BREATHITT OF NOTED FAMILY

Lieutenant - Governor Great-Great-Nephew of Former Governor

From a long line of soldiers and lawyers famous in Kentucky history comes James Breathitt, Jr. of Hopkinsville, Democrat, who has been adjudged winner in the lieutenant-governor's race by 150 majority.

He is the son of Judge James Breathitt Republican former circuit judge and attorney-general of Kentucky under A. E. Wilson. He is a great-great-nephew of John Breathitt, Democrat, who, 100 years ago was selected lieutenant-governor of Kentucky and four years later named the state's chief executive. His great-grandfather, Major John W. Breathitt, distinguished himself with the Union army during the Civil War.

"Young Jim," as he is called by his friends, was born in Hopkinsville in 1890. He received his early educational training in the public schools of Hopkinsville, and then attended Centre College where he received his lawyer's degree.

His father was then elected attorney general and young Breathitt spent four years at Frankfort, where he met and married Miss Natalie Martin, of Frankfort. They have one son, James Breathitt III, now in high school.

Breathitt then went into a law partnership with his father under the name of Breathitt and Breathitt. In 1924 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention. Prior to his announcement for lieutenant - governor, Breathitt had never announced for any public office.

During the World War although exempt from draft duty, he volunteered for combat duty and served in the flying corps of the United States navy.

The young Hopkinsville lawyer is a member of the Episcopal church and an Elk. He is a member if the Kentucky and American Bar Associations.

NEWSPAPER PROBLEM

A mistaken idea with some people is that the newspaper is an individual proposition. If they don't like the editor, they feel they must knock the paper and stand in the way of its success, when ever possible. They do not realize that the local paper is just as much a part of the community as the schools, churches or anything else. The newspaper is different from any other business, it is a community affair. It is for the service to the people and not for any individual.

You may not like the editor and the editor may not like you any too well—but the paper he is responsible for does just as much for you as the service rendered others. There is nothing personal with it; it is here for a purpose and that purpose is to do what good it can in every way it can and the greater the support of those it undertakes to serve the better service it can give. It takes the people to make a good newspaper and without the help of the people no one can run a successful newspaper. It requires money to operate any kind of business, the churches and paper are no exception, and for this reason they must have the financial support of the business interests as well as the good will.

Few newspaper publishers make more than a comfortable living, and scarcely one is reported wealthy from money made in the newspaper business. They deserve to be treated and to be understood by the people—but the editor and publisher plant that makes a newspaper useful in a community, though a liberal patronage is necessary if the paper is to be a credit to the town —Newberry, North Carolina, Journal.

"IT CAN'T BE DONE"

Forty-eight years ago last month, Thomas A. Edison astonished the world by his invention of the incandescent lamp.

One of the French scientific publications in connection with the news of the new device, remarked that only the fact that Mr. Edison had invented the phonograph—and hence had earned a place as an inventor—led to the surmise that he was long at all; it was impossible that it could be devised.

The millions of incandescent lamps in operation every night all over the world echo their appreciation of the joke.

The fact is that "couldn't be done," but have been done, highlight the entire history of electrical science. The long years of research decades ago has borne the marvelously powerful machines of today. The dynamo—a curiosity at the beginning—has developed into the huge generator. Too short lines are stretched to scores of miles.

Among the things for which the world in general and the electrical art in particular owe Mr. Edison gratitude is that of refusing to concede that "it can't be done."

AIN'T IT THE TRUTH!

(Kentucky New Era.)

Again we hear the wail that the old-fashioned family dinner is disappearing. Yeah, it's your old-fashioned family.

By placing fruits and vegetables in an atmosphere of ethylene gas and air in the proportion of one part to 1,000 by volume, a process has been developed for ripening the products more quickly.

Houses being built by the Amptill, Bedfordshire, Authority are given in first preference to young couples whose marriages are delayed through lack of accommodation.

Highest Quality KROGER'S Lowest Prices

WALNUTS	Diamond Brand No 1 1927 Crop lb.	.29
MIX NUTS	Fine 1927 Crop lb	.27
FRUIT CAKE	2 lb. light or Dark 3 lb. Dark $1.35	.85
DATES	Bulk pound Nut Stuffed lb. .27	.10

Clifton Candy Cream Jellies lb.	19c .19	Peanuts Fresh Roasted	.17
Jumbo Peppermint	.10	Fine Figs Layer lb.	.22
Stick 3 for	.29	Hard Filled Candy lb.	.19
Stick Candy 2 lb. Pkg.		Mince Meat CC Pkg.	.10
Filled Candy 1 lb. In jars 3 lbs.	90c .39	Coffee, French lb. Pkg.	.45
Currants Pkg.	.13	Layer 2 layer Cakes Heavily iced each	.39
Raisins Pkg. CC	8c		
Bread 1 lb. Split Top Loaf	.06		

SLES POSSIBILITIES IN RAISING TURKEYS

A year ago T. R. Bryant, assistant director of the extension division at the University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, pointed out the possibilities of turkey-raising in Kentucky.

At this particular time, when heart and appetites turn to turkey, he makes the following statement:

"What did most farmers do about getting into the profitable business of raising turkeys? Nothing at all. As a result there is a small supply of turkeys this year.

"The situation presents a repetition of the old story. The resourceful few have made a study of the business, have raised turkeys as usual, and now benefit from the high prices which result from the neglect of those who do not inform themselves or who do not take the trouble to produce a thing which involves the use of considerable knowledge and skill.

"If all farmers had followed the suggestion and had set themselves diligently to the task of raising turkeys, there is little doubt that the oversupply would have resulted and prices would have been low. But it was safe to make the suggestion, for the rule still works that useful suggestions and information are made use of by the comparatively few who have the alertness to catch the idea, who use the information and who are willing to meet conditions necessary to the success of the enterprise. It is entirely proper that such as these should reap the benefits of the labor of their brain and hands.

"It is commonly known that turkey raising requires considerable skill and knowledge, in addition to successful working knowledge of general poultry production. The fundamentals of success in farming are not entirely unlike the principles underlying success in other business. The man is most likely to succeed who is willing to put study and skill into his business and who qualifies himself to do the thing that the average do not do, or at least to do them better."

BETTER TO BUY ROOSTERS NOW

Farmers and poultrymen who plan to raise chicks next spring or to furnish eggs to hatcheries are advised by J. E. Humphrey, of the College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky, to buy males now.

By buying now it is comparatively easy to find good birds, but if one waits until the breeding season opens he may find the best ones gone and only inferior males left from which to make a choice, Mr. Humphrey pointed out.

"Breeding males should be bought from a source that is better than the flock to which they are going," he said. "This is the most practical and economical way to build up the quality of a flock.

"Cockerels should be good representatives of the breed, of good size, and have well proportioned bodies. They also should be free from standard disqualifications, and be the sons of high egg-producing hens."

Members of the Kentucky Certified Poultry Breeders' Association have good cockerels for distribution which are both certified and pedigreed. Names of members may be obtained from county agents or from Mr. Humphrey, who is secretary of the association, which is a non-profit cooperative organization of high-class breeders.

YEA, BROTHER!

(Elizabethtown News.)

In Bedford, Ky., a man is a banker and a newspaper editor. He must have a profitable bank to keep both going.

Way to Stop Them

In Denmark the government puts poets on its pay roll, probably so they won't have to keep on writing.—Dayton Daily News.

Happy in Our Illusions

This world's a place, all said and done, by fond illusions ruled; that man has mighty little fun who never can be fooled.—Boston Transcript.

TOWNS

Large and Small in 174 Counties of 13 States are Served by this Railroad

Reaching with unrivalled freight and passenger service practically every pivotal trade and population center of the central South, Louisville & Nashville R. R. rails, in addition, enter fifty small cities (whose population is in excess of 5,000), and nearly 1,250 villages, hamlets and towns. Its freight and passenger trains provide safe, economical and fast service to the farmer, the business man, or traveler, the small town merchant, the manufacturer, and the mine owner.

No other form of transportation operates with such efficiency and economy; no other form of transportation gives profitable employment to such a large number of citizens of your community; no other form of transportation pays in taxes the amount paid or assessed by this and other railroads—labor and it are alone consuming the ordinary dollar taken in by them.

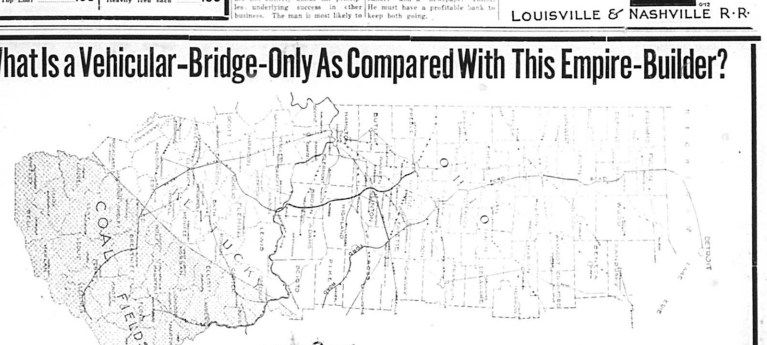
The welfare of the American railroads is, therefore, your welfare. Help them to continue the splendid work they are now doing. They deserve both your patronage and your good will.

Ask the L. & N. freight or passenger representative nearest you to tell you more about the services of this Road and how you can profitably employ them.

L&N

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.

What Is a Vehicular-Bridge-Only As Compared With This Empire-Builder?



The future of Maysville and the country from Paris, Ky., to Dayton, O., depends on a north and south railway across the Ohio From Maysville to Aberdeen.

This map tells the tale. It shows, first, the vast coal regions of Kentucky . (the coal fields being indicated on the map by the dark section and marked "coal fields"). It shows, second, the Paris-Maysville division of the L. & N. connected with the combined bridge at Maysville. Third, it shows the bridge. Fourth, it shows this north and south mainline extending from Aberdeen, the Ohio terminus of the bridge, on up to Dayton.

That, then, gives us the continuous mainline from Dayton down to Paris, a distance of 127 miles, tapping the great Kentucky coal regions on the south and east. And that isn't half the story.

LIKE A SPINAL COLUMN

Follow this proposed north and south mainline and you see that it interconnects with fifteen railroads, the L. & N. and C. & O. in Kentucky and the following in Ohio:

Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth
Norfolk & Western
Hillsboro Division of the Baltimore & Ohio
Mainline of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern
Midland or Columbus Division of the B.& O. Southwestern
Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Division of the Pennsylvania
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton (Henry Ford's Road)
Little Miami, mainline of the Pennsylvania
Ironton Division of the B. & O Southwestern
Pennsylvania's St. Louis, Pittsburg and New York Mainline
Big Four
Erie Railroad
B. & O. Southwestern from Cincinnati to Detroit.

AIRLINE FROM MINES TO LAKES

That's a rather formidable array, isn't it? Is it necessary to enlarge upon the meaning of all this? Is it not perfectly plain that this north and south mainline, running like a steel column through the whole body, serves simply as a direct, airline linking up this whole Ohio-Kentucky region with the entire Great Lakes and middle west territory?

Dayton, itself, the northern terminus of the north and south road, is a vast industrial market and would draw heavily upon this section down here, not alone for coal, but for other commodities as well.

Consider the freight possibilities of the coal alone, then the other freight and passenger business, then the vehicular travel pouring endlessly over the bridge and you have the picture.

A great deal of freight would originate on this north and south line in addition to the limitless volumes of interchange business from the inter-connecting lines.

This proposition of the combined bridge ought to rally to its support, without the slightest opposition, every citizen who has any interest in the growth, progress and prosperity of his own immediate home country.

WHAT IS A VEHICULAR-BRIDGE-ONLY AS COMPARED WITH THIS EMPIRE-BUILDER?

Another bill has been introduced in Congress providing for a bridge for vehicular purposes only. Some proponents of that plan suggest that both bills be passed. That would, of course, defeat the whole purpose of providing for a combination bridge, for, it is evident to all. the two propositions probably could not be financed.

Respectfully,

MAYSVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY

"CHEVRONS"

(Continued From Page 4)

before he realized it he was knee-deep in icy water himself. The sound of splashing ahead ceased and then another mysterious voice spoke from the blackness.

"This way," said the voice, "mind the step. It's quite high. Eadie felt boards under his hands when he landed, a match crackled, and then a candle lighted the darkness. Eadie found himself in a dugout, a burrow, a hole in the wall of the trench, so narrow that two boards laid side by side floored it. Along one side a board had been dug out of the wall and on this bunk sat Sheridan Smith and another man, also an officer by his face, though otherwise his appearance was that of an enlisted man. A doughboy officer, Eadie knew at once. The infantry officers, knowing that every sniper is hunting them as targets, do not go in very strongly for an officer-like appearance.

"This is the sergeant that's going with you," said Eadie's captain, opening his map case.

"Here's the officer?" asked the doughboy.

"Well," said Eadie's captain, "to tell you the truth I'm shy of officers. I've only got the rudiments and one other who's got to stay with me. He's too valuable to send cavorting off to get killed. The sergeant's going with you alone."

"But can he do the Job?" asked the doughboy, looking searchingly at Eadie.

"Oh, yes," replied the captain, "he's very capable, same as the most officers and he's had considerable battle experience. Now, sergeant, listen. Have you got the sector well in mind?"

"Yes, sir," said Eadie. He hadn't, but it was no time to admit it at that moment.

"Well, this country, you know, is pretty flat, so we can't find a good O. P. Hence we have to send you along with the infantry. They're a good outfit, the Sixteenth, only it was hard to have an amusing day. We'll give you a pistol and three flares and if the infantry want the range lengthened the captain, who is himself a crack marksman, will tell you. Whatever he wants done, he'll tell you and you about the corresponding rocket. When the advance reaches its objective, you'll take the co-ordinates of all the good targets and the location of our troops and come back with the information. Any questions? No? Have you got a first aid packet?"

"Yessir."

"Well, keep it handy. And don't take any letters or orders or maps or anything on you that might give information to the enemy in case you should—er—drop them, or anything."

"No, sir."

"That's all. Stick around outside and the captain will take you over to the jumping off place with him when he goes. Good luck."

Eadie's captain shook hands with him and the sergeant went out again into the wet trench. He felt his way along the wall, looking for some place to sit down where he could get his feet out of the water. A dim shape before him resolved itself into two men standing against the wall, a blanket over their heads.

"Who's there?" asked Eadie.

"We're sentries, sir," said the men.

"I'm a sergeant from the field artillery," said Eadie, delicately letting the men know that he was not an officer. "What outfit are you from? Are you out of the Sixteenth?"

"Naw," said the men, "we're shock troops. We're getting relieved outta here tonight to go pull off a battle somewhere."

"Ah," said Eadie, "is this a hot sector?"

"Well," said the men, "it ain't. It ain't. You can hear patrols out in the wire sometimes an' if a man walked around the parapet in the daytime he'd most like get shot at, but otherwise we don't see much action."

"They got a hill there," spoke up the other man, "but the heebs on top of it can see us come outta our dugouts. Man, I ain't kidding. A guy can't write a letter to his girl without thinkin' the heebs are lookin' over his shoulder an' readin' every word of it."

"Yes?" asked one of the sentries. "A man was coming splattering down the trench.

"Are you there, sergeant?" asked the newcomer. Eadie recognized the doughboy captain's voice.

"Yessir," he replied.

"Come on, then."

The sergeant followed the officer down the trench. They came out on the road and the officer turned along it, in the direction that the column had taken. The going was very rough and in the intense blackness it was impossible to see the surface of the road.

"Halt!" Eadie complied instantly. There was a long silence.

"Say your piece," spoke up the captain, "and get it over with."

"You Americans!" asked the unseen sentry.

"Sunset thing," replied the captain.

"Pass."

"That's the front line we just passed," said the captain. "Look out for those steel holes. They're quite thick here." He fell into one just then with all the noise and splashing of a diving horse landing in a tank. Eadie went into one himself, into icy water up to his waist.

The captain led Eadie off the road and across a field. The sergeant could feel grass and new ruts under his feet and knew that the guns must have passed that way. They climbed up a low hill and on the crest the captain halted. The captain muttered something about one o'clock. Eadie unstrapped his rubber slicker, mud and water had soaked through his breeches so that he felt as if he were naked from the waist down. He became conscious suddenly of a rustling overhead, a soft whistling, like the stirring of wind through forty trees. "Pneeeee!" went something and the sound died away in the distance, as though whatever it was that passed found less resistance in the flattering silk behind it. Again that long blue that Eadie could hear for a long time until it finally died away far over the German lines.

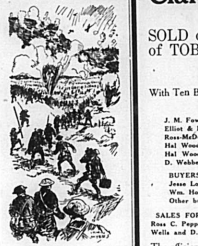
"It must be the bombardment," thought Eadie. "I'm glad I'm not on the receiving end."

"Here's my battalion," said the captain suddenly and he appeared all around Eadie. He could hear some one reporting to the captain, a tale of wrong roads, companies gone astray In the darkness, and the sad news that the battalion was shy about twenty-five per cent of its effective strength.

"Where are they?" asked the captain.

"God knows," said the other man. "A platoon from this company, a squad from that, no two companies together. It wasn't the men's fault. Other outfits kept cutting in on the column at crossroads. We had a b—l of a time. Worse than the night before Solesmos. It seems as if every time we planned to get a little rest we were shoved on to fight in fire. How light it was! What a mob of cows!" Machine guns, gun

(Continued On Page 11)



From All Up and Down the Fields Soldiers Rose Up as They Must Have Behind the Man That Sowed the Dragon's Teeth.

the man that sowed the dragon's teeth. The country crawled with them. Every blade of grass seemed to have turned into a soldier. And the rising sun upon those bayonets! Eadie's first feeling like those of another man, moved under him, carried him across the road and into a torn field on the other side. A cold, bitter wind blew in his face. How light it was! What a mob of cows!

Clarence LeBus & Son's Co. Warehouse

CYNTHIANA, KY.

SOLD on their opening sale, Tuesday, December 6, 1927, 51,040 Pounds of TOBACCO at the high average of **$24.92 per hundred pounds**

High Crop $35.25 **High Basket $50 per hundred**

With Ten Baskets Bringing over $40 per hundred. Look at some of the high crop averages and bring your TOBACCO to the house that gets the HIGH DOLLAR for every Basket

J. M. Fowler	1765 Pounds average $35.25	3200 Pounds average $28.84
Ellis & Price	1160 Pounds average $33.84	2600 Pounds average 28.41
Ross-McDowell-Florence	255 Pounds average $32.47	410 Pounds average 28.54
Hal Woodford & Pollitt	6685 Pounds average $31.66	315 Pounds average $28.16
Hal Woodford & R. S. Shannon	5035 Pounds average $28.77	205 Pounds average $28.64
D. Walker	685 Pounds average $32.76	155 Pounds average $26.54

BUYERS—
Jesse Love for R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. S. P. Owen for American Tobacco Co.
Wm. Hawk for P. Lorillard and South-Western Tobacco Co. Wm. Patton for Liggett-Myers Tobacco Co.
Other buyers include Jos. Miser, Sam Moore, Frank Judy, EugeneWalker and Clarence LeBus.

SALES FORCE—
Ross C. Pepper, Manager, L. C Rix, Secy., J. G. Van Doren, Ass't Secy., Harold McIlvain and J. W. Switzer, Book-keepers, Frank Wells and D. F. Slade Floor-Managers, T. J. Million Ain't. Floor Manager and Solicitor, R. Slade and Jewel Slade Checkout Dept.

The efficient organization of the house has been built through years of service.

We guarantee honest weights and strict attention to every basket sold.

CLARENCE LeBUS & SON'S CO.
CLARENCE LeBUS, President

Known by Many Names

A huckleberry by any other name would taste as sweet—perhaps. For instance, Huckleberry Finn would have been Whortleberry if he had been born in Devon or Somerset, in Surrey he would have been Hurtle Finn; in Hampshire Bilberry Finn, and in Scotland Whinberry Finn.

Methodism's Beginning

John Wesley commenced preaching about 1730 and landed in America February 6, 1734. On his return to England for some time he preached without any organization, but on November 11, 1739, the Methodist society was founded.

Milk From Nuts

Nut milk is a product made from nuts. This is made by pouring boiling water on ground nuts, draining off the liquid and allowing it to settle. Then a kind of cream gathers. Some of these nut milks, especially that of the Java almond, are used as food for infants.

Many Sheep in Albania

Next to donkeys, the most familiar things in Albania are sheep. Mutton is the favorite meat and sheepskins are the principal export.

Named From Lydian Tribe

The state of Utah was named for the tribe of Ute or Utah Indians.

Thought for Today

They who forget the past shall be most forgiven.—Lindsay.

Coats--Dresses

Women and Children

UNUSUAL VALUES

$9.85 $14.95
$19.75 $29.50
$45.00

Boxed Gift Sets

Shoe Trees Garters
Coat Hangers Powder Puffs

.25 .50 $1.00

Stationery

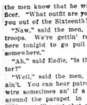
Special Values

.25 .50 .75

Gifts For Men and Boys

Handkerchiefs

5c to 50c each



Socks

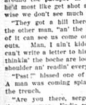
25c to $1.00 a pair

Ties

25c 49c 79c

Shirts

$1.00 $1.29 $1.95



Silk Scarfs

$1.00 to $2.95

SHOP EARLY

Our store is crammed with desirable merchandise --Practical, worthwhile gifts. Bring your Christmas lists and let us help you with your Holiday shopping

House Slippers

For Men and Women

Satins Felts

95c $1.50 $1.98

Umbrellas

For Women and Children

95c to $5.95

Hosiery

For Men For Women
For Children
Silks Lisle Wool

25c to $1.95

Rayon Pillows

Assorted shapes and colors

$1.98

Handkerchiefs

In fancy Christmas boxes

25c 50c 75c

Zippers

In Colors

$2.49 to $4.50

Gloves

For Men, Women and Children

Wool Fabric Kid

25c 50c $1.00 $2.95

Toilet Goods

Perfumes, Toilet Water Sets All boxed

25c to $2.95

Silk Undies

Teddies ..... $1.00 to $1.98
Gowns ..... $2.95 to $4.95
Vests ..... 49c to 95c
Bloomers ..... 79c to $1.95

Tea Aprons

Rubber

For Women and Children

25c 50c

Luggage

Trunks Hat Boxes
Fitted Cases

$2.95 to $24.50

Hand Bags

For Women and Children

50c to $4.50

Quilted Satin Robes

For HER

$4.98 $7.50

Corduroy Robes

$1.98 to $2.95

Silks Woolens

PLAIN and FANCY

26 to 54 inches wide

95c. to $2.95 yd.

Gifts Of Linen

Towels

50c 79c $1.00

Luuch Sets

$1.98 $2.98 $4.50

Scarfs, Buffet Sets

50c 79c

64 in. Table Damask

$1.00 a yard

72 in. Table Damask

$1.95 a yard

Napkins

$3.95 and $4.95 a dozen

Blankets

Wool Nap Part Wool All Wool

in beautiful assorted colors

$1.98 $2.98 $4.50 $7.95

Rain Coats

Women's and Children's

Reds, Blues, Greens

$1.00 to $9.75

Xmas Cards, Seals

5c. 10c.

Bed Spreads

White and Colors

$1.95 to $5.95

The City Store, Carlisle, Ky.