# UNIVERSITY TO HONOR 500 MEN

SERVICE FLAG WITH 500 STARS MADE BY WOMEN STUDENTS PLACED IN CHAPEL.

## ACCOUNT IS CALLED "DUMP"

**Inspector Sewell, in Report, Asserts Public Offices Account Which Was Changed to Sinking Fund Account, Dumping Ground for Public Money.**

—Frankfort.

The University of Kentucky is to do honor to the men who have left her halls and gone to the service of their country by placing in the chapel a service flag with 500 stars.

The University has responded liberally in every war call. When the call came from the Agricultural Department for a great food production the University sent about four hundred of its students to help in the harvest of the corn. The Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. sent contributions to war funds and every department in the University subscribed to the Liberty Loan. The Red Cross carried nearly five hundred members from the student body and faculty in its Christmas drive for membership.

Five hundred students are already in the colors, many of them officers. More than fifty will leave with Base Hospital Unit No. 46. A roll of honor has been made of the names of these students, but as the movement is to be inaugurated by Dr. Mayes to have a service flag with a star for each name on this roll of honor, it will be kept secret until the proper women of the institution are presented formally in chapel.

### Calls Account "Dump."

Calling the old Public Offices account, which State Auditor Greene changed to Sinking Fund account when he assumed office, a "dump," proved the public expense that might not be justified under the law if sewage, or to accounts of departments for whose benefit the claims were allowed, Inspector Sewell, in making report of his investigation in a report said somewhere it ought to be shown to what department the expense belongs. He cited two instances, one where a man was paid $75 under the Mine Law, and the salary at $75 under the item, "work in preparing out-of-records," and another where John Rich, of Covington, was paid $100 for services as an expert assistant to the Attorney General in the railroad litigation and $125 under "Public Offices" account for assisting the State Board of Valuation and Assessment. He was doing very valuable work but the Inspector and Examiner could see no authority for drawing the pay. Two cases were under that account. The "Public Offices" account for $10,- "Public Offices" accounted for $10,- 613.48 expenses, and included some items of coal, some of wages, stationery, furniture and every variety of depreciation expenses.

### To Select Vocational Professor.

President F. L. McVey, University of Kentucky, was empowered by the Executive Board in call meeting to select a head for the work of training teachers for vocational education. Dean Graham Frank resigned to accept a position with the Government in utilization taking advantage of the act to train teachers for vocational subjects. The bill also provides that the Government furnish $30,000 this year if the state and local towns will raise a similar amount for the establishing of vocational training in the state. Dean Frank will be retained in connection with the Kentucky Normal and Industrial School at Frankfort. Of this sum $12,000 is to be devoted to teacher training, of which the University is to receive 75 per cent. Miss Anna Richardson, of Washington, a representative of the Smith-Hughes Interest, conferred with Dr. McVey relative to the work and the bill was framed with assistance in the University authorities. She approved the course. It now rests with the Legislature to pass the bill, the provisions of which have been accepted by Gov. Stanley.

### Tax Assessment Reduced.

Holding that property in Kentucky was assessed considerably above value, the Appeals reversed the Henry Circuit Court, and decided that the property of the Standard Distillery Co. in 1918 should have been assessed at $45,000, which was 40 per cent of its fair cash value. The property was assessed originally at $112,500. The court says that this assessment was excessive. It was shown that the property could be sold for $45,000 and that it would have been sold for that amount if it had been offered for sale, making the assessment at $45,000.

### Profitless Chautauqua Ends.

The local Chautauqua was inspected and the accounts checked up by Post Auditor Hamilton and Chief Examiner Lauderdale, and W. S. Beck of this city, and everything was found in first-class shape—but in the state. This is one of the few first-class offices where receipts run $20,000 above the amount required to keep it in that state, and pays sixty per cent of its receipts to the Government, retaining forty per cent for state use. The receipts are $2,000 a month over what they were one year ago.

### State Farm Survey.

The State Department Bureau of Labor, has announced that a survey of the state farm lands is to be made shortly in every county in the state. The survey will be made by the state forestry department and the agricultural experiment station, and the purpose of the survey is to determine the character of the soil, the kind of timber that is on the land, and the price that should be asked for it. The survey will be made by counties, and will be published as a labor measure.

### Prison School Finishes Course.

One hundred and twelve prisoners, both white and colored, received certificates showing that they had completed the prison schools' course, and were graduated at the State Reformatory. The graduation exercises were held in the auditorium of the institution and were directed and taught by volunteer teachers. The graduating exercises were by Mr. Stewart, whose teaching corps has been increased to twenty-five for this year all over the country Mr. Stewart was furnished by the Carnegie Foundation.

### Bill To Protect Dry Territory.

The anti-shipping bill of Senator B. W. Taylor, of Greensburg, which prohibits the interstate shipment of the intoxicating liquors from wet territory into dry territory, has been reported out of the Senate in very limited quantities for medicine, sacramental, mechanical and scientific purposes, passed by the Senate by a vote of 20 to 4.

A bill very similar in its terms became a law in 1906 during administration of Gov. Beckham, but was subsequently repealed by the Hampton Legislature. The liquor interests have been opposed bitterly by the liquor interests. A similar bill passed the Senate in 1914, but was not permitted to come up in the House.

If a bill introduced by Senator Helm becomes a law, part-contract machines for operating at race courses will be illegal after the state 3 per cent of the 1 per cent of the commissions deducted from money bet.

The committee on municipalities reported favorably the bill to empower school boards in second-class cities to levy an eight-cent tax for school purposes.

The Committee on Legislative and Executive Business and Suggestion reported without an expression of opinion the bills of Senator Helm and Glenn, reapportioning the state and establishing senatorial districts. They were ordered to their first reading.

The bill of Senator Rochester fourth to provide for registration of automobiles and the collection of the automobile tax was given its first reading after a favorable report.

Gov. Stanley administered the oath as Senator for confirmation his appointments as members of the Board of Prison Commissioners and the State Tax Commission. The Senate concurred in the appointments of H. M. Logan, of Brownsville, and J. W. Newman, of Bowling Green, members of the Prison Board, and of Fielding Honey Hinton, of Bowling Green, and Thomas Fitzpatrick, of Fleming, as Tax Commissioners.

Favorable reports were given the bill of Representative Dixon to permit a vote on the proposition of a state ad-Equal twenty-cent tax for roads and the bill of Senator Rochester providing for the collection of Representative Leslie P. Jones, which is known as the Jones-Rochester nuisance abatement bill of the bill of Representative Monk's bill to appropriate $100,000 for state roads and for annually for the road supervisor, of the bill of Senator Tate Lilly providing a punishment for the violation of the game laws.

The House Committee on Appropriations reported unfavorably the bill to increase the salaries of the judges of the 11 chancellor of cuties under 12 months of age, every night, every day.

Representative Monck addressed a resolution to the House providing that the Governor be requested to call upon the Governor of Illinois to ascertain why the sale of the papers distribute the bills of the railroad litigation and $125 under "Public Offices" account for assisting the State Board of Valuation and Assessment. He was doing very valuable work but the Inspector and Examiner could see no authority for drawing the pay. Two cases were under that account. The "Public Offices" accounted for $10,- 613.48 expenses, and included some items of coal, some of wages, stationery, furniture and every variety of depreciation expenses.

1—Sabotrical troops guarding the state bank in Petrograd after it had been seized by their government. 2—Henry French guns of a new type mounted on armored cars. 3—The "knobby" way in which the Germans treat the Russian soldiers they capture.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germans Threaten Quick Attack When the Russian Delegates Reject Peace Terms.

## DEMAND BALTIC PROVINCES

**Proletariat of Austria-Hungary on Eve of a Revolt—Turks Lose Two Big Crushes—Secretary Baker's Management Hotly Criticised by Senator Chamberlain.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Encouraged by the growing strength of the Fatherland party, the pan-German party in Germany, the Germans have warn in their dealings with the Russian delegates and shown their hand. At the last meeting of the delegates Count von Czernin, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, declared that the bolsheviki frankly that Germany and Austria-Hungary had designs on Russia, and that if Russia did not accept the German terms they would move at once and within a week would be in Petrograd. Count von Hertling, German chancellor, backed Czernin's statement. Trotzky, head of the bolsheviki delegation, was thrown into confusion by the attitude of the Germans. The terms were presented to the delegates on the following day.

The terms demand that Russia sign a peace treaty which will cut off from Russia the provinces of Esthonia, Livonia and Courland, which have been occupied by the Germans since the beginning of the campaign. The provinces have a population of 6,000,000 people, and contain 46,000 square miles of territory. Besides these provinces, Germany is to retain the Aland islands, which command the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, and Russia is to withdraw her troops from Finland. Russia is also to withdraw her troops from Persia and Turkish Armenia, and to recognize the independence of Georgia. The Russian army is to be demobilized, and Russia is to recognize the independence of the Ukraine. Russia is to withdraw her troops from Persia and Turkish Armenia, and to recognize the independence of Georgia. The Russian army is to be demobilized, and Russia is to recognize the independence of the Ukraine. Russia is to withdraw her troops from Persia and Turkish Armenia, and to recognize the independence of Georgia. The Russian army is to be demobilized, and Russia is to recognize the independence of the Ukraine.