THE CARLISLE MERCURY

ESTABLISHED 1867

Entered at the Carlisle Postoffice as second class matter

Warren Fisher, Editor
Grimes Caywood, News Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RARTES
One Year (in advance) $2.00
Six Months (in advance) 1.00
Three Months (in advance) .... .65

Member National Editorial Association

MEMBER KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED JANUARY, 1869

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1931

The Boss Is Tired.

Ten weeks of strenuous work as publicity director for the Democratic Campaign Committee proved too much for the boss and he returned home Monday night fagged out, and too tired, physically and mentally, to fill these columns this week. And so he gave to us the task of filling what otherwise would have been three of the most interesting columns of The Mercury.

And while the boss is resting this week in preparation for resuming the grind, this will probably be our only opportunity to speak of the splendid service he performed for the Democratic party in the campaign which closed last week. We agree with many other newspaper men of the state that the publicity given Judge Laffoon and the state ticket under the direction of the editor of this paper was, in a large measure, responsible for the record-breaking majority given Judge Laffoon and the other nominees. Few realize, perhaps, the financial, as well as the physical hardship this labor caused Mr. Fisher.

Next week, we hope, the editor will again take up the guiding reins which we have so feebly attempted to handle during the past ten weeks.

Every county in Kentucky returned a majority against both amendments. Kentucky voters have gotten into the habit of "bein' again" any proposal to change the constitution.

Election Post-Mortems.

Post-mortems on the result of the election are in order now. There is scarcely a member of either party in the state who does not have his own private opinion of "how it was done."

We believe that one of the most serious mistakes of the Republicans in the recent campaign was their refusal or failure to recognize the real issues of the campaign.

At loss to give any reason why Judge Laffoon would not make a good Governor, other than "he is too old," the Republican campaigners resorted to their old hokum of injecting some other personality into the campaign. From Mills Point to the Big Sandy, Republican spellbinders shouted "Ben Johnson." They almost convinced many people that Ben Johnson was the Democratic nominee for Governor. This cry proved to be a boomarang, however. Not one speaker could ever give any reason why Ben Johnson should be rebuked at the polls. The citizens of Kentucky are too familiar with the record of Ben Johnson for his name or his performances to do other than good. While the Sampson bi-partisan road commission spent the greater part of its time building up political machines, the commission presided over by the sage of Bardstown has been building roads and Republicans had difficulty in convincing voters otherwise.

Four years before the name of Percy Haly was shouted from every stump by Republican speakers. And so it has been in every election which we can remember. While Democratic speakers have, in our opinion, attempted to outline campaign issues, the opposition has taken up some outsider or some outside issue and based its hopes on that, many times successfully.

But now the election is over, for which we are more tha nthankful. The Mercury has many Republican friends and subscribers who have remained warm friends throughout many political campaigns. This newspaper is, of course, Democratic in politics, but we have never written anything in our columns which should offend even the most partisan. Our effort in every campaign has been to promote the interest of the party, just as Republican newspapers have promoted the interest of their party.

And so let us all, Democrats, Republicans, Independents, Socialists or whatnot, lay aside our political differences and work together for the best interests of our town, our county, our state and nation. In the words of Tiny Tim, "God bless all of us."

November In Kentucky.

Would that we were blessed with the gift of words to describe the beauty of November in Kentucky this year. Just now "Indian Summer," following a delightfully mild October, makes the woods and the fields especially inviting. So kindly has been November that oaks still stand arrayed in scarlet and maples in their brown and yellow gowns of October. The frosts have been kindly and the yellow chrysanthemum still blooms.

Pastures, only slightly touched by the first frosts, are green and present a striking contrast to last November. Surely Kentucky has never enjoyed a more delightful autumn.

From present indications the Democrats in the next House are going to have more trouble in controlling themselves than they are in controlling the House.

Better Times Ahead.

Reports from the larger industrial centers of the nation indicate more activity than at any time in many months and business leaders believe that the crest of the wave of depression has been reached and that we are now facing more prosperous times.

We all admit that the United States in common with all of the world has been through one of the most serious financial disasters in all of its history, perhaps. But much of the depression has been psychological. Although millions of men have been out of work and practically faced starvation, others, with their jobs intact and receiving the same salary as in more prosperous times, have joined the chorus in shouting "hard times," until a great proportion of the citizens of the land have become alarmed and are afraid to spend what money they have.

Nicholas county farmers face the coming winter under much more favorable circumstances than last winter. With plenty of feed for stock, with more provisions stored and canned than ever before, in all probability, with the cost of dry goods, clothing, shoes, groceries and other articles which he has to buy much lower in price, only a fair price for his tobacco and other products will keep the farmer from enjoying a fairly prosperous year. The Mercury believes that tobacco will bring a fairly good price, despite the tremendous overproduction, and in this event we may, naturally, expect to see a great pickup in business soon.

Al Capone, the big shot of Chicago, gets away with murder of more than a hundred other gangsters, the wholesale sale of whisky and other crimes, but he can't fool Uncle Sam. Al will have eleven years at Leavenworth in which to realize that he can't control United States Court Judges.

POWER OF THE COUNTRY PRESS

(Campbellsville News-Journal)

The victory of the Democratic party at the polls last Tuesday is a clear-cut victory for the country press of this Commonwealth. The press is the most powerful disseminator of public opinion in this state or in fact in this country, and it was the loyal and religious adherences to the standard bearer of the Democratic party, Ruby Laffoon, that swung the election to the Rooster party.

True, the Courier-Journal traitors to the deep-seated ideals and convictions of the greatest newspaper man Kentucky ever had, the late Henry Watterson, have slowly degenerated so that they favor the man who suits the time and the occasion.

The little communities long known to be strong Democratic strongholds did not forget the ideals and principles of the Old Guard. While the Courier-Journal fought Judge Laffoon by expostulating bombastic epistles in their pages on the sins of the Savior of the Commonwealth, the Honorable Ben Johnson, who incidentally we might say, did not run for governor, the silent but powerful Weeklies fought a winning fight.

Consciously and resourcefully the 165 semi-weekly and weekly organs of free speech and justice editorialized on the merits of Laffoon. While the enemy bombarded the man, Ben Johnson, the weeklies impressed the greatness of Ruby Laffoon on the minds of people.

The weeklies did not forget that Laffoon and not Ben Johnson was our candidate. And as Ben Johnson, the Colossus of Kentucky Roads, as he so once was pictured, saved this commonwealth, so would Ruby Laffoon bring it back to normal times.

There is one thing certain. The enormous increase in voters is attributed to the women of this state who belong to the Democratic cause. And it was the country weekly that impressed the need for a change of affairs in the state house at Frankfort.

The power of the country press has long been underestimated. There are only 845 dailies in America in cities over 10,000. And there are 537 in towns under 10,000. There are only eight newspapers in the state which are printed daily in towns under 10,000.

In cities over 10,000 records show that only nine dailies exist throughout the state. In the nation about 10,974 newspapers are semi-weeklies and weeklies, and this is given in the light of the figures that prove the entire number of dailies in the country at large to include only 1,382 newspapers.

The power of the written word is indeed great and the country weekly in Kentucky is an organ which truly portrays the public opinion of our citizens.

A NEW KENTUCKY HUMORIST

(Stanford Interior Journal)

A new star in the firmament of Kentucky's brilliant men has arisen recently and it bids fair to become a constellation of the first magnitude, so far as Kentucky humorists are concerned. We refer to Dr. Thomas B. Talbot, of Danville, the Presbyterian minister, who made such a hit when pressed into service on the Rotary State Convention at Paducah in place of Irvin Cobb and who delighted a large audience with a talk full of fun and humor for twenty minutes.

Since then Tom Talbot has become rather famous, appearing before the Dayton, Ohio, Rotary Club and several others as a result of his hit at Paducah. Tom Talbott is a man of great heart, strong sympathies and high character. He used to be known as the "only man who can make a funny speech in a church and get away with it."

The Interior Journal has known Dr. Talbot and his sunny witticism for a long time. He is one of those constantly bringing sunshine and laughter into the world, but he can make the "prayerin'est prayer" we have heard in a long time, too, which indicates the serious side of a many-sided man.

A good preacher, a useful administrator in the affairs of his church, Dr. Talbot still finds time to see if along the path of life a little humor can not be produced to bring a smile to the face of the tired business man or the weary farmer or whoever it may be that falls within the sound of his voice. A preacher-humorist is a rarity, but we have one right here in Kentucky, a humorist who filled the place of Irv Cobb in Irv's home town and did it well, though notified only a few minutes before his appearance that he was to pinch-hit for one of America's greatest humorists.

ABOUT MONEY

(Leitchfield Gazette)

Some facts about money may be of interest, although that commodity itself is rather scarce so far as the most of us are concerned. Our word "dollar," by the way, is from the German term "thaler," a piece of money first coined in Bohemia about the year 1518.

The United States silver dollar was fired minted in 1794. Its intrinsic value is less than half its face value, as it contains only 412.5 grains of silver. The origin of the dollar mark ($) is not known with certainty.

The motto, "In God We Trust," first appeared on a bronze 2-cent piece in 1864, and since 1865 has been used on gold and silver coins. The eagle appeared in the first coins issued, and on most coins ever since. Coinage of silver dollars has practically ceased in recent years.

It may not be generally known that half-dollars, quarters and dimes are legal tender for debts not exceeding ten dollars, while nickels and cents are legal tender only up to twenty-five cents. Any old kind of money would be accepted as legal tender in any amount just now—especially on subscription accounts.

FREDERICK A. WALLIS

(Winchester Sun)

To the organizing genius and untiring efforts of the State Democratic Campaign chairman, Frederick A. Wallis, of Bourbon, we owe much of the smashing victory of the Democratic ticket last Tuesday.

This was a Democratic year and we all felt that Judge Laffoon would be elected, but none expected so signal a victory.

We have seen many Democratic campaigns in Kentucky. But we never saw so complete and perfect an organization as the party had in this campaign.

The party was organized where the votes came from the precincts. Practically every precinct in the state had its committeemen and committeewomen. On election day, the lazy and indifferent voters were aroused and, if necessary, taken to the polling place in a machine.

Witness the result in Clark: A majority of 1596,—the banner Democratic county in the state east of the Southern railway. And the precinct organization did it. Look at Madison. The entire Democratic ticket successful, with the first state representative since 1923.

On behalf of the triumphant Democracy of this section we thank Fred Wallis for his untiring devotion. He is a peerless leader and an inspiring worker. He was everywhere. He traveled night and day. We confess we cannot see how he stood up under it.

The wonderful majority given Judge Laffoon and his associates is owing to Fred Wallis and the band of men and women who worked with him.

WORKING MIND AND BODY

(Lancaster Central Record)

One of the greatest purposes in teaching athletics in our schools today, is not for the rivalry that it develops among the schools but because it teaches the mind to work with the body.

An example of this kind can be seen in men who never had training in school athletics, who go into gymnasium classes and attempt to play the games. By watching them for a few moments, one can see that their mind and their body will not function properly together.

This same thing is true when an older person attempts to cross the street, and is sudedniy in the path of an automobile that sounds its warning horn. Unless that person can communicate in action between the mind and the body at once, an accident will happen.

This one little feature alone in teaching athletics in our schools today, prepares the boys and girls to be alert, so that when the mind requires quick action, the body at once responds and the two can work in a systematic manner on the sudden impulse.

Many people in Garrard county believe that athletics are being overdone, but it is a part of the mental training, and an important part which many of the former generations failed to get in their school curricula.

How Soon We Forget

30 Years Ago

Thursday, November 14, 1901

W. M. Mathers buys 30 acres of land near town from James Murphy for $1,450.

Born—To Dr. and Mrs. N. H. McNew, at their home in Carlisle on the 10th, a daughter.

Fiscal court awards contract to install toilets in basement of court house at cost of $1,000.

Mrs. Thomas Megown sells house and lot in Dorsiana to Mrs. America J. Roberts for $600.

Carlisle Democrat sold at Master Commissioner's sale Monday to Dr. N. H. McNew for $600.

Postoffice at Sharpsburg robbed of more than $400 in cash and stamps when safe was blown Monday night.

Woman's Missionary Society of Maysville district to meet at Carlisle Methodist church Monday and Tuesday of next week.

Judge Tilton appoints James H. Arthur, Charles Leer, E. T. Mann, Perry Jefferson and Wake Young as board of tax supervisors.

Died—Mrs. Sanford Watkins, at her home near Oakland Mills on the 10th. —Mr. Joseph Blount, 30, at his home near Miranda on the 9th.

Married—Miss Sallie Blair and Mr. Elmer Biddle, both of the county, on the 6th.—Miss Sadie Lee Buchanan, of Nicholas, and Mr. James T. Yazell, of Fleming, on the 7th.—Miss Hattie G. Mattox and Mr. Charles R. Alexander, both of the county, on the 13th.

53 YEARS AGO

Thursday, November 14, 1878

Hon. Thomas F. Hargis and Prof. T. V. Vance gave lectures at closing exercises of teachers institute at court house last night.

Died—Dr. Willie G. Ross, 25, at his home in Carlisle on the 8th.—Inez Waugh, nine years old, at her home in Carlisle on the 8th.

George W. Bruce, aged Carlisle citizen, suffers serious injuries when he falls from box on which he was standing sawing off the limb of a tree.

Married—Miss Mollie Talbert, of Harrison county and Mr. Will Durham, of this county, on the 6th.—Miss Mollie Reed and Mr. Joseph Bell, both of the county, on the 7th.

Fifteen persons hold meeting at St. Cloud hotel Saturday night and organized a literary club with Judge T. F. Hargis as president and Frank Spottswoode as secretary. Charles Munger, G. W. Adair and Dr. N. H. McNew appointed committee to draft by-laws.

In the election last week every Kentucky district elected a Democrat to Congress, and the following will represent the state in the next Congress: First district, Oscar Turner; Second, James A. McKenzie; Third, John W. Caldwell; Fourth, J. Proctor Knott; Fifth, Albert S. Willis; Sixth, John G. Carlisle; Seventh, Joe C. S. Blackburn; Eighth, Phil Thompson; Ninth, Thomas Turner and Tenth, of which Nicholas is a part, E. C. Phister.

THE INVENTION OF WATCHES

The invention of spring, or pocket watches belongs to the seventeenth century. It is true, we find mention made of a watch presented to Charles V. in the history of that prince; but this, in all probability, was no more than a kind of clock to be set on a table, some resemblance whereof we have still remaining in the ancient pieces made before the year 1670. There was also a story of a watch having been discovered in Scotland, belonging to King Robert Bruce; but this we believe has turned out to be altogether erroneous. The glory of this very useful invention lies between Dr. Hooke and M. Huygens; but to which of them it properly belongs, has been greatly disputed; the English ascribing it to the former, and the French, Dutch, etc., to the latter.

Mr. Derham, in his Artificial Clockmaker, says, roundly that Dr. Hooke was the inventor; and adds, that he contrived various ways of regulation. One way was, with a loadstone; another with a tender straight spring, one end whereof played backwards and forwards with the balance, so that the balance was to the spring, as the bob to a pendulum, and the spring as the rod thereof. A third method was, with two balances, of which there were divers sorts, some having a spiral spring to the balance for a regulator and others not. But the way that prevailed, and which still continues to prevail, was, with one balance, and one spring running round the upper part of the verge; though this has a disadvantage, from which those with two springs, etc. were free, since a sudden jerk, or confused shake, will alter its vibrations, and disturb its motion.

The time of these inventions was about the year 1658; as appears, among other evidences, from an inscription on one of the double-balance watches presented to King Charles II, viz. "Rob. Hooke inven. 1658. T. Tompion fecit; 1675." The invention presently got into reputation, both at home and abroad, and two of them were sent for by the dauphin of France. Soon after this, M. Huygens' watch with a spiral spring got abroad, and made a great noise in England, as if the longitude could be found by it. It is certain, however that his invention was later than the year 1673, when his book "De Horol. Oscillat." was published; wherein he has not one word of this, although he has of several other contrivances on the same way.—I. Platt, in "A Library of Wonders and Curiosities."

TO WHOM IS THE HONOR?

(Christian Science Monitor)

Most inventions are arrived at unexpectedly. The first piece of glass came from melting sand, steam from a boiling kettle suggested the steam engine. The discovery of printing was a casual occurrence in the beginning—yet it gave the world the printing press! It was, as it were, a stone thrown into a pool, whose ever-widening circles have come at last to take in the whole surface. But whose hand threw the stone?

That is the question the world has been asking for five centuries, and it is still unanswered. Both Germany and Holland lay claim to the stone-thrower; while Germany has her Gutenberg, Holland hallows her Koster, and legend is busy with both. In a wood near Haarlem, so say the Dutch, Koster, who was idly cutting pieces of the beech-bark into letters to amuse himself, made the first wooden type. The boy Gutenberg, say the Germans, also cutting letters out of wood, dropped one into a vat of purple dye and, upon pulling it out, let it fall onto a skin nearby, making a rich impression—and the first type. These are but tales, but may not both be right? In the same age things may be done alike; and even a star may be discovered twice over, for, after all, it was always there. Moreover, Germany and Holland are not far apart; the Rhine flows like a highway from the one to the other. Gutenberg may have carried on what Koster began, but did not finish.

To Gutenberg belongs the honor of making the first printing press, a mighty work done in secret—no easy matter in a world of gossips! They thought that he was making jewelry, but he was making books, and his helper the goldsmith was also an engraver. He said that he was making looking-glasses, and all the fair ladies came fluttering round to buy them; but the looking-glass he was making was a book, called "The Mirror of Human Salvation." And no one knew that his words had a double meaning until afterward.

Then, suddenly, the work came to a stop and Gutenberg was left alone with his book which was apparently a failure, his press unfinished. Where would the world have been if he had said "Yes" to failure? But he had learned to say "No!" and he went on. He borrowed money and began to build his printing press anew, though it took two years to make. His money ran out, so he got more and started the greatest undertaking of the age—the printing of that Book of books, the Bible. Again his supply was swallowed up; but he went on. Francis of France issued an edict for the suppression of printing; but Gutenberg went on. The task he had undertaken was stupendous; but he still went on. In about 1455 the Bible was published, and the great work was done, never to be undone. It was the first gift and the best that the new-found art of printing had given to the people.

HUGE TASK IN DROUGHT AID MET BY RED CROSS

Relief Given to Distressed Helps in Meeting Serious Situation, Chairman Payne Says.

"The year of the great drought," as these past twelve or more months will be known to future generations, wrought great damage to millions. Not alone did the crops, which were burned in the fields in twenty-three states, in the summer of 1930, deprive several million persons of food, but the drought disaster continued in the summer of 1931 in the northwestern states, and also brought other minor catastrophes in its wake, such as forest fires, and the grasshopper plague.

More than a year has elapsed since the American Red Cross launched, in August, 1930, its first moves for relief of the drought-stricken farmers, and in that time more than 2,750,000 persons were given food, clothing, medical aid, shelter or other type of assistance. At no period during this year were there fewer than 70,000 persons being aided and at the peak of the relief work on March 1, last, more than 2,000,000 persons were being helped.

Today, still as a result of the drought, the Red Cross is giving extended relief in parts of North Dakota, Washington and Montana, where resources of hundreds of families were wiped out this past summer, when a second and more severe spell of dry weather was prolonged in that region.

This drought relief presented the greatest task that has ever been undertaken by the Red Cross as a peace time activity. The Mississippi Valley flood of 1927, while more spectacular, and calling for relief of a costlier type, because homes and possessions were swept away, affected hardly one-fourth the number of people who suffered because of the drought.

In addition to the broad program of drought relief still being carried on, John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, has given the following suggestion to Chapter chairmen, in regard to unemployment relief: "Where there is suffering and want from any cause and the fundamental local needs are not being met, Chapters may participate in the community plans for meeting the need."

Some type of general family relief, whether for the drought victims, the unemployed or the war veteran and his family, were carried on by more than 3,000 Red Cross Chapters last year, Judge Payne said.

"The drought relief work of 1930-31," he added, "the relief now being extended following last summer's drought, principally in Montana and North Dakota; the assistance which is being given to ex-service men and their families; and the part which several hundred Chapters are taking locally in their communities' relief measures are activities of the Red Cross, national and local, which have met and are meeting some of the serious needs of the present situation."

Chief Justice Hughes In Tribute to Red Cross

One of the finest tributes ever paid the American Red Cross and its membership was that by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, of the United States Supreme Court, on the occasion of the fiftieth birthday anniversary of the organization on May 21 of this year. Mr. Hughes said:

"The American Red Cross represents the united voluntary effort of the American people in the ministry of mercy. It is the finest and most effective expression of the American heart. It knows no partisanship. In the perfection of its cooperation, there is no blemish of distinctions by reason of race or creed or political philosophy.

"However we may differ in all things else, in the activities of the Red Cross we are a united people. None of our boasted industrial enterprises surpasses it in efficiency. ... It moves with the precision and the discipline of an army to achieve the noblest of human aims.

"The American Red Cross is not only first in war but first in peace. The American people rely upon its ministrations in every great catastrophe. It has given its aid in over one thousand disasters. When, as we hope, war will be no more, still the Red Cross, in the countless activities of relief and rehabilitation, will continue to function as the organized compassion of our country."

public was asked to contribute funds for relief, Red Cross relief in these disasters was met from the organization's funds and from special local contributions. Part of each membership, subscribed to Red Cross Chapters at the roll call period from Armistice Day to Thanksgiving Day, goes toward this important work.

Aid for War Veterans

More than 430,000 ex-service men and their families were aided through 3,008 Red Cross Chapters and the national organization during the year ending June 30, 1931. Dependent families were cared for, veterans' claims were filed, hospitalization obtained and many other services given. Part of each contribution during the American Red Cross annual roll call, Armistice Day to Thanksgiving Day, goes toward supporting this vital work for veterans of the World War and other wars in which the United States has engaged.

Books for the Blind

Through American Red Cross Chapters, 2,827 volumes of novels, class books and others, transcribed into braille for blind readers, have been added to libraries, in the past year. These books are to be obtained through the Library of Congress and city libraries. This activity, carried on by a great number of devoted women volunteers in Red Cross Chapters, had its inception in preparing books for war blinded.

Real Americans Cast First Votes

Seminole Indians voting for the first time when they cast their ballots in a referendum approving operation of three horse-race and three dog-race tracks at Miami, Fla. The "original Americans" only recently pledged their allegiance to the United States and the referendum provided them with the first opportunity to exercise their franchise.

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

The entire City Manager Charter League ticket in Lexington was elected, official returns showed.

A memorial to the men who founded Union College at Barbourville in 1879 was dedicated Saturday.

The University of Kentucky-Duke football game Saturday netted $4,750 for the unemployed in Lexington.

The new state highway bridge over [illegible] dedicated and opened to traffic yesterday.

Thrown against a crosstie when he leaped from a freight train, Kelsey Stevens, 18, was killed near Pikeville Saturday.

Four Lexington firemen, alleged to have been drunk on duty at the Central fire station, were suspended Thursday.

Dr. I. D. Best, Lexington dentist and a native of Millersburg, died at his home in Lexington Friday following a long illness.

Eleven women prisoners in the state reformatory at Frankfort were paroled by the state board of charities and corrections Monday.

Thomas Yazell, of Millersburg, was arrested by Bourbon county officers Friday on a charge of failure to support his infant child.

J. T. Rankins, of Paris, was arrested by game wardens and fined $19.50 on a charge of having two pet coons in his possession out of season.

The stallion Broadway Jones, sold for $9,700 at the Lexington Sales Paddock Monday. 154 horses were sold Monday for a total of $41,610.

Charles, Andrew, Albert and Earl Petit, brothers, were arrested by prohibition officers at Maysville on charges of transporting liquor.

Overpowering a guard in the receiving ward of the institution, five boys escaped from the Kentucky House of Reform at Greendale Sunday night.

An increase of 15 cents a barrel in the price of crude oil at the wells was announced by refiners at Louisville Monday, bringing the price to 75 cents.

Paris business men have under consideration a proposal to locate a tobacco setting machine factory there which would give employment to 150 men.

The Fayette county grand jury Saturday returned an indictment against C. C. Craig, city milk inspector of Lexington, charging malfeasance in office.

The left hand of Hugh Brown, 21, Mercer county farmer, was so badly mangled in a corn shredder Friday that amputation of the hand was necessary.

Several suits, overcoats, shoes and other furnishings were taken by thieves who entered the D. Hechinger & Company store in Maysville Thursday night.

William W. Van Deren, 58, native of Harrison county and for 20 years engaged in the hardware business in Lexington, died Friday at Long Beach, California.

Two pupils of the Sharpsburg school are ill with scarlet fever. Their families have been quarantined and precautions taken to prevent a spread of the disease.

Mac Shoupe and Wallace Martin, who escaped from the Mt. Sterling jail two weeks ago, were apprehended in Franklin, Ohio, last Friday and have been returned.

Ezra Million, 21, escaped with a broken nose and bruises when he fell from the roof of the Masonic building to the pavement 40 feet below in Danville Thursday.

The diphtheria epidemic in Kentucky showed a decline last week, the first time in eight weeks in which there has not been an increase in the number of cases.

Rosa Riley, 8 years old, was killed Sunday when she was struck by an automobile driven by Miss Kathleen Davis, New Boston, Ohio, school teacher, near Greenup.

For the first time in 30 years Democrats will have a majority in the Ashland city council, electing six members and the Mayor, while the Republicans elected four councilmen.

Dorothy Short, 5 years old, of Richmond, was seriously burned at her home Saturday when she attempted to save a dress which had fallen into an open grate at her home.

The Southern Bell Telephone Company will spend approximately $4,000,000 in installing dial telephones and making other improvements at Louisville before the end of 1932.

More than one thousand persons, representing every section of the country, are attending the annual meeting of the National Fox Hunters Association in Lexington this week.

Jesse L. Watts, 38, Clark county farmer, was fatally injured Thursday when the truck he was driving was struck by a passenger train at a street crossing in Winchester.

Two bandits turned off the street lights at Junction City, Boyle county, Wednesday night and while the town was in darkness held up and robbed J. C. Minor, a merchant, of about $200.

The Lexington board of commerce has asked operators of tobacco warehouses to open the warehouses on Monday, November 30, in order to relieve the unemploymnt situation.

Governor Sampson Saturday named Judge Smith Hayes, of Winchester, and A. A. Bablitz, of Lexington, to conduct an investigation of conditions in the eastern Kentucky coal fields.

The court of appeals Friday upheld two judgments of the Floyd circuit court, which imposed two sentences of 21 years each on Ingram Stepp for the murders of John Clay and Willie Clay.

Edward H. Bryant, 70, prominent Mason county stock trader and one of the operators of the Maysville Stockyards Company, died at his home in Maysville Sunday following a short illness.

Bernard J. Weitzel, 42, Franklin county farmer, was shot and killed Saturday by Harry Smith, a neighbor, four hours after Smith had sworn to a warrant charging Weitzel with stealing corn.

Construction work on Lexington's new $760,000 postoffice and federal building at the corner of Limestone and Barr streets will probably start in January with an average of 160 workmen employed.

Intercepting a forward pass, which was carried 20 yards for a touchdown, Duke University defeated the University of Kentucky Wildcats 7-0 at Lexington Saturday. Kentucky outplayed Duke throughout.

Shortly after he had shot and wounded his wife Sunday night, Mike Covington, 48, was found dead in a woods near his home at Greenville, Muhlenburg county, with a bullet wound in his head.

Joseph Henry Bryan, 95, great-grandson of William Bryan first settler of Bryan Station and formerly a prominent breeder of trotting and racing horses, died Monday at his home in Lexington.

Col. Phil T. Chinn, Lexington, whose breeding establishment, Himayer Stud, near Lexington, was placed in the hands of a receiver last December, filed a petition in bankruptcy in federal court last week.

Miss Tilda Hackney, 19, was killed and three other young people were injured Friday night when the car in which they were riding was crowded off the road by another machine and turned over near Pineville.

Mrs. Mollie Hopper, 35, of Whitley county, was arrested Saturday on a charge of arson, it being alleged that she burned a house belonging to James Rose on October 28 after she had been ejected from the property.

Seven men were burned seriously Saturday by an explosion of gas at the compressor station being erected by the Columbia Gas Construction Company, at Boldman, Pike county. The explosion caused $5,000 property loss.

Buford Gilvin, 12, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Gilvin, of near Sharpsburg, is in the Mt. Sterling hospital with a badly infected foot resulting from a nail that he ran through his shoe and into his foot when he stepped on a plank.

H. W. McCoy, 55, postmaster, merchant and landowner at Thomas, Floyd county, was shot and killed by Hubert Darland, 25, when he called at the home of Darland's father, a tenant on one of his farms, and asked him to vacate.

Walter Miller, whose sentence of seven years, imprisonment, imposed by a Pike county jury, on a charge of manslaughter, was reversed by the court of appeals Friday, Sunday shot and killed Willie Dyer, 18, in Pike county.

More than one hundred delegates from Mason, Bracken, Fleming, Bath, Lewis, Robertson and Nicholas counties assembled at the Christian church in Maysville Friday for the annual one day convention of Christian churches.

Robert Puckett, former railroad employe, serving a sentence in the Shelbyville jail following an altercation with his wife, attempted to end his life by slashing his throat with a safety razor blade in the jail Saturday, but will recover.

Allen Smith, negro, was given a sentence of one year in the penitentiary by a jury in the Montgomery circuit court Friday on a charge of stealing cattle from the field of Ben Wright and taking them to Louisville, where they were sold.

Ben Kelley, 88 years old, originator of the type of tobacco seed that is known throughout the world, died at his home at Lancaster Saturday. He had cultivated tobacco seed for more than 50 years before he perfected the type that bears his name.

Lloyd Cantrell, charged with slaying his brother in Pike county 15 years ago, was arrested last week in Bend, Oregon, and has been returned to Pikeville to stand trial for the crime. Cantrell had been engaged in business in Oregon for several years.

Arch L. Hamilton won his race for State Senator from Fayette county over Robert Blackburn, Republican, by 158 votes. John Y. Brown, Democrat, won for County Representative of Fayette. Judge King Swope, Republican, was re-elected Circuit Judge of Fayette over Keene Dangerfield, Democrat, by a majority of 1,142 votes.

More than 1500 neighbors and friends attended a celebration at Madisonville Monday in honor of Governor-elect Ruby Laffoon. Judge Laffoon told the crowd that he would not seek further political honors at the expiration of his term as Governor.

Miss Lucy Beckwith, 79, was burned to death; her sister, Miss Mary Beckwith, 82, was burned about the face and arms, and the lives of two other sisters, both over 60, were endangered when fire of unknown origin destroyed their home in Carter county.

Joseph Browers, 26, and Dave Casselman, 21, both of Louisville, were injured about 7 o'clock Saturday night when the automobile in which they were riding struck a bridge on the Versailles pike six miles from Lexington, throwing them from the car.

Election of Judge Laffoon as Governor will necessitate a special election to fill the vacancy caused in the Fourth Judicial district, and a special election will be held to fill the vacancy for State Senator caused by Lieutenant Governor Chandler's resignation.

Two children were crushed to death and the mother of one suffered minor injuries when the second floor of a house in Greenup county fell into a bedroom Wednesday night. A seed crop stored on the second floor of the six room log house caused rafters to buckle.

James Hogue, 45, McCreary county deputy sheriff, was shot and killed Thursday while waiting for Irvin Ridner to change his clothing after Ridner was arrested while operating a still. A search is being made for Ridner's 17-year-old son who is charged with the shooting.

Louis C. Ward, 53, superintendent of schools of Fort Wayne, Ind., was killed and Harry J. Collier, business manager of the schools, was cut about the head and face when an automobile in which they were riding overturned on a hill 12 miles north of London, in Laurel county, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hawling, who were married in the Campbell county jail at Alexandria last summer while serving sentences for petit larceny, were arrested Saturday on charges of robbing a store in Alexandria when a part of the goods stolen from the store was found in their automobile.

Finding of the body of a four weeks old male child floating in Skeggs creek near Glasgow Sunday morning led to the arrest of Miss Mattie Flowers, 20 years old, member of a prominent family, on a charge of murder. The girl is said to have confessed that it was her child, but denied having disposed of it.

In the Jessamine circuit court Friday Joe Keefe, Sheriff, was awarded a verdict of $9,630.85 in his suit for $10,000 against William R. Roberts for injuries sustained by the officer as Roberts shot him while he was attempting to place Roberts under arrest. Roberts is awaiting trial on the shooting charge.

Four masked men who tortured Leslie Swindler, farmer, near Bowling Green Friday night by pulling skin from his body with pliers when he told them he had no money at his home, are being sought by Warren county officers. The men left in an automobile after binding Mr. and Mrs. Swindler with ropes and cutting telephone wires.

The court of appeals Friday upheld the judgment of the Mason circuit court requiring Walter Maher to contribute $375 a year for 19 years toward the support of his child born out of wedlock. Maher wanted the judgment set aside on the grounds that it was excessive. He is a farmer and contended that his yearly income was approximately $400.

The Bourbon fiscal court, at a meeting last week, rescinded its action taken at the October meeting and reelected R. P. Watlington as county agent at a 10 per cent decrease in salary, which was accepted by Mr. Watlington. In October the court voted to discontinue the appropriation for a county agent because of the financial condition of the county.

After nearly four years, a $15,000 verdict obtained by Mrs. Pauline Jacqueline Woods against the Kentucky Traction and Terminal Company was set aside Saturday when Special Judge J. Nathan Elliott, in the Fayette circuit court, vacated the judgment and ordered a new trial. Mrs. Woods was awarded the damages on the grounds that she was permanently crippled. She has since recovered.

THE BRAND UNIQUE

(Kentucky Times Star)

Kentucky justice is unique in some respects. In the news of the day comes word from Madisonville that a man pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of $20,000 and was given one year in the penitentiary.

From Henderson comes the news that a man stole three turkeys and was sentenced to serve one year in the penitentiary.

In one of the Gilbert & Sullivan operas, it is suggested that "the punishment should fit the crime." In these instances the penalties were the same, but there was no similarity in the character of crimes committed.

One year in the penitentiary is rather severe punishment for the theft of three turkeys. The chap who embezzles $20,000 and escapes with nothing more than a one-year sentence in such an institution is fortunate indeed.

There is something radically wrong with the brand of justice which incarcerates a man for one year for stealing three turkeys and administers the same punishment for the embezzlement of $20,000.

Why not assess penalties commensurate with the crimes committed?

The Madisonville and Henderson cases cited above inspire food for thought and might explain some of the unrest now manifest.

Kentucky Governor Scoops Water To Be Used in Launching

Governor Flem D. Sampson of Kentucky pictured at the Lincoln Spring at Hodgenville, scooping up a container of water to be used during the launching, December 5, of the new United States Lines ship "Manhattan," largest ship ever built in America. The spring is supposed to be one where "Honest Abe" Lincoln quenched his thirst when a boy.

Dreiser Committee Meets Rebuff In The Mountains

Theodore Dreiser and his "Committee on Defense of Political Prisoners" arrived in Bell and Harlan counties last Friday to conduct their investigation of what Dreiser had declared to be outrages against miners in the Kentucky coal fields.

While the writer of "An American Tragedy" was holding his court of inquiry there, a group of citizens at Pineville was organizing "The Society for the Protection of Defenseless Children" and had invited Mayor James Walker, of New York, two railroad presidents and a manager of a New York hotel to aid them in their investigation of "wholesale slaughter of defenseless children on the sidewalks of New York by gangsters."

Dreiser's committee met its opposition at the Pineville inquiry when the author, while seeking to question Herndon Evans, editor of the Pineville Sun, suddenly found himself the witness instead of the prosecutor and was forced to answer inquiries about his personal affairs.

Mr. Evans learned from the author that his annual income was approximately $35,000 and that he gave none of it to charity, but supported financially the Civil Liberties Union.

Dreiser had questioned the newspaper editor as to his religion, income and other personal matters and had asked Evans if he thought it fair to earn between $50 and $75 a week while miners of the district worked for $30 and $40 a month. He had expressed the opinion that the editor's sympathies were with the mine operators when Evans asked if he might question the author, who assented.

"What is your annual income?" Evans asked.

"Approximately $35,000" said the author.

"Do you give any of it to charity?"

"No."

"That's all," said the newspaper man.

But Dreiser requested, "Some more questions?"

Evans then asked:

"Do you give to any organization?"

To which Dreiser replied that he made contributions to the Civil Liberties Union and "other similar organizations."

Dreiser recounted some personal matters and said there were 13 members of his family "and they are not very shrewd and can't take care of themselves."

"I am trying to take care of five of them," he said, and estimated he spent between $5,000 and $6,000 a year on his family.

During Evans' questioning, Dreiser denied that he was a Communist, but admitted he was in sympathy with some of the Communist party's principles.

The most important of the early testimony came from Jack Scalf, who admitted he "went out on sprees and spent every cent of it" when he was earning as high as $500 a month as a coal miner, and lived to find himself without employment and "bootlegging to buy clothes."

Asked by Dreiser what his wages had been, Scalf said:

"In 1918, I made as much as $500 a month, and when I got my $500 I went on a big spree until it was all gone."

He said part of the time while he made $500, he employed two other miners and paid them himself. However, he said, he often made $500 clear.

He said he had been arrested twice for criminal syndicalism but finally was released on promise he would not "have anything to do with the National Miners' Union."

Miners and their wives told the committee of their plight, declaring it was impossible for them to obtain work if a member of the unions because of "blacklists" maintained by the operators. Others, who are working, declared that it is impossible to live on salaries paid by owners in "scrip," which is only good at company commissaries. They also stated that food was higher in the company stores than at other places.

All of the miners testified they had little to eat and few clothes, both of which they obtain by begging.

Operators were asked to be present by the committee to answer charges, but none appeared.

Bruce Crawford, a member of the Dreiser committee and editor of the Crawford's weekly, Norton, Va., was served with notice of a $50,000 libel suit filed by Sheriff Blair. The summons declared Crawford had published an article declaring the sheriff had beaten Tom Conners, a labor union representative. It gave Crawford 10 days to appear and make answer.

Common Colds Keep More Idle Than Any Other Cause

All available statistics show that the common cold keeps more men away from their jobs and more children out of school than does any other bodily ailment. The U. S. Public Health Service estimates that 90,000,000 work days per year are lost in this country by the common cold. At an average of $4.00 per day, the economic loss so sustained amounts to $360,000,000.

More important, however, than the economic cost of the common cold is the danger, actual and potential, to the public health so entailed. The common cold, while not serious in itself, is often responsible for complications of throat, nose, eyes and ear, the complications being due to lowered resistance of persons so afflicted. If neglected, it not infrequently results in pneumonia, pleurisy and other respiratory diseases. While the tables show that the cold is particularly prevalent in childhood and decreases with age, they also show that in older persons the disease runs a more severe course.

"The common cold," said Dr. A. T. McCormack, State Health Officer, today, "is recognized as a germ disease, transmitted by secretions from nose and mouth. No specific preventive or treatment has as yet been found that is effective at all times and in all cases. Various serums have been used with moderate success and numerous remedies have been suggested, such as, quinine, bicarbonate of soda, iodine in small doses, inhalations of chlorine, gas and injections of nuclein to stimulate the production of white blood cells. The greatest measure of prevention, however, lies in learning the simple rules of cleanliness and practicing them until they become habits."

Some of the simple rules suggested by Dr. McCormack are,

1. Be careful to keep out of the mouth everything except food, drink and the tooth brush.
2. Wash hands with soap and water before each meal.
3. Cover all coughs or sneezes with handkerchief.
4. Avoid people with symptoms of fresh cold.
5. Keep body in good condition, through proper diet and proper exercise.
6. Avoid over-heated rooms and sleep with window open.
7. Upon first appearance of acute symptoms go to bed and call in the family physician.

"By following these simple rules," said Dr. McCormack, "the chances of contracting, not only the common cold, but many other diseases transmitted in the same way, will be materially lessened.

DISCARD BILLBOARDS

In response to letters sent out by the General Federation of Women's Clubs and other organizations, 141 of the largest national advetrisers have agreed that the use of billboards which deface the landscape should be abandoned. The same view has been expressed by 16 of the largest advertising agencies.

Advertisers are beginning to realize that billboards which mar the scenic beauty along the nation's highways are a source of annoyance and irritation to tourists and others which does not make good will for the firms which indulge in their use.

The view of most of the concerns consulted is fairly expressed by the Haines Advertising Agency of Philadelphia, which wrote:

"We have not been able to check any great tangible results from outside billboard advertising. Accordingly we prefer newspaper and can not see why our beautiful landscape should be marred by promiscuous advertising."

Another firm declared that "nobody would suffer very much if all signs and billboard advertisements were abolished as there are certainly enough other forms of advertising available."

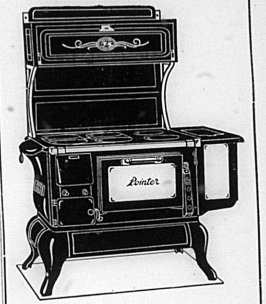
Many large advertisers have voluntarily discontinued billboard advertising during the last four or five years, and it is safe to say that the efforts of the women's organizations in eliminating unsightly outdoor signs will convince many others that they are not only disfiguring to the landscape, but involve a waste of money which might be spent more profitably in other publicity mediums, particularly the newspapers.

Complaining that they have been unable to sleep, neighbors of Mrs. W. M. Riggs, of Moundsville, W. Va., have asked that she stop her frogs from croaking at night.

Australia consumes more sugar in proportion to its population than any other country in the world, with America second and Great Britain a close third.

POINTER RANGES

DOG ON GOOD STOVES



Features you will like are smoke consuming firebox, that makes very quick hot fire on small amount of coal, resulting in less soot and ashes.

Twin flue construction that gives six hot lids and boiling hot water in reservoir in 45 minutes, whether damper is down or up.

In plain black finish, or beautiful porcelain, green, blue, tan or grey.

Be sure and see this stove before you buy.

C. R. King

YOU NEED THE RAILROADS and the Railroads need your Patronage

The successful operation of the railroads is of vital importance to every American. You, as an individual, may not own any railroad securities but all over the Nation, financial, educational and charitable institutions are, because of large holdings of railroad securities, seriously concerned in the earning power of railroad stocks and bonds. Thus both our business and social structure are linked with the prosperity of our railroads. Their prosperity is your prosperity and railroad problems your problems.

Present economic conditions and unregulated competition have placed the railroads of the United States in a perilous position. If these conditions are permitted to continue, we may face even greater economic disturbances than are now harassing the Nation.

Read these startling figures. In 1930 the number of cars loaded with revenue freight fell 7,000,000 below the figure for 1929, and the freight revenues decreased $742,000,000, or 15 per cent.

Passenger revenues decreased $144,000,000, and the total revenues, including mail, express, etc., decreased approximately one billion dollars. The rate of return earned on railroad property invested, fell from 4.84 per cent in 1929, to 3.30 per cent in 1930—and for the first 8 months of 1931 the rate of return was 2.14 per cent.

To what extent the railroads have been involved in the present unemployment situation, can be seen by the fact that the number of railroad employees has declined from 1,661,000 in 1929, to 1,488,000 in 1930.

Payrolls and purchases of materials and supplies have decreased to such a degree as to entail a loss of $637,000,000 in the purchasing power of the railroads and their employees.

These significant figures tell briefly the railroad story.

In spite of such tremendous losses the railroads have kept faith with the public and are rendering more satisfactory service, in safety, speed, and luxurious equipment than ever before in their colorful history.

It is time to consider the railroad problem, honestly and without prejudice. Your patronage and good will is the foundation upon which their success depends. They also need, and ask, your cooperation in obtaining legislative relief for yourself and for them. If that success, which has meant so much to the Nation at large, is to be maintained in the future, the traveling and shipping public must lend their active support by patronizing the railroads.

The Railroads Must Earn To Spend

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.