

## TO ASK REDUCTION

### MERCHANTS OF STANFORD MAY SEEK BETTER FREIGHT RATES.

#### Lebanon Club Claims That Concessions Gained by Its Fight Saves \$30,000 Per Year.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Stanford, Ky.—W. C. McChord, attorney of Lebanon, has laid before the merchants of Stanford the matter of seeking a reduction of freight rates on the L. & N. from Louisville to Stanford. Mr. McChord handled the successful fight which the Commercial Club of Lebanon has just made before the Interstate Commerce Commission to obtain a material reduction of rates to Lebanon. The Commercial Club there figures that the reduction secured means an annual saving of over \$30,000 a year to the merchants in freight charges.

### ELECT PRESIDENT.

#### Thomas M. Russell is Chosen To Head the Blue Grass League.

Lexington, Ky.—At a meeting here of the directors of the Bluegrass Baseball League, called by William Neal, of Louisville, who several months ago resigned as president of the league, Thomas M. Russell, former president of the Maysville Club, was elected president of the league to succeed Mr. Neal, and Thomas Sheets, president of the Lexington Club, was elected secretary and treasurer. Mr. Russell is one of the most prominent and active business men of Maysville and a baseball enthusiast.

It was voted unanimously that the retiring president, William Neal, be made a director for life of the league and be presented with a medal in recognition of his past services.

At the last meeting William Blanton, of Frankfort, was elected president to succeed Mr. Neal, but declined to accept the position. The plan which has been in foot of placing the Bluegrass League teams in Louisville and Cincinnati, making an eight-club league, was discussed, and it was decided to continue the efforts to that end.

### DISTILLER BUYS LARGE TRACT.

Frankfort, Ky.—That farm lands are regarded as a profitable investment in this section of Kentucky is evidenced by the purchase of four adjoining tracts of land in Woodford county by Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of this city. The purchase includes 313 acres in the Wm. H. Edwards farm, 305 acres in the James E. Edwards farm, 47 acres in the Mrs. James E. Edwards farm and 45 acres in the Mrs. Mattie Mastin farm, a total of 710 acres. The price paid was about \$100,000 for all the property.

### WILL TAKE PART IN MEET.

Lexington, Ky.—Prof. J. J. Ticker, director of athletics at State University, said that the university would send a track team to Louisville to take part in the big track meet to be given by the Louisville Amateur Athletic Federation at the armory March 29. Vanderbilt, Central, Transylvania, Georgetown, Hanover, Purdue and Indiana universities have signified their intention of sending competing teams. It is expected that some of the best athletic talent in the West will participate in the events.

### FAIR OFFICERS ARE ELECTED.

Maysville, Ky.—The following officers were elected by the Gormantown Fair Co. for the coming year: President, S. A. Frazier; first vice president, T. F. Tyler; second vice president, J. C. Browning; treasurer, J. Wallingford; secretary, Dan H. Lloyd; superintendent of grounds, Thos. Malloy; superintendent of floral hall, C. C. Ewin; superintendent of stock, T. F. Tyler; marshal, H. C. Hawkins. The fair will be held August 27-30 inclusive.

### DEACONESS AT WINCHESTER.

Winchester, Ky.—Plans have been completed for the securing of an experienced deaconess for Winchester. It will be the duty of the deaconess to meet the incoming trains at the railway stations and advise inexperienced girls who are traveling alone, care for the unprotected and otherwise assist in the mission work of the city.

### LIGHTING FRANCHISE IS SOLD.

Eminence, Ky.—The Eminence Electric Light Co. was sold to the Kentucky Utilities Co. The consideration was not made public. The new company will immediately overhaul the plant and prepare to give both day and night service. It has signified its intention of lighting Pleasureville and New Castle also.

### MASONIC TEMPLE IS PLANNED.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—A Masonic temple will be erected in Elizabethtown in the near future. Bonds to the amount of \$15,000 have just been subscribed. The site has been purchased and plans for the building will be drawn immediately. The structure will be three stories high and will contain three large halls with several smaller rooms. The Morrison lodge, No. 76; the Royal Arch Masons and the Knights Templars have subscribed the funds.

## MINISTER IS CHAMPION

### Rev. Harvey, Pioneer Tobacco Raiser, Gets Highest Price For His Crop.

Harrodsburg, Ky.—The Rev. R. P. Harvey, formerly a Mercer county farmer, afterward a citizen of Louisville, and editor of the Baptist Recorder, and who recently resumed his residence in Harrodsburg, enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer burley tobacco raiser of this county. He also obtained the highest price for his 1912 crop of any in the county. He sold on the Danville breaks 5,400 pounds at an average of \$31.22 per 100 pounds.

In 1882 he raised ten acres of burley on his Bluegrass farm, on the Lexington pike, which yielded him 1,500 pounds an acre, which he sold for \$12 per 100 pounds, and which made him more money than all other farm products combined.

### ADDRESSES THE PRISONERS.

#### Commissioner is Cheered by Inmates of Prison When He Assures Them of Square Deal.

Frankfort, Ky.—At the request of Acting Warden Samuel Lykins, Commissioner O'Sullivan addressed both the white and colored prisoners at their meal hour in the reformatory, explaining the plan of crediting them with part of their earnings and assuring them that it is now in operation. Many of the prisoners had become skeptical and offered to sell their claims to other inmates.

Commissioner O'Sullivan also spoke about paroles. He assured the prisoners that their conduct in the prison would count and that no "pull" would gain advantage. Especially he warned them that if any were discovered paying a large fee to attorneys to secure their release it would react to their disadvantage. He mentioned Warden Mudd's death, and demanded that the commissioners realized the prisoners had lost a true friend, and intended to find a man who would be as sincerely interested in their welfare as was the late warden.

The address was cheered by the prisoners, who stamped their feet, clapped their hands and shouted their approval.

### HIGH SCHOOL BOND ISSUE.

Munfordville, Ky.—The election held in the Munfordville graded school district on the proposition to issue bonds for the purpose of providing ground and erecting a new building for the county high school and Munfordville graded school, resulted overwhelmingly in favor of the bonds. A large vote was polled, of which only thirteen were against the proposition. The women of the district voted, every one voting for the bond issue.

### RESIGNATION IS NOT ACCEPTED.

Bowling Green, Ky.—The resignation of Dr. S. J. Wedding, of Rockport, as health officer of Ohio county, was not accepted. Dr. Wedding has been health officer for the last three years and has always been considered one of the most energetic officials. He has had experience with fights against smallpox and other contagious diseases.

### LEAVES BANK TO PRACTICE LAW.

Somerset, Ky.—J. P. Harrison has resigned as cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Monticello in order to resume the practice of law. The board of directors elected Casby McBeath, assistant cashier, to succeed him, and elected John J. Wright, son of S. L. Wright, as assistant cashier to succeed Mr. McBeath.

### NEW COMPANY FILES ARTICLES.

Shelbyville, Ky.—The Farmers' Supply Co. filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk. The new company is capitalized at \$5,000, and has for its purpose the buying and selling of all kinds of vehicles, farming implements, automobiles, farming machinery and to do general blacksmithing. The place of business is Simpsonville.

### FOURTH ANNUAL BANQUET.

Eminence, Ky.—The fourth annual banquet of the Eminence Business Men's Club was held at the Hotel Halcyon. Covers were laid for ninety persons. Several out-of-town guests were present, among them David Hirsch, of Louisville, John A. Crabb, the retiring president of the club, was at his best as toastmaster.

### FOOT CUT OFF IN SAWMILL.

Franklin, Ky.—Lawson Wiggins, an employe at John Daly's sawmill near Stowers, in the western part of the county, caught his foot in a saw, the member being cut off at the ankle. His home is Hartsville, Tenn. He was removed to the Southern Kentucky Sanatorium.

### DECREASE IN WOODFORD COUNTY

Versailles, Ky.—The board of supervisors of the county tax books has adjourned after having been in session for several weeks. The board made an aggregate net increase in the assessment, chiefly on farm lands, of about \$100,000, which brings the total valuation of property in Woodford for purposes of taxation to \$10,409,000. This is about \$144,000 below the assessment of 1912. The decrease is due to a heavy falling off in the amount of livestock.

## CO-OPERATIVE ORGM

### Organization is Formed in Hardin County to Put 1,500 Acres of Fruit Trees.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—Commissioner J. W. Newman, of Frankfort, Prof. J. H. Carmony, of the State University at Lexington, and Prof. G. D. Smith, of the Eastern Normal at Richmond, addressed a mass meeting of farmers here for the purpose of establishing a 1,500-acre co-operative orchard upon the Muldraugh Hill plateau in Hardin county.

Commissioner Newman in his remarks said that Kentucky expended \$17,000,000 last year for fruit from other states, which could be successfully grown in this state, as the lands along the Ohio river from Covington to the mouth of the Cumberland river were especially adapted to fruit growing. He stated that he had recently established an orchard of 1,558 1/2 acres in Rowan county, and that Hardin county was especially adapted to horticultural products. He offered to establish a co-operative orchard here if the farmers would form an organization, furnish the lands and agree to sell the apples in a whole to purchasers, the price to be determined upon by the members of the association.

An organization was then formed, officers being elected as follows: R. E. Hancock, president; Samuel Fisher, vice president; H. O. Williams, secretary; W. C. Montgomery, treasurer, and R. E. Settle, general manager.

A number of farmers subscribed land for the orchard and the organization will use every effort to obtain the 1,500 acres wanted for the orchard.

### NEW WEEKLY FARM PAPER.

Lexington, Ky.—The Blue Grass Farm Journal, a publication devoted to the interest of the farmers of this section, and especially the farmers of Montgomery county, will be launched in the city Saturday, February 8, with Mr. W. Hoffman Wood as editor and manager. The paper will contain eight pages and will be in the form of a magazine. It will be issued every Saturday and will be especially devoted to the local tobacco markets, saddle and trotting horses, poultry and other subjects of interest to the farmer.

### KILLED BY FALLING DERRICK.

Bowling Green, Ky.—A derrick belonging to the Bowling Green Quarries Company, at Thomas Landing, on Barren river, fell and instantly killed James Burris, son of Lum Burris, and Johnnie Simmons, son of Fred Simmons. The derrick was being raised and his back was being mended and his back lashed to a young man named Johnson runs the towboat Allie, was struck by the derrick when it fell in the river.

### DISTILLING COMPANY FORMED.

Lexington, Ky.—George C. Roberts, John DeBoor and Matt S. Walton, all of this city, filed in the County Clerk's office articles incorporating the Henry Clay Distilling Company, the capital stock being fixed at \$100,000. The articles provide that the principal place of business shall be on the Lees-town pike, about five miles from Lexington.

### PROMINENT DEMOCRAT IS DEAD.

Newport, Ky.—Harry Klomne, 32, of Dayton, private secretary to County Judge Hawkins, died following an operation for appendicitis at Speer's Hospital in Dayton. Klomne was prominent in Democratic circles in Dayton for several years. Three years ago he was a candidate for City Clerk on the Democratic ticket. He is survived by his widow and one child.

### BOY MEETS TERRIBLE DEATH.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—Winnie Blankenship, son of Jack Blankenship, of near Vertress, this county, was run over by a loaded wagon and instantly killed. The boy, with his father and brother, were hauling wood on a two-horse wagon, when a log fell from the wagon throwing Winnie beneath the wagon, the wheels of which passed over his head.

### SALE OF COAL LAND.

Whitesburg, Ky.—It is announced that an Eastern syndicate has bought the Sam J. Wright and John Osborne tracts of coal and mineral lands near here, consisting of about 1,200 acres. Early development is planned. A four-mile branch railroad from the main line of the Lexington & Eastern will be constructed at once.

### COAL PROPERTY IS SOLD.

Morgantown, Ky.—G. L. Drury, J. A. Watkins, C. E. Sullivan and J. C. Haney, of Union county, have purchased the West Aberdeen Coal Company's property, and are now repairing the mines with a view to putting them in operation.

### WESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL OPENED.

Bowling Green, Ky.—The midwinter term of the Western Kentucky State Normal opened with the largest enrollment of students in its history. The young women of the school of domestic science department served refreshments to the newcomers. The voluntary service of the student body was most valuable and far reaching in its influence. More than 400 students selected rooms in private homes.

## MAKE EARLY START

### PROGRESSIVES HAVE BEGUN ACTUAL CAMPAIGN WORK FOR THE YEAR 1916.

#### BUREAUS ALREADY ARE BUSY

#### Organization of Every County in the Country and Congressional Candidates in Every District in 1914 Among the Plans Announced.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—The Progressive party has started its actual campaign work for the year 1916 and what the members of the party intend to do ought to have its interest for Democrats and Republicans with their own campaigns ahead of them. Headquarters have just been opened by the Progressives in Washington and from this city the campaign of publicity will be directed. The Progressives here say their party is breaking precedent, for "it is the first time in the history of political organizations that campaigning with an eye to the future has been carried on during the months that the politicians usually call stagnant."

Walter F. Brown of Ohio will be in charge of Progressive headquarters in New York city, and work along different lines will be carried on simultaneously from the metropolises and the capital. It is announced that the "Progressive Bulletin" will contain, in addition to the news of the party, articles of "a proper propaganda spirit," written by men and women, known to the country for their work along lines of political, humanitarian and sociological endeavor.

It is the intention of the Progressives to start at once an organization in every county in the United States. Of course many of the counties in the states where the Progressive vote last fall was heavy, already have been organized, but there are many places in the land where Progressivism at the last election seem to make little mark either on the ballots or on the public mind. Senator Dixon and those who were associated with him in the last campaign say that "there will be no obstacle too great to be overcome in the work of unifying the party and giving it strength in the four corners."

### Social Service and Suffrage.

The Progressive party men here announce the intention at once of approaching the high cost of living problem with a view to finding the answer. Charles S. Bird, who ran for governor of Massachusetts on the Progressive ticket, is the advisory head of the bureau, which has the cost of living matters in charge.

It is the intention of the Progressive party, the leaders say, to continue its social service endeavor in every field, and Jane Addams of Chicago, has been made the director of this branch of the work. Social service, the Progressives say, means much to those who have little opportunity to do for themselves. Some of the Progressives are ready to claim that one of the chief sources of strength for the new party will be found in its determination to labor along social service lines.

It is probable that Frances Kellar of New York city will direct Progressive service in the field of suffrage and in some of the other fields, which are not recognized specifically as being within the province of social service as the term usually is understood.

It is the intention of the Progressives as announced at the "restart" of their work that in 1914 there shall be a Progressive candidate nominated in every congressional district in the country, and that the same year shall see tickets in the field in every county and in the country, where an election is to be held. Washington believes that the Progressive action will start the Democrats and the Republicans at the work of almost immediate campaigning for the congressional election one year from next fall.

### Senate Committees a Problem.

Other dispatches from Washington have called attention to the deep interest which there is in the senate in the answer to the question of who, under Democratic rule, is to be the chairman of the senate committee on interstate commerce. It was said that Senator Tillman of South Carolina is the ranking member of the present Democratic minority in this committee, and that if seniority ruled he would be made chairman of this most important body when the Democrats secure control.

It may be reasserted that Mr. Tillman, because of the fact that he is not as strong physically as once he was, probably will not care to assume the onerous duties of chairmanship of this committee, although it is still possible that if he is given the chance he may take the position. Mr. Tillman's case, as it is connected with the present matters of seniority membership in the minority representation of the committees, gives opportunity to present some of the perplexities which will meet the Democrats when they get control of the senate. These perplexities will have to do entirely with promotions in committee holdings, and they will be made doubly vexing by the fact that the seniority positions on the minority sides of the committees today are held by comparatively few men.

Tillman Senior in Five Committees. Let the case of Mr. Tillman be taken as first. His committee holdings present an almost unprecedented condition. He is the ranking Democrat not only in the committee on interstate commerce, but also in the powerful committee on appropriations of which Francis E. Warren, Republican, of Wyoming today is the chairman. Now in the ordinary course of events Mr. Tillman, being the senior Democrat on appropriations, would be promoted to the chairmanship when the Democrats get control. He might also be made chairman of the committee on interstate commerce. Add to these the committees on mines and mining, naval affairs and forest reservations, in all of which Mr. Tillman holds the ranking Democratic position, and it can be seen at once what would happen if the Democrats when coming into control should follow the rule of seniority.

Take the case of Senator Augustus O. Bacon of Georgia, who at present, with Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, shares honors as presiding officer of the United States senate. Senator Bacon, who is a Democrat, is the ranking member of the committee on judiciary which has to deal to a considerable extent with trust matters and with all matters concerning changes in the laws which require a judicial interpretation to determine if they are within the limits of the constitution. It is a most important committee. Now Mr. Bacon happens to be also the ranking Democratic member in the committee on foreign relations, the name of the committee being sufficient to show its importance and the great question with which it is called upon frequently to deal. A strict interpretation of the rule of seniority would make Mr. Bacon chairman, when the Democrats come into control, of both of these committees. He probably will be content if he is made chairman of one of them, but which one his preference will incline him to does not yet appear.

What the Democrats intend to do probably is to recognize seniority in the committees with the gift of chairmanships only in one case; that is, Mr. Tillman will get one chairmanship, Mr. Bacon another and so on down through the list of the Democrats who happen to hold ranking places at present on several committees.

### Trust Regulation the Test.

The recent activities of President-elect Wilson in trust regulation matters while he is still governor of New Jersey are held by the members of his party in Washington to forecast his course as president of the United States. No Democrat in Washington denies that his party looks upon coming legislation in regulation of big enterprise as being of much more importance to the party and to the country than tariff, currency or any other legislation.

The Democrats say that if the trust problem can be solved to the satisfaction of the people of the United States, to the doing away with monopoly, to the lowering of prices with no corresponding lowering of wages, the Democratic party can survive mistakes in other matters of legislation. No one knows yet definitely just how the administration and the new congress, which is to be controlled in both branches by the Democrats, will approach the subject of the regulation of big business, but a definite statement concerning what it is sought to be accomplished has been made by President-elect Wilson. Just how the accomplishment is to be reached has not yet been outlined and will not be probably until lawyers like Senator O'Gorman and other Democrats of long legal experience shall have given the incoming administration their views, and the advisers of the administration from what may be called the political and the economic sides of things have added their views to those of the lawyers.

### Wants to Restore Competition.

Mr. Wilson, the Democrats say, after hearing the advice from both sides and after studying the question himself, will try to make sure what laws will stand the test of constitutionality and then will recommend legislation to meet the end desired. The president-elect has said specifically that he wants to restore competition. This means a different course of procedure from that which some of the economists of the country have recommended.

There are today in congress eight or ten representatives and senators with experience in the law and in economics generally who are giving their time to the study of the big business problems. These men have learned the Sherman anti-trust act by heart, and judging from what has been done by the present administration, they have concluded they know what can be accomplished and what cannot be accomplished in existing laws.

These Democrats who are engaged in the study of trust legislation have given a good deal of attention to the recommendations of the Progressive party as to the methods of handling big business. It is known, of course, that former President Theodore Roosevelt is in favor of establishing an industrial commission for the purpose of regulating big business, much as the interstate commerce commission now regulates the traffic between the states as conducted by common carriers.

Some of the Democrats believe that when anti-trust legislation finally is evolved by the Wilson administration and is given consideration in congress it will take the form of a combination between the Roosevelt plan and the plan of those who think that the Sherman law if enforced to the letter will produce the required competitive results. It is said that the Democrats intend to make the imprisonment penalties more severe and to try to make them "cover more ground."

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. BELLEFR, Director of Evening Department The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.

### LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 9.

#### GOD'S COVENANT WITH NOAH.

LESSON TEXT—Gen. 9:1-17. GOLDEN TEXT—"I do set my bow in the cloud and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth."—Gen. 9:12.

I. Verses 8-11.—At the conclusion of the lesson of last week Noah was embarked in the ark and the flood was over the earth. Between that time and the time of this lesson Noah made three attempts to ascertain if the time had arrived for him to leave the Ark. At last God gave him command (8:15, 16) to "go forth," but he did not go empty handed. Noah had taken his all in the ark and it proved to be a most profitable investment. Though shut up 150 days (7:24), God must have been in the hearts of that little company as they stepped forth upon the dry land. What an overpowering sense of God's gracious mercy. What a recollection of God's awful wrath. What a trembling lead there be a repetition of this disaster. And what an amazement in contemplating the mighty work of founding a new race.

Noah's Offering. The first act on Noah's part upon leaving the ark was to build an altar unto God and to offer a burnt offering (8:20). Thus we see that God's covenant with Noah was based upon the ground of shed blood (Heb. 9:15-22), and as such it was an acceptable offering, "a sweet smelling sacrifice" (8:21), because it was an expression of entire consecration to God, Phil. 4:18. This offering is, of course, a type of Christ who is the "Lamb slain from the foundation of the world." As Noah's offering, see 8:21, averted a rightful penalty, even so the offering of Christ redeems us from the curse of sin which is our just due, Gal. 3:13. As they look about upon the cleansed earth, for there is no sin present except that of their own hearts, they are to us a type of that new life into which we enter through Jesus Christ, see I. Peter 3:20, 21.

A study of covenants and of covenant making ceremonies is always intensely interesting. In the Biblical meaning a covenant is a compact or agreement between two parties, (1) between God and man, (2) between man and man. In this covenant God bestowed the benefit of an assurance, though Noah had had certain conditions imposed upon him, the fulfilling of which brought him to this place where he might receive this assurance.

God's covenant with Noah was one of eight great covenants, (1) the one made in Eden, Gen. 1:28; (2) the Adamic, Gen. 3:15; (3) this with Noah, Gen. 8:21, 22; (4) one with Abraham, Gen. 15:18; (5) that with Moses, Ex. 19:25; (6) one with the Israelites, Deut. 32:3; (7) that with David, 2 Sam. 7:16; (8) the new covenant, Heb. 8:8. The main elements of this covenant are, (a) the removal of the curse, 8:21; (b) the assurance of returning harvests and regular seasons, 8:22; (c) the promise of an abundant progeny, 9:1; (d) the domination of animal life, 9:2; (e) provision for food, both flesh and herd, 9:3; (f) provision for sacrifice and worship, 9:4; (g) the safety of human life, 9:5; (h) the administration of justice, 9:6.

God's Promise. Noah's life of obedience before he entered the ark had elicited God's promise that he would establish a covenant with him, see Eph. 6:18; and so God today holds before all men the promise of a new and better covenant into which they also may enter if they will, Heb. 8:8. God has frequently used this covenant as an illustration of his love and his faithfulness towards his people, Isa. 5: 9, 10, and this covenant included God's care for the beasts as well as man, verses 10, 15, 16, see also Ps. 86:5, 6; Jonah 4:11. This is a good thought to emphasize with the younger pupils.

II. Verses 12-17. As though Jehovah would make assurance doubly secure, he not only made a covenant but appointed a token, a sign, of that covenant, whereby the covenant is to be remembered, read Gen. 17:11; Ex. 12:13, 2:12; Matt. 26:28-33; I. Cor. 11: 23-25. We must beware of reading into this passage any suggestion that this is the first appearance of a rainbow upon the earth; there is no such suggestion in the text, but rather God took the rainbow which was set in the cloud and made of it a token of the covenant he had made with Noah. Whenever we behold a rainbow we ought to remember that his covenant was not alone to Noah, but to us, his seed.

The rainbow was formed of that same rain which had produced the flood. "After the appearance of an entire rainbow, as a rule, no rain of long duration follows." The rainbow is proof that the rain is partial and that the sun of God's mercy is shining. It lights up what had just been dark and fateful. Rainbows can be seen in all parts of the earth, so is his mercy all embracing. A rainbow is beautiful and attractive, and so is Jesus the chief among ten thousand and the one altogether lovely. An arch is the strongest form of masonry construction.