columbia, Ky.
- 3:30 Closing Remarks by the Commissioner of Agriculture
Mat. S. Cohen.

**Kentucky
State Farmers' Institute**

Program

AT FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

February 15, 16, 17, 1916

Eleventh Annual Meeting



STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

MAT S. COHEN, Chairman.
Jos. H. Kastle, ex officio member
V. J. Harris, First Appellate District
R. J. Bassett, Second Appellate District
T. L. Hornsby, Third Appellate District
J. Lewis Letterle, Fourth Appellate District
H. M. Froman, Fifth Appellate District
E. K. Renaker, Sixth Appellate District
Fred R. Blackburn, Seventh Appellate District

Officers of State Farmers' Institute
Starling L. Marshall, President, Henderson, Ky.
G. N. McGrew, 1st Vice President, Bayou, Ky.
H. C. Rice, 2nd Vice President, Fredonia, Ky.
H. G. Asbury, 3rd Vice President, Augusta, Ky.

Program of
STATE FARMERS' INSTITUTE

February 15, 16, 17, 1916

Court House Frankfort, Kentucky

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15th

MORNING SESSION.

- 10:00 Invocation
Rev. R. T. Noe, Pastor First Christian Church,
Frankfort, Ky.
- 10:10 Opening Remarks, President Institute,
Starling L. Marshall, Henderson, Ky.
- 10:20 Welcome on Behalf of the City
Mayor Joseph Rupert, Frankfort.
- 10:30 Response from State Board of Agriculture
E. K. Renaker, Berry, Ky.
- 10:40 Address by Commissioner of Agriculture
Mat S. Cohen, Frankfort, Ky.
- 11:00 "The Story of a Run Down Farm"
S. M. Jordan, Columbia, Mo. Pioneer County
Agent in Missouri.
- 11:50 Election of Officers—Appointment of Committees

AFTERNOON SESSION.

- 2:00 "The Maintenance of Soil Fertility"
C. E. Thorne, Director of Agr. Experiment Sta-
tion, Wooster, Ohio.
- 3:00 "What the County Agent is Doing to Organize the
Farmers"
Geoffrey Morgan, State Agent Farm Demonstra-
tion Work, Richmond, Ky.
- 3:45 "Conservation and Protection of Game, Fish and
Song and Insectivorous Birds"
Tommie W. Thomas, Bowling Green, Ky.

EVENING SESSION.

- 7:30 Address
Governor A. O. Stanley, Frankfort, Ky.
- 8:30 Address
J. W. Newman, Versailles, Ky.
- 9:00 Address and Moving Pictures
Col. L. M. Maus, Sec'y. Tuberculosis Commission,
Frankfort, Ky.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16th

MORNING SESSION.

- 10:00 "Sanitary Measures in the Prevention and Eradica-
tion of Communicable Diseases"
Dr. A. J. Payne, with U. S. Bureau of Animal
Industry, Louisville, Ky.
- 10:15 Address
W. D. Nichols, Experiment Station, Lexington,
Kentucky.
- 10:40 "The Things That Are and The Things That Are
To Be"
J. G. Crabbe, President Eastern Normal, Rich-
mond, Ky.
- 11:15 "Advancing Dairying in Kentucky"
Hugh G. VanPelt, Waterloo, Iowa.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

- 2:00 "The Present Status and the Outlook for Fruit
Growers in Kentucky"
J. H. Carmody, Agr. Experiment Station, Lexing-
ton, Ky.
- 2:45 "Home Making"
Mrs. Addie F. Howie, Milwaukee, Wis.
- 3:15 "The Dual Purpose of Girls' Clubs"
Mrs. Helen B. Wolcott, State Agent Home
Demonstration Work in Ky., Lexington, Ky.

EVENING SESSION.

- 7:30 Address
M. O. Hughes, District Agent Farm Demonstra-
tion Work, Bowling Green, Ky.
- 8:30 "Economics of Road Building" (Address and Mov-
ing Pictures)
R. E. Toms, U. S. Senior Highway Engineer,
Washington, D. C.
- 9:00 Moving Pictures, Strawberry Film
Moving Pictures, Poultry Film

[June 13, 1919]

[PUBLIC—No. 325—65TH CONGRESS.]

[H. R. 11984.]

An Act To provide for the fourteenth and subsequent decennial censuses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a census of the population, agriculture, manufactures, forestry and forest products, and mines and quarries of the United States shall be taken by the Director of the Census in the year nineteen hundred and twenty and every ten years thereafter. The census herein provided for shall include each State, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. A census of Guam and Samoa shall be taken in the same year by the respective governors of said islands and a census of the Panama Canal Zone by the governor of the Canal Zone in accordance with plans prescribed or approved by the Director of the Census.

SEC. 2. That the period of three years beginning the first day of July next preceding the census provided for in section one of this Act shall be known as the decennial census period, and the reports upon the inquiries provided for in said section shall be completed and published within such period.

SEC. 3. That during the decennial census period, and no longer, there may be employed in the Census Office, in addition to the force provided for by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation Act for the fiscal year immediately preceding the decennial census period, an assistant director, who shall be an experienced practical statistician; a chief statistician, who shall be a person of known and tried experience in statistical work; a disbursing clerk; an appointment clerk; a private secretary to the director; four stenographers; eight expert chiefs of division; and ten statistical experts. The assistant director shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The chief statistician, the disbursing clerk, the appointment clerk, the chiefs of divisions, and the private secretary to the director shall be appointed without examination by the Secretary of Commerce upon the recommendation of the Director of the Census. The statistical experts and the stenographers shall be appointed in conformity with the civil service Act and rules: *Provided,* That whenever practicable women and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors shall be employed in the positions herein provided for.

SEC. 4. That the assistant director shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Director of the Census. In the absence of the director, the assistant director shall serve as director, and in the absence of the director and assistant director, the chief clerk shall serve as director.

The appointment clerk shall perform the duties assigned him by the Director of the Census. The disbursing clerk of the Census Office shall, at the beginning of the decennial census period, give bond to the Secretary of the Treasury in the sum of \$100,000, surety to be approved by the Solicitor of the Treasury, which bond shall be con-

ditioned that the said officer shall render, quarter yearly, a true and faithful account to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury of all moneys and properties which shall be received by him by virtue of his office during the said decennial census period. Such bond shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be by him put in suit upon any breach of the conditions thereof.

SEC. 5. That during the decennial census period the annual compensation of the officials of the Census Office shall be as follows: The Director of the Census, \$7,500; the assistant director, \$5,000; the chief clerk and three chief statisticians for the divisions of population, manufactures, and agriculture, respectively, \$4,000 each; three other chief statisticians for the divisions of vital statistics and statistics of cities, and the chief statistician provided for in section three of this Act, \$3,600 each; the geographer, \$3,000; the disbursing clerk, \$3,000; the appointment clerk, \$2,750; the chiefs of division, \$2,500 each; the private secretary to the director, \$2,250; the statistical experts, \$2,000 each; and the stenographers provided for in section three of this Act, \$1,800 each.

SEC. 6. That in addition to the force hereinbefore provided for and to that authorized by the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation Act for the fiscal year immediately preceding the decennial census period, there may be employed in the Census Office during the decennial census period, and no longer, as many clerks with salaries at the rates of \$1,800, \$1,680, \$1,560, \$1,440, \$1,380, \$1,320, \$1,260, \$1,200, \$1,140, \$1,080, \$1,020, \$960, and \$900; one engineer at \$1,200; and two photostat operators, at \$1,200 each; as many skilled laborers, with salaries at the rate of not less than \$720 nor more than \$1,000 per annum; and as many messengers, assistant messengers, messenger boys, watchmen, unskilled laborers, and charwomen as may be found necessary for the proper and prompt performance of the duties herein required; these additional clerks and employees to be appointed by the Director of the Census: *Provided*, That the total number of such additional clerks with salaries at the rate of \$1,440 or more per annum shall at no time exceed one hundred and fifty: *Provided further*, That employees engaged in the compilation or tabulation of statistics by the use of mechanical devices may be compensated on a piece-price basis to be fixed by the director: *Provided*, That hereafter in making appointments to clerical and other positions in the executive departments and in independent governmental establishments preference shall be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, and widows of such, if they are qualified to hold such positions.

SEC. 7. That the additional clerks and other employees provided for by section six shall be subject to such special test examinations as the Director of the Census may prescribe, subject to the approval of the United States Civil Service Commission, these examinations to be conducted by the United States Civil Service Commission, to be open to all applicants without regard to political party affiliations, and to be held at such places in each State as may be designated by the Civil Service Commission. Certifications shall be made by the Civil Service Commission upon request of the Director of the Census from the eligible registers so established, in conformity with the law of apportionment as now provided for the classified service, and selections therefrom shall be made by the Director of the Census, in the order of rating: *Provided*, That the requirement as to conformity

with the law of apportionment shall not apply to messenger boys, unskilled laborers, and charwomen: *Provided further*, That hereafter all examinations of applicants for positions in the Government service, from any State or Territory, shall be had in the State or Territory in which such applicant resides, and no person shall be eligible for such examination or appointment unless he or she shall have been actually domiciled in such State or Territory for at least one year previous to such examination: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Commission shall hold examinations of applicants temporarily absent from the places of their legal residence or domicile in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in the United States where examinations are usually held, upon proof satisfactory to the commission that such applicants are bona fide residents of the States or Territories in which such applicants claim to have legal residence or domicile: *Provided further*, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to abridge the existing law of apportionment or change the requirements of existing law as to legal residence or domicile of such applicants: *And provided further*, That no person afflicted with tuberculosis shall be appointed and that each applicant for appointment shall accompany his or her application with a certificate of health from some reputable physician: *And provided further*, That in no instance shall more than one person be appointed from the same family: *And provided further*, That when the exigencies of the service require, the director may appoint for temporary employment not exceeding six months' duration from the aforesaid list of eligibles those who, by reason of residence or other conditions, are immediately available; and may also appoint for not exceeding six months' duration persons having had previous experience in operating mechanical appliances in census work whose efficiency records in operating such appliances are satisfactory to him, and may accept such records in lieu of the civil-service examination: *And provided further*, That employees in other branches of the departmental classified service who have had previous experience in census work may be transferred without examination to the Census Office to serve during the whole or a part of the decennial census period, and at the end of such service the employees so transferred shall be eligible to appointment to positions in any department held by them at date of transfer to the Census Office without examination, but no employee so transferred shall within one year after such transfer receive higher salary than he is receiving at the time of the transfer: *And provided further*, That during the decennial census period and no longer the Director of the Census may fill vacancies in the permanent force of the Census Office by the promotion or transfer of clerks or other employees employed on the temporary force authorized by section six of this Act: *And provided further*, That at the expiration of the decennial census period the term of service of all employees so transferred and of all other temporary officers and employees appointed under the provisions of this Act shall terminate, and such officers and employees shall not be eligible to appointment or transfer into the classified service of the Government by virtue of their examination or appointment under this Act: *And provided further*, That in the selection of the additional clerks and employees provided for by section six the Director of the Census is authorized to use, so far as practicable, the reemployment registers established by Executive order of November twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and

eighteen, so far as the same applies to permanent appointments by competition.

SEC. 8. That the Fourteenth Census shall be restricted to inquiries relating to population, to agriculture, to manufactures, to forestry and forest products, and to mines and quarries. The schedules relating to population shall include for each inhabitant the name, place of abode, relationship to head of family, color, sex, age, conjugal condition, place of birth, place of birth of parents, nationality or mother tongue of all persons born in foreign countries, nationality or mother tongue of parents of foreign birth, number of years in the United States, citizenship, occupation, whether or not employer or employee, whether or not engaged in agriculture, school attendance, literacy, tenure of home and the encumbrance thereon, and the name and address of each blind or deaf and dumb person.

The schedules relating to agriculture shall include name, color, sex, and country of birth of occupant of each farm, tenure, acreage of farm, acreage of woodland, value of farm and improvements, and the encumbrance thereon, value of farm implements, number of live stock on farms, ranges, and elsewhere, and the acreage of crops and the quantities of crops and other farm products for the year ending December thirty-first next preceding the enumeration. Inquiries shall be made as to the quantity of land reclaimed by irrigation and drainage and the crops produced; also as to the location and character of irrigation and drainage enterprises, and the capital invested in such enterprises.

The schedules of inquiries relating to manufactures, to forestry and forest products, and to mines and quarries shall include the name and location of each establishment; character of organization, whether individual, corporate, or other form; character of business or kind of goods manufactured; amount of capital actually invested; number of proprietors, firm members, copartners and officers, and the amount of their salaries; number of employees and the amount of their wages; quantity and cost of materials used in manufactures; principal miscellaneous expenses; quantity and value of products; time in operation during the year; character and quantity of power used; and character and number of machines employed.

The census of manufactures, of forestry and forest products, and of mines and quarries shall relate to the year ending December thirty-first, next preceding the enumeration of population, and shall be confined to manufacturing establishments and mines and quarries which were in active operation during all or a portion of that year. The census of manufactures shall furthermore be confined to manufacturing establishments conducted under what is known as the factory system, exclusive of the so-called neighborhood, household, and hand industries.

Whenever he shall deem it expedient, the Director of the Census may charge the collection of these statistics upon special agents or upon detailed employees, to be employed without respect to locality.

The number, form, and subdivision of inquiries provided for in section eight shall be determined by the Director of the Census.

SEC. 9. That the Director of the Census shall, at least six months prior to the date fixed for commencing the enumeration at the fourteenth and each succeeding decennial census, designate the number, whether one or more, of supervisors of census for each State, the

District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, and shall define the districts within which they are to act; except that the Director of the Census, in his discretion, need not designate supervisors for Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, but in lieu thereof may employ special agents as hereinafter provided. The supervisors shall be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce upon the recommendation of the Director of the Census: *Provided*, That the whole number of supervisors shall not exceed four hundred: *Provided further*, That so far as practicable and desirable the boundaries of the supervisors' districts shall conform to the boundaries of the congressional districts: *And provided further*, That if in any supervisor's district the supervisor has not been appointed and qualified ninety days preceding the date fixed for the commencement of the enumeration, or if any vacancy shall occur thereafter, either through death, removal, or resignation of a supervisor, or from any other cause, the Director of the Census may appoint a temporary supervisor or detail an employee of the Census Office to act as supervisor for that district.

SEC. 10. That each supervisor of census shall be charged with the performance within his own district of the following duties: To consult with the Director of Census in regard to the division of his district into subdivisions most convenient for the purpose of the enumeration, which subdivisions or enumeration districts shall be defined and the boundaries thereof fixed by the Director of the Census; to designate to the director suitable persons and with his consent to employ such persons as enumerators, one or more for each subdivision; to communicate to enumerators the necessary instructions and directions relating to their duties; to examine and scrutinize the returns of the enumerators, and in the event of discrepancies or deficiencies appearing in any of the said returns, to use all diligence in causing the same to be corrected or supplied; to forward the completed returns of the enumerators to the director at such time and in such manner as shall be prescribed, and to make up and forward to the director the accounts of each enumerator in his district for service rendered, which accounts shall be duly certified to by the enumerator, and the same shall be certified as true and correct if so found by the supervisor, and said accounts so certified shall be accepted and paid by the director. The duties imposed upon the supervisor by this Act shall be performed in any and all particulars in accordance with the orders and instructions of the Director of the Census.

SEC. 11. That each supervisor of the census shall, upon the completion of his duties to the satisfaction of the Director of the Census, receive the sum of \$1,500, and in addition thereto \$1 for each thousand or major fraction of a thousand of population enumerated in his district, such sums to be in full compensation for all services rendered and expenses incurred by him: *Provided*, That of the above-named compensation a sum not to exceed \$600, in the discretion of the Director of the Census, may be paid to any supervisor prior to the completion of his duties in one or more payments, as the Director of the Census may determine: *Provided further*, That in emergencies arising in connection with the work of preparation for or during the progress of the enumeration in his district, or in connection with the reenumeration of any subdivision, a supervisor may, in the discretion

of the Director of the Census, be allowed actual and necessary traveling expenses and an allowance in lieu of subsistence not exceeding \$4 per day during his necessary absence from his usual place of residence: *And provided further*, That an appropriate allowance to supervisors for clerk hire may be made when deemed necessary by the Director of the Census.

SEC. 12. That each enumerator shall be charged with the collection in his subdivision of the facts and statistics required by the population and agricultural schedules and such other schedules as the Director of the Census may determine shall be used by him in connection with the census, as provided in section eight of this Act. It shall be the duty of each enumerator to visit personally each dwelling house in his subdivision, and each family therein, and each individual living out of a family in any place of abode, and by inquiry made of the head of each family, or of the member thereof deemed most competent and trustworthy, or of such individual living out of a family, to obtain each and every item of information and all particulars required by this Act, as of date January first of the year in which the enumeration shall be made; and in case no person shall be found at the usual place of abode of such family, or individual living out of a family, competent to answer the inquiries made in compliance with the requirements of this Act, then it shall be lawful for the enumerator to obtain the required information as nearly as may be practicable from the family or families or person or persons living nearest to such place of abode who may be competent to answer such inquiries. It shall be the duty also of each enumerator to forward the original schedules, properly filled out and duly certified, to the supervisor of his district as his returns under the provisions of this Act; and in the event of discrepancies or deficiencies being discovered in these schedules he shall use all diligence in correcting or supplying the same. In case an enumeration district embraces all or any part of any incorporated borough, village, town, or city, and also other territory not included within the limits of such incorporated borough, village, town, or city, it shall be the duty of the enumerator to clearly and plainly distinguish and separate, upon the population schedules, the inhabitants of such borough, village, town, or city from the inhabitants of the territory not included therein. No enumerator shall be deemed qualified to enter upon his duties until he has received from the supervisor of the district to which he belongs a commission, signed by the supervisor, authorizing him to perform the duties of enumerator, and setting forth the boundaries of the subdivision within which such duties are to be performed.

SEC. 13. That the territory assigned to each supervisor shall be divided into as many enumeration districts as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, and, in the discretion of the Director of the Census, two or more enumeration districts may be given to one enumerator, and the boundaries of all the enumeration districts shall be clearly described by civil divisions, rivers, roads, public surveys, or other easily distinguishable lines: *Provided*, That enumerators may be assigned for the special enumeration of institutions, when desirable, without reference to the number of inmates.

SEC. 14. That any supervisor of census may, with the approval of the Director of the Census, remove any enumerator in his district and fill the vacancy thus caused or otherwise occurring. Whenever

it shall appear that any portion of the census provided for in this Act has been negligently or improperly taken, and is by reason thereof incomplete or erroneous, the Director of the Census may cause such incomplete and unsatisfactory enumeration and census to be amended or made anew.

SEC. 15. That the Director of the Census may authorize and direct supervisors of census to employ interpreters to assist the enumerators of their respective districts in the enumeration of persons not speaking the English language, but no authorizations shall be given for such employment in any district until due and proper effort has been made to employ an enumerator who can speak the language or languages for which the services of an interpreter would otherwise be required. It shall be the duty of such interpreters to accompany the enumerators and faithfully translate the latter's inquiries and the replies thereto, but in no case shall any such interpreter perform the duties of the enumerator unless commissioned as such by the Director of the Census. The compensation of such interpreters shall be fixed by the Director of the Census in advance, and shall not exceed \$5 per day for each day actually and necessarily employed.

SEC. 16. That the compensation of enumerators shall be determined by the Director of the Census as follows: In subdivisions where he shall deem such remuneration sufficient, an allowance of not less than 2 nor more than 4 cents for each inhabitant; not less than 20 nor more than 30 cents for each establishment of productive industry reported; not less than 20 nor more than 30 cents for each farm reported; not less than 20 nor more than 50 cents for each irrigation or drainage enterprise reported; and 10 cents for each barn and inclosure containing live stock not on farms. In other subdivisions the Director of the Census may fix a mixed rate of not less than \$1 nor more than \$2 per day and, in addition, an allowance of not less than 1 nor more than 3 cents for each inhabitant enumerated, and not less than 15 nor more than 20 cents for each farm and each establishment of productive industry reported. In other subdivisions per diem rates shall be fixed by the director according to the difficulty of enumeration, having special reference to the regions to be canvassed and the sparsity of settlement or other considerations pertinent thereto. The compensation allowed to an enumerator in any such district shall not be less than \$3 nor more than \$6 per day of eight hours' actual field work, and no payment shall be made for time in excess of eight hours for any one day. The subdivisions or enumeration districts to which the several rates of compensation shall apply shall be designated by the Director of the Census at least two weeks in advance of the enumeration. No claim for mileage or traveling expenses shall be allowed any enumerator in either class of subdivisions, except in extreme cases, and then only when authority has been previously granted by the Director of the Census; and the decision of the director as to the amount due any enumerator shall be final: *Provided*, That within the limits of continental United States each supervisor to be appointed or selected under this Act shall be an actual resident of the district, and each enumerator to be appointed or selected under this Act shall, so far as practicable, be an actual resident of the subdivision within which his duties are to be performed; but an enumerator may be appointed if he be an actual resident of the city, township, or other civil division of which the subdivision in which his duties are to be performed is a part.

SEC. 17. That in the event of the death of any supervisor or enumerator after his appointment and entrance on his duties, the Director of the Census is authorized to pay to the widow or legal representative of such supervisor or enumerator such sum as he may deem just and fair for the services rendered by such supervisor or enumerator.

SEC. 18. That special agents may be appointed by the Director of the Census to carry out the provisions of this Act and of the Act to provide for a permanent Census Office, approved March sixth, nineteen hundred and two, and Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto; and such special agents shall perform such duties in connection with the enforcement of said Acts as may be required of them by the Director of the Census. The special agents thus appointed shall receive compensation at rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census, such compensation, however, not to exceed \$6 per diem except as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That during the decennial census period the Director of the Census may fix the compensation of not to exceed twenty-five special agents, who shall be persons of known and tried experience in statistical work, at an amount not to exceed \$10 per diem: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Census may, in his discretion, fix the compensation of special agents on a piece-price basis without limitation as to the amount earned per diem: *And provided further*, That the special agents appointed under this section shall be entitled to necessary traveling expenses and an allowance in lieu of subsistence not to exceed \$4 per diem during necessary absence from their usual places of residence; but no pay or allowance in lieu of subsistence shall be allowed special agents when employed in the Census Office on other than the special work committed to them, and no appointments of special agents shall be made for clerical work: *And provided further*, That the Director of the Census shall have power, and is hereby authorized, to appoint special agents to assist the supervisors whenever he may deem it proper, in connection with the work of preparation for, or during the progress of, the enumeration or in connection with the reenumeration of any district or a part thereof; or he may, in his discretion, employ for this purpose any of the permanent or temporary employees of the Census Office; and the special agents and employees of the Census Office so appointed or employed shall perform such duties in connection with the enforcement of this Act as may be required of them by the Director of the Census or by the supervisors of the districts to which they are assigned, and when engaged in the work of enumeration or reenumeration shall have like authority with and perform the same duties as the enumerators in respect to the subjects committed to them under this Act.

SEC. 19. That every supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, interpreter, special agent, or other employee shall take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation, to be prescribed by the Director of the Census. All appointees and employees provided for in this Act shall be appointed or employed and examined, if examination is required by this Act, solely with reference to their fitness to perform the duties required of them by the provisions of this Act and without reference to their political party affiliations.

SEC. 20. That the enumeration of the population required by section one of this Act shall be taken as of the first day of January,

and it shall be the duty of each enumerator to commence the enumeration of his district on the day following, unless the Director of the Census in his discretion shall defer the enumeration in said district by reason of climatic or other conditions which would materially interfere with the proper conduct of the work; but in any event it shall be the duty of each enumerator to prepare the returns hereinbefore required to be made and to forward the same to the supervisor of his district within thirty days from the commencement of the enumeration of his district: *Provided*, That in any city having two thousand five hundred inhabitants or more under the preceding census the enumeration of the population shall be completed within two weeks from the commencement thereof.

SEC. 21. That if any person shall receive or secure to himself any fee, reward, or compensation as a consideration for the appointment or employment of any person as supervisor, enumerator, or clerk, or other employee, or shall in any way receive or secure to himself any part of the compensation paid to any supervisor, enumerator, clerk, or other employee, he shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$3,000 and be imprisoned not more than five years.

SEC. 22. That any supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, interpreter, special agent, or other employee who, having taken and subscribed the oath of office required by this Act, shall, without justifiable cause, neglect or refuse to perform the duties enjoined on him by this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$500; or if he shall, without the authority of the Director of the Census, publish or communicate any information coming into his possession by reason of his employment under the provisions of this Act, or the Act to provide for a permanent Census Office or Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, he shall be guilty of a felony and shall upon conviction thereof be fined not to exceed \$1,000 or be imprisoned not to exceed two years, or both so fined and imprisoned in the discretion of the court; or if he shall willfully and knowingly swear or affirm falsely as to the truth of any statement required to be made or subscribed by him under oath by or under authority of this Act or of the Act to provide for a permanent Census Office or Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$2,000 or imprisoned not exceeding five years, or both; or if he shall willfully and knowingly make a false certificate or a fictitious return he shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction of either of the last-named offenses he shall be fined not exceeding \$2,000 or be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or both; or if any person who is or has been an enumerator shall knowingly or willfully furnish or cause to be furnished, directly or indirectly, to the Director of the Census or to any supervisor of the census any false statement or false information with reference to any inquiry for which he was authorized and required to collect information he shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$2,000 or be imprisoned not exceeding five years, or both.

SEC. 23. That it shall be the duty of all persons over eighteen years of age when requested by the Director of the Census, or by any supervisor, enumerator, or special agent, or other employee of the

Census Office, acting under the instructions of the said director, to answer correctly, to the best of their knowledge, all questions on the census schedules applying to themselves and to the families to which they belong or are related, and to the farm or farms of which they or their families are the occupants; and any person over eighteen years of age who, under the conditions hereinbefore stated, shall refuse or willfully neglect to answer any of these questions, or shall willfully give answers that are false, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$100.

And it is hereby made unlawful for any individual, committee, or other organization of any kind whatsoever, to offer or render to any supervisor, supervisor's clerk, enumerator, interpreter, special agent, or other officer or employee of the Census Office engaged in making an enumeration of population, either directly or indirectly, any suggestion, advice, or assistance of any kind, with the intent or purpose of causing an inaccurate enumeration of population to be made, either as to the number of persons resident in any district or community, or in any other respect; and any individual, or any officer or member of any committee or other organization of any kind whatsoever, who directly or indirectly offers or renders any such suggestion, advice, information, or assistance, with such unlawful intent or purpose, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$5,000.

And it shall be the duty of every owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent, or agent of a hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building, when requested by the Director of the Census, or by any supervisor, enumerator, special agent, or other employee of the Census Office, acting under the instructions of the said director, to furnish the names of the occupants of said hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building, and to give thereto free ingress and egress to any duly accredited representative of the Census Office, so as to permit of the collection of statistics for census purposes, including the proper and correct enumeration of all persons having their usual place of abode in said hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building; and any owner, proprietor, manager, superintendent, or agent of a hotel, apartment house, boarding or lodging house, tenement, or other building who shall refuse or willfully neglect to give such information or assistance under the conditions hereinbefore stated shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$500.

SEC. 24. That it shall be the duty of every owner, official, agent, person in charge, or assistant to the person in charge, of any company, business, institution, establishment, religious body, or organization of any nature whatsoever, to answer completely and correctly to the best of his knowledge all questions relating to his respective company, business, institution, establishment, religious body, or other organization, or to records or statistics in his official custody, contained on any census schedule prepared by the Director of the Census under the authority of this Act, or of the Act to provide for a permanent Census Office, approved March sixth, nineteen hundred and two, or of Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto; and any person violating the provisions of this section by refusing or willfully neg-

lecting to answer any of said questions, or by willfully giving answers that are false, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not exceeding \$10,000, or imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year, or both so fined and imprisoned.

SEC. 25. That the information furnished under the provisions of the next preceding section shall be used only for the statistical purposes for which it is supplied. No publication shall be made by the Census Office whereby the data furnished by any particular establishment can be identified, nor shall the Director of the Census permit anyone other than the sworn employees of the Census Office to examine the individual reports.

SEC. 26. That all fines and penalties imposed by this Act may be enforced by indictment or information in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 27. That the Director of the Census may authorize the expenditure of necessary sums for the actual and necessary traveling expenses of the officers and employees of the Census Office, including an allowance in lieu of subsistence not exceeding \$4 per day during their necessary absence from the Census Office, or, instead of such an allowance, their actual subsistence expenses, not to exceed \$5 per day; and he may authorize the incidental, miscellaneous, and contingent expenses necessary for the carrying out of this Act, as herein provided, and not otherwise, including advertising in newspapers, the purchase of manuscripts, books of reference, and periodicals, the rental of sufficient quarters in the District of Columbia and elsewhere and the furnishing thereof, and expenditures necessary for compiling, printing, publishing, and distributing the results of the census, the purchase of necessary paper and other supplies, the purchase, rental, exchange, construction, and repair of mechanical appliances, the compensation of such permanent and temporary clerks as may be employed under the provisions of this Act and the Act establishing the permanent Census Office and Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, and all other expenses incurred under authority conveyed in this Act.

SEC. 28. That the Director of the Census is hereby authorized to make requisition upon the Public Printer for such printing as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act, to wit: Blanks, schedules, circulars, pamphlets, envelopes, work sheets, and other items of miscellaneous printing; that he is further authorized to have printed by the Public Printer, in such editions as the director may deem necessary, preliminary and other census bulletins, and final reports of the results of the several investigations authorized by this Act or by the Act to establish a permanent Census Office and Acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, and to publish and distribute said bulletins and reports.

SEC. 29. That all mail matter, of whatever class or weight, relating to the census and addressed to the Census Office, or to any official thereof, and indorsed "Official business, Census Office," shall be transmitted free of postage, and by registered mail if necessary, and so marked: *Provided*, That if any person shall make use of such indorsement to avoid the payment of postage or registry fee on his or her private letter, package, or other matter in the mail, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of \$300, to be prosecuted in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 30. That the Secretary of Commerce, whenever he may deem it advisable, on request of the Director of the Census, is hereby authorized to call upon any other department or office of the Government for information pertinent to the work herein provided for.

SEC. 31. That there shall be in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-five, and once every ten years thereafter, a census of agriculture and live stock, which shall show the acreage of farm land, the acreage of the principal crops, and the number and value of domestic animals on the farms and ranges of the country. The schedule employed in this census shall be prepared by the Director of the Census. Such census shall be taken as of the first day of January and shall relate to the preceding calendar year. The Director of the Census may appoint enumerators or special agents for the purpose of this census in accordance with the provisions of the permanent census Act.

SEC. 32. That the Director of the Census be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to collect and publish, for the years nineteen hundred and twenty-one, nineteen hundred and twenty-three, nineteen hundred and twenty-five, and nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, and for every tenth year after each of said years, statistics of the products of manufacturing industries; and the director is hereby authorized to prepare such schedules as in his judgment may be necessary.

SEC. 33. That the Director of the Census be, and he is hereby, authorized, at his discretion, upon the written request of the governor of any State or Territory or of a court of record, to furnish such governor or court of record with certified copies of so much of the population or agricultural returns as may be requested, upon the payment of the actual cost of making such copies and \$1 additional for certification; and that the Director of the Census is further authorized, in his discretion, to furnish to individuals such data from the population schedules as may be desired for genealogical or other proper purposes, upon payment of the actual cost of searching the records and \$1 for supplying a certificate; and that the Director of the Census is authorized to furnish transcripts of tables and other records and to prepare special statistical compilations for State or local officials, private concerns, or individuals upon the payment of the actual cost of such work: *Provided, however,* That in no case shall information furnished under the authority of this Act be used to the detriment of the person or persons to whom such information relates. All moneys hereafter received by the Bureau of the Census in payment for labor and materials used in furnishing transcripts of census records or special statistical compilations from such records shall be deposited to the credit of the appropriation for collecting statistics.

SEC. 34. That the Act establishing the permanent Census Office, approved March sixth, nineteen hundred and two, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, except as are herein amended, shall remain in full force. That the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses," approved July second, nineteen hundred and nine, and Acts amendatory thereof, and all other laws and parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 3, 1919.

[June 13, 1919]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census
Washington

PRELIMINARY CIRCULAR CONCERNING THE APPOINTMENT OF THE
FOURTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS FORCE.

1. Supervisors of Census.

The act providing for the Fourteenth and subsequent decennial censuses, which was approved on March 3, 1919, provides that the enumeration shall be made as of January 1, 1920. The Census Bureau now has under consideration the selection and appointment of not to exceed 400 supervisors who will have charge of the 90,000 enumerators. The law also provides that the supervisors shall be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce upon the recommendation of the Director of the Census, and that the boundaries of the supervisors' districts shall, so far as practicable and desirable, conform to those of the congressional districts. Under date of March 4, the Secretary of Commerce wrote the Director of the Census, in part, as follows:

"A test examination of which a record will be kept is to be required for appointment to the post of supervisor. In addition to this, a careful personal inquiry is to be made separately respecting the qualifications of each candidate. Of this inquiry, also, a record will be kept.

"In making appointments from those who shall have passed the test examination and the separate inquiry as to qualifications, preference is to be given to those candidates who have had executive, administrative, statistical or accounting experience and to those who have had charge of bodies of men as administrators, provided in all cases that men with the experience stated possess the other qualifications necessary.

"You will arrange to give notice to the above effect to every candidate applying for appointment and to his sponsors, and no candidates are to be selected for appointment who do not pass both the test examination and the personal inquiry."

The supervisors' duties will occupy their time for about seven months. Their compensation will be \$1500, plus \$1 for each thousand or major fraction of a thousand of population enumerated. The appointments will be made about July 1, 1919, and will be duly announced through the press. Applications for this position should be addressed to the Director of the Census, Washington, D. C.

2. Local Enumerators.

The law provides that the enumerators shall be selected by the supervisors of the respective districts, subject to the approval of the Director of the Census; and that each enumerator shall complete the work required in his district within thirty days from the commencement of the enumeration, except in cities having 2500 inhabitants or more, under the preceding census, in which places the enumeration must be completed within two weeks. The census requires as enumerators active, energetic persons of good address and thorough trustworthiness. They must have at least an ordinary education and be able to write plainly and with reasonable rapidity. The applicants will be given a practical test---consisting in the filling out of a sample schedule---to determine their fitness to perform the duties to be required of them in the event of appointment. The enumerators will

in most cases be paid on a per capita basis, the rates of compensation varying to meet conditions in different localities.

A person desiring employment as enumerator should defer filing his or her application until the appointment of the supervisor for the district in which employment is desired, and should then make application direct to him.

3. Interpreters.

A small number of interpreters will be employed to assist the enumerators of their respective districts in the enumeration of persons not speaking the English language, but no authorization will be given for such employment in any district until due and proper effort has been made to employ an enumerator who can speak the language or languages for which the services of an interpreter would otherwise be required. It will be the duty of the interpreters to accompany the enumerators and faithfully translate the latter's inquiries and the replies thereto, but in no case shall any such interpreter perform the duties of the enumerator unless commissioned as such by the Director of the Census.

A person desiring employment as interpreter should defer filing his or her application until the appointment of the supervisor for the district in which employment is desired, and should then make application direct to him.

4. Special Agents, Censuses of Manufactures and of Mines and Quarries.

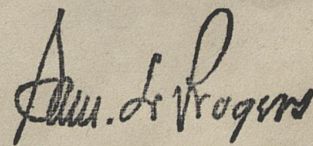
A census of manufactures and of mines and quarries will be taken for the year ending December 31, 1919. The special agents whose services will be required in connection with the collection of these statistics will not be appointed until the early part of 1920. The Bureau will later issue a circular with reference to these appointments.

5. The Temporary Clerical Force in Washington, D. C.

Persons desiring appointment to these positions (except those who have recently occupied competitive classified positions in the Federal service and whose names are now on the appropriate reemployment registers established by executive order of November 29, 1918) will be required to pass examinations which will be conducted throughout the country by the United States Civil Service Commission. Eligible registers will be established as a result of these examinations, and certifications will be made by the Civil Service Commission upon request of the Director of the Census. At the proper time the Civil Service Commission will announce the date and scope of the examinations. Until a person has been certified to the Census Bureau by the Commission (either from a register established as a result of the special Census examinations, or from an appropriate reemployment register) it is useless for him or her to apply to the Bureau for employment.

The requirement for clerks will be greatest during the spring and summer of 1920; no appointments whatever can be made prior to July 1, 1919, and but a comparatively small number will be made between that date and January 1, 1920.

March 21, 1919.


Director of the Census.

The Michigan Democrat

Bulletin—April 1919

*Published by the State Central Committee.
Headquarters, 305 Farwell Building, Detroit.*

THE REASON

To the Democratic Workers:

We are to work together in a common cause—each doing his part.

If we all lived in the same neighborhood our personal meetings would be the means of knowing each other better and would enable us to get one another's viewpoints on the things that ought to be done by us.

This personal contact doesn't exist.

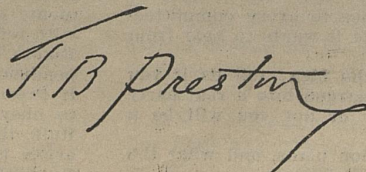
So we are going to reach one another through the means of this printed bulletin.

Because it is printed in no wise lessens the personal element—it is to be our way of talking to you about the great cause of Democracy—just the same as if you were in this office, or were in your home.

It is to make us stronger in the faith and to assist in our mutual planning for the future.

It is in that spirit we hope you will take it into your family and life.

Yours truly,



Chairman State Central Committee.

PARTY MUSTERING OFFICERS.

By A. R. Canfield, Secretary.

The smallest unit recognized by law in party organization in Michigan is the township or ward, and as representatives of such units the law permits the selection of one voter in each township or ward as a member of the county committee, or next unit of party organization. Therefore such member becomes the head of the party in such smaller unit, and a constituent part of the county unit. The several county units go to make up the state organization, and which body is offered in a manner provided by law, and altogether the several units thus constitute the directing body of the party's activities within the state.

To begin at the beginning.

Without the smallest unit representative, the county units are impossible, and

Without the county units

The state organization does not and cannot exist in a complete and truly representative capacity, hence

The whole machinery is incomplete up to the time each unit is complete within itself.

To build the party to a condition of effectiveness every election district in the state must be a recruiting area, and

The mustering officer in charge

is the member of the county committee from that particular area, which may be a township or ward.

He such mustering officer a man or woman, he or she must have a staff of lieutenants to do effective work, and in the township it should be at least one for each school district, or if in a ward it should be at least one for each voting precinct therein or other convenient subdivision.

You don't begin at the roof to build a house; neither can we build a democratic organization in Michigan by carrying on the construction work at state headquarters. It must begin within the smallest unit—the township or ward.

Every individual associated in this work, from the school district lieutenant to the state chairman, is an integral part of the organization, and has an individual responsibility.

To HELP the township and ward make this start is the mission and the ambition of the party headquarters in Detroit, and to make known such ambition and will-indeed is a reason for the publication of the Bulletin.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman Preston recently announced the appointment of the Executive Committee of the State Central Committee, which body is charged with directing the headquarters detail. The first meeting was held on the 11th inst.

The committee is made up of the following members of the state central committee:

Edward Eversdorf, of Hudson.

John W. Bailey, of Battle Creek.

Dr. Frank C. Jarvis, of Grand Rapids.

James H. Lynch, of Pontiac.

Mrs. Julia L. Haller, of Mt. Clemens.

Miss Marie B. Comstock, of Alpena.

Charles H. Bryan, of Detroit.

The chairman and secretary of the state central committee officiate in the same capacity with the executive committee.

WRITE HEADQUARTERS.

This issue of the Bulletin goes to every committee-man, or woman, in the state, and it wants to hear from every one of them.

Tell us what you think of the idea; tell us if you think the Bulletin should be enlarged into a real party newspaper, and if so, whether or not you will be a booster for such a newspaper.

Tell us about your organization plans, and what the possibilities are in your voting district.

ABOVE ALL, tell us whether you are FOR real 100 per cent. American democratic organization in every precinct in Michigan.

CONSULT YOUR COUNTY CHAIRMAN

Precinct committeemen in every county should have an early conference with their county chairman. He is in a position to help you start the work of organization, and to give valued pointers as to the initial work. He was selected to be the head of your county organization, and he has an interest in seeing to it that his county will not be one of the few left behind when the party machinery is almost completed.

And you, Mr. Chairman, go out of your way to have such conferences. Always remember that the women of your county are on an equality with the men, and they, too, must have something to say and something to do.

The slogan must be "Altogether," and all democrats and believers in a democratic Democracy have a voice in the work and the mission of the democratic party.

ARE YOU FOR IT?

Consideration is being given the establishment of a state democratic weekly newspaper of eight pages, brim full of current national and state matters of supreme interest to every voter and taxpayer. A page will be devoted to the duty of women in politics, and edited by one of the ablest women writers in the state.

If this publication is established it will be upon a plan guaranteeing permanency, and its policies will be those of the most advanced democratic thought, one hundred per cent. American, and especially will the people of Michigan be afforded through its columns light upon state affairs—something that every taxpayer has for years hoped for but never obtained.

A condition precedent to the inauguration of this publicity plan is the extent to which circulation can be guaranteed in advance, though payment will not be expected until the paper appears.

The democratic party of Michigan has no state paper, and while a daily would be preferable it is believed that through the co-operation of loyal democrats in every community a large circulation can be obtained for a weekly within a very short time.

Write the Bulletin, saying how many subscription pledges you feel you can obtain in your community at \$2.00 per year, payable when the first issue is received.

PROBABLY THE TRUTH.

Lieutenant Harry S. Steele, of Saginaw, with the 33rd regiment in the front lines at Archangel and decorated by the British for bravery, writes that the regiment badly needs reinforcements to "lick hell out of the bols."

Steele says it is not the men in the fighting line who are sending home the sob stories, but the alleged soldiers living in comfortable stone barracks. "The 33rd doesn't want to be pulled out of Russia by politics."

THE SENATE'S ATTITUDE.

In an especially patriotic and brilliant address delivered before a large gathering of Michigan democrats in Detroit on the evening of the 11th inst., Hon. Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the national committee, commented upon the attitude of certain members of the U. S. Senate toward President Wilson and the League of Nations as follows:

"It is said the covenant is vague. That argument has been advanced against all the great documents of history. The same assertion was made with reference to the Magna Charta, the Petition of Rights, the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. If President Wilson should suggest that we ought to obey the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule, there would be learned Senators who would argue that the doctrines are too vague to be understood and are certain to lead America into trouble. And I tremble to think what would happen to the Lord's Prayer if it were submitted to the Senate for ratification."

ONE HONEST ALIEN.

(Detroit Journal.)

"In this day of toppling thrones and shifting states, it might prove difficult for any European resident to tell just who his king or emperor may be from day to day, but it remained for an applicant for citizenship papers in the county building Tuesday to find a staple allegiance to tear himself away from. One alien in quest of naturalization documents turned in to Clerk F. R. Fulford a carefully written blank in which, answering the familiar question, he formally foreswore any further allegiance to "the Democratic party of the United States."

Most aliens and enemies of the United States, who disclaimed allegiance to the United States before or during the war, but who were holding down the jobs belonging to the real Americans at the front, were not friends of President Wilson or the democratic party, as their attitude and the vote revealed.

WOMEN'S DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE OF WAYNE COUNTY.

On Friday, April 4th, Mrs. George Bass, chairman of the Women's Auxiliary of the Democratic National Committee, visited Detroit and organized the Women's Democratic League of Wayne county, the meeting being held at the Hotel Statler. It proved most enthusiastic, and the following officers were elected:

Chairman—Mrs. George F. Key.
Secretary—Miss Geraldine Sheehan.
Treasurer—Mrs. Charles Davis.

The chair appointed the following heads of committees:

Executive—Mrs. Charles D. Williams.
Propaganda—Miss Claire Potter.

The League will meet at 135 Farmer St. at 2:45 p. m., on the first Friday of each month. Through such agencies as propaganda, speeches by prominent democrats at its meetings, auxiliary meetings, etc., the League will endeavor to educate the women voters of Wayne county in the principles of democracy. Our slogan is, "Ten thousand members by 1920."

GAROLYN H. KEY.

THE EIGHTY-FIFTH REFUSES TO BE "DELIVERED."

Prior to the return from overseas of but a few of the 85th Division, National Army, Michigan's \$176,000—plus Senator quickly aligned himself with Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., in a movement to capture and deliver the entire returning army to one political party and to sew it up to the policy of compulsory military training and the nomination of a soldier for president. Finely phrased patriotic utterances and utopian theories of a soldiers' paradise under their beneficent guidance were pictured, and the partisan press sang all sorts of hallelujahs over the scheme, but the boys are not even tasting the bait.

Arriving in New York and learning of the movement, the 85th is not only serving notice that they will not be tied to any party, will not advocate or stand for a soldier candidate for president, and they are unalterably opposed to compulsory military training except in universities and colleges.

SOLDIERS AND SENATORS

This letter speaks for itself and, we believe, says the Saturday Evening Post, for a majority of the men who fought the war:

March 13, 1919.

Hon. William Edgar Borah,
Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I attended the meeting at Boston which you recently addressed in opposition to the League of Nations. The full case was not presented at that meeting. Sailors and soldiers who attempted to speak were denied the opportunity.

A mere soldier, one among four millions, could not challenge a United States Senator; but as one so fortunate as to have been on the firing line when it was a question of the life or death of our nation, I ask permission to present at your meetings the case for the men who were willing to make and who did make the supreme sacrifice for a better world.

The American soldier fought with no selfish or sordid aim. He believed that something mighty worth while would follow his sacrifice. He believed an organization would follow which would make peace more secure. He knew little of the details of a League of Nations; but from his everyday life he could see the necessity of organization. He now believes that it is the business of a constructive statesman to say what that organization should be, and not merely to oppose the one suggested.

We have been too busy on the other side to know what has been going on politically at home. Possibly an appeal for party support was made where it should not have been made. Possibly the Senate was not given full consideration. We do not know. But we do know that the American soldiers have been dying for certain principles, and that these principles are too great to be discrediting the man who happens to uphold them; too great to be discredited for the purpose of discrediting any party.

Of course this letter is public.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) THOMAS G. CHAMBERLAIN,
Address: Hotel McAlpin, New York City.
Captain U. S. Army.

WOULD TAX FARM BONDS.

Representative McFadden, Republican, of Pennsylvania, a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee, is out with a proposal to tax the Federal Land Bank bonds and the joint stock land bank bonds, now exempted. As one editorial writer puts it, "this somewhat distinguished Republican Congressman proposes to take this slap at the farmers, under the pretext of hitting the wealthy bond owners; just as though the farmers had not already been slapped enough, or it was a crime for a man to be rich enough to be an investor in farm loan bonds."

Taxation of such bonds will simply mean a higher rate of interest for the farmers, and they will therefore pay the tax.

The way remains open for Michigan millionaires to buy their way into the United States Senate. Another one-party legislature has passed into history without demonstrating either the courage or the desire to enact laws which will prohibit such a reprehensible possibility.

No southeastern state and no western state is represented on the Republican "steering committee" of the next House of Representatives, says Congressman Longworth by way of criticism. Doesn't he know that the "best interests" of the Republican party are in Pennsylvania and certain parts of New England?

Napoleon's famous "Old Guard" said of itself that it died, but never surrendered. The Republican party's "Old Guard" may at times surrender, but the roster of the next Congress shows that it does not die.

Senator (?) Newberry, the Fifth Avenue "hero" of the late world war, is announced as the Michigan member of a self-constituted committee to organize the veterans into some sort of a "Legion." The senator's organization committee won't have to file a statement of expense in this instance, therefore his lieutenants may draw on his barrel to their heart's content, and without fear of prosecution.

Paul King, one of the Newberry managers in the recent senatorial campaign, has been appointed referee in bankruptcy. Being an expert in ascertaining the sources of revenue before estimating expenditures, referee King carries into his new position valuable knowledge.

The Bulletin announces with pardonable joy that Governor Sleeper is no longer 100 per cent. neutral. He declares unalterably for a public utilities commission, made up of such politicians as have earned a nice, soft job, to control the utilities of municipalities and without reference to the wishes of the people of such municipalities.

Suggest to your republican neighbor that he examine the state-tax column of his next tax receipt, and then ponder upon the question of whether one-party legislatures are really satisfactory investments.

So intense were the women voters in their determination to defeat the possible return of the saloon to Michigan that they gave little consideration to other features of the election. Now that the liquor question is settled the women are beginning to give serious study to other problems and to the promises and fulfillments of the parties, and the g. o. p. bosses are due for some startling surprises.

Michigan is about to embark upon the greatest road-building year in its history, and the federal appropriation, enacted by a democratic Congress made it possible.

The Ford Motor Co. was the only war-contract corporation of any note in the United States that did not call upon the Government to advance money to help it make money on such contracts, and at one time it had \$36,000,000 tied up in war work before it received one cent in return. Too, Mr. Ford turned back to the Government every dollar of his share of the profits, and the Ford Motor Co. is the only corporation in Michigan which is not protesting about the amount of its war taxes and damning the Wilson administration.

Mr. and Mrs. Voter, make a mental inventory of the men among your neighbors and see if you discover one who was pro-enemy or against American participation in the world war, who supported the President or indicated an intention of voting the democratic ticket.

To be a democrat it is absolutely essential that you are 100 per cent. American. If you cannot measure up to that standard, don't join. You would be lonesome.

Just so long as the city of Detroit permits the politicians to pick the legislative slates and send to Lansing an assortment of one-party thirdraters, it should take its legislative dose without a grimace. Seemingly the larger the city grows the less attention it pays to state legislative matters, notwithstanding its share of the state tax burden is constantly increasing.

The Bulletin will subscribe and pay in advance for the first Michigan daily newspaper that will tell the people exactly how that five million dollar state war fund was expended, and give the names and addresses of the beneficiaries.

The last republican state convention declared that the Newberry election expenditures were "perfectly legitimate." Sure. The convention was made up largely of men who were on the pay roll.

Republican women must not become insistent upon being named for state offices. The slate has always been prepared at least six years in advance, and the "boys" must not be disappointed. Nobody knows how many dark lantern jobs they have done in order to be slated in advance.

And there isn't a soul in Michigan crying about "Democratic hard times." How disappointing to the demagogues!

Every 100 per cent American should buy a Victory bond. Others will save their money to contribute to the campaign of vituperation against Woodrow Wilson and the democratic party.

Get ready for a renewal of Joe Fordney's high protection warble. The big interests have waited long, but they insist now, with Joe leading the Congressional tariff choir.

The legislature recently voted down a resolution endorsing the proposed League of Nations, and which was introduced following an address before that body by former President William Howard Taft. This exhibition of petty partisanship was made in the face of the fact that ninety out of every hundred people in Michigan are for the League, and which in purpose is to insure an enduring world peace. Why did the legislature refuse? For no other reason than that the leaders feared it might be construed as endorsing something Woodrow Wilson stood for.

Detroit, Flint, Pontiac, Lansing and Saginaw will benefit this year through the expenditure of more than \$30,000,000 in building operations and enlargement of manufacturing plants. This gigantic corporation does not seem to feel that the democratic party is a menace to the prosperity of the country.

The Victory, or last war loan is announced to be one and one-half billion dollars less than was predicted, and the rate of interest higher than upon any previous loan. Michigan will come through with her share promptly, and without any strain upon her business interests.

Address By

JOSEPH P. TUMULTY

Secretary to President Wilson

At

Democratic Mass Meeting

BETHESDA, MARYLAND

Thursday, October 28th, 1920

I COME to you tonight not to add anything to the Democratic argument, which is already complete and convincing, but merely to talk for a little while about the man who for eight stirring years has been the nation's leader, a man as strangely misunderstood by some and as violently misrepresented by others as any man in the whole history of American politics since the Great President Washington cried out, after years of malignant misrepresentation, that "he had never repented but once having slipped the moment of resigning his office, and that was every moment since; that by God he had rather be in his grave than in his present situation."

I have long wanted to tell the country of the manner of man this Woodrow Wilson really is, but have refrained because I knew that he himself would not have approved. He who shrinks from self-exploitation would resent exploitation by his friends. And so while he was a candidate for office, or appealing to the country to elect a congress that would support his policies, I have put a seal on my lips, hard as it has been to do so.

But circumstances have altered. Whoever is elected, Woodrow Wilson will pass from the stage on March 4th, and in accordance with the genius and character of a free Republic he, who has sat in the most exalted seat in the land, will step down and quietly take his place in the great company of private citizens. It, therefore, seems to me not improper that just before the curtain rises on the last act, I modestly step out from my obscurity in the wings, and tell the audience a few things about the leading actor in this great drama of the past

eight years, the stormiest and most pregnant period in all the history of the world.

I must ask you to indulge me this evening while I do what I have never done before, read my speech. Hitherto I have always been sure that God would be good to the Irish, that if I had thoughts in my head and convictions in my breast, words would rise to my lips when I rose to face my audience. An Irishman can always find something to say; his danger is that he may say too much. It is so tonight. Some things are too sacred to be talked of unrestrainedly in public, such as a man's love for his wife, such as his love for his chieftain when that chieftain is a Woodrow Wilson. It would not accord with the dignity of his character, or his own canons of good taste, that I should give voice to all I feel for him in love and admiration. And so to set a curb to my tongue and a due restraint on my emotions, I have for the first time in my political career written out what I wish to say, and I, therefore, read from the written page.

As for my credentials: I have known Woodrow Wilson for ten years in the intimate relationship of a private secretary. I may be presumed to know at least as much about him as the gentlemen who discourse volubly of him in Pullman smokers, on the golf links, and in the clubs, who assure you that all they say is fact, for they had it on the word of a friend of a friend who passed through Washington once and heard a man say that another man said, etc. etc.

It was in the autumn of 1910 that I suddenly realized that out of the cloisters of a college there

had emerged the leader for whom I and many like me of the younger generation of the politically ardent had been seeking in vain, a man who could put into words, simple words, but words aflame with truth, the things after which we had been vaguely groping, and a man who could, would, and did measure up his acts to his words.

We felt, passionately felt, that the American Government, national and state, was not functioning as the founders had intended it to function. As a member of the New Jersey Legislature, I had assisted in getting new laws on the statute books, laws intended to correct flagrant abuses, abuses known to all men, but cynically assumed to be inseparable from the American type of Government. Resentfully I felt that the fault was not with the type of government, but with distortions of it which the powerful, the interested, the sinister had been able to accomplish. But while we youngsters fumed and fretted and urged partial reforms, the great vested interests quietly kept on buying what they wanted, and we couldn't stop them.

Then from quiet, sheltered Princeton there came a professor who laid the axe at the root of the tree, who showed us that the cure consisted, not in elaborating more machinery, but in simplification, in tearing away accumulated and superfluous mechanism, in putting the people of New Jersey in direct and personal contact with the government of New Jersey. He insisted that the visible head of the state, the governor, must be the real head, that the people should hold him personally responsible. He promised the people of New

Jersey that if they should choose him for Governor he would be the leader of the State and return their government to them, which he did through the enactment of humane and progressive laws embodying four fundamental principles of self-government. Six months after his inauguration these principles had been enacted into law. New Jersey was awake. Suddenly the State became synonymous with enlightenment and liberation. During his campaign for Governor, very shortly after his nomination, I came to know him personally. Of course I was campaigning for him and our itineraries brought us together at Lakewood, New Jersey. After that I subsequently spoke from the same platform with him, came to know the man himself, quickly came to love him for his heart as I had admired him for his great brain.

It is impossible to tell you how proud I was when he invited me to become his private secretary in Trenton, or how solemnly gratified I was when, after he was elected President, he invited me to come to Washington as his private secretary.

On March 4th, I shall have completed ten years, two months, and four days of this intimate, official, personal association. The task has been arduous. I have acquired enemies. I have been through many trying experiences, but I have had my reward. I look on this seething caldron of politics and I see men torn asunder with malice and suspicion. I behold their striving and disappointments, and there comes over me a great serenity. Let the future bring what it will, I have had this supreme satisfaction, that for ten years I have been

tied up with the greatest man of the age, and the greatest force for public good in all the world of this present time.

Woodrow Wilson is a builder. His mind is constructive, and under his direction there was during his first term as President, the greatest record of constructive legislation in any four years of our country's history. I saw arise under his direction and leadership the establishment of the great Federal Reserve system, the Revision of the Tariff, the establishment of Rural Credits, enactment into law of non-partisan tariff commission, the encouragement of Pan-Americanism, the great reaches of Alaska opened up to commerce and development, the dollar-diplomacy destroyed, corrupt lobbies driven from the nation's Capital, the Federal Trade Commission created, Child Labor legislation enacted, the Parcel Post and Rural Free Delivery developed, Good Roads bill passed, Eight Hour laws adopted, the Smith-Lever Bill for improvement of agricultural conditions enacted into law, the Ware-House Act passed, Federal Employment Bureaus created, Workmen's Compensation Act put into force, and the greatest war in all history brought to a successful conclusion under his inspiring leadership.

I saw him firmly hold our nation in neutrality in most trying circumstances of world war. I know how his heart flamed against the outrages which Germany was committing, but he knew the responsibilities of his office and he knew, better than any one else, that the general mind of America was not prepared for war. He hoped even against hope that the United States might be able to serve the

cause of justice and democracy as a mediator between the contendents. At last came the direct challenge from Germany, the announcement, in direct violation of solemn pledges, of unrestricted sub-marine warfare.

On April 6th, 1917, President Wilson rode to the Capitol and read, amid wild cheers from the floor and galleries, the great war message, one of the immortal documents of history, which will continue to be read through the ages, read as long as the English language remains a living tongue. It will be read so long as men love liberty, have faith in justice, and respect human rights. On that fateful day I rode with him back from the Capitol to the White House, the echo of the applause still ringing in my ears. For awhile he sat silent and pale in the Cabinet room. At last he said: "Think what it was they were applauding. It means death for our young men. How strange it seems to applaud that."

My friends, that simple remark is one key to an understanding of Woodrow Wilson. All politicians pretend to hate and dread war, but Woodrow Wilson really hates and dreads it in all of the fibers of his human soul, hates it and dreads it because he has an imagination and a heart; an imagination which shows his sensitive perception, the anguish and the dying which war entails, a heart which yearns and aches over every dying soldier and bleeds afresh with each new-made wound.

When word came, back in 1913, that a German vessel, laden with munitions, was on its way to Mexico, President Wilson was in telephonic com-

munication with Secretaries Bryan and Daniels. After the situation had been stated over the telephone, the voice came back clear and firm: "Order Admiral Mayo to take Vera Cruz at once." I was on the telephone at the time and listened to the conversation that took place between the President and Secretaries Bryan and Daniels. Just before I cut off the connection I said a word to the President about the tragedy of it all. His voice responded, no longer clear but muffled, as when one chokes back a sob, "What do you think of it, Tumulty? It means death. It breaks my heart, but it must be done."

You will recall that some of our marines were killed at Vera Cruz. When the news came the President was abnormally quiet all day. He went about his business methodically, with his usual clear judgment and prompt decisions, but that night he sat silent for a long time. At last he said: "I cannot get it off my heart. It had to be done. It was right. Nothing else was possible, but I cannot forget that it was I who had to order those young men to their deaths."

When the bodies of the marines were subsequently brought to New York for burial, the President signified his intention of leaving Washington and riding in the funeral procession at the City of New York. Some disquieting rumors reached the Secret Service officers of an attack that might be made upon his life, and the President was urged to cancel his trip to New York. When it was found that his determination to go was irrevocable, it was suggested that he review the procession from a stand and not take

part in the march along the whole dangerous line of the parade. His answer was a curt refusal to comply with the suggestion. One undertook to argue with him, saying: "You will show all proper respect by appearing in the reviewing stand. The country cannot afford to lose its President." His reply was: "The country cannot afford to have a coward for President!" This was his brief and final answer. He rode in the procession.

Part of his dislike of war is rational. War seems to him archaic and an anomaly in modern civilization, which should long since have found more rational means of settling international controversies. Part of his aversion to war arises from his sheer humanity, his pity for suffering men, bereaved women and orphaned children. I have seen the great heart of Woodrow Wilson in action. In considering appeals for pardon, civil and military, he must uphold the law, but his heart aches when he has to confirm the death sentence. And because of his humanity and his imagination he makes all legitimate allowances for the infirmities of the flesh. Instances are too numerous for cataloguing them. Let one suffice, a privileged case that got a lot of notoriety in the newspapers, the case of the American sentries condemned to death by military law because they fell asleep at their posts. The offense was serious; the law definite and clearly applicable, that when a sentry falls asleep at his post, facing a dangerous enemy, the penalty is death. The President knew the gravity of the offense, but he also knew the simple human facts that lay behind the offense and that these lads, because of military emergency, had not slept for

days. Military law may be too rigid to take cognizance of these simple, human considerations, but the President can. This President did. He knew that great nature had asserted itself, that the exhausted lads, under its spell, were helpless. He commuted their sentences.

The very sternness of Woodrow Wilson is just the reverse side of his humane nature. He hates injustice with an implacable hatred. The essence of the German cause was injustice. The diplomatic history of Europe is a record of injustice to small and helpless nations. Nothing was more natural than that Woodrow Wilson should become the champion of the small nations. When the die was cast, when the challenge came from Germany to America, when the American popular mind was ready for war, Woodrow Wilson, the lover of peace (he once exclaimed at a critical period in the negotiations: "I have a passion for peace!") this same Woodrow Wilson became the most uncompromising advocate of the most stringent measures for conducting the war, thereby to hasten the end of the war, to bring Germany to the swiftest possible reckoning, to clear the way for a rearrangement of a concert of nations on a basis whereon a permanent peace could be secured.

Of all the war speeches made during the Great War none was more warlike than the speech which Woodrow Wilson made to the Naval Officers of the Atlantic Fleet on August 11, 1917. No speech by an American statesman ever compared in audacity with that speech. Remember what he said to the Naval officers of that fleet:

“We are hunting hornets all over the farm and letting the nest alone. None of us knows how to go to the nest and crush it, and yet I despair of hunting for hornets all over the sea when I know where the nest is and know that the nest is breeding hornets as fast as I can find them. I am willing for my part, and I know you are willing because I know the stuff you are made of—I am willing to sacrifice half the navy Great Britain and we together have to crush that nest, because if we crush it, the war is won.”

It was he who insisted on the mining of the North Sea to cut off the German hornets inside, so that the hornets could not escape from their base. Experts said that it could not be done. The civilian Wilson said it could be done, must be done, and it was. It brought the German submarine warfare to an end. It was the civilian Wilson who broached the plan for combining the allied powers in the west under the supreme command of General Foch, in order that all the allied forces could be concentrated on the German forces to crush them. The merciful Wilson urged at every point the most perfect means of carrying on legitimate war in order to end war. In his mind the supreme object of this war was to end war, first, by crushing the military powers of central Europe, and then by the advancement of a plan to remove from diplomatic and international dealings the perfectly well known causes of general war, to put international relations on an entirely new basis, in which a community of nations should protect all and each from exploitation and aggression.

He has insisted on Article X as the heart of the covenant because he knew that only by combined action could the territorial integrity and political independence of nations be preserved from aggressive attack by ambitious nations.

In his insistence on Article X President Wilson wished to forestall the necessity of the United States going to war by making the United States a participant in a plan to prevent the beginning of such a war. He wished to stop the next war before it should begin.

In all the insincerities of American politics, there is nothing to match the insincerity of the Republican contention that the League of Nations will promote war.

In these latter years Woodrow Wilson has had but one ambition, to have the United States take the lead in this great work of making secure the peace of the world, including the peace of America. American to his finger-tips, he has coveted this crowning glory for America.

On his last tour of the country when, though he knew he was breaking, he was compelled by conscience to present this great cause to his fellow-countrymen. He one day looked at a lot of school children lining the sidewalks of a western city, and in addressing them, he said: "I cannot look at these children without reflecting that I am their attorney and they are my clients. It is my dearest wish that through the League of Nations they shall not be sent upon a similar errand."

It is as if the great war had diverted his mind from the things of the present hour to the things

of the future, to the generations unborn, to secure for them a better, juster, safer, happier world than the world that went to smash in 1914. Like all the world's great liberators, he had kept the vision of the future and counted as nothing his own life save as he could make it serve to insure a better future.

From the point of view of superficial politicians, Woodrow Wilson has one dreadful defect; no, not what his enemies say, that he will not take counsel of others. Study the record and you will find that no other President has consulted so much with Congress, with Senators and with Representatives, singly and in groups in the White House and in the consultation room at the Capitol. They know it. They find it convenient to deny it for partisan advantage. Their real quarrel with him is not that he wouldn't consult with them, but that he would not do what they told him to do. Nor would he. This is not the Woodrow Wilson conception of the presidency. He holds that the President should be a leader, not a docile follower of other men's decisions. He holds that the President is the people's trustee and cannot delegate his trust. No; the grave fault to which I refer is that he does not know how to play to the gallery. He does not know how to capitalize his virtues for the front pages of the newspapers. He is dreadfully poor publicity material. He is the despair of the newspaper boys who want human interest stories. Human from his heart to his finger tips, he does not know how to put his humanity on exhibition. There occurred a little

incident in a western State that most Presidents would have had telegraphed all over the country. Exhausted by his public engagements, racked with pain, he nevertheless slipped away quietly one afternoon with Mrs. Wilson to pay a visit to some friends of his first wife, living in a little cottage in a side street of the town. Any other man I ever knew would have excused himself from making the effort, but having made the effort most men would have dropped a hint to somebody to tip off the newspaper boys. Here was a human interest story. Here was something that would look well in print. He does not know how to turn a kind and self-sacrificing act to political advantage.

As his secretary, and knowing the value of publicity to a man seeking votes, I have often been vexed that he didn't play up better, but as his friend and admirer I have loved him because he didn't. There was something too fine in his nature for the dramatics and posturings of the political game as it is usually played.

I recall a little incident at Sea Girt. A journalist had written him up and we wanted him to do one of the little stunts that the public dearly loves to read about. He said to me: "Tumulty you must realize that I am not built for these things. I do not want to be displayed before the public. If I tried to do it I would do it badly. I want people to love me, but they never will." I have never forgotten the wistful tones in which he spoke those last four words: "But they never will." This lonely man is lonely not because he

disdains love. He craves it with all his soul. He is lonely because of his genius. The greatest genius always walks companionless. We all love the stories of Lincoln, the Companionable, the easy-going, the familiar "Old Abe," but any close student of Lincoln's life, character and career, knows that he was the loneliest man of his age. He had not one single confidant, not one single intimate companion. Sadness is written in his face. So it is with Woodrow Wilson. He would love to feel the familiar touch of the ordinary camaraderie of life, but it cannot be so. The knowledge that it cannot be saddened him from the outset. It is known to his nearest friends, but not guessed at by the public at large, that this aggressive fighting man is in his own nature a very shy man, too sincere to pose, too shy to make advances. He has not been generally understood. People see his dignity, his reserve, but they cannot see his great heart yearning for the love of his fellow-men. Out of that great loving heart of his has come this passion which has controlled his whole public career, his passion for justice and his passion for fair dealing and democracy. Woodrow Wilson lacks by temperament the Hail-fellow-well-met, slap-you-on-the-back, easy familiarity. It is often one of the superficial aspects of democracy; attractive when it is sincere but at best only an outward sign. Real democracy lies deep in men's souls. In Woodrow Wilson's inmost heart there burns like a holy fire a passion and a conviction that the Democratic ideal is right, the ideal of equal opportunity for all, not only in the eyes of God but

here on earth in all the processes of government and not only among individuals but also among nations, an intolerance of privileges and exemptions as an abomination and betrayal of the purposes for which the Government of the United States was founded, and a determination with all the iron will that is in him to live for and fight for and, if necessary, die for this principle. It is in this service that he enlisted for life, as he himself states, and it is in this service that he broke, and after breaking kept on fighting. The loyalty of the great Democratic rank and file for this man has been the loyalty of millions who have recognized in him a man who meant what he said and said what they in their hearts and souls believed and who acted as he spoke; who to vision added will and to will decision, and was, therefore, their natural leader in the prolonged struggle between privilege and the aspirations of those who have sought justice in a world too long controlled by chicanery.

Two pictures are in my mind. First, the Hall of Representatives crowded from floor to gallery with expectant throngs. Presently it is announced that the President of the United States will address Congress. There steps out to the Speaker's desk a straight, vigorous, slender man, active and alert. He is sixty years of age, but he looks not more than forty-five, so lithe of limb, so alert of bearing, so virile. It is Woodrow Wilson reading his great War message. The other picture is only three and half years later. There is a parade of Veterans of the Great War. They are to be

reviewed by the President on the east terrace of the White House. In a chair sits a man, your President, broken in health, but still alert in mind. His hair is white, his shoulders bowed, his figure bent. He is sixty-three years old, but he looks older. It is Woodrow Wilson. Presently, in the procession there appears an ambulance laden with wounded soldiers, the maimed, the halt and the blind. As they pass they salute, slowly reverently. The President's right hand goes up in answering salute. I glanced at him. There were tears in his eyes. The wounded is greeting the wounded; those in the ambulance, he in the chair, are, alike, casualties of the Great War.

I don't believe in his heart President Wilson regrets his wounds. I fancy he realizes no man could die in a greater cause, but I do sometimes wonder if it ever seems to him strange that when a man has been seriously wounded in his country's service he should be met with sneers and calumnies from his countrymen. I think already the better nature of America is awakening. Those who have joined in the chorus of calumnies begin to grow ashamed of their unchivalrous conduct, begin to resent the tricks of politicians which beguiled them into base ingratitude.

Woodrow Wilson will presently make his exit from the political stage. I am human enough, and all the Irish are very human, to want him to live for many years, not only for the sake of his personal friends and the great books which he is going to write, but also to see the vindication which is sure to come.

Sometimes when I ride around the Speedway, and look at the tall graceful obelisk and Grecian temple that stand as monuments to Washington and Lincoln, I catch myself wondering if they from their spirit world ever look down upon these commemorations in everlasting stone, and smile through wistful spirit eyes, and think that it would have been happier for them personally if their countrymen had given them more of their hearts during their life time and less of stone after death. They asked for bread, the bread of humanity, sympathy and understanding, and we gave them stone.

Woodrow Wilson will have his monuments; the future generations will see him clear-eyed and unprejudiced as one of America's immortals; but I want him to live to realize that he has a place in the warm hearts of his countrymen while he lives. I want him to realize that wish which he expressed several years ago when he said: "I want people to love me." I want him to realize that he was modestly mistaken when he said: "They never will."

I think that a standard bearer has appeared in Governor Cox who is able to discern and interpret the spirit of the things for which Woodrow Wilson fought and suffered, who is strong and determined to continue the fight.

For the sake of Governor Cox, for the sake of Woodrow Wilson, for the sake of our beloved country, and for the sake of all the civilized world, I hope that on next Tuesday our people will make it clear at the polls that they are resolved to place

the United States in the forefront of democracy, that they will scorn the tricks and beguilements of those who would interpret Americanism as selfishness and that they are determined that this America of our's shall not be a quitter, but shall lead the nations of the world in the future, as it has led in the recent past in this great design to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security.

--4,894 HEAD OF LIVESTOCK--

1677 Sheep and Lambs — 1907 Hogs — 1068 Cattle — 242 Calves

Were Sold

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY at GENTRY THOMPSON STOCK YARDS

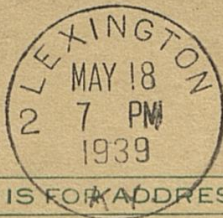
849 Lambs	\$11.00 to \$11.25	Top Hogs	\$6.80
308 "	10.50 to 10.85	Top Shotes	8.25
123 "	9.00 to 10.40	Top Calves	9.75
180 Fat Ewes	2.50 to 4.05	Best Baby Beeves	9.60
1141 GOOD LAMBS		Best Fat Steers & Heifers	9.00 to 9.25
AVERAGED \$11.01		Best Fat Cows	7.00

Notice that 1141 lambs sold at an average of \$11.01 which represents almost the entire run. Farmers who have lambs to sell should pay more attention to the general market than to a high price for just a few lambs.

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Harrodsburg, Ky.

or the sale thereof regulated, shall be held as hereinbefore provided for the election of county, town, city, district or precinct officers, except that a vote on such questions shall be held on a day other than the regular election day. All laws or parts of laws, general or special, now in force, inconsistent with this act, or any part of its provisions, are hereby repealed. (*See sec. 2554.*)

ARTICLE XV.

Election Commissioners—Contested Elections.

[*Act of October 24, 1900—this act is a substitute for the original act of March 11, 1898, which is omitted.*]

§ 1596a. (1.) *State board—Appointment—Term—Qualifications—Vacancies—Secretary.* A State Board of Election Commissioners is hereby created, which shall consist of two commissioners, who shall hold their office for the term of one year and until their successors are appointed and qualified. They shall be citizens and electors of Kentucky, and not less than twenty-five years old. They shall be appointed by the Governor of the State from names designated in writing, if any are so designated, by each of the State Central Committees of the two political parties that polled the largest vote at the last preceding election for a State officer or presidential electors; one commissioner to be appointed from each of the two said parties. Said appointment of the Governor shall be made annually in the month of July. Said commissioners shall qualify by taking, before the clerk of the Court of Appeals, an oath faithfully to perform their duties according to law. Of such qualification said clerk shall make a certificate which shall be noted upon the record of the proceedings of said board and preserved among its records. The clerk of the Court of Appeals, by virtue of his office, shall be a member of said board, and preside at its meetings; and in case of disagreement between the other members of said board, acting as umpire, he shall be permitted to vote. The board shall appoint a secretary, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the board; and the board shall prescribe the duties of the secretary and fix his compensation, which shall not exceed two hundred and fifty

that an offender will make his escape out of the county before indictment, any such election officer may procure his immediate apprehension. The officer before whom such offender is brought, if satisfied of his guilt, shall require from him surety, in adequate penalty, for his appearance at the next circuit court, to answer the charge; and on his failure to give it, commit him to jail till such surety is given.

§ 1593. *Witnesses before grand jury—Refusal to testify.* A grand jury may cause any person to be summoned before them as a witness, who shall be compelled to testify as to any knowledge he may possess touching any violation of law in relation to elections in the county during the preceding eighteen months; and if he refuses to testify on oath he shall be committed to prison until he submits, and be fined from ten to thirty dollars by the court, and a like sum for each daily repetition of the contempt.

§ 1594. *Self-criminating testimony—Single witness insufficient.* In any prosecution under this chapter, it shall be no exemption for a witness that his testimony may criminate himself; but no such testimony given by a witness shall be used against him in any prosecution, except for perjury; and if used on behalf of the Commonwealth, he shall stand discharged from all penalty for any violation of this chapter, so necessarily disclosed in his testimony, as tending to convict the accused. But the jury shall never convict any one, under the provisions of this chapter, upon the testimony of a single witness, unless sustained by strong corroborating circumstances.

§ 1595. *Limitation—Two years except in case of felony.* No prosecution shall be had under this chapter where the penalty is less than confinement in the penitentiary, unless the same is commenced within two years from the time of the commission of the offense.

ARTICLE XIV.

Local Option.

§ 1596. *Time of holding elections on liquor questions.* All elections to take the sense of the people of any town, city, county, district or precinct as to whether or not spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be sold, bartered or loaned therein,

What To Do If Bitten By a Dog Suspected of Having Hydrophobia

1. The wound should be well cleansed and cauterized thoroughly. Nitric acid is probably the best cauterizing agent. This should be done by a competent doctor.

2. Do not kill the dog at once but keep it confined for several days, watching the progress of the disease, if any.

3. If the dog is killed at the time of injury, send the head, packed in ice, at once, to Bowling Green, Kentucky, express prepaid, where a microscopical examination will be made, free of charge, to determine the presence of rabies, (hydrophobia).

4. If it becomes necessary to kill the dog, don't injure the brain, but rather have it shot through the heart, then ship the head as previously stated.

5. Treatment will be given by the State Board of Health free of charge the only cost to the patient being his board and railroad expenses. Board can be had for \$2.50 per week, up. Twenty-one days are required to give the treatment.

6. Don't be deceived or persuaded to use the mad-stones, as these are frauds, useless and are relics of the time when superstition and ignorance regarding diseases prevailed. Madstones do no good and by their use a life may be lost because the Pasteur treatment is delayed too long. Not one-third of the people who are bitten by rabid dogs contract the disease and this is the only reason why the mad-stone has not been entirely forgotten. The chance of contracting the disease is so great that no father or mother should delay a single day in instituting the only known preventative of this dreadful disease.

STATE OF KENTUCKY



INFORMATION

GAME AND FISH
COMMISSION

INFORMATION

The Kentucky Game & Fish Commission receives many inquiries from people throughout the State, asking how they can procure fish for restocking their ponds and streams, and if quail, Hungarian partridges and pheasants can be secured from the Commission, and if so upon what terms. This pamphlet is intended to give information upon this and similar subjects.

An attempt by many of the State Commissions to raise game birds in captivity, upon game farms, for the purpose of restocking their respective States, has, in most instances, proven a fruitless expenditure of time and money. However, it has been demonstrated by many of the State Commissions that the restocking of the State can be accomplished by closing in each county a tract of land for a term of years, and stocking these tracts with game birds that have a proven adaptability. The increase of the birds planted on this area overflows to stock the surrounding country, without the expense of maintaining costly game farms.

It is impossible for the Kentucky Commission, with the funds at its disposal—all of which is secured from the sale of hunters' license—to stock at one time the entire State, or even the depleted covers. Therefore, the Kentucky Game & Fish Commission makes this proposition to the citizens

of the various counties of the State, upon the terms and conditions stated:

First—Secure a tract of land containing not less than 2,500 acres, and not more than 5,000 acres, and give the State the right to prohibit shooting on such land for a term of five years.

Second—Organize a Club, composed of fifty members, and elect the following officers: President, Vice President and Corresponding Secretary. No dues to be charged for membership in these Clubs, the only requirement being that every member shall either be a landowner in the county in which the Club is organized or shall hold a hunter's license.

Third—It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to furnish the Game & Fish Commission, on blanks furnished by the Commission for that purpose, a written report on June 1st, August 1st and November 1st. The Clubs to assist the Commission and its wardens, in not only creating a sentiment for the conservation of game and fish, but in securing the conviction of the violators of the laws for their protection.

Fourth—When the Club is organized, the Commission will furnish at least 10 pair of Hungarian partridges, Mongolian pheasants, or Bob White quail, if they can be procured, to be liberated on the closed areas. These birds will be furnished absolutely free of charge, and will be delivered in good condition to the officers of the Clubs at any point designated by them on or near the protected areas.

The thoughtful citizen will realize that

it would be the height of folly to raise or purchase at a great expense desirable species of game, or game birds, and liberate them in a community where they would have no protection and no opportunity to multiply.

There is something radically wrong with the game and fish laws in Kentucky, or the enforcement of these laws, when other States whose population exceeds Kentucky's have a far greater supply of game and fish.

GAME LAWS—In order that the game might have a chance it is necessary that Kentucky have the proper laws for their protection. In order that this may be accomplished, it is necessary that the citizens of the State should take an active interest in this cause. Until your Representatives are advised of your wishes, and know that the reasons therefor are sound and wholesome, this work cannot be accomplished. Make it your business to see that the people of your community, and your Representatives, are correctly advised.

The Game & Fish Commission had a bill introduced at the last session of the General Assembly of Kentucky that would have, if enacted into a law, corrected many defects in the present law and made it possible to secure the conviction of violators. The measure provided for an open season on squirrels from June 15 to January 1; the present law protects them from September 15 to November 15, when they are in prime condition, and allows them to be killed in January and February, which is their breeding season.

Doves can now be legally killed from August 1 to February 1. They should never be shot before September 1, as they are still nesting and the young birds are immature and unfit for use. The open season on doves should be from September 1 to January 1, and there should be a bag limit of sixteen birds per day.

Quail should be protected by a bag limit, not to exceed sixteen birds per day.

Rabbits are only protected from September 15 to November 15, and can be sold at this time if snared, caught or trapped. They should be protected from January 1 to November 15.

Wild turkeys, deer, pheasants and all imported game birds should be protected for five years.

Fur-bearing animals should be protected from January 1 to November 1.

FISH.

During the first six months the Commission was in existence our wardens confiscated more than 1,000 nets that were illegally used in taking fish from the public waters of the State. An estimate, made by reliable and competent men, shows that each illegal device used would take, under existing conditions, 1,000 pounds of fish per annum. Figuring the value of these fish at \$0.10 per pound, we have a cash value of \$100,000, and these fish were taken from 435 miles of four of our navigable streams. We think that it is perfectly reasonable to claim that the value of our fish alone is at least \$300,000 per annum, and if properly stocked our streams would

yield annually a quantity of fish far in excess of this valuation.

The laws protecting fish should be changed to prohibit the taking of fish in any manner, in the public waters of Kentucky, except with hook and line and trot line.

It should be unlawful to take or kill fish by spearing, gigging, groping, tickling, rock-fishing or shooting.

If nets are to be used in the Ohio and boundary streams, the mesh should be not less than 1½ inches, net measure.

All nets should be licensed and tagged. Fishermen should not be allowed to take fish under a certain size, nor should they be permitted to take them in great quantities. A law fixing a limit for a day's catch would be beneficial to the fish and have a tendency to correct prevaricating proclivities of some fishermen.

Fish for stocking ponds or streams in your county can be obtained by making application to your Congressman, or to the Kentucky Game & Fish Commission, Frankfort, Kentucky, for application blanks. When these applications are filled out and returned to parties furnishing same, they will then be forwarded to the Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., and supply will be sent you by express, charges prepaid, and you will be advised of the time when fish will be delivered at your station.

The United States Bureau of Fisheries supplies applicants with fish hatched and reared at their fish hatcheries or stations, one of which is located in Jefferson County, adjoining the Fair Grounds. The patrons

of the Fair are cordially invited to visit and inspect this station. The Superintendent, Mr. O. N. Baldwin, will be pleased to explain the methods of operation.

Your co-operation is earnestly solicited for better laws and better enforcement, which means more game and fish for Kentucky.

MAKES APPEAL TO SPORTSMEN

Executive Agent Ward Wants Them To Aid In Enforcing State Game Laws.

(State Journal, Nov. 14, 1913.)

"We want to enlist the active co-operation of every man in Kentucky who has a hunter's license in protecting game from the cheater," said J. Quincy Ward, Executive Agent of the Game and Fish Department, after an all-day session of the Commission yesterday. "We want them to realize that it is they, not the State, who are being cheated by the 'game-hog,' the commercial hunter and the fellow who hunts out of season and without a license.

"We are perfecting an organization and our wardens are doing effective work; but the State is large, and unless sportsmen and farmers report infractions of the hunting law, either to the warden or the State Department, some violators are bound to escape.

Hunters Themselves Lose.

"What we wish to impress on the sportsmen who take out licenses and obey the law is that every violator of the law is

cheating them. Those who set about to deplete the game supply unwarrantedly, either for gain or through greed, or who hunt out of season and thus get in the field before the law-abiding hunter goes out, is to whatever extent he succeeds robbing that hunter of the benefits for which he spends his money in purchasing a license. If the sportsmen can get that idea clearly into their minds, that the law is for their protection as well as the protection of the land-owners and the conservation of the food supply, and that the violator of the game regulation is beyond the law, a cheater, against whom every man's hand should be turned, we shall see the fields and woods full of game, and Kentucky affording some of the best field sport in the country.

"I wish that every sportsman would 'talk it up,' spread the sentiment for obedience to the law wherever he goes, condemn the unlicensed hunter and the 'pot hunter'; report violations of the law to the proper authorities, and, by assisting the Department, make pleasure for himself and increase the value of the license for which he pays. The money he pays for the license is his contribution toward the enforcement of the law and the propagation of game, and he should get behind his money with his personal influence."

All the members of the Commission, President J. G. Sachs, of Louisville; Judge R. R. Burnam, of Richmond; J. E. Crider, Jr., of Fredonia, and A. G. Patterson, of Pineville, were present yesterday.

STATE OF KENTUCKY



INFORMATION

GAME AND FISH
COMMISSION

BODI-TONE IS A GENUINE PURE FOOD AND DRUG MEDICINE. IT IS COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF INGREDIENTS KNOWN TO BE SAFE AND RELIABLE, AND OF ACKNOWLEDGED HEALTH-AIDING VALUES WHEN PROPERLY ADMINISTERED INTO THE SYSTEM. THESE INGREDIENTS ARE NOT KEPT SECRET, BUT ARE OPENLY PROCLAIMED ON EVERY BOX OF BODI-TONE AND DESCRIBED IN THE BODI-TONE BOOK SENT TO ALL BODI-TONE USERS. IT IS GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN NO NARCOTIC OR HABIT-FORMING DRUG. BODI-TONE IS A MODERN, TWENTIETH-CENTURY PRODUCT, THE CLEANEST PROPRIETARY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED.

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Our remarkable trial offer is open to all who need better health and strength, no matter what the age, no matter what the ailment. We gladly send it to all, whether thirty, fifty or eighty years of age, in this same fair way—NOT A PENNY UNTIL IT BENEFITS. Thousands of young and middle-aged persons, with various weaknesses and ailments, have gained new health by trying Bodi-Tone on this plan. Thousands of elderly men and women have sent for Bodi-Tone ON TRIAL, and found new flesh on their bones, new vigor in their minds, new strength in their muscles and new vitality in vital functions. Thousands of these old folks have written us, "Bodi-Tone has made me feel MANY YEARS YOUNGER," and we want YOU to enjoy like benefits, by trying it AT OUR RISK.

Bodi-Tone asks no pay if it does not benefit you, if it does not prove to you by the way it works IN YOUR OWN BODY, that everything we say about it is true. Your own opinion decides it. You will know if you are stronger, more vigorous, more active and better able to carry on your duties. YOU WILL KNOW if your Stomach or Kidneys do not trouble you, if your Limbs and Back do not pain you, if your Nerves and Liver do not bother you. You will surely know if your organs are ACTING BETTER than they did before you began to use Bodi-Tone, if you sleep better, work better and think better. You can easily tell if health is returning—if you are not sure, DON'T PAY A PENNY.

We do not send a SMALL SAMPLE, containing only a few tablets and of no real value, but send you a full-sized dollar box, enough to MAKE A REAL TEST, enough to prove to you how Bodi-Tone makes NEW HEALTH, how it rebuilds wasted bodies, how it restores LOST VIGOR AND STRENGTH. When you use this dollar box you take absolutely no obligations to pay one penny unless it satisfies, or to BUY any medicine at any time. We don't ask for pay or dun you—we leave it all to you. YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE.

For nearly TEN YEARS Bodi-Tone has been making new health for the sick. Its power in the body has been PROVEN BY TIME. You can put your finger on any one of the reports in the enclosed circular and say,—"Bodi-Tone made new health for this person; why shouldn't it do as much for me?" Each one of these men and women got Bodi-Tone on trial, just as we invite you to do. Such reports surely prove BODI-TONE DESERVES A TRIAL by every ailing person, when the trial can be made all at our risk.

SEND THE POST-CARD FOR YOUR TRIAL BOX TODAY.

No matter what ailment you have, no matter how long you have had it, no matter how many treatments, medicines, doctors or specialists you have used, no matter if you have no hope, confidence or belief, we are willing to send you a dollar box of Bodi-Tone on trial, at our risk. Don't delay further, but send the post-card today, get a box of Bodi-Tone by next mail, fully postpaid, and learn what Bodi-Tone means to weak and sick people. You have everything to gain and nothing to lose by thus trying it.

You don't need to write a letter, don't need to answer any questions or fill out any blanks, don't need to send any money or stamps. Just send the post-card, giving your name and address, for we are glad to send a dollar box of Bodi-Tone on trial to any person who has never before used it. If you have friends or neighbors who are in poor health, tell them to write us for A TRIAL BOX, for we want every honest man or woman who needs BETTER HEALTH to try a box of Bodi-Tone without paying for it unless Bodi-Tone benefits. Send the post-card TODAY for your own trial box and then tell your friends about it.

Yours sincerely,
BODI-TONE COMPANY.