

KENTUCKY'S TOBACCO WAR

Night Riders Inflict an Aggregate Loss of Nearly \$1,000,000.

The last exploit of the Kentucky tobacco night riders in setting the city of Hopkinsville, destroying \$200,000 worth of property and seriously wounding two men, has crossed an intensity of interest throughout the State and far beyond its borders. These riders are the most conspicuous feature of the war that is being waged by the tobacco growers of Kentucky against the American Tobacco Company. By reducing the competition in the buying of tobacco to practically nothing the company forced down the price of leaf tobacco until the growers say they can not realize enough to pay for raising it. The tobacco crop is a mainstay in many parts of Kentucky, and thousands depend on it for their daily bread. The growers determined to force the price up.

The plan proposed in the beginning, and which is still being followed, was to form a combination of the growers to oppose the combination of the manufacturers and by withholding the tobacco make the tobacco trust come to terms. Many associations of growers have been formed in the different tobacco raising regions of Kentucky. But some of the growers did not come into the association ranks and others grew weary of waiting and sold their crops. The more violent men in the associations have resorted to the measures that gave rise to the night riders, and by destroying the property of the tobacco company and the growers who are not allied with them have sought to carry through their plan by force and terror.

The Hopkinsville raid was the second time in twelve months that the night riders seized and terrorized a city. On December 1, 1906, they entered Prince-

CARE FOR EX-PRESIDENTS. IS PLEA OF GROVER CLEVELAND

Urges Duty to Make Provision for Men Who Have Filled Highest Post in Nation.

Referring to the poverty of Jefferson when he left the presidency as a blow to national pride, Grover Cleveland, writing in the Youth's Companion under the title "Our People and Their Ex-Presidents," argues that definite and generous provision should be made for the maintenance of chief magistrates at the expiration of their terms. He deals with the subject at length and explains that he feels he can do so without his sincerity being questioned, since he is beyond the need of aid from the public treasury.

"The condition is by no means met," Mr. Cleveland writes, "by the meager and spasmodic relief occasionally furnished under the guise of a military pension or some other pretext, nor would it be best met by making compensation dependent upon the discharge of senatorial or other official duty. Our people ought to make definite and generous provisions for all cases alike, based on motives of justice and fairness, and adequate to the situation."

Mr. Cleveland describes the limitations that his former high office place on a retired President in his choice of occupations and means of livelihood, and how popular conception of him as a repository of national dignity enforces a scale of living that may not be within his private means.

ESTATES OF OLD SOLDIERS.

An Ohio County to Fight United States for \$500,000.

Frank W. Howell, a Dayton lawyer, is now entitled to the world's record as administrator of estates. He has been appointed by Judge C. W. Dale as administrator of 8,622 estates, and has been compelled to give bond in the sum of \$1,200,000.

The appointment as administrator grew out of the following situation: The central branch of the National Military Homes is located at Dayton, and was established by the United States government by a special act, March 2, 1865. The jurisdiction of this large tract of ground, more than a mile square in extent, was ceded to the United States government by the State of Ohio April 13, 1867.

Upon this land the Central Branch of the National Military Homes was built for disabled soldiers and sailors who have fought the battles for liberty and union. As far as the United States government is concerned nothing has been neglected, and the central branch is a veritable paradise.

If all the veterans who entered the central branch had lived there would have been no contention and nothing to narrate. When death comes the veteran receives a decent and honorable burial, and his belongings are collected, and if not claimed by relatives, are sold, and the money, together with all of the pension money to which he is entitled, is placed in the "posthumous fund," which is in the keeping of the Treasurer of the Central Branch, National Military Homes. Sometimes the deceased veteran leaves considerable property which he has gained by investment or speculation with his pension money. Four test cases are now being fought out to determine whether these estates shall revert to

SKETCH OF COURT ROOM AND CHIEF FIGURES IN THE THAW TRIAL.



ton, Ky., a town of several thousand inhabitants, about thirty miles north of Hopkinsville, took possession of the police and fire departments, the water works, the telephone and telegraph offices and with the town shut off from the rest of the world dynamited and set fire to the Steger & Diller and the John C. Orr tobacco factories, which were allied with the trust.

The first appearance of the night riders was in November, 1906, when they destroyed some tobacco barns and small factories in Todd County, with a loss of about \$10,000. The first raid came on the night of November 11, 1906, when masked bands entered the towns of Eddyville and Kuttawa, situated close together in Lyon and Caldwell Counties, and destroyed the plants of the American Snuff Company and M. C. Rice, with \$200,000 loss.

Besides these there have been many smaller raids and visits to individual growers. Tobacco barns have been burned, growers who refused to pool their tobacco have been taken from their homes and whipped, houses have been fired into and the occupants wounded. The aggregate losses by these raids amount to nearly \$1,000,000.

A Synthetic Health Creed.

The "back-to-nature" movement, of which the most prominent leaders are Dr. J. H. Kellogg of Battle Creek, Dr. Dewey, Prof. Fisher and Chittenden of Yale and Prof. Metchnikoff of Russia, has now found a synthesizing exposition at the hands of Dr. Daniel S. Sager in a new book published by Stokes, entitled, "The Art of Living in Good Health." This new apostle of the simpler life, with the added authority of a successful "M. D.," commends much of the work of those pioneers and founds his system on a creed, the vest-pocket edition of which is: "Breathe deep; chew long; drink enough; eat little." Bathing, exercise, early sleep

low or deterioration. Obedience to this obligation prescribes for him only such work as in popular judgment is not undignified. This suggests without argument a reciprocal connection between the curtailment of opportunities and a reasonable obligation of indemnification.

One division of the Cleveland article is devoted to the "Occupations of an ex-President," and in it the former President reveals the multiplicity of things which persons endeavor to bring to the attention of the retired statesman and the class of affairs he is asked to engage in.

NEWS OF MINOR NOTE.

The Central Hotel at Colon, Panama, was burned. Loss \$100,000.

Fire in the York building in Boston, caused a loss of \$100,000 to several manufacturing firms and to the owner of the building.

Judge Strimple, in Cleveland appointed Owen L. Wilcox as receiver for the Cleveland and Sharon Electric Railway Company in order to defeat the alleged plot of majority stockholders to freeze out the minority.

Dr. John M. Flint, formerly of Chicago, now of the University of California, was chosen to succeed Dr. William Carroll as head of the department of surgery in the Yale Medical school at New Haven, Conn.

Sir John Roger, Governor of the English Gold Coast colony, told a Philadelphia audience the negro was the greatest problem confronting civilization and was becoming as acute in the English colonies as in the United States.

According to advices received from Washington, the government officials are not satisfied with the new double eagle being coined at the Philadelphia mint, and have ordered coinage stopped temporarily to permit a change in the process. The design of the coin will not be changed.

the Montgomery County treasurer of the United States government. It is contended by Mr. Howell, the administrator, that the money left by the old veterans who die intestate belongs to Montgomery County and should go toward the school fund. United States District Attorney McPherson of Cincinnati is looking after the interests of the government. He claims that the money belongs to the United States. The amount involved in the cases represented by Mr. Howell, the admiral's trustee, is something over \$500,000.

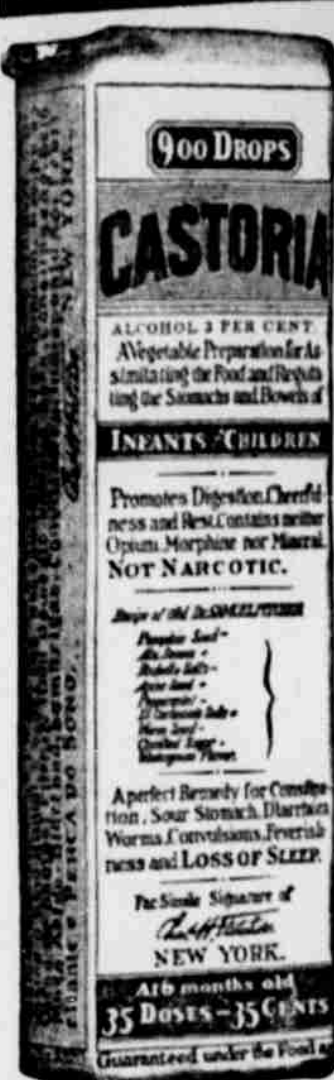
An Apostle of Happiness.

Miss Laurence Alma-Tadema, daughter of the well-known artist and author of several successful novels, has come from her English home to lecture in America on "Happiness." When asked by a New York reporter to tell what she meant by happiness, Miss Alma-Tadema said it would take an hour and twenty minutes to tell that, and it had taken her five months to write down what had required years to learn. As to how it could be attained, she is quoted as saying: "By managing one's self; by working hard and developing one's self to the limit. It never comes except by being sought. It is not a matter of condition or of wealth. It does not depend on inheritance." Happiness lies in the curtailment of desire. Do without things.

American Wins Nobel Prize.

The University of Chicago bears that the head of its department of physics, Prof. Albert A. Michelson, is to receive the year's Nobel prize for the best work in his line. Prof. Michelson is now in London, where the Copley medal has been awarded to him by the London Royal Society. Dr. Michelson is the discoverer of a method of measuring the velocity of light. Though born in Germany, he has lived here since childhood and is a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He is now 50.

Chinese athletes eat duck brains.



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Hippophagy.
Hippophagy being in low water in these later days, somebody has set himself to show what an exceedingly respectable history attaches to the practice. Among the ancients, especially in China, eating horse flesh was general, and it was only killed in Europe by a Papal decree of Gregory III., though why horse flesh should have been interdicted does not appear. It was only the famine caused by Napoleon's invasion that revived the practice in Germany, where it has survived ever since. —London Globe.

Not Her Fault.
Tom—The average woman seems to lead an aimless life.
Jack—Well, it's her misfortune rather than her fault that she is unable to throw straight.

Modern, or Not at All.
Geoffrey—Could you be happy in a modest little cottage, darling?
Gwendolen—Not unless it is one of those lovely dream in concrete, dear. —Chicago Tribune.

That Judicial Decision.
It ends domestic wars and strife.
Fraid man, 'twill hold you, maybe.
It is your business, not your wife's,
To walk the floor with baby.

As It Seemed to Him.
"Some people," remarked the donor ailer, "never seem to be around who wanted."
"Well," rejoined the moralizer, "it's better to be absent when wanted than to be present when you are not wanted."

Curious About It.
Mamma—Go to sleep now or the pillows will get you.
Robbie—Will they come right in here after me?
Mamma—Yes, they will indeed.
Robbie—Then I'll stay awake, 'cause I want to see what goblins look like. —Philadelphia Press.

No Time for Telling.
"Hands up?" commanded the corporal.
"Get out o' my way?" thundered the other man, scowling at him and striking out. "I hain't got no time to fool with you. I'm doin' a sixty mile walk to-night."

The Swimming Britisher.
The cold, self-contained Britisher is mostly a dreadful fiction, and in situations that seem to him at all exciting he grows as sniffling weepful as any new immigrant. —Sydney (N. S. W.) Bulletin.

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