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And having looked to Government for bread on the very first scarcity they will turn and bite the hand that fed them.—Burke.

The Tobacco Problem.

The one sovereign remedy, as this newspaper sees it, for the ills of the tobacco grower is the recognition of the fact that it is folly to buck the law of supply and demand. When the market is glutted with tobacco, the price may not be maintained at a profitable level by any artificial means. When the manufacturers of tobacco must have white burley to meet the demand of their trade, the price will rise.

How the supply may be reduced is the question. It is a question this newspaper admits it is unable to answer. Seemingly it requires a market of starvation prices to discourage the hope that seems to spring eternal in the breasts of tobacco growers, who, year after year, increase their acreage and hope for the best. Preaching a reduction of acreage does no good. The man who sees his neighbor cover the face of the earth with tobacco is with difficulty convinced that it is wise for him to reduce his acreage. So plant beds lengthen and the acreage increases, until the market is glutted and the manufacturer, not needing the enormous quantity of leaf to meet the demands of his trade, takes it at his own price.

Pools have usually followed the payment of starvation prices for burley tobacco. These function for a few years and end, usually with the members of the organization unwilling to continue their contracts. While apparently stabilizing the price to some extent, it must be admitted that a widening of the acreage to other States has been effected while the process of stabilization was going on, so that in the end the result was much like a dog chasing his tail. The price was stabilized, the acreage in the original burley belt and in other States that had not grown burley was enormously increased and the law of supply and demand took up its old leveling task.

We believe that the theory of co-operative selling is good. That it will work, unless practically every grower of burley tobacco joins in the co-operative selling, seems to us improbable. And heretofore it has proven to be practically impossible to get a one hundred percent co-operation among growers of tobacco.

The condition of the man dependent upon the pittance now being offered for tobacco as a return for his year's labor is pitiful. His ill fortune is the ill fortune of all of us who are residents of a tobacco-growing community. Something should be done, but what that something is wiser economists than we must say.

"No Man Who Has Seen War."

"Who wants war?" asks Desha Breckinridge in an editorial reply to Frank Parker Stockbridge's editorial, published in the American Press and entitled, "Let The Eagle Scream." "No man who has seen war."

And that is true. No man who has seen war, even if his experience has not included actual service, wants war, if his heart is touched by the suffering of humanity.

Even now, this writer believes, we are experiencing the horrors of war—the more or less direct result of that world-wide cataclysm which wrecked lives, destroyed young manhood and left a world disillusioned, pleasure mad and money drunk as its aftermath.

Those who preach jingoism lay themselves open to the charge that a desire for the rich profits of wartime actuates them. Possibly we do them injustice. Perhaps they are simply of that flag-waving breed who believe patriotism is reflected by a chip-on-the-shoulder attitude.

However that may be, the world is sick of war and Mr. Breckinridge does a real service in his spirited reply to Mr. Stockbridge. His closing paragraph is well worth pondering by a civilization which calls itself Christian.

"Let the eagle scream? Why should he scream? Why sing a paean of hate, instead of a song of good will and of helpful sympathy? Yes, we have the best country. Does it add to our knowledge of that fact or increase the excellence of our country to let the eagle scream it out to the world? Yes, we in this country have the best chance for happiness—for that happiness that comes with peace and prosperity, that brings comfort and education and culture and understanding sympathy for our neighbors, whether they be our neighbors across the street or our neighbors across the water."

An Unfair And Ridiculous Tax.

The proposed increase of the Federal tax on tobacco is absurd. Tobacco is already over-taxed and such taxation is one reason for the starvation prices that obtain this winter. Mr. Mellon and Mr. Hoover justify their suggestion that the Federal tax on tobacco be increased one-sixth by the assertion that tobacco is not a necessity. Possibly it is not a necessity to the user—though many will emphatically deny this—but where the grower is forced to depend upon this crop for his bread and meat, it becomes a necessity to him.

The imposition of this tax will serve to reduce further the price on a product, which, in its manufactured state, pays more to the Federal government than either the grower or the manufacturer receives for his product.

Naturally the to-be-taxed will howl, wherever the Mellon-Hoover increase is levied, but that tobacco, now taxed out of all proportion, should be loaded with another Federal imposition is unfair and ridiculous. Surely Congress will not permit such action.

The Man For The Place.

Speaking before the Department of Superintendence, Kentucky Education Association, at Frankfort last week, James H. Richmond, newly elected Superintendent of Education, gave proof of that fitness for the office he occupies which his friends recognized during the campaign.

Kentucky parents may well feel that the election of Mr. Richmond has meant a definite forward step in the education of their children. Mr. Richmond knows educational conditions in this State, recognizes the faults of the present system and has the courage to demand a remedy. His recommendation that the laws be immediately changed to take from sub-district trustees the right to name teachers, that county teacher examinations be abolished, except in emergencies, and that county boards of education be elected from the county at large and not from the districts shows that Mr. Richmond is keenly aware of the faults of the present system and has thought out constructive remedies.

This writer, knowing Mr. Richmond personally, predicts that his regime will mark an epoch of advancement and accomplishment in the State Department of Education. Kentuckians could not have selected a better man.

Fine, But Improbable.

It is the Richmond Register, as we remember, that suggested recently the passage of some half dozen needed laws and no more by the Legislature this winter. That would be fine, but most improbable.

Every member, especially the newly-elected, goes to Frankfort with a pet law in his system and quite often he gets it enacted, through the friendly assistance of colleagues with similar pet projects to be made into laws. Every two years the statutes are burdened with more laws; seldom are dead-letter enactments which already clutter the statutes repealed.

The Mercury would like to see the coming session distinguished as a law-making body that made few laws and repealed many outworn and unenforced statutes. But we must admit a pessimism, born of experience, in that regard. Of the making of laws there is no end, both on the part of State Legislatures and the National Congress.

Optimists.

The "better feeling" in early November, says the Monthly Business Review issued by the Fourth Federal Reserve District—though not reflected in any marked improvement from the low levels to which industry had declined in October—"was attributable to the decline in bank suspensions in November."

Good Lord! When the fact that fewer bank-failures in November over October brings about a "better feeling," evidences are not lacking that we are rapidly becoming a nation of professional optimists.

Which reminds us of the optimistic gentlemen the Richmond Register mentions, who was that way because he owed only half the people in town and didn't owe the other half. He figured he was "breaking even."

Will They Suffer Carlisle's Fate?

Among the reasons advanced for Carlisle's failure to secure the major buyers for a local tobacco market was that when sales were halted here some ten years ago the threats then made against the buyers had so incensed the tobacco companies that it was determined to send no more representatives to a Carlisle market.

In view of the somewhat boisterous conduct of the gentlemen who stopped the sales in Lexington last week and the stopping of sales at other points later, one wonders if buyers will be withdrawn from these offending markets next season.

Sometimes They Are Dumb.

The Federal government is now receiving three times as much from taxes on cigarettes as the grower receives for the leaf contents of the cigarette. And Mr. Mellon and Mr. Hoover propose boosting the tax on tobacco one-sixth.

Mr. Mellon is rich, wise, supposed to be the "greatest Secretary of the Treasury since—" and Herbert Hoover, as everyone will remember, is, or was a "wonder man." And yet, the simplest observer of conditions would hesitate to recommend a tax on a farm product that is now scarcely paying the cost of production in open market.

Great business minds can sometimes function dumbly.

Advertising Needed Now.

If ever a man with something to sell needed the stimulus of advertising to move his wares it is now. The public is a wary buyer during these times of stress and unless an appeal is made to their sense of a bargain to be had, there will be no buying.

Though it may take courage to spend money for advertising now, the wise merchant is showing that courage and reaping the benefits.

The appointment of General H. H. Denhardt as Adjutant General is the cause of favorable comment by many Kentucky editors. That the National Guard needs a house-cleaning has been evident for some time and in the selection of General Denhardt, the Governor has made a wise choice for this work.

PARDONING POWER ABUSED

(Shelby News)

The administration of Governor Sampson was no improvement over that of Governor Fields in the flagrant abuse of the pardoning power vested in the Chief Executive. In fact, in numbers of criminals turned out of the penitentiaries to again prey upon the public Sampson far exceeded the record made by Fields.

The entire State was aroused over Fields pardoning 130 convicts during the closing month of his administration, but Sampson issued clemency to 338 prisoners on Monday, his last full day in the Governor's chair. Added to 170 set free the day before Thanksgiving brought Sampson's total over the five hundred mark during the last three weeks in office.

While the result was the same in the end, one can not help but have more respect for Fields than for Sampson when a comparison is made of the systems followed by the two Executives in their abuse of the pardoning power. Fields issued straight-out pardons and took the criticism that followed as a Governor should, while Sampson proved his hypocrisy by publicly boasting that he issued no pardons, yet secretly causing commutations, respites and paroles by the hundreds to be granted by the State Board of Charities and Corrections which he dominated. Only when it was not in the power of the State Board to do the dirty work did Sampson ever show his hand.

The General Assembly that is soon to convene could bring about no more sorely needed reform than to enact restrictive legislation putting a stop to the wholesale freeing of criminals before they pay the penalties prescribed by juries for their misdeeds such as has marked the last two State administrations.

YOUTHFUL NOTABLES

(Union County Advocate)

Foreign Minister Grandi, who made such a favorable impression during his stay in the United States has been a leading figure in Italy for several years, although he is now only 35. His youthful ability has been the subject of much comment, and has recalled notables of the past who attained a great fame at an early age, a few of which may be mentioned.

Alexander the Great had conquered virtually the entire known world before his death at the age of 32.

William Pitt became prime minister of England at 24.

Viscount James Bryce finished his great historical work "The Holy Roman Empire," before he was 24.

Ruskin wrote "Modern Painters" at 24.

Michaelangelo did his statue of David at 26.

Keats died at 25, Shelly at 30, and Byron at 36.

Newton was only 24 when he formulated the law of gravitation.

Hume shocked the Christian world with his writings before he was 28.

Mendelssohn wrote the incidental music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," including the famous wedding march, at 17.

All these, and many more, illustrate in greater or less degree that elusive quality called genius, which neither science nor philosophy has ever satisfactorily explained.

A BITTER DOSE

(Courier-Journal)

The plan of President Hoover and Secretary Mellon for increased taxation is a sweeping one, proposing not only boosts of taxes now imposed but extension of taxation to many persons and things not now taxed by the Federal Goverment; resurrecting, indeed, the old war-time taxes, which the country had thought forever buried.

It is noticeable, however, that while the President insists that such taxation now is necessary to save from the poor house a country in which he promised his election would abolish poverty, and while he further insists that drastic economy must supplement increased taxation, the budget which he presents includes some decreases of appropriations which are anything but drastic economies, while some of its items are increases. Even another million or two is asked for his $500,000,000 Farm Board.

And no human being knows how many millions and millions would be shoveled out of the Treasury to finance the projects which Mr. Hoover recommends to cure what he calls the "paralysis of credit."

The remedy for the deficit disease is truly a bitter dose. It remains to be seen whether some more palatable nostrum can be found.

WATCH HIM TALK

"John, baby's learned to talk!"
"Fine! Ask him what the heck he did with my watch!"

GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN

(With feeling)

Little bank roll, we did part,
Long I hugged you to my heart;
All the year I clung to you—
I was faithful—you were true!
Little bank roll, in a day,
You and I did start away,
To a good vacation spot—
I've come back, but you did not.

I'm Sure There Is a Santa Claus

30 YEARS AGO

Thursday, December 19, 1901

Born—To Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Hill at their home in Carlisle on the 11th, a son.

Dr. H. M. Yancey leases rooms over Judge Buckler's law office and will open offices January 1.

Cold wave strikes this section Saturday night and thermometer registers as low as eight below zero.

Billy Wind, blacksmith, establishes local record Monday by putting on 86 horse shoes and toeing 16 horses.

Rose Hill schoolhouse in this county burned early Tuesday morning. Ernest Cottingham was teaching the school.

Turkey market closed here. An average price of seven cents per pound was paid for the turkeys delivered to Carlisle.

C. W. Wood and I. H. Ross form law partnership and will occupy the rooms in the Deposit Bank now occupied by Mr. Ross.

Hon. J. J. Osborne, of Mt Olivet, appointed Circuit Judge of this district to succeed Hanson Kennedy, who resigned because of ill health.

Mrs. Sarah J. Reed opens clothing store in old stone building near the Christian church and her grandson, W. H. Reed, will be in charge of the business.

National Oat Hinge Company, of Carlisle, incorporated and following officers elected: Dr. M. Dills, president; C. E. Wood, vice president; G. E. Smith, secretary and treasurer and James S. Huff, general manager.

Died—Mrs. Matilda J. Reed, 75, at her home near Carlisle on the 14th.—Mr. Dorsey Watkins, 50, at his home near Little Rock on the 13th.—Mrs. Thomas Meeowan, 60, at her home in Carlisle on the 14th.—Mrs. Sallie A. Howard, 57, at her home near Colville.

Charter of Sterling Camp Ground Company expires and new articles of incorporation filed with County Clerk with following stockholders: T. A. Dorsey, R. M. Parks, W. I. Dorsey, H. M. Taylor, E. D. Dorsey, I. B. Ross, Robert L. Parks, M. L. Glenn, T. S. Parks clerk and W. H. Harris. Capital stock placed at $12,000.

Adult Probation Saves Men And Money

(Dr. Frank L. McVey, President, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.)

In the present depression we find ourselves looking about for ways to make our budgets—home, community and state,—fit our incomes. In making necessary cuts, we try to determine what are the essentials and non-essentials in our scheme of living. It is seldom that we are able to drastically reduce expenses and secure greater and better results. There is, however, one item on county and state budgets which can be reduced with a large saving in both men and money,—and all through employment of a service called probation, whose purpose it is to correct delinquency without confinement in institutions. Of course, probation can not be granted to every one, but there are many now in prison who might have been dealt with through probation with greater success and economy.

Alexander Paterson, Commissioner of Prisons for Great Britain, spent several months in this country last winter. From time to time press dispatches from abroad have contained references to addresses he has made about us. Many of his comments confirm the conclusions reached by our own penologists; that overcrowding is the curse of our prisons; that the county jails are terrible "nurseries of crime and cesspools of degradation." In one of his recent speeches he states that while in the United States he watched the clerk of a certain institution check in twenty newcomers, nineteen of whom he estimated would have been dealt with in England under the probation act or by payment of fines.

It is an interesting fact that although probation originated in Massachusetts some fifty-two years ago, and although our own penologists, after years of experimentation, have finally reached a definite conclusion in regard to the treatment of delinquency and crime, which they have presented to the world, we in our own country are sometimes less apt to follow this advice than are the people of other lands. In other words, knowing our own weaknesses, we are slow to correct them.

The Wickersham Commission report on Penal Institutions, Probation and Parole contains evidence gathered from many cities and states in our country which supports the value of probation in saving men, and what is of secondary importance—money. This report states that probation when rightly used is successful in restoring offenders to good citizenship in about 70 per cent of the probation cases. This is a higher average than prisons can claim and at a much lower cost. This report states that it has been estimated that in New York imprisonment for the average offender costs about 19 times as much as probation. The institutional cost of confinement in New York state was estimated in 1926 at $505.72 per inmate while the supervision of a probation case was given at $29.34. In Ohio, for the same year, probation cost $32 as against $234 for imprisonment. In Massachusetts, the cost is $35 for probation and $250 for prison confinement. In Indiana the cost comparison between these two methods of treatment has been estimated at $18 for probation against $200 for imprisonment. "The cost comparison," states the report, "though striking, is only partial. It does not include the investment by the state of millions of dollars in land, buildings and equipment of the prison. But even an inclusion of the original investment by the state in prison construction would still leave the comparison cost between probation and imprisonment incomplete. To it would have to be added that under probation the man not only supports himself but maintains his family and so keeps them from becoming dependents upon public charity.

"To this important factor another should be added. The probation officers, as part of their duty, collect large sums of money, representing payments on fines imposed, costs taxed, restitutions ordered and money ordered paid for the support of dependents. In Massachusetts in 1925 probation officers collected $1,305,111.22. The collections were $1,233,673 more than the cost of the service. In New York State where the entire estimated cost from public funds for the probation service in 1927 was $1,711,636.17, the probation officers collected $3,971,539.17."

More important,—probation saves men. In New York state in 1927, 71 per cent of the men's cases and 77 per cent of the women's cases terminated successfully. In Massachusetts, according to state reports, 80 per cent completed probation and were discharged without further offending. It is estimated that at least 60 per cent of the men in prison have served one or more terms before. Prison does not reform and usually it hardens and confirms the offender in crime. This means he comes back again and again at continued expense to the state.

These statistics, gathered by two of the pioneer states in probation work, show that the cost of probation as against imprisonment per individual is so much lower than when it is possible to avoid a prison sentence without injury to society, it should be done. Prison confinement in many cases is an unwarranted waste of public funds.

The extensive use of adult probation in Kentucky instead of the limited use now allowed by law would result in restoring hundreds of men to lives of service and usefulness instead of lives of crime and would save our state hundreds of thousands of dollars each year. Surely in times like the present this is a matter which should meet with the cordial approval of every citizen.

Kentucky, without a real adult probation system, is housing a larger and larger prison population. Our prisons, reformatories and jails are all crowded. The committee which has been formed to study the problem and establish an effective probation system, asks the support and interest of all forward looking citizens. Legislation is required and appropriations to pay the salaries of competent probation officers. The initial cost will be saved many times over in reduced prison population and decreased crime.

THE POOR TRAVELER

I came to a roadside dwelling,
With great eaves low and wide,
Asking my way to the village,
And they bade me step inside.

Welcome and cheer they gave me,—
Were comrades loving and strong.
And they bade me wait for supper,
But I could not stay so long.

Nothing I brought to the house,
But the garb of ruddy and tan,
Suited for pleasure or wear,
Befitting a roving man.

Nothing I brought to the Inn
But the traveler's cloak I wore;
And that, when I came away,
I needs must drop by the door.
—Bliss Carman, in "Ballads and Lyrics."

THAT WAS EASY

And then there was the sweet young thing, taking the examination for a driver's license, who was asked: "If your brakes suddenly failed to work while you were going downhill, what would you do?"

She hesitated only a moment, then smiled brightly and answered: "Why that's easy; I'd just jump out and put a big stone under the wheel."

A linoleum wall paper has been put on the market. This makes an attractive wall covering when inlaid.

TOBACCO HAULING
TWO BIG TRUCKS
Call Phone 149—Day or Night
UNLOADED SAME DAY HAULED
Q. T. GATEWOOD

How many FRIENDS have You...

There are so many attractive sections of the city in which to live, that one's friends are sure to be scattered, and of course many friends and relatives live in distant cities. Keeping these friendships alive, however, is easy with a telephone in the home.

Whether it's just a social conversation with a neighbor in the next block, or a voice visit using the quick and inexpensive long distance telephone service, talking with friends by telephone is a convenient way to visit them.

Of course the modern family uses this telephone for many other purposes. The day's groceries are ordered—an appointment is made with the dentist—dad at the office and mother at home discuss some little problem—and all without the bother of a trip in person. Should some danger threaten—the doctor, the police department and the fire department are quickly available at those times when minutes are important.

With all the countless ways in which it serves through the routine of daily life, and with its presence on assurance of help in emergencies, modern telephone service is so low in cost that it really doesn't pay to try to do without it.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
(Incorporated)

RAILROAD TRAINS on the HIGHWAY!

CAN YOU IMAGINE SUCH A CONDITION?

A fast freight or passenger train comes thundering down the highway and it is all you can do to swerve your car out of its path.

With a swish it is gone, leaving you with bitter thoughts toward railroads and a government which permits such things.

A ridiculous picture? Yes,—and impossible, because railroad trains, unlike trucks and busses, must have rails to run on and an army of workers to keep them in good condition, and railroads must pay all the maintenance costs of their roadways.

Yet these other means of transportation use the highways for commercial purposes and YOU—along with the railroads—help support them by paying taxes for the maintenance of public highways.

The railroads are public carriers and operate with every consideration for your comfort and safety, but they are also business enterprises and are entitled to earn a fair profit for those who own them. You are probably one of the owners, at least indirectly, because railroad securities are held by insurance companies, financial and charitable institutions and very often form the nucleus of trust funds.

The railroads are not earning a reasonable profit. The law permits them to earn a fair return on the value of their property, and the Interstate Commerce Commission has fixed this at 5¾%. The actual rate of return of class one railroads for the first nine months of 1931 was 2.08%.

The number of passengers carried in 1930 was less than in 1902, although the population of the United States has increased 50%. The present volume of freight traffic is approximately the same as it was fifteen years ago.

The railroads are struggling with an economic condition that may prove ruinous to them and to those institutions whose interests are bound up in their welfare.

What can be done to relieve this situation? Legislative measures must be passed that will deal fairly with the railroads. They are the backbone of the Nation's transportation system and must be brought from unfair taxation and regulation, back to a sound financial basis. You can cooperate by helping them procure legislative relief. A quicker help is to ship by train and travel on the steam railroads.

The Railroads Must Earn To Spend

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Five prisoners escaped from the Franklin county jail at Frankfort late Friday afternoon.

Judge Cochran opened federal court at Catlettsburg Monday with 650 cases on the docket.

Rains during the past few days have caused the water in Herrington Lake to rise eight feet.

Three members of the Ashland football team were given places on the All-Southern football eleven.

Despondent over ill health, T. L. Denton, 62, shot and killed himself at his home in Henderson Sunday.

Hunting mistletoe for the holidays, Edward Ennis, 48, of Paducah fell from a tree and broke his back.

Henry Broughton, 65, Sheriff of Bell county, died at his home at Pineville following a stroke of apoplexy.

The closed Union Central Bank in Louisville will pay a 15 per cent dividend to 4,000 creditor depositors this week.

Milton McClanahan has resigned as motorman on the Maysville street railway after more than twenty years service.

Jewelry valued at $2,500 was stolen early Friday morning by thieves who entered the store of J. A. Bays in Morehead.

James S. Green, 76, who served several terms as Jailer of Harrison county, died at his home in Cynthiana Thursday.

June Thomas, 23, of Ashland, was killed Saturday night when his automobile skidded and overturned near Ashland.

Mrs. Jennie Whitman, 67, was burned to death at her home in Louisville when her shawl ignited from a gas range.

Everett Jones, Lexington street car motorman, was held up and robbed of $40 by two men who entered the car Monday night.

In a quarrel over a dog, Sam White, 60, of Washington county, was shot and seriously wounded by Marshall Yeast a neighbor.

Cornelius B. George, of Winchester, has been granted a patent by the United States Patent Office for a holy water font.

Judge Robert Kessinger, 67, serving his fourth term as County Judge of Grayson county, died Sunday at his home in Leitchfield.

George Crum, 21, Henry county farmer, was killed when the floor of a barn loft collapsed, burying him under the wreckage.

Carl Wright, 16, was probably fatally injured when the boiler of a sawmill where he was working in Boyle county exploded.

Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the tobacco factory of B. F. Holifield & Son at Hazel, Calloway county, with damage of $50,000.

Clyde E. Wallingford, city manager of Springfield, Ohio, since 1929, was appointed city manager of Newport at a salary of $8,000 a year.

Arthur Partin, 30, was killed in Bell county Friday by officers who returned his fire when Partin was surprised while operating a still.

Because of the prevalence of typhoid fever in Paris, citizens have been warned by health officials to boil city water before drinking it.

His salary cut from $12,000 to $5,000 per year, Oscar A. Kratz city manager of Covington, applied for reappointment at a salary of $4,000 per year.

Friends of Governor Laffoon Monday presented him with a new automobile. Senator Gates Young, of Owensboro, made the presentation speech.

Congressman Virgil Chapman, of the Seventh Kentucky district, is seeking a place on the interstate and foreign commerce committee in the House.

Mrs. Frances Brandenburg, 54, of Paris, died last week from typhoid fever. Five other members of her family are ill and two others have died from the same disease.

George Eldred, 33, crippled World War veteran, killed Eugene Ford, 17, a bystander, during the holdup of a restaurant in Covington which netted Eldred $4. He was later arrested.

As he lay across the car tracks on the dark turn of a loop at Preston and F streets in Louisville Sunday night, Wesley Owen, 32, was killed instantly when struck by a street car.

Grovr Cummings, 20, of Corbin, was killed instantly Sunday night when the automobile in which he was riding overturned near Corbin. Three companions escaped with minor injuries.

Jeff Isaacs, 20, died at his home in Lawrence county last week a short time after he had returned from a hunting trip with companions. His death was pronounced due to heart failure.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Tackett and their 16-year-old son were all given life sentences in Floyd circuit court at Prestonburg last week on a charge of killing Sherman Tackett, brother of William Tackett, with a hoe.

Governor Laffoon has called a special election for December 31 to select a successor to Lieutenant Governor A. B. Chandler as State Senator from Jessamine, Scott and Woodford counties.

Albert Bogie, 47, Sheriff of Madison county, was fatally injured Thursday when the automobile in which he and two other men were riding crashed into a bridge near Richmond and overturned.

Miss Virginia Perry, 20, of the Wyoming section of Bath county died at a hospital in Mt. Sterling last week from lockjaw, which resulted from an abrasion on her knee caused by a rusty nail.

At a meeting of the Paris board of commissioners last week it was decided to dispense with the services of George W. Judy and Roy Turner, policemen, January 1 in order to cut down expenses.

A Henderson county jury last week awarded 19 residents of Henderson damages of $3,800 against the City of Henderson because city sewage polluted Canoe creek and damaged their property by the odor.

Fifteen new indictments were returned by the Jefferson county grand jury Monday against William G. Stiglitz, former county clerk, in connection with embezzlement of automobile license funds.

Fur coats and other wearing apparel valued at several thousand dollars was stolen from the capitol during the inaugural ball Tuesday night of last week. One man was arrested in connection with the thefts.

L. C. Caldwell, superintendent of the Boyd county schools, was elected president of the department of superintendents of the Kentucky Education Association at the convention held at Frankfort Friday.

W. S. Gudgell, 75 years old, practicing attorney for 54 years, and former County Judge of Bath county, died at his home at Owingsville last week from blood poisoning resulting from an injury to his foot.

John B. Wolf, 39, manager of a restaurant at St. Matthews, was given a sentence of a year in the penitentiary in connection with the death of a woman who was killed when struck by Wolf's automobile.

Frank LeBus, of Cynthiana, president of the Kentucky Wool Growers Cooperative Association has been appointed to the board of directors and executive committee of the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

Charles Mullikin, 55, of Maysville, was killed almost instantly Sunday night when the automobile in which he was driving alone plunged over the wall of a bridge into a creek on the Flemingsburg road near Maysville.

Miss Helen Robertson, 17, ended her life by taking poison tablets at her home at Paducah Saturday. Earl Fletcher, 25, who secured a marriage license to wed the girl several days before, was arrested in connection with her death.

Joseph Philp, 67, printer on the Louisville Courier-Journal, ended his life by jumping from the fifth story window of the Courier-Journal building Monday after a shortage had been found in his accounts as treasurer of a printer's union.

Six Rockcastle county boys were arrested Monday on charges of stealing automobile tires from a moving truck. It is alleged the boys jumped on a moving truck loaded with tires as it passed through Rockcastle county and threw off tires.

Kim Crawford, one of the six defendants charged with killing Jesse Scott in October, 1930, because Scott had informed officials of their moonshining operations, was given a life sentence by a jury in the Monroe circuit court at Tompkinsville Saturday.

O. L. "Bud" Davidson sophomore guard from Evansville, Ind., and George Skinenr, junior end, of Lexington were elected captain and alternate captain respectively of the 1932 University of Kentucky football team at the annual banquet last week.

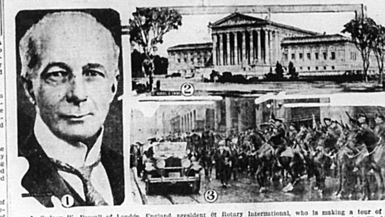
A board of army officers has recommended the expenditure of $10,000,000 during a period of several years for the establishment of a permanent military garrison at Camp Knox, in Hardin county, which would make it the largest army post in the United States.

Oscar Pearson, twice convicted and given death sentences for the murder of three officers in front of the Jefferson county court house in October, 1927, who was saved from the electric chair by Governor Sampson, will be arraigned on the other two murder charges.

Edsell Reece, 26, of Cincinnati, was killed instantly Saturday night when he was struck by a large truck as he was repairing a tire on his automobile on the Dixie highway near Georgetown Saturday night. His cousin, Wilson Reece, 16, was injured. The driver of the truck sped on.

General News Bureau headquarters on Locust avenue, just outside the city limits of Lexington, were raided by Fayette county police Thursday afternoon and two men arrested on charges of operating a nuisance. The organization is charged with furnishing race results. The manager of the company was arrested in Lexington two weeks ago on a similar charge.

Scenes and Persons in the Current News



1—Sydney W. Pascall of London, England, president of Rotary International, who is making a tour of the United States. 2—Architect's drawing of the magnificent white marble structure that is being erected in Washington for the United States Supreme court at a cost of $8,383,000. 3—Dino Grandi, Italian foreign secretary, riding up Broadway, N. Y., as hundreds of police guard him from possible anti-Fascist attacks.

In the Hardin county court at Elizabethtown last week, Carlos Durbin pleaded guilty to a charge of killing a deer and was fined $75 and costs. The deer is believed to have strayed from a game preserve in Bullitt county.

Eight persons were injured, one seriously, in two similar automobile accidents on the Nicholasville road Sunday. In both accidents the injured persons were riding in automobiles that collided with trucks loaded with tobacco. All of the victims were residents of Jessamine county.

J. M. Shuck, of Shelbyville, and Houston C. Smyer, of Lexington both barbers, were held to the grand jury at their examining trials at Frankfort Saturday in connection with the theft of wearing apparel valued at several thousand dollars from guests at the inaugural ball at the capitol.

Suit has been filed in the Mercer circuit court by the Harrodsburg Hardware and Implement Company and the Harrodsburg Motor Company against Samuel K. Daugherty, Chief of Police at Harrodsburg, as a result of alleged unlawful search for liquor in the buildings of the plaintiffs.

Drake C. Naive, Versailles business man, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for state senator from the Twenty-second senatorial district at a meeting of the chairman of the county committees held at Georgetown Saturday. Naive will succeed Lieutenant Governor Chandler.

Capt. James Wooten commanding officer of the Kentucky national guard organization at Hazard, was held by authorities at Hazard Sunday night following an automobile accident in which John Marlowe, 33, was killed. Authorities said Wooten was driving the automobile while intoxicated.

A man driving a truck representing himself to be an agent for a cream operator in Owingsville and signing the name of the Owingsville man to checks, bought a truck load of cream in the White Sulphur section of Bath county Friday, paying approximately 25 farmers $75 in fraudulent checks.

W. H. McCord, farmer of the Little Rock section of Bourbon county, was arrested last week on a warrant charging him with banding together for the purpose of intimidating and alarming persons in charge of sales at the Farmers Tobacco Warehouse in connection with disorders at the opening sales.

SMALL EXPENSE, LARGE RESULTS

(Frankfort State Journal)

Frederick A. Wallis, chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee, lists total receipts of the committee as having been, for the recent State race, $41,969.97.

Remarkable indeed were the results of expenditure of that sum.

Mr. Wallis made it go a long way indeed.

The landslide vote for Judge Laffoon may be attributed largely to other factors in the campaign than expenditure of money. But during the progress of the campaign so much was done, in the way of barbecues and what not, that the observer might have believed that the campaign fund was a much larger one than the sworn statement proves it to have been.

And it was definitely a democratic fund, in the sense in which the word is used with the small "d". Because there was no larger contribution than $5,000.

It matters not who contributed the $5,000 in either of the two cases in which that sum was contributed, nobody can call it a large contribution as gifts go in modern politics.

Of course use of money never, in the history of politics, creates landslides, and if the Democrats had had $400,000 in their till Judge Laffoon's majority would not have been larger than it was.

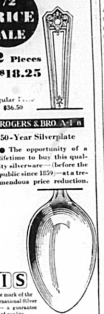
STOP NIGHT COUGHING

Ordinary cough remedies do not reach the conditions which cause night coughing but Thoxine, a doctor's famous prescription does It stops the cough within a few minutes and goes direct to the internal cause, preventing further trouble.

Taken before retiring Thoxine absolutely prevents night coughing. It gives the same speedy relief for sore throat too. Safe for the whole family—guaranteed no dope. Money back if not satisfied. 35c. Tureman's Drug Store and all other good drug stores.

A new insect pest which has begun to plague American apple growers is the apple curculio.

½ PRICE SALE
32 Pieces for $18.25
Regular Price $36.50
★ ROGERS & BRO. A-1 8
50-Year Silverplate
● The opportunity of a lifetime to buy this quality silverware—(before the public since 1859)—at a tremendous price reduction.



IS
The mark of the International Silver Co.—a guarantee of quality.

Pitman's

Here's the Ideal Xmas Gift

Instant Light
Aladdin
KEROSENE
Mantle Lamp

Think of the endless, almost priceless, joy and comfort every member of a household lighted by oil would derive from an Aladdin. An abundance of the highest quality of white light instantly the year 'round for a lifetime from kerosene. No other gift gives its recipient so much lasting service and satisfaction nor is so constant a reminder of the thoughtfulness of the giver. Let an Aladdin head your family gift list this year.

Aladdin Lamps and Supplies
Come in and let us show you an Aladdin in operation, and the modern styles, and the beautiful new glass and parchment shades.

C. R. King

Health Officer Advises Use Of More Butter

"As State Health Officer," said Dr. A. T. McCormack, in discussing the use of dairy products in the diet, "I am naturally very much interested in the food that Kentuckians eat. I am interested not only in the sanitary quality of the food, but also in the kinds. While nutritional diseases are not contagious, their prevention is of great importance. To this end, a varied diet including liberal use of all dairy products—milk, butter, ice cream and cheese—is essential."

Pointing out that many people are apt to regard ice cream as a summer dish or a confection, Dr. McCormack pronounced it to be a year-round food. "Ice cream," said he, "is a dairy product containing all the food properties of milk, with the addition of butter-fat in the form of sweet butter or cream. The protein is the protein of milk and the vitamins of milk are retained in the ice cream; while the sugar used in its making is an energy producing food. As a satisfying and refreshing ending to a hearty winter meal, ice cream knows few equals. One serving gives an energy value greater than that of a cup of whole milk by a little more than 10 per cent.

"The average commercial ice cream contains, in addition to the butter-fat, a large percentage of milk solids other than fat. These milk solids provide bone and tooth-building material—calcium and phosphorus. One serving of ice cream has been shown to contain over one-half as much again calcium as a cup of milk."

Reciting that the sign "We Always Cook With Butter" is sometimes seen in restaurants in the larger cities, Dr. McCormack said, "The housewives of Kentucky do not have to be told how to cook, but in some families the butter supply is not infrequently curtailed on the plea of economy. Butter should never be considerd just a fat or a spread for the bread. It is a distinctive food of unusual value, for which there is no adequate substitute. It is all food, no waste, and is easily and quickly digested. No other food fat acceptable to the palate is so rich in Vitamin A as butter-fat. This vitamin promotes growth and helps to build up resistance against colds.

"Demand good quality butter. Refuse to buy the bitter or bad flavored product. Good butter has a sweet nutty flavor, a smooth, even grained body and a uniform color. It should be wrapped in clean paper and kept in a cool sanitary place. Use butter at every meal."

Young Children Need A Variety Of Foods

Begin early to give the child a carefully chosen variety of foods at regular mealtimes, advise child specialists of the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, and he will gradually form habits of eating that will influence his nutrition throughout life. There are no food prejudices at birth and need not be any later if food experiences are pleasant.

Introduce strange foods tactfully, one at a time, and serve small portions until the flavor becomes familiar, the specialists recommend. The food of a very young child differs from that of the older one mainly in the way it is prepared and in the amount served at various ages.

Considerable modification of ideas about feeding children has occurred in recent years. Even babies still on a sieved diet have tomato and orange juice, egg, cereals, and pureed vegetables besides their milk, and as their capacity for digesting coarser materials increases other foods and dishes are added to their diet. In the past, mistaken ideas, passed along in families and communities, have kept many good foods out of the child's menu.

Different foods must be eaten to supply the various needs of active, growing children. No one food or single type of foods furnishes everything the child should have to build and repair muscles and bones, teeth, and red blood cells, to increase resistance to disease, keep the body in good running order, and provide energy. When some foods are always left out of the menu, bodily troubles develop and the child has a poor physical start in life. The easiest way to be sure of most of the needed nutrients in the family diet is to provide a well-selected variety.

There are also psychological reasons for giving the child a variety of foods. When he takes pleasure in his meals he eats well and his food fulfills its purpose. Variety is obtained not only by using different foods from time to time, but also by preparing and serving them in different ways and offering them in different combinations.

HARVEST

(Pearl Lunt Robinson)

She made no search for happiness
But filled each swift-blown day
With simple tasks. She polished brass.
She swept dried leaves away.
She placed white asters in a bowl.
She ironed points of lace.
And happiness came in the door
To its accepted place.

Christmas Candies
PRICED FROM 3 LBS. FOR 25c TO 17 1-2c PER LB.

Chocolate Drops, Lb.	10c
Grocers Mixed, 3 Lbs.	25c
Stock Candies, 2 Lbs.	25c
Mixed Nuts, Lb.	19c

Fruits and Green Vegetables, Oysters, Celery, Cranberries and all Holiday Foods at Money-Saving Prices
Sexton's Cash Store

The United States is the leading consuming country for licorice root, about 90 per cent of its annual imports of 69,000,000 pounds being used in the tobacco industry.

To enable surgeons to examine patients at their homes there has been invented a portable X-ray outfit that can be operated by jacking up an automobile wheel to supply power.

Christmas Holiday Fares
Tickets on sale December 16 to 25 inclusive
Return Limit January 6, 1932
One Fare and One Third for Round Trip
To all points in the South and Southeast
Similar low fares to other territory; consult agent for selling dates and return limit.
W. R. Clinkenbeard, CP&TA.
112 East Main St., Lexington, Ky.
Southern Railway System

"Well Dressed"
with places to go

In the gay '90s a chicken didn't go very far, no matter how good it was! The "marketing" of poultry was pretty much a local activity and a daily "cash market" was unheard of. One locality might have an acute shortage while another not far away might be watching its chickens grow old and stringy. There was no highway between supply and demand.

Swift & Company, thirty years ago, bent its energies toward making a national market for poultry, butterfat and eggs. That national market exists now. Northeastern States consume each year 350 million pounds of poultry their own people do not produce. Eleven states in the Middle West sell 200 million surplus pounds annually outside their own borders.

Two hundred thousand farm patrons sell poultry, butterfat and eggs for cash to Swift & Company at more than 100 produce plants. In place of the one town market of spring wagon days, they have thousands of markets. Every one of approximately 400 branch houses, every one of 10,000 towns on refrigerator car routes is a potential outlet for every chicken dressed in a Swift plant.

All dressed up and 10,400 places to go!

Leased wires everywhere keep our executives informed where produce markets are best. Supplies are hurried to these points. Demand is enhanced by advertising brands of high quality, Premium Milk-fed Chickens and Golden West Milk-fed Fowl among them. Service is complete and charges for it are low. No other system returns a larger share of the consumer's dollar to the producer. Swift & Company profits for years have averaged less than one-half cent per pound of product sold.

Swift & Company
Purveyors of fine foods