

THE RANGEL

THOU SHALT NOT STEAL, BRIBE NOR GRAB

VOL. 1, NO. 16

OLIVE HILL, CARTER COUNTY, KY., DECEMBER 19, 1912.

Price: \$1.00 per Year In Advance

A SURE SIGN OF A GOOD STOVE



The inside or twin-flue construction of a Laurel Range is the root of its unequalled cooking and baking qualities and fuel saving features.

These points will be made clear to you by demonstrator direct from the factory at our

LAUREL STOVE EXHIBITION

Now being held at our store

We cordially invite you to be present Thursday Friday or Saturday of this week and see for yourself how a Laurel Range will heat six griddles without heating the oven, the oven without heating the reservoir, or the reservoir without heating the oven.

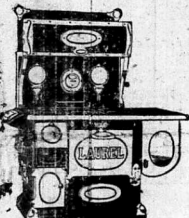
In appreciation of your visit we'll serve crispy hot biscuit and delicious hot coffee each day.

You'll enjoy the dainty little luncheon. You'll be convinced that a LAUREL Range makes good every claim made for it. And remember that a useful souvenir will be given to every lady in attendance.

\$8 Premium Free

With every Laurel Range purchased during this exhibit, we will give choice of a 26-piece chest of silverware, or a 5-piece set of "W.C. & E." aluminum cooking utensils.

Don't decide on your range, at least, not until you have read the valuable little book entitled "Before Buying Your Range." Come in and get one, or a postal to the Art Stove Company, Detroit, will bring you one by mail. And don't forget the dates of our exhibit.



Are you thinking of buying a new range?

You have made up your mind that trying to manage with the old stove is a waste of time and money.

It can no longer be depended upon for baking. One time the results are O. K.—the next a waste of effort, material and fuel.

Making up your mind as to the range to buy is not so easy.

Don't select a range for its outside appearance alone. Beauty is only skin-deep—in some ranges as deep as the blackening on them. So get beneath the blackening in selecting your range.

The inside construction of LAUREL Ranges will interest you—and no other ranges present a more handsome outside appearance.

DECEMBER, 19, 20 and 21:

M. D. JORDAN,

OLIVE HILL, - - - KENTUCKY

TAFT SENDS IN FINAL MESSAGE

President Starts With Discussion of Foreign Relations.

WORK DONE BY DIPLOMATS.

Recognition of Merit System Has Been Beneficial—Suggestions Regarding Changes in the Tariff Laws Designed to Aid Commerce—Turkish War and Troubles in China.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The foreign relations of the United States actually and potentially affect the state of the Union to a degree not widely realized and hardly surpassed by any other factor in the welfare of the whole nation. The position of the United States in the moral, intellectual and material relations of the family of nations should be a matter of vital interest to every patriotic citizen. The national prosperity and power impose upon us duties which we cannot shirk if we are to be true to our ideals.

The tremendous growth of the export trade of the United States has already made that trade a very real factor in the industrial and commercial prosperity of the country. With the development of our industries the foreign commerce of the United States must rapidly become a still more essential factor in its economic welfare.

The relations of the United States with all foreign powers remain upon a solid basis of peace, harmony and friendship. A greater insistence upon justice by American citizens or interests wherever it may have been denied and a stronger emphasis of the need of

multiplicity in commercial and other relations have only served to strengthen our friendship with foreign countries by placing these relationships upon a firm foundation of realities as well as aspirations.

Reorganization of State Department.

At the beginning of the present administration the United States, having fully endorsed upon its position as a world power, with the responsibilities thrust upon it by the results of the Spanish-American war and the changes engaged in laying the groundwork of a vast foreign trade upon which it should one day become more and more dependent, found itself without the machinery for giving thorough attention to and taking effective action upon a mass of intricate business vital to American interests in every country in the world.

The department of state was an archaic and inadequate machine, lacking most of the attributes of the foreign office of any great modern power. With an appropriation made upon my recommendation by the congress on August 5, 1909, the department of state was completely reorganized. There were created divisions of Latin-American affairs and of far eastern, near eastern and western European affairs.

The law offices of the department were greatly strengthened. There were added foreign trade advisers to coordinate with the diplomatic and consular bureaus and the politico-economic divisions in the innumerable matters where commercial diplomacy or consular work calls for such special attention. The same officers, together with the rest of the new organization, are able at all times to give to American citizens the diplomatic and consular assistance and information as to conditions in foreign countries with which they have business and likewise to cooperate more effectively with the congress and along with the other executive departments.

Merit System in Consular and Diplomatic Corps.

Expert knowledge and professional training were made a condition of service. It was made a condition of this reorganization, without a transfer of foreign service there would not be men available for the work in the

embodied department of state. President Cleveland had taken the first step toward introducing the merit system in the foreign service. That had been followed by the application of the merit principle, with excellent results, to the entire consular branch. Almost nothing, however, had been done in this direction with regard to the diplomatic service. In this age of consular diplomacy it was evidently of the first importance to train an adequate personnel in that branch of the service.

Therefore, on Nov. 29, 1909, by executive order I placed the diplomatic service up to the grade of secretary of embassy, inclusive, upon exactly the same strict nonpartisan basis of the merit system, rigid examination for appointment and promotion only for merit, as had been maintained with but one exception in the consular service.

Merit and Nonpartisan Character of Appointments.

How faithful to the merit system and how nonpartisan has been the conduct of the diplomatic service since its services in the last four years may be judged from the following: Three ambassadors now serving hold their present rank of ambassador by their promotion from the rank of minister. Nine ministers now serving hold their present rank at the beginning of the administration. Of the thirty ministers whom I have appointed, eleven were promoted from the lower grades of the foreign service or from the department of state. Of the nineteen ministers in Latin-America, where our relations are close and our interest is great, fifteen have been promoted from the ranks of minister, secretary or consul.

The thirty-seven secretaries of embassies or legations who have received their initial appointments after passing successfully the required examination were chosen after a careful fitness, training and political affiliations. A death list of the ministers and secretaries of embassies and legations in western Europe has also been made. It is impossible to overstate the importance of this service in the efforts to

equalize the representation of the various states in the consular service. I have made sixteen of the twenty-nine appointments as consul which have occurred during my administration on a nonpartisan basis. This is 55 per cent. Every other consular appointment made, including the promotion of eleven young men from the consular assistant and student interpreter corps, has been by promotion or transfer, based solely upon efficiency shown in the service.

Large Provision For Embassies and Legations Recommended.

In connection with legislation for the amelioration of the foreign service, I wish to invite attention to the advisability of placing the salary provisions upon a better basis. I believe that the best results would be obtained by a moderate scale of salaries, with adequate funds for the expenses of proper representation, based in each case upon the scale and cost of living at the residence of the minister, secretary and under the general direction of the department of state.

In line with the object which I have sought in placing our foreign service on a basis of permanency, I have at various times advocated provision by congress for the acquisition of government-owned buildings for the residence and offices of our diplomatic officers, so to place them more nearly on an equality with similar officers of other nations and to do away with the discrimination which otherwise must necessarily be made in some cases in favor of men leasing large private fortunes.

Diplomacy a Handmaid of Commercial Interests and Peace.

The diplomacy of the present administration has sought to respond to the wishes of a commercial world. This policy has been characterized as substituting dollars for bullets. It is one that appeals alike to the humanitarian sentiment, to the dictates of sound policy and strategy and to legitimate commercial aims. It is an effort frankly directed to the increase of American trade upon the axiomatic principle that the government of the United States shall extend all possible support to every legitimate and reasonable American enter-

prise abroad. There has been the result of this diplomacy, coupled with the maximum and minimum provision of the tariff law, will be seen by some consideration of the wonderful increase in the export trade of the United States. Because modern diplomacy in commercial there has been a disposition in some quarters to attribute to it more but materialistic aims. How strikingly erroneous is such a view may be seen from a study of the results by which the diplomacy of the United States can be judged.

Successful Efforts in Promotion of Peace.

In the field of work toward the ideals of peace this government negotiated, but to my regret was unable to consummate, two arbitrations, treaties which set the highest mark of the aspiration of nations toward the substitution of arbitration and reason for war in the settlement of international disputes. Through the efforts of American diplomacy several wars have been prevented or ended. It is to the successful tripartite mediation of the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and the United States between Peru and Ecuador, the ending of the boundary dispute between Panama and Costa Rica to peaceful arbitration. The starting of warlike propaganda by Haiti against the Dominican Republic were on the verge of fulfillment; the stopping of a war in Nicaragua; the halting of interference strife in Honduras.

The government of the United States was thanked for its influence toward the regeneration of amicable relations between the Argentine Republic and Bolivia. The diplomacy of the United States is active in seeking to settle the outstanding claims between this country and the republic of Colombia. In the recent civil war in China the United States successfully secured that other interested powers in urging an early cessation of hostilities. An agreement has been reached between the governments of Chile and Peru whereby the celebrated Tacna Arica dispute, which has so long embittered international relations on the west coast of South America, has at last been settled. Significantly the news that the boundary dispute between Peru and Ecuador had entered upon a stage of amicable settlement.

In China the policy of encouraging financial investment to enable that country to develop itself has had the result of increasing our trade and creating a disposition to the open door policy. The consistent purpose of the present administration has been to encourage the rise of a modern republic in the government of China by the promotion of those essential reforms to which China is pledged by treaties with the United States and other powers.

The hypothesis of foreign bankers in connection with certain industrial enterprises, such as the Hukuang railways, of the national revenues upon which they are assessed by the department of state early in the administration to demand for American citizens participation in such enterprises by order of the United States and have equal rights and an equal voice in all questions pertaining to the disposition of the public revenues concerned. In some previous proposals of international agreement among the powers having similar rights as ourselves in the matters of reform, which could not be made in the United States without the consent of all, was likewise adopted in the case of the loan designed by China for the reform of its currency. The principle of international co-operation in matters of common interest upon which our policy had already been based in all of the above instances has accordingly been a great factor in that concert of the powers which has been so happily conspicuous during the past period of transition through which our great Chinese nation has been passing.

Central America Needs Our Help in Debt Adjustment.

In Central America the Nicaraguan and Honduran to help themselves. They are the immediate beneficiaries. It is essential that the United States be twofold. First, it is obvious that the Monroe doctrine is more vital in the neighborhood of the Panama canal and where else. There, too, the maintenance of that doctrine falls most heavily upon the United States. It is therefore essential that the countries which that sphere shall be removed from jeopardy involved by heavy foreign debt and chaotic national finances and from the great danger of international complications due to disorder at home.

Hence the United States has been glad to come to the support of American bankers who were willing to be helping hand to the financial rehabilitation of such countries because this financial rehabilitation and the protection of their custom houses from being the prey of would be dictators would remove at one stroke the necessity of foreign creditors and the menace of revolutionary disorder. I wish to call your special attention

Goebel's Reply to Pres. Smith of L. & N.

Frankfort, Ky.—(Special)—In an open letter to the press, J. Edgar Goebel replies to the recent letter of President Milton H. Smith, of the L. & N., in which Mr. Smith discussed the assessment of the L. & N. for franchise tax purposes for 1912.

Mr. Goebel says:

"In the light of the facts which relate to and upon which the 1912 assessment of the L. & N. railroad's franchise was based, an referring to what has heretofore been made public touching the assessments of that company's property in past years, with all of which facts President Smith was well acquainted, his letter can not be regarded as an attempt on his part at perversion of the truth for the purpose of misleading and deceiving the public at large.

"He is merely attempting to gain sympathy when he says 'the additional burden is on our franchise alone or for the privilege of doing business.' It is not to be denied that the franchisee paid one dollar in taxes on the privilege of doing business in Kentucky for the reason that said company has not to date paid taxes on its franchise in anything like the value of its actual tangible property. President Smith is in his letter that there is no controversy between the L. & N. and the tangible property of its railroad company.

Tangible Property.

"Permit me, please, to say that there will be a controversy with reference to the assessment of the tangible property of its railroad company so long as his company, and his and his company do amount other than paid one dollar in taxes on the privilege of doing business in Kentucky for the reason that said company has not to date paid taxes on its franchise in anything like the value of its actual tangible property. President Smith is in his letter that there is no controversy between the L. & N. and the tangible property of its railroad company.

"The Board of Valuation and Assessment is called a 'franchise board' but is in reality and effect a railway board, having to do with other things with the work of assessment done by the Railroad Commission. It can not be said that the assessed value of the tangible property of the L. & N. Railroad Commission has done. That the State Board of Valuation and Assessment was not again this year controlled by the railroad companies against the interests of the people was not because the attempt was not made.

Mr. Smith's Claim.

"President Smith says that 'for the purpose of being operated as a carrier of freight and passengers' the L. & N. railroad's property in Kentucky—all of its tangible property in Kentucky—is assessed at its full value and is not to be assessed at its full value or more and taxes paid thereon, and so whether or not such is the truth. Let's compare this unwarranted statement of President Smith with his letter with reference to the value of all of the tangible property of the L. & N. Railroad Company in Kentucky for taxation purposes. In his letter of August 1, 1912, on the same subject on file in the United States court at Frankfort since 1906 in the McCord railroad case, case No. 10,000, the Hon. J. Edgar Goebel, then attorney for the L. & N. Railroad Company in Kentucky in 1905 wrote as follows:

"And notwithstanding which worst statement of its very president, the Kentucky Railroad Commission assessed the value of the L. & N. Railroad property in 1911 at only \$29,170,377, although since 1905 the L. & N. railroad has added 228 miles of road to its system in Kentucky; and that the value of the tangible property of the L. & N. Railroad Company in Kentucky in 1905 was \$75,000,000.

The Real Question.

"The question is, what is the value of the L. & N. Railroad's tangible property in Kentucky today? Is it or is it not sufficient to justify a value of \$75,000,000? In the light of the foregoing facts, and if the L. & N. railroad's worst statements and reports, with its president's testimony, are accepted, which have been made to its stockholders, the Interstate Commerce Commission, Poor's Manual, the Kentucky Technical and Alabama railroad taxing boards, are worthy at all of any measure of confidence and belief, then there can be no doubt that \$75,000,000 was an inflated value of the L. & N. Railroad's tangible property for taxation, and the 1912 so-called franchise assessment is not warranted, valid or enforceable. (Continued on 3rd page.)

(Continued from first page.)

books, and I challenge him to give to the public the truth as to whether or not the record shows the low value of the L. & N. railroad property in Kentucky to be more or less than \$100,000,000.

Quotes From Letter.

"In this connection, I desire to quote from President Smith's letter:

"Fifth—The report of the State Board of Equalization, page 19, shows for the entire state of Kentucky 23,340,000 acres and on page 83 placed their equalized valuation for taxation, including improvements, at \$349,336,634, or an average assessment of \$14.35 per acre for land and improvements.

"It is believed of all men that probably one-half of the acreage of Kentucky has no earning capacity, whatever—that one-half of the other half is occupied by people who are wearing it and themselves out in their struggle to dig from it their daily bread, which verily they do earn by the sweat of their brows. Is it possible that the President of the L. & N. Railroad Company has given himself so long to the greed of gaining dividends for his company's stockholders as to be insensitive as to what belongs to humanity? In the name of our common honesty among men, I ask, is there any element of human kindness or fair dealing in making a comparison such as I have above quoted, with President Smith's mastodon of earning capacity, the L. & N. railroad system in Kentucky, which, if its own wealth report of earnings in Kentucky by it made to the Kentucky Railroad Commission for the year 1911, is to be believed, show it achieving a 6 per cent net earnings, on a valuation of \$117,245,900, while the sum total of its tangible and franchise assessed valuation for this year is only \$74,598,451.

Colonel Stone's Statement.

"President Smith shows by above quoted comparison the position of his corporation to be just what its chief counsel, Col. Henry L. Stone, proved it to be by his manly, frank and truthful statement, which I quote here from L. & N. testimony given before the Board of Valuation and Assessment in July, 1912, page 261:

"Mr. Rich (addressing Col. Henry L. Stone, chief counsel for the L. & N. R. R.)—Did not your road take an opposite position before the Alabama and Tennessee Tax Commissioners?"

"Col. Stone (angrily)—I don't know; we try to get rid of all the taxes we can."

"My contention is this: The L. & N. railroad in getting rid of all the taxes it can, leaves thereby a greater burden on the people than they in law or morals should bear, and therefore it is that the L. & N. should be compelled, no longer to get rid of, but rather to pay its just proportion of the taxes.

"The President of the L. & N. railroad complains in his letter that his company's attorneys were not permitted to see the record of the facts and figures upon which the 1912 assessment of his railroad was based. One of its attorneys, Mr. Robert Fleming, was told that upon certain conditions those records of the board would be submitted for his inspection. Mr. Fleming declined to comply with those conditions, and therefore it was that he was not permitted to examine them.

May Be Justified.

"The President of the L. & N. railroad may be justified in his complainings against what he deems the under-assessment of the properties held by banking institutions in Kentucky. If so, then they, too, should be looked after and properly assessed. And, when all these owners of great wealth are adequately and justly assessed, the tax rate will be correspondingly decreased, and a very low rate will be the natural consequence. A low tax rate will attract outside capital, and from other than L. & N. railroad sources it will come to develop our naturally rich resources, and an era of prosperity heretofore unknown will bless our people. Another effect of fair and just assessment for taxation and a low tax rate, together with the incoming of the other than L. & N. capital, will be to end forever the L. & N. Railroad Company's monopoly in the matter of developing Kentucky resources. It will then no longer be in position to say just when and what development Kentucky resources may have.

Sincerely,
"JUSTUS GORBEL."

Righteous Anger.

Now, anger is of vital importance; it is a remarkable and necessary attribute of human nature. It is not always an evil. There is great merit in righteous anger. It is a normal reaction; just as normal as the procession of digestion. Without the capacity for anger we become inert, sabby—anybody's meat. Anger is one of the great human passions, often useful, although more often used with a power to destroy. It is also at times an enjoyable experience. A real good fight is a delight, no matter what the old ladies may say.—Billwood Macfarlane in Atlantic.

Tomato Cream Soup.

Cook half a dozen tomatoes soft and run through a colander or use their equivalent in canned tomatoes. In the second case they must also be put through the colander. Put them over the fire, season them with a teaspoonful of sugar and salt and pepper at discretion and thicken with two tablespoonfuls of butter rubbed with one of flour. Keep hot and beat a quart of milk in a double boiler. Stir into this a quarter of a teaspoonful of soda, mix with the boiling tomatoes and serve. If you wish you may put a tablespoonful of whipped cream on the top of each plateful.

CHRISTMAS NEW JEWELRY

THE NEWEST AND MOST UP TO-DATE THINGS IN XMAS JEWELRY IN BOTH STYLE AND FINISH FOR 1912

One of the Most Sacred Things in Life is the little band of gold which signifies marriage.

Call and see the NEW line of SOLID GOLD plain oval band rings made by **J. R. Woods & Son.**

Don't let the other fellow buy something better so **Cheap** he can call yours
Buy a J. R. Woods ring and you have the best that money will buy.

ASK TO SEE

- The New Indestructible Mesh Bags.
- The New Hull Umbrellas.
- The New Vanity Cases.
- The New, Ladies Manicure Sets.
- The New Toilet Sets.
- The New R. F. Simmons Watch Chains.

- The New Gents Traveling Sets.
- The New Ever Ready Flash Lights.
- The New Nassan Lighters.
- The New Jewel Boxes.
- The New Tie Clasps.

Be Certain to Take a Look at Those NEW

Bracelets, Brooches, Locketts, Hat Pins, Neck Chains, Metal Fobs, Link and Scarf Pin set, Cuff Buttons, Tie Pins, Ladies Combs, Silverware, Meerchaum Pipes, Waterman's Fountain Pens, Musical Instruments, Optical Goods, etc.

Note—Solid gold and Sterling Silver are always best, then follow in their regular order, Solid Gold fronts, gold filled, Rolled plate; and Electro plate.

You Can't Afford to Miss Seeing this beautiful collection of Christmas Gifts

FRIZZELL, The Jeweler.

OLIVE HILL, - KENTUCKY.

PROGRESSIVE PRINT, OLIVE HILL, KY.

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He is in touch with Real Estate dealers and Buyers, and can find purchasers if you want to sell, and can find a Seller if you want to buy.
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Rare Bargains

Rumor has it that "Kate" Tolliver, of this place, in an altercation in Ashland shot and seriously wounded Witcher Osborn, of near Soldier. Tolliver is well known here in the Malt Mead business here for more than a year.
Figs, stem Raisins, seeded Raisins, Brazils and English Walnuts at Maddox's.
Mathias Janes and Willard Erwin, who were injured in the Erwin mill explosion on Smoky three weeks ago, are improving.

Stop at the Waldeck RESTAURANT

Meals and Lunches at all hours.
First-class service.
The Progressive for a Xmas Gift \$1