ODDITIES IN THE NEWS

A Pana, Ill., woman shucked 81 bushels of corn in one day recently, establishing, it is said, a world's record.

Every needle is subjected to no fewer than 22 different processes during its manufacture.

Cuba purchases annually from the United States, on the average, merchandise to the value of about $200,000,000.

Iceland has factories for the preparation of herring flour, which is highly prized in Norway as a strength food.

U. S. TAKES STEPS TO ASSURE ITS BINDER-TWINE SUPPLY

In recent years the United States Department of Agriculture has been giving considerable attention to the problem of an adequate supply of binder-twine fiber for the future, particular attention being given to the study of plants which can be grown in the insular possessions of the United States. The Philippines are looked upon as the principal source of binder-twine fiber in our insular possessions, although some henequen and sisal may be produced in Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The department has been doing cooperative work with the Philippine bureau of agriculture on sisal and maguey and abaca hemp. According to the department, it is entirely possible that the ultimate solution of our binder-twine fiber problem will be an increasing substitution of abaca for henequen in the manufacture of binder-twine. During the past year large quantities of this fiber have been used for the purpose. But if this fiber is to be produced as cheaply in the Philippines as henequen is produced in Yucatan improvements must be made in the abaca industry.

GREEN AS PERSIMMONS

The city dailies are always poking fun at the country weeklies about the personal items that appear in their news columns, but you will find more people on an average from the city who know less about the country, than country folks know about the city. The city people are as green as unripe persimmons when they get out among the farmers. The visitors from the city, when they come out to the country, if they are women, one of the first questions they ask is "Where do the farmers keep their Farm Bureaus, as I want to see one." They have been unable to find them in the furniture stores in the city; and if the milk producers ship any milk of human kindness or keep it for their own use in their own families. And if they keep the kind of chickens that lay the synthetic eggs that the papers have been telling us about lately.—Falmouth Outlook.

OBITUARY

Dr. H. B. Myers

Dr. H. B. Myers, who died July 26, 1923, was born October 17, 1864. He was 59 years of age. The greater part of his life was given to suffering humanity. After graduating from Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky., in 1898 he located at Ewing, Ky., for the practice of medicine. From that date until the time of his death he had an extensive practice, and was considered by other members of the profession and by the general public to be one of the best informed and most skillful physicians in the whole country. It is to his lasting credit that he answered calls whenever they came and from whomsoever they came. He visited rich and poor alike and gave of his talent and time and strength without reserve.

Aside from his profession, Dr. Myers was a useful and public spirited man with a generous heart. His charitable deeds are well known to all who have known him. He did not hesitate to contribute liberally to, and to encourage, good and worthy causes. He was active in business circles and helped to promote many local business enterprises. He was an indulgent husband and father, who sought to give his family the best advantages possible and all the modern comforts of life.

He belonged to many prominent societies for the advancement of medical science. He was a member of the American Medical Association, a member of the Kentucky State Medical Association and a member of the Fleming County Medical Society.

At the age of nineteen years he became a member of the Christian Church of which he was a member until his death. He was a member of the lodge of Free and Accepted Masons at Ewing, 581, a member of the I. O. O. F., a member of the Ewing Star Chapter, No. 21, O. E. S., Amethyst Rebecca Lodge No. 125, and the Knights of Pythias Lodge.

On May 4, 1899, he married Miss Anna Washington Powell. To this union were born two sons, Houston and H. B. Jr. He is survived by his widow and two sons of Ewing, and a sister, Mrs. James Chambers of Columbus, Ohio.

His friend,
C. O. PERATT.

Keep Well
Avoid Sickness
TAKE
BRANDRETH PILLS
Est. 1752
1 or 2 at Bed Time
will cleanse the system, purify the blood and keep you well.
For Constipation
Indigestion, Biliousness, etc.
Entirely Vegetable.

MYERS HONOR ROLL

High school—Special honor Herbert Freeland; honor, Maggie Parsons, Helen Dale, Pattie Ree Buchanan, Ruth Thompson, Maude Moran.

Seventh Grade—Honor, Mary Cassity, Laura Crawford, Floris Fitz, Elizabeth Crawford, Flossie Shields.

Sixth Grade—Honor, Ralph Bowen, June Fuller, Helen Cameron, Paul Cameron, Morgan Briggs, Angie Cassity, George Dale.

Fifth Grade—Honor, Dorothy Mae Cameron, James Cassity, Raymond Parsons, Emery Bowles.

Fourth Grade—Special honor, Wm. Crawford, Brown Crawford, Flora Shields; honor, Virgie Mae Hamm, Ruth McCarty, Thomas Fitz, Mildred Conway.

Third Grade—Honor, Willie Ray Hamm, Lillian Blake, Huston Crawford, Wm. Shields.

Second Grade—Special honor, Elgin Singer, Gladys Singer, Winston Berry, Davey Singer, Harry McCarty, Myron Berry, Mabel Flora; honor, Lola McCarty, James Lawrence, Calvin Letcher, Johnathan Cassity.

First Grade—Honor, Fred Crawford, Stanley Briggs, Stanley Stephenson, Dorothy George, Howard McCarty.

Ralph S. Depew Prin.
Laura B. Ogden, Asst. Prin.
Stanley Cameron, Int.
Blanch F. Cameron, Prin.

EAST UNION HONOR ROLL

First Grade—Oscar Richards.
Second Grade—Louise Stephenson, Roger McCarty, Earl Heizer, Mildred Stephenson, Frances Duncan, Eula Mae Grimes.
Third Grade—Everett Stephenson.
Stella Tapp, teacher.

BANTA HONOR ROLL

First Grade—Special honor, John Wallace, William Frederick; honor, Cecil Hollar, Cecil Wallace.
Second Grade—Special honor, Bertha Grey.
Third Grade—Honor, Ruby Hedges, Laura Jane Hollar.
Fourth Grade—Honor, Elza Duncan, Nancy Frederick, Ernest Hollar.
Fifth Grade—Special honor, Phillip Wallace, Bennie Powers.
Seventh Grade—Honor, Dorotha Wagoner.
Texye Kerns, teacher

MIRANDA HONOR ROLL

First Grade—Special honor, Ethel Smoot; honor, Paul Gudgell, Bradley Dotson.
Second Grade—Special honor, Allen Clay; honor, Allie Tapp.
Fourth Grade—Honor, Ivan Kendall, Helen Smoot, Ethel Reffitt.
Sixth Grade—Honor, Johnny Tapp.
Eighth Grade — honor, Louise Myers.

CLEANING WHEAT ADDS TO IT'S VALUE

Cleaning wheat at threshing time added 7.3 cents to the value of each bushel threshed in a series of experiments in Minnesota and the Dakotas, the Department of Agriculture announced recently.

Various types of cleaning machines were operated in connection with threshers and farmers co-operating with the most successful recleaner gained an average of 7.3 cents on each bushel threshed.

No charge was made to cover the operation of the recleaner, but it is pointed out that if a charge of as much as 2 cents a bushel had been made the gain would have averaged 5.3 cents a bushel net.

BOYS SHOULD LEARN

To run.
To swim.
To carve.
To be neat.
To make a fire.
To be punctual.
To do an errand.
To cut kindling.
To sing if they can.
To hang up their hats.
To respect their teacher.
To hold their heads erect.
To wipe their feet on the mat.
To read aloud when requested.
To cultivate a cheerful temper.
To sew on their own buttons.
To speak pleasantly to an old lady.
To put every garment in its proper place.
To help the boy smaller than themselves.
To remove their hats upon entering a house.
Not to tease boys smaller than themselves.
To keep their finger nails from wearing mourning.
To be kind and helpful to their sisters as to other boys' sisters.
To close the door quietly, especially when there is a sick person in the house.
To take pride in having their mothers and sisters for their best friends.
If they do anything, to take their mother into their confidence, and above all, never to lie about anything they have done.
When their play is over for the day, to wash their faces and hands and to spend the evening in the house.
Not to take the easiest chair in the room and put it directly in front of the fire and forget to offer it to their mother when she comes in to sit down.
To make up their minds not to learn to smoke, chew or drink, remembering these things are not easily unlearned, and that they are terrible drawbacks to good men.—Lebanon Enterprise.

Mr. Casey, made famous by Thayer's poem, "Casey at the Bat," is E. Robinson Casey, now a business man of Syracuse, N. Y. The famous game was played in Minneapolis.

HOUSEWORK IS A BURDEN

Woman's lot is a weary one at best. But with backache and other distressing kidney ills life indeed becomes a burden. Doan's Pills have made life brighter for many Carlisle women. Ask your neighbor!

Mrs. H. C. Mann, 314 Dorsey St., Carlisle, says: "I was in bad shape with my kidneys. For several days I was unable to do my housework as my back was so lame and painful. I was so dizzy as could be and my limbs cramped. The pain almost killed me. My kidneys didn't act regularly and every cold was sure to settle on my kidneys and make me worse. A friend advised me to try Doan's Pills. I began taking them and it was no time before I got relief and two boxes cured me."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Pills—the same that Mrs. Mann had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

PUBLIC SALE

House And Lot and Household Furniture.

As administrator of the estate of G. W. Parsons, I will sell at the late home on the Cassidy Creek pike about a mile from Myers Station, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1923 at 9:30, the following property:

A farm of 53 acres, about ½ miles from Myers depot. Has good frame house and necessary outbuildings. Land lays well. Is well watered. Good tobacco ground.

A house and lot, 1 mile from Myers Station. House of 4 rooms, with porches and necessary outbuildings. Four acres of ground.

1 Driving mare, 10 years old
1 draft horse, 6 years old
1 aged cow
Some farming implements
Some corn in crib
Some household and kitchen furniture

Terms: All sums $10 and under, cash. Sums over that 3 months, 6 per cent.

Grace Cameron, Administratrix.
John Owings, Auctioneer. 1t

Nothing nicer than a **DIAMOND** *Ring*

YES, it's a true saying. Nothing is nicer, because there is intrinsic money worth in a good gem—and they are a visualization of prosperity, for men as for women.

This season, we are featuring diamond rings in the fashionable White Gold. For example, we have them in the well known and nationally advertised W.W.W. line. All W.W.W. Rings are Guaranteed, as you know.

Re-mountings—yes, we can attend to this for you. These mountings are ready in all patterns of modernized White Gold, for your inspection.

C. A. PITMAN & CO.
W. W. W.

Harness Repaired

Auto tops trimmed, curtains and windows repaired and upholstering. Blacksmithing, rubber-tiring.

Ford tires and tubes for sale. All work strictly cash. C. F. & H. M. Walker
Main and Sycamore

COLONIAL
SPECIAL FARMERS
SALT

Ordinary salt is like hail—hard and slow dissolving. Colonial Special Farmers Salt is like snow—it "melts" instantly and completely.

We recommend it because it is pure salt—all salt—a 70-lb. sack goes as far as a 100-lb. sack of ordinary salt and does the work better.

Best for cooking, baking, meat-curing, butter-making, table use and all farm purposes. Put up in 70-lb. bags of linenized material that makes excellent toweling. Try a bag today.

Dorsey Bros. & Fisher

TO PREVENT BOWLEGS AND KNOCK-KNEES

Knock-knees and bowlegs in children are the result of a disease known as rickets. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the infants of today suffer from this disease which affects the growth and development of the child. Usually rickets appears between the ages of one and two years. If a child is fortunate enough to pass this period safely there is but little danger of developing the disease. After rickets has once developed the indications will remain thru life.

There are many indications of rickets but the three signs which any mother can detect are:

1st. Restlessness and nervousness in the child attended with disturbed sleep and increased perspiration, especially of the head.

2nd. A relaxation of the abdominal muscles producing a protruding abdomen commonly known as "pot-belly."

3rd. A softening of the bones due to decreased lime salts. In the long bones of the legs there may be a bending inward producing knock-knees or a bending outward producing bowlegs. There is a flattening of the chest walls with the protruding of the breast bone giving to the chest the appearance of a "pigeon-chest" or "funnel chest."

Prevention is better than cure in rickets which is caused by a faulty diet of sunlight. To prevent rickets give the child after one year of age green vegetables, such as spinach, carrots, beets, asparagus and fruit juices. Vegetables should be given in small amounts. They should be well cooked mashed fine. Butter fats in the form of butter milk should be given and the child kept in the sunlight part of each day. If rickets has developed it may be cured by giving the child cod-liver oil, by keeping him in the sunlight and fresh air and giving him a diet consisting of green leafy vegetables, fruits and plenty of milk.

ENFORCING UNWRITTEN LAW

Tuesday afternoon Wm. Warner, colored, saw his wife and Frank Taylor, also colored, coming out of an alley in company, and having previously warned Taylor to cease paying improper attentions to his wife, he proceeded to go after Taylor with the unwritten law in the shape of a hatchet, with which he carved a gash about 2½ inches long on Taylor's left temple, severing a couple of small arteries, which bled profusely, and Taylor only escaped more serious injury by calling on his feet to save his body. It is understood that Warner afterward got his shotgun and knocked his wife down. Taylor's injuries are not considered dangerous unless blood poison should set up.—Flemingsburg Times-Democrat.

THE CHRISTMAS PROGRAM

Many pupils attending rural schools will soon begin to talk about the Christmas program for which they are rehearsing.

Fortunate are they if the poems they are becoming familiar with are chosen from among the great poems which have been inspired by the Christmas spirit.

Among the Christmas poems which are loved by all who have the opportunity to know them are—

O, Little Town of Bethlehem—Brooks.
Everywhere, Everywhere, Christmas To-night.—Brooks.
While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night—Tate.
The Night Before Christmas—Moore.
A Christmas Carol—Lowell.
God Rest You, Merry Gentlemen—Mulock.

May these poems or others equally beautiful be read over and over and at least one learned by heart by every child attending a rural school during this December.

Nor should the Christmas stories be forgotten. To name only three: The Birds' Christmas Carol, by Wiggin; Why the Chimes Rang, by Alden; and The Story of the Other Wise Man, by Van Dyke. Any of these stories told by a teacher to the parents and pupils gathered for an evening program can not fail to put new meaning into the Christmas festivities.

HAS OPERATION

Shacklin Piper, accompanied by his wife and the latter's father, T. S. Shrout, left Sunday afternoon for Louisville, where Mr. Piper entered the Norton Infirmary as a surgical patient. He was operated upon there Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock and a message from Mr. Shrout Tuesday afternoon said that he had aroused from the anesthetic and that his surgeon, Dr. Wallace Frank, pronounced his condition favorable to recovery.

Mr. Piper is one of the town's most popular and successful young business men and it is hoped that his recovery will not only be complete but speedy.—Owingsville Outlook.

PLEASANT VALLEY HONOR ROLL

First Grade—Harvey Sapp, Marvin McCarty, Roy Crawford, Elizabeth Hunt, Onie Jolly.
Second Grade—George Earl Lowe, R. D. McKay, Elmer Crawford.
Third Grade— Paul Ryan, Malinda Campbell, Marguerite Hunt, Dorothy Tolliver.
Fourth Grade—Helen Barton, Retta Mae Hughes, Permelia Throckmorton, Mary Throckmorton.
Fifth Grade—Elizabeth Wilcoxson, Henry Hunt, Myrtle McCall.
Sixth Grade—Clay Dayton, Mae Dayton, Florence McCall.
Mrs. Mae Hughes, teacher.

Toys for the Kiddies

SANTA CLAUS HEADQUARTERS

Happy are the hearts of children at Christmas time, when they are anxiously awaiting the arrival of Old Santa Claus.

Throughout our toy section you will find we have made our prices very low and we have a supply of toys that is sure to make this Christmas an enjoyable one for all good children.

GIFT SUGGESTIONS

Compacts	Toilet Waters	Perfumes	Stationery
Cut Glass	Hair Brushes	Safety Razors	Flash Lights
Fountain Pens	Magazines	Candy	Games
Pocket Books	Books	Pocket Knives	Cigars
Cigarettes	Scissors	French Harps	Pipes

Ingersoll Pencils   Christmas Candies   Tree Ornaments

Special Christmas Prices on Yearly Subscription for Magazines
HOLLY AND CHRISTMAS WREATHS
Agents For Miss Holliday's and Mavis Candies

CARLISLE DRUG COMPANY
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE   CARLISLE, KY.

IF YOU NEED
Tarpaulins
When delivering your tobacco,
We have them in stock.
Wm. Howard & Son

Nice Things for Gifts

One of the first steps toward making Christmas in your home a Merry one is to come to this store of Christmas Gifts and chooose those you are planning to give. Suitable items are offered on every hand.

Gifts that carry a thoughtfulness in their choice are suggested by any of these:

FOR MOTHER OR WIFE	FOR DAD OR HUSBAND
TOILET CASE	POCKET BOOK
PERFUMES	BOX OF CIGARS
STATIONERY	MILITARY SET
CUT GLASS	SAFETY RAZOR
CHINAWARE	TESTAMENT
KODAK	SHAVING SET
POCKET BOOK	PIPES
JOHNSTON'S BOX CANDIES	FOUNTAIN PEN
COMPACT	SCHAEFFER PEN AND PENCIL

These are only a few of the many items we have to offer. Our store is full of practical Gifts for Christmas.
For the Kiddies-- Story Books, Dolls, Games.

We Give Trade Tickets

HOPKINS DRUG CO.
CARLISLE, KY.

FARMS FOR SALE

84 acres, good improvements, all in grass except 11 acres, well fenced, 3 acre orchard, located 4 miles of Carlisle on good turnpike road. Price $6,000, good easy terms.

82 acres, improved, all in grass, good fence, fenced in seven fields, good water, good orchard, located on good road near good village, with graded school, churches and stores, bank. Price $5,500, good terms.

67½ acres with new house and new barn, some fruit, good fence and well watered; this farm borders on Hinkston Creek, strong producing land, all in grass. Price $125.00 per acre.

140 acres, improved, nearly all in grass, located ¼ mile of good village and graded school, located six miles east of Carlisle on turnpike road. Price $85.00 per acre, good terms.

45 acres, improved, about all in grass, located 3½ miles east of Carlisle on turnpike road. Price $4,500.

62 acres near good village with good school, new house and new barn, good fence and well watered, located on turnpike road, good strong land, fine orchard. Price $125.00 per acre.

140 acres well improved, 80 acres of old blue grass, this is a splendid farm, every acre and all lays fine, located right at one of the best school towns in Kentucky, and right in the blue grass region. Price right to a bonafide buyer.

50 acres almost in a stones throw of Carlisle, new house, small barn, land nearly all in grass, good laying land, good fence, very desirable place, price right to a bonafide buyer.

45 acres out about 7 miles, just off the main pike, good house, small barn, some fruit, nice little home and $3,800 will buy it.

35 acres, no house, good barn and crib, all in grass, located in a stone's throw of the city of Carlisle, price $225.00 per acre, mark this one cheap.

3 acres with small house one mile of Carlisle. Price $750.00.

90 acres of good blue grass land, all lays fine, new house, 2 barns, located 3½ miles of that good school town of Millersburg and near a good village. Price $200.00 per acre.

85 acres good improved land, located north of Carlisle 7 miles on turnpike road. Price $6,500, good terms.

[illegible] acres of good Bourbon county land, located near Millersburg on good road, nice brick house and good barn, some fruit. Price $200.00 per acre.

Quite a number of other good farms at prices that are attractive.

Buy an automobile tire at cost price and get a ticket for every dollar of the purchase price, you will have a chance of getting a new Ford car, or some other good valuable gift.

C. U. Bramblett, Real Estate Dealer.

Ford
Four-Door Sedan

Fully equipped, $685, f. o. b. Detroit

Inside and out, the new Ford Four-door Sedan shows improvements of far more than usual importance.

It is lower and sturdier in appearance. New cowl, hood, radiator and apron add size and finish to the front. Sun visor, and wide, well-finished aluminum doors with bar handles perfect the design of the body.

Silk window curtains, deep broad-cloth upholstery; dome light, door lock, window regulators and handles, all finished in nickel, complete a refinement you would expect only at a far higher price.

This car can be obtained through the Ford Weekly Purchase Plan

HARPER'S GARAGE
Ford
CARS · TRUCKS · TRACTORS

THE MERCURY

Entered at the Carlisle Postoffice as second class matter

WARREN E. FISHER ...... Editor
GRIMES CAYWOOD ... News Editor

—SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year (in advance)	$2.00
6 Months (in advance)	1.00
Three Months (in advance)	.50

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1923

The Shoe On The Other Foot.

The Republican administration at Washington finds itself "blocced" in its program. There can be little doubt that the tax-reduction plan of Secretary Mellon, if carried out, would prove a vote-getter for the party in power, though The Mercury does not believe that it was evolved as a timely vote-bait. Some of the large Republican dailies seem to think, however, that the Democrats will regard the plan as such and will be tardy in making any coalition to effect its passage. That, owing to opposition from the radical wing of the Republican party, it will be necessary to secure the votes of Democratic senators is freely admitted.

"The whirligig of Time thus brings in his revenges." The shoe is on the other foot, now, and the Republicans are in much the same position as the Democrats, when Woodrow Wilson sought approval of his plan for world peace. The Republicans now have a pet measure that they may be able to "put over," if the "danged Dimmycrats" will only be docile and patriotic 'neverything.

The Mercury feels that we should heap coals of fire on their heads and help 'em out. Mr. Mellon's plan has been suggested by former Secretaries. Doubtless it would accomplish the end sought and eventually increase the revenues from the our tax source, by checking the flow of money into tax exempt securities. It is quite probable that business initiative would be stimulated.

It isn't easy to help your opponent to "put over" something and know that he will clap the halo of achievement on his own head and toot loudly on the trumpet of self-adulation, once 'tis done. But, cheerio! We don't beileve Mr. Mellon can save his party next year, nor Mr. Coolidge, either, though the latter gentleman has demonstrated, in his cold, "rock-bound-coast-way" that he is possessed of that rarest of the virtues—brevity. However, it will take more than an income tax reduction and a laconic New England Moses to lead them out of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Wilderness. For that seven million sho' has dwindled. And the blocs they'll still be blocing in November.

A Dog.

A man may lose his house and lot,
His friends may pass him by,
He may not have a thin dime left
To rent a slab of pie;
But if he owns the homeliest
And saddest dog in town,
He has one pal whose honest love
Will never turn him down,
A man may kick his mangy pup
And cuss him day and night,
Still will the faithful cur be true
And greet him with delight;
Life long he sits upon the porch
And wags his happy tail
To greet his lord when he shall come
From Congress or from jail.
—Exchange

Whatever trouble Adam had,
No man in days of yore
Could say when he had told a joke:
"I've heard that one before."
—Wallace's Farmer

Whatever trouble Adam had,
With all his many ills,
Eve didn't have a charge account—
He paid no Christmas bills.

Although perfectly willing to advise the other fellow to do his Christmas shopping early, we find ourselves in the annual predicament of being unable just at present to do ours either early or late, unless business picks up quite a few.

"There are more cranks to the square mile in the United States than anywhere in the world," says Mr. Zangwill, the English novelist, failing to add that his presence in this country swells the total by one.

A man is but a worm of the dust—he comes along, wriggles about a while and finally some chicken gets him.—Dry Goods Economist.

Usually the poor worm wants to be "got."

Buy it at home this Christmas The columns of The Mercury this week and next will prove a good shopping guide.

Mammoth Cave has closed, but Hiram Johnson has begun his campaign.

Now it's "Capable Bill of Capitol Hill."

JUSTICE AND MERCY AGAIN

A friendly discussion of any important question is usually productive of good. The discussion of the exact rendering of justice in our courts, and the belief expressed by The Mercury that it is well that justice, in some cases, be tempered with mercy, is continued by the Louisville Post in a recent editorial, which we take pleasure in reproducing. The stand taken by the Post, when one considers that crime runs rampant in this country and is increasing, is well nigh unassailable. We must confess, with regret, that human beings, in the large, are actuated by hope of reward or fear of punishment. Education and the actual practice of the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth may eventually change that condition. Good conduct, based upon fear, is likely to be an artificial goodness, dependent upon the continuance of fear for its existence. It may sound platitudinous to say that it "is better far to rule through love than fear." We believe it is true, however, even though it may be a sentimental and visionary goal to set for ourselves. It most certainly would not work now, in dealing with criminals. Still, it may come and a friendly discussion of the matter breeds thought, at least.

Says The Post:

The Post returns to a discussion it has recently had with the Carlisle, Ky., Mercury, upon the subjects of justice and mercy, partly because the note of "human interest" in the particular case affords interest to those who, at times, get weary of discussions of politics and business, and partly because the principles involved are fundamental in our modern system of social organization.

What has gone before in this matter may be restated briefly. A young woman, known, it appears, to the people of Nicholas county, was recently arraigned in a Cincinnati court on a charge of killing her baby. There appears to be no doubt of the fact that the unfortunate young woman had been treated basely by the father of her child Without employment and without friends, this young woman committed this terrible act. The judge before whom she was tried, extended "mercy" by suspending the sentence imposed by a jury of a term in a woman's reformatory. Our neighbor The Mercury approved this act of clemency. The Post, while making it plain that the case was not one for the death penalty or even for life imprisonment, differed from its good friend in Nicholas county, and argued that it would have been "better for society and probably better for the young woman herself had she been required to serve a term as penalty for her act."

So much for he earlier phases of this discussion. The Post has received the rejoinder of the Mercury, and it must be said that that paper writes with constraint and evident desire to stand for the right thing The Mercury admits the danger of legal forms that would permit judges to grant what is tantamount or nearly tantamount to free pardons by suspending sentences, and frankly admits that in this particular case the pathetic circumstances surrounding, and the promptings of the heart possibly influenced its judgment, and then sums up as follows:

"The question of the proper punishment of crime and in whom that power should be vested are questions of extreme importance. They are not to be discussed hastily. While confessing our inability to suggest an improvement in our metods, we feel that improvement will eventually come; that while serving the ends of justice, we will temper that justice with mercy and a better understanding of the mental motives and the physical causes behind crime; that we will prevent and reform more than we will punish."

This is well put, although the Post affirms there is something that should be said in addition. First of all, let us say that there is no clear call in America for "mercy" in the criminal courts. We are already too merciful. We permit red-handed murderers to escape with light sentences, and, at times, go scot free. Nine times out of ten, we could safely say ninety-nine times out of one hundred, all the benefit of the doubt is given to the accused, and frequently this doubt is fanciful. The cold facts are that the criminal classes have all the best of it in our criminal courts. That this single case about which newspapers in Louisville and Carlisle have been talking does contain features that make out a plausible argument for justice tempered with mercy does not, the Post affirms, alter the fact that in our criminal courts we put the State at a serious disadvantage, and, for a score of reasons, including sentimentality, allow vicious criminals to break through the nets of the law.

When it comes to punishment after conviction, we are all with those who would eliminate brutality in the prisons. The Post, to illustrate, thinks the State as a whole should cry out to high heaven against the State policy in Kentucky that has denied to the State Board of Prisons the money to build decent cells for the prisoners at Frankfort and Eddyville. We believe in the parole system. And strongly do we favor mental tests of men and women convicted of crime. Those who are mentally defective should be treated not as criminals but as sick people; but they should never be permitted to go at large and have children mentally defective. The criminal insane and the feeble-minded must be segregated.

With this out of the way, let us again take up the case of the young woman who killed her baby, and who went free in the Cincinnati court. Let us assume that she was sound mentally, and let us all agree that it would have been disgraceful to have enforced against her the heaviest penalties of the law, and address ourselves only to the proposition that, for the good of society, she should have paid a penalty. But we will miss the point entirely if we conclude that the penalty should have been enforced as a "punishment." Its real value was as a deterrent.

Three years ago the editor of this paper was in London, and reading in the papers of a murder trial in progress, managed to get a seat in the court room. The case was about over so far as evidence and arguments went. The accused was a young man of from twenty-five to thirty years of age. He had served in the army and served well. Intoxicated by bad liquor he had killed a young woman, whose character and antecedents were not as good as his own. The jury found him guilty as was inevitable under the evidence, but asked the judge in imposing sentence to consider the fact that he had committed the crime while drinking. The judge put on the famous black cap, which told only too clearly that the sentence was to be death, and, first turning to the jury, thanked it for its diligence, and assured the jurymen that, were it possible, he would extend clemency, but that he felt he could not do so.

Turning to the accused, this English judge made, in the space of about five minutes, a remarkably clear and moving explanation of why he must die. "The State will not take your life," the judge said, "because of motives of revenge. The State has no right to seek revenge. You have committed a great crime, but there is one atonement you may pay. You give your life to the State, so that others may see the judgment extended to murderers, and we may not doubt that by so doing you will save other lives. Men who would take human life will be restrained from doing so because of what has happened to you. By taking your life the State cannot restore the breath of life to your victim, but it may save other lives and make it plain that we live in a society where murder simply will not be permitted." Continuing, the judge said that the fact that the accused was possibly—he was not sure—under the influence of liquor, could not be accepted as a palliative.

The whole thing was very impressive, and the conclusions stated were sound. We need this sort of spirit in America, and we need it more than some of our people understand.

It is possible for the whole moral fabric of a people to be weakened by concessions to crime. As a people we are just as moral and just as well behaved as the people of any other nation of the earth, and more so than many. But we have a frightful crime record. Why? Almost exclusively because in this country we so rarely enforce the penalties of the law against criminals. Setting aside—as should be done during a discussion such as this—the powerful influence of religion, we find that the human race is moved, most of all, by two things: hope of reward and fear of punishment. Hope of reward exists in America, and we all know the tremendous effect it has upon progress. But of fear of punishment we have little. And the State must make itself feared by those who would do evil.

Miss Helen Schultz, operator of the Red Ball Transportation Company, which runs buses in Iowa, is the center of a legal battle in which she is endeavoring to prove to the satisfaction of the State board that her service is a "public convenience," within the meaning of the Iowa motor-carrier law. This is denied by the opposing railroads the Chicago Great Western; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; Chicago & North Western; Minneapolis & St. Louis; Fort Dodge, Des Moines & Southern; and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads. These roads are supported in their contentions by the county supervisors of Worth, Cerro Gordo, Hardin, and Franklin Counties, who also declare the heavy buses damage the highways excessively.

Friends of the highway bus idea contend that the remedy for any damage done roads by bus operation lies either in higher taxation on such buses or the construction of roads able to bear the traffic of heavy buses. They say that the bus is a convenience, as much a necessity to towns served as are trolley cars, and point to the fact that in the beginning the railroads were against the establishment of interurban trolley service, but that in later years the railroads found them of such value in relieving them of the unprofitable short haul that many railroads have built trolley lines themselves.

HOW AMERICA IS GROWING

(Lexington Herald)

To compare or contrast the America of today with the America of ten or twenty years ago would be like contrasting a railway train with a stage coach.

Most of the things pessimists and alarmists take fright at are simply manifestations of our progress and development as a nation, says the current issue of Forbes magazine, which adds:

"Many business men and bankers who ought to reason more soundly, have fallen into the habit of comparing current facts and figures and conditions prevailing at the peak of the boom caused by the inflation brought by the world war.

"Eddies there always have been and always will be in our national prosperity. But the all-important under-current is forward and upward."

Here are some illustrations of progress made:

The value of our manufactures is four times what it was in 1900.

Four times as much money was paid out in wages last year as was paid in 1900.

Workers—persons gainfully occupied—have increased more than 12,000,000 since 1900, and total population has grown neary 35,000,000.

Bank deposits have multiplied from seven billion to thirty-seven billion dollars.

Savings bank deposits have increased 200 per cent to fully seven million dollars.

Money in circulation has jumped up almost 200 per cent.

Pig iron output has doubled what it was when the century opened.

Petroleum output has more than doubled since 1914 and is nearly ten times what it was in 1900.

Coal production doubled in the last 10 years. Exports of manufacturers are fourfold what they were in 1900 and total exports three fold.

Imports of manufacturing material last year were five times the value of the 1900 imports, and total imports have jumped from below one billion to not far from four billion dollars.

Our total national wealth is now estimated at three hundred billion dollars, while in 1900 it was less than ninety billion.

Our output of minerals has risen 300 per cent.

Our farms were valued at 20 billion dollars in 1900, contrasted with not far from 80 billion dollars twenty years later.

Farm products have soared in value from well under 5 billion dollars to over 21 billion dollars.

Use of electric service has increased 2,000 per cent, and use of gas service 220 per cent in the last 20 years.

Our railroads carried more than twice as much freight last year as they did in the first year of the current century.

The number of passenger automobiles manufactured in 1899 was 3,700; last year the total exceeded 2,400,000, and this year the round figures will be 3,000,000.

We imported less than $100,000,000 worth of raw silk in 1914, contrasted with more than $400,000,000 for the year ended June 30 last.

Twenty years ago the amount of life insurance in force in the United States was $10,500,000,000; this year the 40 leading insurance companies are estimating that at least $7,750,000,000 worth of new insurance will be written.

Twenty years ago we had less than 900,000 telephones; we now have more than 14,000,000.

Our wheat production has increased 65 per cent, and corn production 50 per cent since 1900.

Such statistics as these are gloom dispellers. The United States has shown and is showing a tremendous, but normal, steady growth. The progress made is the natural, healthy progress of a nation of great power and resources. It is a growth which promises greater growth yet to come lacking growing pains of the prospect of a depression that would follow boom development.

THE WATCHDOG'S VALUE

The dog, which from time immemorial has been heralded as "man's best friend," has had a new honor bestowed upon him by insurance companies. He is now designated as the "best burglar alarm," and residences where dogs are kept are allowed a five to ten per cent premium reduction. The instinct to guard his master's property seems developed in the dog as in no other animal. When attack is ineffective he will set up a disturbance that will frighten the most desperate crook. These are attributes which man long has known the faithful dog to possess, and it is pleasant to see them recognized by such intensely cold and practical organizations as insurance companies.—Johnson City Staff.

SEVENTEEN MILLION CARS IN 1924!

By January 1 the world will have in operation 17,000,000 automobiles, passenger cars and trucks, according to an estimate by M. H. Hoepli, chief of the automotive division of the Department of Commerce. Of that total, 14,000,000 will run in the United States, about one to every eight persons, whereas in the rest of the world the proportion will be about 1 to 112 persons. The number of cars in operation is expected to show on January 1, 1924, an increase of 17 per cent over January 1, 1923.

MEANEST MAN ON EARTH

A Detroit woman, in her suit for divorce, alleged that her husband had a habit of picking a quarrel about two days before every monthly pay day, with the result that when pay day came they were not on speaking terms, and he therefore had an excuse for not giving her any of his money.

SEVEN KILLED, SIX HURT BY EXPLOSION IN MINE

Seven men were killed and six fatally injured as the result of a dust explosion in one of the mines of the Black Hawk Coal Company at Parlo, Perry County, 12 miles from Hazard, last Friday afternoon. Rescue workers found three of the men dead immediately after the explosion occurred, while 10 miners were still entombed.

After hours of rescue work, seven bodies were recovered and six miners were found seriously injured. Of the dead six were negroes and one white.

The explosion was caused by what is known in coal circles as a "windy shot."

FROM MINE TO BIN

A few weeks ago The Herald published an editorial from the Hopkinsville New Era lamenting the passing of the wood fire, from a sentimental standpoint. It spoke of the pleasure of sitting in front of an old-fashioned hearth when the back-log was burned almost in two and the coals between the andirons were glowing just bright enough to cast queer-shaped shadows upon the walls.

There is also an economic side to the passing of the wood fire, according to the Frankfort State Journal. The State Journal explains why it is that coal can be so cheap that it is unprofitable to operate a mine and yet cost so much that the consumer many miles away looks upon it as the heaviest expense. The Frankfort paper thinks many persons long to go out in the old woods again and bring in a load of firewood with no output except a little labor. It says:

"Consumers of coal, noting that the Elkhorn-Hazard coal fields are reported to be closing mines because coal prices are low, will wonder why fuel still is, from their point of view, costly. The fact is that coal has a long road to travel from mine to bin, and the costliest part of the journey is not, invariably, that which is made in the steel 'gond' that leaves the mine consigned to a city dealer.

"Many consumers living in the country pay as much to have coal hauled from a dealer's yard to their homes as the coal costs at the mine. All must pay a reasonable profit to dealers unless they are large consumers and buy from the mine. Coal is a bulky commodity and necessarily handling it costs money.

"Our forefathers burned wood from the 'clearings' or from the forest that was not in the process of being cleared for cultivation. They sat before the crackling log fires cost only the labor of cutting trees and sawing them and splitting them into fire wood. And capable woodsmen reduced trees rapidly to cordwood. But nowadays coal is hauled hundreds of miles. It can not be very cheap, even when slack is selling at half a dollar at the pit head, and good block coal at low prices."—Lexington Herald.

BUY IT AT HOME

With only nine more shopping days until Christmas, Carlisle and Nicholas county citizens are on the final lap of their Christmas buying marathon. Many have already selected their gifts. However, the majority wait until the last week. It is to this class The Mercury wants to speak.

Carlisle merchants are prepared to supply your wants for Christmas giving. There is scarcely anything that cannot be supplied by a local store. You will be benefitted, as well as your merchant, by buying at home. The home merchant pays taxes to help maintain our roads, our schools and other public institutions. Every dollar spent with him helps increase his volume of business and puts more money in circulation in our own community. You, in turn, directly or indirectly, get back a part of that dollar.

On the other hand, a dollar spent outside your home county is of no benefit to your county. Not a cent of that dollar will ever be applied on the building or maintenance of our roads.

Think it over! Stick to the slogan—Buy it in Carlisle!

SUPPORT THE PAPER YOU READ

Very frequently enthusiastic readers of the Kentuckian-Citizen forget all about us when they have some printing or advertising to do. If you like a paper and approve of its policy, why not throw any business you have to give its way.

This is esecially true of societies, churches, schools, etc. They get a lot of free space in the way of notices, news and so on which advertises their doings and brings out the crowds to their affairs, yet when there is any printing to be done they shop around in several cities for bids on the work. The Kentuckian-Citizen overcharges no one, pays the highest wages in its shop to workmen, the lowest to the editor himself, and we believe that organizations or societies of any kind which have printing to do locally should consider the free advertising they get from us as more than offsetting a few pennies less at which they can get work done at some big city shop. There are a thousand ways in which the Kentuckian-Citizen helps the local community which a city print shop cannot do.—Paris Kentuckian-Citizen.

BIG YEAR FOR INVENTIONS

Inventors had a banner year in the 12 months ending June 30, 1923. The annual report of the commissioner of patents issued last week said applications for patents averaged 9,000 a month, and the government collected $3,026,486.36 in fees, the largest amount in its history.

YULETIDE CHEER

Good Cooking Brings Good Cheer

Your Christmas cake and pastries should be baked from the very best flour obtainable, if you wish this important adjunct to Christmas cheer to be a success.

We believe we are making as fine a grade of Flour right here in Carlisle as you can buy. Try Our Special WHITE ROSE, "The Dependable Flour," for your Christmas baking.

We Give Trade Tickets

CARLISLE MILLING COMPANY

BUY YOUR FORD CAR
RADIO OUTFIT AND GOODYEAR TIRES NOW, and for each dollar they cost get a ticket that may draw a Ford Car or one of the sixteen prizes to be given away.
HARPER'S GARAGE

INTEGRITY   SERVICE

New Low Prices on Studebaker Closed Cars

Light-Six two-pass. Coupe-Roadster	$1195
Light-Six five-passenger Coupe	$1395
Light-Six five-passenger Sedan	$1485
Special-Six five-passenger Coupe	$1895
Special-Six five-passenger Sedan	$1985
Big-Six five-passenger Coupe	$2495
Big-Six seven-passenger Sedan	$2685

All prices f. o. b. factory

Only the prices have been reduced. The quality remains the same. It is a Studebaker policy to share manufacturing savings with its customers. With the addition of another enormous unit to its $8,000,000 Closed Car plants at South Bend, Studebaker costs are reduced and the purchaser benefits accordingly.

In justice to yourself, you should come in and see what Studebaker has to offer before you decide on any car.

Studebaker

Main Street Garage

THIS IS A STUDEBAKER YEAR
POWER   COMFORT