EXTRA HELP IS PROVIDED FOR

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IS GIVEN $1,000 TO PAY SALARIES AFTER DISPUTE.

MINOR'S RESOLUTION PASSED

Lawmakers Frown on Scheme to Extend Power of National Banks, Says Congressman.

(Special Transfare Correspondence.)

President.—By a vote of 72 to 4 the house of representatives passed a bill providing for clerks and stenographers for the department of education. The court of appeals recently decided the superintendent of public instruction Gilbert did not have authority to employ any of the clerks and stenographers in his office, and State Auditor Greene refused to issue warrants for the salaries of the clerks and stenographers who had been employed by Gilbert. The bill authorizes the employment of a chief clerk, at $1,500 per annum; a first clerk and a second clerk, at $1,200 each; a third clerk, at $1,000; a fourth clerk, at $900; a total of five stenographers, at $1,200 each, and a messenger, at $720. Two extra help, at $1,200 each per annum, are also authorized. Gilbert, the only stenographer, at $900—a total of five stenographers at an aggregate expense of $5,200, also are authorized, which means that $4,300 will be provided for the ten assistants.

Representative Minor succeeded in having passed his joint resolution requesting congress to submit a constitutional amendment to congress to vote against a proposed amendment to the federal reserve act undertaking to extend the authority of national banks to loan money on farms and operate branch institutions. He declared that the proposed measure would be to state banks. The resolution was adopted by a viva voce vote.

Senator Ball made an effort to pass his bill providing for interest bearing state warrants with fixed date of maturity. An objection was raised to the bill. The senator from Elora explained, in indorsed by the authorities of Fraton, and he would be glad to have the bankers of the state, who had held a conference in Fraton, express their views on this subject. The bill calls for an appropriation of $2,000 annually for the treasurer's office for additional clerk hire.

The Liquor Situation.

A new angle in the Keaton and Campbell county situation was developed when Rev. I. Cortran Hord repudiated the statement made at a conference held between him, Governor Stanley, Attorney General Hays, Senator Strickfaft and Clerks and Engineers Hamilton and Hall, in which he declared that he had agreed to the appointment for the anti-saloon bill, the measure introduced here and the bill giving the Franklin Circuit Court jurisdiction in behavior of Campbell county, which are regarded as all the bills for the relief.

Mr. Hord is one of the Carrollton ministers who has been active in the dry measures. The substitute, as it was represented, would have completely tabled all the provisions of the other measures, and would have left Campbell and Kenton counties under the Nicholas county option law. Governor Stanley and Attorney General Hays, after a conference and agreement they proposed to the ministers, declared that the substitute was not effective. Representative Campbell, author of the bill which he represented to be a "drawn's substitute," was found out.

Seven Bills Pass Houses.

The Kentucky legislature has seven bills on its statute books and with more than half the session over, only that number have been passed by both houses and but one of those had been approved by the governor. The Strickfaft-Pickett anti-pass bill though the seventh to be passed, was the first to arrive when emptied and presented to the governor for approval. Two of the seven bills have been devoted to legislation affecting the liquor traffic and law enforcement in Kentucky and New Orleans, upholding the validity of the state's anti-pass law and the other to the prohibition of the sale of intoxicants within the limits of the Louisville & Nashville railroad's property in the state of Kentucky.

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Believe Bond Issue Valid.

Attorneys for the state auditor of Judge Hunt, upholding the validity of the $1,000,000 bond issue of the state of Kentucky, for the construction of new buildings for the state institutions, and the enforcement in Kentucky and New Orleans, upholding the validity of the state's anti-pass law and the other to the prohibition of the sale of intoxicants within the limits of the Louisville & Nashville railroad's property in the state of Kentucky.

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Legislature Resumes Labors.

The legislature has got covered with but nineteen days of its present age, and the rush is the way of constructive legislation, if anything will be accomplished. Several hundred bills, however, are ready for action and the committees will be busy from now on. The Carrington-Newport attitude is the most important proposal of it. It is promising the backers of House Bill No. 154, which is the third of the Greene bills designed to stop the violations of law in Northern Kentucky by the open saloons here, to make an effort to call it up in the house, when the proposed substitute backed by Attorney General Logan will be offered in its place. Representative Frank C. Greene, of Carrollton, author of the measure, returned from his home and made a statement that he was willing to accept the substitute and the supporters he gave out to some of the papers concerning it. Mr. Greene's statement in part follows: Relative to the attorney general's cards leaving on the grocery ministerial list proposed by the whisky people for House Bill No. 154, drawn early in the session by Attorney General Logan, I have nothing further to say at this time, except to extend my sympathy to the general because of his loss of the salaries of the clerks and strong raiders who had been employed by Gilbert. The bill authorizes the employment of a chief clerk, at $1,500 per annum; a first clerk and a second clerk, at $1,200 each; a third clerk, at $1,000; a fourth clerk, at $900; a total of five stenographers, at $1,200 each per annum; a messenger, at $720. Two extra help, at $1,200 each per annum, are also authorized. Gilbert, the only stenographer, at $900—a total of five stenographers at an aggregate expense of $5,200, also are authorized, which means that $4,300 will be provided for the ten assistants.

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HOUSE ARMY PLAN

MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE COMPLETES FIRST DRAFT OF DEFENSE BILL.

REGULAR FORCE OF 275,000

National Guard Will Be Federalized and Placed Under Command of President in Case of Declaration of Troop—Measure Ready to March.

Washington, Feb. 22.—Under pressure to get a defense bill before legislation, the house military affairs committee completed the first draft of the land defense bill. It provides:

"An increase in the regular army to 187,000 men with 7,000 officers in a skeleton organization that in time of war could be expanded to 272,000.

"A reserve made up of honorably discharged regulars and millionmen retired after three years' service, officered by militia officers and graduates of a special radio corps evolved through military educational institutions.

"The federalization of militia, with the president authorized, in case of war service, to commission by the secretary of war such officers as the selection of military officers. The militia would be given federal pay.

"The increase of the facilities at West Point to double its capacity, with an immediate increase in personnel and the establishment of a field artillery unit. In the event of the outbreak of hostilities with private interests, with a potential capacity for turning out 1,000 guns, 500 of munitions under pressure in case of war.

"The assignment of more than 100 officers of the regular army reserve to schools throughout the country where military training is given the main body of students.

"The committee's action was the first definite step that has been taken toward preparedness. Administration officials believe it prepares the way for "unending aid" of both the military and naval preparedness.

Bill Ready for House in March.

Under the rules of the last part of the bill Chairman Hay declared that in ten years the United States would have a reserve of upward of 1,000,000 men.

The first draft of the bill Chairman Hay declared, would call for about two weeks of work on the committee. He believes the measure will be ready for the house early in March. As at present framed the bill will not necessitate the expenditure of about $125,000,000 for the next fiscal year. This year's appropriations were $115,000,000, but $10,000,000 additional $125,000,000 would be required under the bill as framed by former Secretary of War Garrison.

LA FOLLETTE ENTERS RACE

Wisconsin Senator Announces Candidacy at Republican Meeting Held at Madison.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 24.—Before 400 Progressive Republicans gathered in the state capitol here, United States Senator La Follette declared himself a candidate for the presidential nomination. Senator La Follette declared in favor of a referendum to the national manufacture of munitions, a referendum to the people on the question of declaring war, a standing army in social service in time of peace and for a peace policy in favor of neutral nations. He assailed the navy league as propaganda and declared the seven million Republicans of the United States are absolutely back in a voting party to what took place at the Chicago convention in June.

Tuesday's session began with the reading of the platform adopted by the state convention held in Madison, Wis., Feb. 24