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THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1932

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For President
FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

For Vice President
JOHN N. GARNER

For United States Senator
ALBEN W. BARKLEY

For Congressman
FRED M. VINSON

A. J. MAY
VIRGIL CHAPMAN
W. V. GREGORY
GLOVER H. CARY
HENRY SPENCE
C. R. CARDEN
JOHN YOUNG BROWN
FINLEY HAMILTON

## Roosevelt Presents A Definite Program.

In refreshing contrast to the dreary and meaningless platitudes droned forth at the Chicago convention by Mr. Hoover in acceptance, Franklin D. Roosevelt's speech at Columbus Saturday forecasts the dawning of a new day in national politics. In not a single line is he disturbing his straddling, evasive attitude, he is pussyfooting humbuggery and political hypocrisy to which the Nation has become used in emanations of the present administration.

Mr. Roosevelt presents a definite plan, "an orderly, explicit and practical group of fundamental remedies," to use his exact language, and either reading his speech, or hearing it, the candor and common sense of the man, his freedom from the platitudinal tricks of the political demagogue, who rants evidently from the rooftop stump, or covers his demagoguery with the cloak of a ridiculous and spurious dignity to hide his futility, is splendidly apparent.

Few, irrespective of party, may read Mr. Roosevelt's speech and deny that it is refreshing and inspiring. It breaks away from nearly all obscure palaver which for three years has insulted the intelligence of the people with vague prophecies of pollyanna and how rallies us to have faith in such leadership—and work out our own salvation! Surely few voters—having to choose between the ineptness and Pharisaic cant of a Hoover and the candor, sureness and common sense of a Franklin D. Roosevelt, as indisputably shown thus early in the campaign—may hesitate in their sincere approval of the Democratic candidate, save through the necessity of a political dependency or the exigencies of partisan politics.

Briefly and clearly Mr. Roosevelt gave his proposals for the benefit and protection of the "great mass of average American men and women" in his speech at Columbus Saturday. They are:

1. Prevention of the issuance of "manufactured and unnecessary securities of all kinds, which have brought sad merry for the purpose of enriching those who handle their sale." And a requirement that sellers of legitimate securities disclose their character and commission.

2. Full federal regulation of "holding companies which sell securities in interstate commerce."

3. Federal authority in the regulation of "exchanges in the business of buying and selling securities and commodities."

4. More rigid supervision of national banks "for the protection of depositors."

5. Discouragement and prevention of the "unrestrained use of bank deposits in speculation, to the detriment of local credit."

6. Separation of investment banking and commercial banking.

7. Restriction of federal reserve banks, whose funds, prior to 1929, "were used practically without check for many speculative purposes."

Of the other two, the governor said:

"Finally I propose two new policies for which legislation is not required.

"They are policies of fair and open dealing on the part of the administration with the American public.

"In the first place, I promise you that it will no longer be possible for international bankers or others to sell, to the investing public of America, foreign securities on the implied understanding that these securities have been passed on or approved by the state department or any other agency of the federal government.

"In the second place, I assure you that high public officials in the best administration will neither by word nor by deed seek to influence the prices of stocks and bonds.

"I believe that the individual should have full liberty of action to make the most of himself, but I do not believe that in the name of that sacred word a few powerful interests should be permitted to make industrial cannon-fodder of the lives of half of the population of the United States.

"I believe in the sanctiveness of private property, which means I do not believe it should be subjected to the ruthless manipulation of professional gamblers in the stock markets in the corporate system.

"I believe that the government, without becoming a prying bureaucracy, can act as a check or counter-balance to the oligarchy so as to secure initiative, life, a chance to work, and the safety of savings to men and women, rather than safety of exploitation to the exploiter, safety of manipulation to the financial manipulator, safety of unlimited power to those who would prefer to the bitter end with the welfare and property of other people."

There is no murkiness of purpose here, no attempt to straddle issues. Mr. Roosevelt shows forthright vigor, a candor thoroughly refreshing, in contrast to the faint-lipped and platitudinous utterances of his opponent. Admirably he keeps the pledge made in his acceptance speech at Chicago, when he said:

I pledge you—I pledge myself—to a new deal for the American people. Let us all here assembled constitute ourselves prophets of a new order of competence and of courage. This is more than a political campaign; it is a call to arms. Give me your help, not to win votes alone, but to win in this crusade to restore America to its own people.

## Make The Park Pay Its Way.

The Mercury agrees with the suggestion made by Tom Wallace, editor of the Louisville Times, and has plan announced last Friday by Mrs. Cromwell, to charge an admission fee of ten cents at Blue Lick Battlefield Park. "A State park," says Mr. Wallace, in a Times editorial published on this page, "that is not worth, to the visitor, a dime paid at the gate, for the exercise, is not worthy of being called a State park."

Admission to Blue Lick Battlefield State Park will be found worth the dime. The Mercury feels, in every instance. Admission to the museum is worth a quarter to anyone who has not seen the W. J. Currie collection of Indian relics, artifacts and the T. W. Hunter collection of bones of prehistoric animals, found near the old Blue Lick spring.

Blue Lick Park may be made self-supporting in this manner. Perhaps funds, badly needed, to build another unit for the museum, and a house suitable to its surroundings for the care-taker—who should live in the park—may be secured in this manner eventually. Mr. Wallace pointed out in his address at the celebration last Friday that Indiana parks have actually returned a profit from such small admission fee, even during the depression.

## So They Made Them A "Camelephant."

Now it is really a "camelephant" the G. O. P. has evolved after furbishing up their much-bespattered old elephant.

For "Uncle Charley" Curtis, has declared himself dry to the death, or to the end—or as the end—of the ticket. The vice-presidential candidate who declaring in Dry Kansas and was cut out of a radio network that would have carried his speech to the West coast.

And so the straddle is complete. Mr. Hoover, pussyfooting with ear to the ground, decided his platform adopted by his convention of Federal office-holders was not quite moist enough. So he "goes a little Wet" in his acceptance speech. "Now," some, may hold the "camelephant eastern seaboard." But what of the Dry? "I'll send 'Uncle Charley' to Kansas" some, may hold him as part. There you have it—the head of the ticket Wet and the tail Dry. Both ends against the middle and devil take the hindmost. The Republican ticket is complete.

"The straddle," says Keen Johnson, "was a greater straddle than the one Mr. Hoover could make." So he called in "Uncle Charley."

## Why Wait Until "The Last Few Months?"

The furiously Dry Christian Science writer finds another reason for supporting Mr. Hoover in the fact, as it states it, that "in the last few months he has formed a plan for restoring prosperity." Presumably he has been out seeking and meeting the emergency caused by the prolonged depression which stands "as a high contribution to statesmanship."

What that plan is, only the Almighty—and some suppose the Dry Mentor, who knows it so far the well-dry, know—knows. It doesn't say.

But if there is such a plan, why, in the name of a "statesmanship of prudence" hasn't the "great statesman" evolved it during the last three years and why, during the "last few months" Presumably he has been out so busily employed inaugurating pronouncements to convince the country that no prosperity existed that it would end in sixty days; that prosperity lurked just around a corner—some corner—and now that we must work out our own salvation.

And granted that he has evolved this plan, we may have little assurance that himself, the "great statesman" would grab hold of the second ear and many a garage stands empty of the second car and many a pot lacks the chicken the Hoover planning of 1928 promised.

## Good Plan, Hard Task.

(Louisville Times)

At Blue Licks Park, yesterday, Mrs. Emma Guy Cromwell, active head of the State Park Commission, announced a policy of putting Kentucky parks upon a self-sustaining basis, like those in Indiana.

Mrs. Cromwell said she went to Indianapolis, at her own expense, to consult Colonel Richard Lieber, who has made the Indiana State Park System an outstanding example of social service, and highly valuable conservation, without cost to taxpayers, and at a profit to commonwealth.

The plan is good. The task, begun with a lean treasury and without a technically trained park maker, is hard.

The idea announced in far better than a plan of pork barrel park "development" through appropriations of state funds, at bottom, for the sake of argument, rather than because of any probability of considerable revenue, pretainess being made, that such revenue could be carried on.

Kentucky is rich in sites for State parks, which, under right management, would be profitable. But park management requires business ability, technical knowledge and administration upon which to estimate the drawing power of any tract that is offered as a gift.

Mrs. Cromwell's announced plan of inaugurating the gate fee system which has been successful in Indiana deserves support. A State park that is not worth, to the visitor, a dime paid at the gate, for its maintenance, is not worthy of being called a State park.

Many tracts which could not be made profitable will be offered. Perhaps some have been accepted which will never support themselves. The gift of some such parks accepted, the worse the plight of the State Park Commission and the worse the future of the movement in Kentucky.

If Mrs. Cromwell can make one-half, or one-third of the present Kentucky parks self-sustaining, she will be the other half are not self-sustaining, she will have done valuable work.

In the meantime the Kentucky State Park Commission can do no wrong. It can do no wrong if it refrains from accepting, as gifts, park sites that could not be made self-sustaining.

## DEMOCRATIC EDITORS MIGHT WELL ORGANIZE

(Campbellsville News-Journal)

While we know that every editor of a Democratic weekly or semi-weekly paper in the state, will work zealously and unselfishly for the success of the Democratic party, we believe they could accomplish more for the party and for, their craft if organized than if each of them were working in his own individual way.

We therefore suggest the early organization of a Kentucky Democratic Editorial Association to be composed of the editors of the strictly Democratic weekly or semi-weekly papers in the state. The reasons for such an organization are many and so obvious that every Democratic editor may easily see them and it is unnecessary to go into a list of them.

We have other organizations within the party, as Young Democrat Clubs, Women's Democratic Clubs, etc., all doing excellent work for their party, and doing it better and easier through organization. It would be well for the editors of the Democratic weeklies to follow the example of these organizations by meeting the old ever-true maxim: "In union there is strength." We therefore humbly suggest to our brothers of the Democratic rural press the early consummation of the Kentucky Democratic Press Association, and we will gladly sanction and unite in any steps that may be taken toward the formation of such an organization.

## "SHOES AND SHIPS AND SEALING WAX AND CABBAGES AND KINGS."

Thoughts at the Blue Lick Sesquicentennial—Posthumous fame! I wonder if the old fellows know . . . A squad of machine gunners could have played havoc on that crack range . . . It takes more intestinal fortitude to be called a coward and then be shot at and attempt to disprove it than most men possess. They followed McGary instantly! At memorial celebrations of soldier dead I somehow always think of Harry Wilmans, in Ritter Lee Masters Spoon River Anthology.

I was just turned twenty-one. And Henry Phipps, the Sunday-school superintendent, Made a speech in Bindle's Opera House:

"The honor of the flag must be upheld," he said,
"Whether it be assailed by a barbarous tribe of Tuscaloo
Or the greatest power in Europe."
And we cheered and cheered the speech and the flag he waved
As he spoke.
And I went to the war in spite of my father,
And followed the flag till I saw it raised
By our camp in a rice field near Tientsin.
And all of us cheered and cheered it
As it rose over fire and poisonous things.
But there was the deadly water,
And the cruel heat,
And the scurvy, putrid food;
And the smell of the trench jus back of the trench
And days of loathing and nights of cursing
To the hour of the charge through the steaming swamp,
Across the flag.
Till I fell with a scream, shot through the belly.
Now there's a flag over me in Spoon River!
A flag! A flag!

There's a Latin line which starts, "Dulce et decorum" to prove how sweet and decorum it is to die for one's country. I don't believe dying is pleasant under any conditions for any patriotic purpose. Tom Wallace, editor of the Louisville Times, paid a fine compliment to The Mercury in his speech—and I believe he meant it. I didn't know the old sheet had so many friends. I'd prefer to hear things like that while I'm alive to take my chance of appreciating them than to have them in the sleeping Tadd Dunne's Uncle Bill it is well to memorialize heroic men; to look back on the valorous deeds of ancestors and those barely folk who fought for the inherent right to this beautiful Commonwealth. "People," said Elizabeth Burks, "will not look forward to posterity, who never look backward to their ancestors." . . . Blue Lick Battlefield should be a Federal memorial. The museum plant, which call for another wing and a connecting corridor, should be built by the Federal government. It could easily be filled with relics of pioneer days and Kentuckians. The one wing already built is now crowded with drawing sightseers. There is every reason why Blue Lick Park should receive a Federal appropriation, for here, indisputably, Kentucky fought most valiantly for the Revolution . . . And at the entrance—and I say it in all sincerity—I would have for a sign-board, which informs the traveler that this park is "the birthplace of Kentucky." Naturally it may be supposed that the traveler who has a smattering of history, though he may be amazed at the spelling of "birth" and "place" and pause at the entrance to some Swedish Lick, Kentucky, may think it is alone in the quest of this park and Kentucky. Perhaps it may think of buckskin-clad pioneers, silent death lurking behind the vines of the jungle, much better than to the accompaniment of early story, they were brave men, defending their homes, and our tributes, who have fought for the rights of pioneer hardships, are trite and inadequate. Perhaps I may find a more fitting and an answer to the cynicism of "Harry Wilmans," in the epitaph given John Wasson, the same "Spoon River Anthology":

Oh! the dew-wet grass of the meadow of North Carolina
Through which Rebecca followed my stalline walline.
One child in her arms, and three
that ran along the walline.
Lengthening out the farewell to me
Yet to the war with the British.
And then the long, hard years down to the day of Yorktown.
And then my search for Rebecca,
Finding her at last in Virginia,
Her children dead in the meadow
We went by oxen to Tennessee,
Then after years to Illinois.
At last to Spoon River.
We had a little buffalo grass.
We felled the forests.
We built the school house, built the bridges.
Laved the roads and tilled the fields
Along with poverty, scourges, deaths.
Harry Wilmans who fought the Filipinos
Will have a flag on his grave
Take it from mine!

A Kentucky historian mentions "Indian Fields" in the early settlements of this county. It was "about five miles south of the Blue Lick, according to the writer. Probably everyone else knows that Irish Station, but it was new to me.

A prospectus of the "Carlisle Male and Female Institute," conducted by H. B. Boyd and Mrs. Boyd, announcing the beginning of the term on September 9, 1872, says: "Experience has fully demonstrated to us the superiority of mixed schools. We are satisfied . . . that the sexes exercise a salutary influence upon each other which must be lost if they are educated apart." Rather modern view that, when one remembers that in those days, women sat on one side and men on t'other of many rural church buildings.

## ONE REASON WHY BUSINESS LEAVES SOME TOWNS

**When local newspapers carry few or practically no local advertisements while papers from neighboring towns and cities are filled to into these same homes filled with live advertisements, telling of the many bargains to be had at their respective stores, is it any wonder business goes out of the town?**

**Trade goes where it is invited and where it is expected to believe that best bargains are to be had—regardless of the fact that nine times out of ten the same or better merchandise can be had at your local store for the same, or less money.**

**Advertisements attractively written, describing each article offered in detail and setting forth the price in bold striking figures have a tendency to draw trade right into your stores. They create the desire in the mind of the prospective customer naturally comes to your store first. The merchant who does not advertise injures himself the most, but he also hurts his business and injures the entire community and helps to drive trade to neighboring towns and cities.**

## 30 Years Ago

### 30 YEARS AGO

Thursday, August 28, 1902

Born—To Mr and Mrs. C. H. Fitzer, of Carlisle, on the 22nd, a daughter.

J. L. Donnell and son take four premiums on their horses at Maysville fair.

Dr. W. D. Howe to move to Covington where he will practice his profession.

W. F. Ramey, superintendent, announces that city school will open next Monday.

George R. Martin leaves for Manila to make survey of lands recently belonging to G. W. Bramblett.

Col. Thomas R. Owens, 47, Confederate veteran, died suddenly at home in Carlisle on the 20th.

Died—Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchelltree, 81, at her home near Butterville on the 21st.—Mrs. Elijah Claypool, native of Carlisle, at her home in Robertson county.

Following schools to open September 1: Myers Station, Tuie Pool; Hamilton teacher, Taylor's Creek, Robert Jones teacher; Duncan Hill, Miss Katie Tune teacher; District 38, Miss Ida Anderson teacher.

### 53 YEARS AGO

Thursday, August 28, 1879

Miss Virginia Brent to open private school in Dallas building in Carlisle next Monday.

Heavy rain Sunday puts Brushy Fork on rampage and several homes in Carlisle flooded.

Old John I. Hopers farm of 64 acres on the road to Henryville sold to Greenberry Cheatham for $2,500.

Aiels and Jesse McDaniel leave Sunday afternoon for Texas. Miss Aiels will open hardware and repair shop.

Commissioners named by the legislature to select permanent site for Institution for Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, met at Louisville and added Lexington as a site.

Born—To Mr and Mrs. Owen McGinley, of the county, on the 20th, twins—one boy and one girl. Mrs. Taylor Smart, of the county, on the 22nd, a son.—To Mr. and Mrs. James H. Campbell, of the county, on the 22nd, a daughter.

Died—Mrs. Julia Adair, 90, oldest woman in the county, at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Robert Blair, 18, at her home near Concord, on the 22nd.—Mr. Harrison Grey, 70, at his home in the county on the 12th.

## PREHISTORIC KENTUCKIANS

Dr. W. D. FUNKHOUSER
University of Kentucky

### THE HOARDERS

Primitive man in the hunter stage lived from hand to mouth. Day by day, year after year, was no respecter of property rights and seldom thought of saving. When he reached the agricultural stage, a new idea came into his mind. He thought of the future because he looked forward to harvest his crops; he recognized that some things belonged to his neighbor; but above all he developed the idea of having a part—he treasured his artifacts so that they might be saved and hoarded and he hid his belongings so they might be safe in emergencies. The prehistoric Kentuckian had reached the agricultural stage in his development and so, as would be expected, we find many evidences of the practice of hoarding.

One of the methods was to "cache" the materials, usually by burying them in the ground. All over the state these caches have been found, some of them containing remarkable collections of artifacts. Such a cache found in Jefferson county contained the lot of flint blanks, probably hidden by a dealer or trader in this useful medium of exchange. Another found in Graves county consisted of sixty-four beautiful flint knives. Under a rock shelter in Wolfe county was discovered a cache of artifacts which included fifteen fine flint blades, spear heads, arrow heads, celts and polished sandstone objects as well as carved bone, horn and antler implements. Another was reported from many parts of the state. These caches are not to be confused with collections of articles found in graves. They have nothing to do with mortuary offerings and in fact are not usually in association with village sites, mounds or burial fields but are isolated finds often in the depths of inaccessible forests.

A most remarkable series of caches were discovered in the so-called "Ash Cave" of Hancock county, where rock shelters seemed to have been used as storehouses by women and children. Beneath the ashes, which, deep in the ash beds, were found in considerable quantity, lined with pine bark, in which these women had buried their treasures and for some unknown reason had never reclaimed them. These caches contained in addition to moccasins, fabrics, needles and other articles of clothing, large collections of nuts which had been probably stored for food.

Instances are known in which apparently an entire tribe had buried large collections of pottery and other camp and household articles, never to come because of the necessity of sudden escape or migration, or because of the danger from enemies. Such a cache of a very fine collection of pottery was discovered in western Kentucky.

Not only were artifacts and objects of value thus hidden but often foods were cached, probably for protection over winter or in store houses for future use. Enormous earthen jars have been discovered, six feet in height and three or four feet in diameter, marked on the outside with impressions of a corn cob rolled over the plastic clay, which are believed to have been storage jars for corn. These jars were set in the earth with their tops just level with the surface.

Such discoveries in Kentucky prove conclusively that the Pre-Columbian man in this state practiced hoarding more or less extensively and probably for a variety of reasons. One such reason doubtless presented itself when an individual or a tribe was suddenly forced to leave a given locality for a short time but expected to return. Another may have been to hide the material from enemies or thieves. Frequently the commonest, however, was simply to store supplies of materials for future needs.

### THE PINE TREE

(Emily C. Bowerby)

I know a hill where a pine tree stands,
A Norway pine from storm-swept lands.
With sturdy branches stretched to the wind
And knotted roots, all intertwined,
And a heart that is lifted when storms sweep past
And the sky is black and overcast.

For it loves life best when the clouds hang low
And it sings with its branches, to and fro,
For it fears no wind, no storm that blows,
Not the pelt of hail, nor the Winter snows,
For the pine tree's heart is keyed to the sky
And strong-breasted birds with their wheeling cry!

### THRUSH

(Frances Frost)

The deep green twilight of the wood is shattered
By the silver footsteps of the summer rain;
The thrush-flower's small white pointed bloom is scattered
Upon the dripping moss, and wind has lain
Along the drenched sweet fern. Beneath wet trees
A thrush shakes out clear tumult from a throat
Soft with rain, until the bright cries seize
My heart and break it with one last wild note!

## Our Bird Bath

One of the most delightful things about a bird bath, even a simple, home-made one such as ours, is the dandling variety of birds which it attracts. During the early morning hours, our garden seems to have been transformed into an aviary, filled with song and brilliance. A blue jay is usually the earliest arrival. He divides his time between the bath and the chinaberry tree which shades it, splashing around in the water, then darting to a low limb of the tree to ruffle his feathers and shake himself dry. Sometimes about the temperature of the water evidently displeased him this morning, for he splashed only about a third of his usual time; and, as soon as he reached his perch, he voiced his complaint in a series of strident calls. He had scarcely been away, however, when his place was taken by a cardinal, who trilled merrily for several moments, both before and after his morning dip. A robin sparrow were next; and a flicker ran along the ground close by, searching for food. A plaintive "Me-ow" made me peer anxiously around while my favorite Carolina wren was taking a drink. I soon discovered a black cat with bushy swinging on the briar-rose. A mockingbird and a thrush passed a moment; and then came one who was a stranger to me. He was a large bird, bright yellow in color, and apparently resident to sit for hours on the rim of the bath and emit a peculiar clucking sound. I sent her hurrying indoors to find my bird book. However, I have discovered no picture yet which bears even a faint resemblance to him. And I'm still at sea, confusedly clucking. What can he be?—C. S. in Christian Science Monitor

### BARKLEY BREAKS THE JINX

(Woodford Sun)

Senator Alben W. Barkley was not only given an overwhelming majority of 40,000 over former Senator George B. Martin for the Democratic nomination for U. S. senator but he will become the first senator from Kentucky in thirty years to be reelected for a second term.

The latter statement is based upon the assumption that the Democrats will carry the state in November. If Democrats do not carry the state the Senate three times and for two successive terms it will be the first time in the history of the state that a senator allotted eighteen years. First elected to succeed John S. Williams, of Montgomery county, Benator Blackburn entered the senate in March, 1885. He was re-elected in 1890. After a three-year interval he was elected to the senate for a third term, in 1900, to succeed William Lindsay, serving until 1909.

Senator James B. Beck of Lexington, was elected to three successive terms in the U. S. Senate, in 1877, 1882 and that Senator Beck died in Washington May 3, 1890, during the second year of his third term. He had been in the senate continuously for thirteen years.

The high regard for and confidence in Senator Alben Barkley held by the Democrats of Kentucky was shown by the handsome endorsement that was given him in the recent primary.

### POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS

Evicted bonus marchers, on their way home in their dilapidated cars, decorated their fenders with placards which read: "Give us a gallon of gas or we will operate on a flivver." Their gas tanks were filled to overflowing.

Now that President Hoover's home loan bank act has been enacted into law he might change the 1928 promise from "two cars in every garage" to "two mortgages on every home."

Some of the professional dry propagandists announce they will support Hoover because his wiggle and wobble on prohibition which they have long suspected, proved, as we have long suspected, that a lot of these paid dry leaders have always been Republicans, that the organized dry movements have been Republican aid societies.

Six negroes who attended the party given by President and Mrs Hoover previous to notification ceremonies, felt it a satisfaction of having broken the "Four Hundred," since all seats were present.

### THAT'S TELLING 'EM, JOE

(Glasgow Times)

Political preachers, idiotic, and shifting the steeds as they believe. They make it plain that a vote must be cast against a Democrat nominee. Heard one of these bull-whackers a few nights ago and, for the time being, thought it a Republican convention. There is no more under heaven, or under the straw of a barn stall in winter, that compares with bull and gall, the ignorance and intolerance that surrounds ill of this species. If they are men of God, then Genghis Khan was the mightiest saint of them all.

## POEMS THAT WE LIKE

### CLOUDS

(Helene Beaman)

The wind that played
Beside the pools and dark waves of night
Left small white shells in rows
Across the clear blue morning sands.

Just now a little wind,
Remembering, came running softly back
And gathered them
Up quickly in its hands.



# NEWS OF KENTUCKY

The western district warehousing corporation will build a new tobacco warehouse at Springfield.

Louisville will have a branch bank through which farm and stock loans will be made by the R. F. C.

Will Wells, 72, inmate of the Grant county infirmary, was killed by a train near Williamstown Saturday.

Winchester will vote on the proposition of a bond issue for a new government at the November election.

School busses are not subject to attachment, according to a ruling of the attorney general's office made last week.

Fire of unknown origin swept a business block in Nebo, village in Hopkins county, and caused $25,000 loss Saturday.

Jimmy Napier, 22, was shot to death and Kelly Spicer was wounded by Breathitt officers, when the two resisted arrest.

168 men and women received their degrees at the summer school commencement of the University of Kentucky Friday.

Dr. Clyde Carr was elected president of the Fleming County Farmers bank last week to succeed the late P. W. Atkins.

John Wasson, 34, of Clark county, sentenced to die, was saved by a decision of the court of appeals last week, adjudging him to be insane.

Making four raids simultaneously, Lexington police Monday afternoon arrested 72 men and women occupants of alleged bandbook establishments.

Capt. R. H. Handley, superintendent of the Jefferson county workhouse, was shot and killed by escaped convicts of county prisoners in his charge.

Paraffin in a kettle which boiled over and ignited critically burned Mrs. Lena Hoefler, 45, at Louisville Monday. Her husband and daughter were painfully burned.

Linville Jackson, County Clerk of Clark county, Saturday denied he owing $1,940.77 to the state treasury as reported by Nat B. Sewell, State Inspector and Examiner.

Beauford Bradley, 20, of Ashland was drowned Sunday when he jumped into the Ohio river to recover an oar which had fallen from the boat in which he was fishing.

Retrial of William H. Jones, Jr., former Adjutant General of the Kentucky National guard, on a charge of embezzlement of state funds has been set for September 14.

Jeff Kiwalen, of Cynthiana, was cut and probably mained during a fight at the ball park in Cynthiana Sunday. Ben Whalen and Ben Whalen are charged with the cutting.

John Morris, of Paris, was arrested Monday on a charge of assaulting Jow A. Hatfield, 75-year-old night watchman at Cynthiana and robbing the aged watchman of his pocket book.

The second annual 4-H Club district fair, expected to attract thousands of visitors, will be held on the three forty counties, opened at Lexington Tuesday morning and continued through Wednesday.

"Uncle" Henry Boggs, who would have been 100 years old in a few days, was buried Saturday in Letcher county in a coffin he made 39 years ago. The coffin was made from black walnut and poplar.

Jake Martin, 25, of Winchester, was arrested at Louisville Monday on a charge of being one of the three men who broke into the apartment of Myron Smith in Covington on July 18 and killed Smith.

Following a drinking bout in which they quarreled at a camp on the Kentucky river in Jessamine county, Robert Burton, 22 years old, shot and killed Henry Hager, 23, a life-long friend and then ended his own life Sunday.

Burt Hardin, 33, of Rockcastle county, was killed near Mt. Vernon Saturday when he jumped from his automobile and his head struck a tree. Hardin jumped as his car started backing down a hill and the brakes failed to work.

Talbott Johnson, 26, arrested at Cincinnati and returned to Somerset, confessed to officials Sunday that he was one of four men implicated in an attempted robbery of the First National Bank in Burnside several weeks ago.

Arch Jett, 35, Cynthiana grocer, was killed and Miss Nora Bibbe, 20, injured when their Ford coupe and automobile in which they were driving was struck by a L. & N. freight train at the Pleasant street crossing in Cynthiana Friday night.

Nat B. Sewell, state inspector and examiner, revealed at a conference of state officials at Frankfort Monday that he and assistants had discovered shortages totaling $21,951.06 in 19 state funds over a period of seven years. Sewell stated responsibility for the shortages had been acknowledged by Ernest Marrs, former chief claim clerk in the auditor's department, who died suddenly at his home in Lawrenceburg Monday.

Approximately 250 boys from throughout Kentucky are expected to attend the annual convention and instruction course of the Future Farmers Association to be conducted Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at the University of Kentucky.

The funeral of Dr. David Barrow, aged 73, was privately conducted at the home of his son, John Barrow, on the Russell Cave pike, near Lexington, Friday afternoon. Dr. Barrow, one of the most widely known and beloved surgeons in Kentucky died last Thursday.

Economies that will result in a saving of between $20,000 and $40,000 under last year's budget are being effected at the Eastern State Hospital in Lexington with the decrease in the efficiency of the institution and with added conveniences for more than 1,700 patients, according to a statement of Dr. R. E. Maggard, superintendent of the hospital.

## Predict Normal Egg Supply For Winter

Egg production next winter is not expected to exceed that of last winter, even though there is an increase in the number of hens, according to the department of markets and rural finance at the College of Agriculture, Lexington, Ky. Kentucky. Mild weather last winter favored high egg prices. The number of chickens being raised in the United States this year is about 5 percent greater than last year. While there was an increase in hatchings over last year the number of young chickens on farms July 1 was less than in some recent years and only equal to the average for the past five years.

Old hens have been sold off closer than usual in Kentucky, and egg production is now being curtailed in sufficient pullets are being raised to replace the number culled from flocks. Late hatchings were more common this year and will affect egg production accordingly.

The market outlook for eggs indicates a normal seasonal movement of prices, with current supplies expected to exceed the demand and cold storage stocks are the lightest since 1924. Stocks of shell eggs in frozen eggs are one-fourth smaller than either last year or the five-year average. While consumption for the first six months of 1932 was approximately 9 percent less than in the same months of 1931 it was twelve cents about equal to the 1930 disappearance. Consumers appear relatively sensitive to price changes and recent price advances have been followed by decreases in the amount taken for current consumption. The long-time trend of consumption is rise in egg prices until the latter part of December.

Consumption of poultry during the first half of 1932 was greater than supplies and has reduced storage stocks to 24 percent below the five-year average. Dressed poultry receipts during the period, however, were 7 percent less than the five-year average. Receipts of live poultry were also smaller than average, young poultry during the last half of 1932 are expected to be certain large birds predominating. Well-finished young birds were in greater demand last year, and this same condition is expected to be the case during the 1932 crop goes on the market.

## MARY INGLIS

(Courier-Journal)

The item about the agitation for the construction of the Mary Ingle Trail, which follows the Ohio River from Covington to Ashland, recalls a harrowing episode in the early days of Kentucky and the hardships undergone by one of the most heroic women of whom history speaks. Her husband, William Ingles, was a pioneer settler and the family had settled in Southwestern Virginia, in the New River. The historian, Dr. John P. Hale, of Charleston, W. Va., says Mary Ingles was "fair of skin and tall, and all the Kentucky historians have told it.

Indians raided the settlement and carried off Mrs. Ingles, her three sons, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Draper, whose child was killed. The Ohio Rivers to the Shawnees was one of horror. Mary Ingles thinking only of her children, gained the Indians' friendship by cooking for them and helping them to pack their horses. She was allowed to ride a horse to return. On the third night of her captivity she gave birth to a daughter, but carried on with her captors the next day. That was the heroic stuff of which the pioneer women were made.

Separated from her children in the Indian villages, and after the death of the two younger, Mary Ingles thought thereafter was only of escape. Twenty warriors, several squaws, a captive Dutch woman from Pennsylvania and Mrs. Ingles went upon on a trip to Big Bone Lick, at the mouth of Big Bone Creek, in what is now Boone County, Kentucky. Mrs. Ingles was kept a close prisoner. Her tribe was in the vicinity of Portsmouth, Ohio. Mrs. Ingles reached the home of a neighbor. Her terrible trip through the wilderness had lasted forty days.

It is along her route from the scene of her escape to the Big Bone River that the highway name for Mary Ingles runs in Kentucky, and a considerable section in Kenton, Bracken, Mason and Lewis Counties remains to be built.

## More Burley Held By Manufacturers This Year

Stocks of leaf tobacco in the United States owned by dealers and manufacturers amounted to 2,338,- 728,000 pounds on July 1, 1931. This represents an increase of 324,000,000 pounds over the year of a year ago. From April 1, 1932 to July 1, 1932 total stocks decreased 136,941,000 pounds, while during the same period of 1931 the decrease amounted to 236,959,000 pounds.

Stocks of fire-cured tobacco on hand July 1, 1932 were 745,207,000 pounds, compared with 676,752,000 pounds on July 1, 1931. This is an increase of 68,455,000 pounds.

Stocks of fire-cured tobacco are reported as 216,610,000 pounds on July 1, 1932, about 17 million pounds higher than on April 1, 1932 and about 25 million pounds higher than stocks a year ago July 1.

Burley stocks were about 151 million pounds higher on July 1 than they were a year ago. The July 1, 1932 report shows 651,161,000 pounds on hand compared with 500,042,000 pounds on hand July 1, 1931. The decrease in Burley stocks during the second quarter of 1932 was about 31 million pounds compared with a decrease of 68 million pounds in 1931 during the same period. The decided report by growers of grades stowes the bulk of the Burley stocks in the B, C and X grades, with more than half of the total reported in the B group.

## Rich Wet Republicans Caused Hoover Prohi. Flop

President Hoover's flip-flop on prohibition will make it easy for the Democratic candidate to take those southern and border states that were Republican four years ago, in the opinion expressed by Attorney General Bailey P. Woodson, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, upon his return from New York, where he was in conference with James A. Farley, Democratic National campaign manager, and party leaders from 15 states.

First session of the conferences held the day following the President Hoover's acceptance speech. Among the Democratic chairmen from states present were numbers from the dry and wet factions, numbers of which gave Hoover majorities in 1928. The consensus of opinion was that the Democratic candidate for prohibition would give no dry Democrat aid. The dry faction was represented by of his party, since the Republican candidate has shown himself unfaithful to the wet camp, General Woodson said.

Mr. Hoover's altered attitude on prohibition is ascribed to the fact that wanted wet Republicans in the east had refused to give a dollar to the campaign fund long as the party remained committed to the dry cause. The chief advantage gained by the prohibition flip-flop is seen as making the Republican the task of collecting campaign contributions.

"Each of the states represented the party united and militant, pleased with the presidential nominees and encouraged by the bright prospect of victory.

Kentucky will make amends for the majority given Hoover in 1928 and will go Democratic by 50,000 majority the Kentucky chairman told the press.

General Woodson requested that both Governor Roosevelt and Speaker Garner be permitted to speak in Kentucky. He said he will be glad to arrange for bringing both candidates to the state.

Mr. Farley explained that each state would be expected to conduct its own campaign. National headquarters will endeavor to coordinate efforts and make the best of solid as possible. An aggressive fight will be waged in every state in the union.

The organization at national headquarters is about complete and impressed General Woodson with its efficiency. Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, who is directing the organization work among women of the nation, spoke to the group and explained plans being formulated to get out the feminine vote.

"I got the impression that victory is in the air, that the campaign is to be a good clean fight and ably directed," said General Woodson.

## THE BROCK-GILBERT LAW

(Woodford Sun)

The recent primary has demonstrated the value of the Brock-Gilbert election law, and has made it clear that the time which intervenes between primary and general is one of the most valuable provisions the law contains.

Some good people want this provision repealed, so that people will know quicker who is elected, but if the citizens of this state value their liberties they will not allow the law to be interfered with, repealed or amended in any manner. It was passed by honest men of both honest factions, and it is the most nearly effective bar to fraud which this state has ever seen.

Politicians are going to yearn to make salt. This is the spot made famous by the bones of mammoths and other prehistoric animals. Actually Mary Ingles and the old Dutch woman escaped said captivity, set on foot up the Ohio River, crossing the Big Sandy near where Ironton stands. Mrs. Ingles reached the home of a neighbor. Her terrible trip through the wilderness had lasted forty days.

It is along her route from the scene of her escape to the Big Bone River that the highway name for Mary Ingles runs in Kentucky, and a considerable section in Kenton, Bracken, Mason and Lewis Counties remains to be built.

## Blue Lick Sesquicentennial In Progress Magazine

Page after page of interesting and beautiful pictures help to tell the stories of Kentucky's work for education in the Progress Magazine for August. The remarkable record of progress and development in every phase of educational activity is presented. The magazine opens with inspirational and inspiring editorials by State Superintendent James H. Richmond and Dean W. S. Taylor of Peabody. Three comprehensive articles dealing with elementary, secondary and higher education in the State.

Among other features of special interest are, "Vocational Education in Kentucky," which tells of the practical instruction given in agriculture, home economics and various trades and professions; "Education of Kentucky's Handicapped Children," an account of the work being done for the deaf, blind, crippled and other handicapped children in the state. "Twenty-Five Years of Kentucky's School Architecture," is abundantly illustrated by examples of the advancement made in school building. "Our Colored Schools" tells how Kentucky's Negroes have stress made in the education of the negro population of the State.

Not only Kentuckians but students of history everywhere will find Author Times and Other Manners are Kept Alive in the Cabins of Harrod's Fort" unusually appealing and valuable enough to be retained as reference material.

Novel features of the Kentucky State Fair, opening August 12, are described, and an account of the celebration of the Blue Licks Sesquicentennial is given. In fact the Progress Magazine for August further deserves a place in the permanent files of every pro Kentuckian and everyone interested in Kentucky.

## "A GREAT SPEECH"

(Maysville Independent)

Probably it is those who framed the Democratic platform who think what party propaganda now shouts is the greatest speech delivered by Mr. Hoover. He just read that platform, and said he has been others that made party men cheer. Perhaps he has been kept awake by the "great speech," the "best speech and greatest speech" he has ever heard him know. Perh