THE CARLISLE MERCURY

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THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1933

Mr. Vinson Performs Real Service.

Congressman Fred M. Vinson performed a real service in the country in offering his amendment repealing the net loss provision of the Income Tax Law. The provision which permitted the carry-over for two years of losses sustained was adopted in 1921 in the early days of the Harding Administration. It was this provision that permitted J. P. Morgan and Co. to avoid the payment of income taxes in 1930 and 1931. Mr. Vinson, a member of the powerful Ways and Means Committee, has discovered this loophole in the preparation of the 1932 Tax Bill. His Committee and the House adopted the amendment, eliminating the two year net loss provision but the Senate refused to concur.

With the disclosures in the Morgan hearing, the Ways and Means Committee as well as the House, on Friday last, unanimously adopted the net loss provision submitted to the Committee by our Congressman. With assistment aroused as it is, and properly so, there is no doubt but that the Senate will accept this amendment.

Just as Congressman Vinson discovered the defect in the Farm Bill as it affected tobacco and initiated the effort to change the parity price, thereby securing the increased price upon tobacco when the act is made operable to it, just so has he discovered a real service to his State and Nation in plugging this loop-hole of tax avoidance which amounts to the legalistic gift of many millions of dollars to the large concerns of the country. Mr. Vinson's amendment doesn't take away the right to get proper credit for losses sustained, but only limits the time that they may be sustained. Many millions of dollars will be recovered in taxes in subsequent years through the far-seeing amendment of Congressman Vinson.

In the same bill, it was Mr. Vinson's amendment, placed the electric energy tax upon the producer rather than the consumer of electricity.

The Best Collateral.

Writing in the Christian Science Monitor, Willis J. Abbot tells of the investigation of the affairs of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., in 1912. The resolution that brought about the investigation was introduced by "Lindbergh, a Farmer-Labor Representative from Minnesota . . . oddly enough the son of this radical Congressman, the famous aviator, afterward married the daughter of Dwight Morrow, a member of the Morgan firm."

The elder Morgan's reputation for suavity and patience "was not very high." Mr. Abbot says, but he conducted himself with great dignity. "I recall one day," writes Mr. Abbot, "on which the testimony of Morgan created a favorable sentiment, which did not, I think, die out during the remainder of his life. He was talking of the concentration, under which a banking house such as his extended what bankers like to call 'accommodation' to individuals. The testimony ran as follows:

I have known a man come into my office and I have given him a check for $1,000,000, and I know that he had not a cent in the world.

Q. There were not many of them?

A. Yes, a good many.

Q. Commercial credits are based upon the possession of money or property?

A. No, sir, the first thing is character.

Q. Before money or property

A. Before money or anything else. Money cannot buy it.

Q. So that a man with character, without anything at all behind it, can get all the credit he wants and a man with the property cannot get it?

A. That is very often the case.

Q. But that is the rule of business?

A. That is the rule of business, sir.

Disturbing Nature's Balance.

Man interferes with the harmony and "balance" of Nature at his peril. Campaigns to destroy some bird or animal believed to be causing harm nearly always result in bringing about conditions much worse than those with the campaigners would remedy.

"Each area of the earth has its own particular association of animals, each species keeping its foothold but not encroaching more than its due place in the general harmony," says a writer in the Empire Review, discussing some abortive efforts that men have made to improve upon nature's balance. "Disturb this balance," he says, "and serious consequences are the result."

He proves his contention by citing the following incidents:

"When the Portuguese landed on St. Helena in the beginning of the 15th century they took with them many goats. The island was at that time covered with stately trees and luxuriant undergrowth. In the course of years the goats ate up all the undergrowth and nibbled every seedling. In time the island became bare of trees, heavy rains washed the fertile soil into the sea, and the naked rock was exposed. There is only grass on the island now and animals can gain but a scanty living.

"Man's interference with the harmony of nature is illustrated also in the story of the rat and the mongoose in Jamaica. There were no native rats in Jamaica, but they came there in ships, and found the conditions on the island ideal. There were no ground carnivores large enough to tackle them; and there was abundance of delicious food to be got by gnawing sugar-canes. It was a very primitive for rats, and they multiplied exceedingly. The cane growers, in despair, decided to 'import the Indian mongoose, an active little flesh-eating creature. Four or five pairs were brought in and turned loose. At the second year on the rats diminished. But the mongooses increased, and turned their attention to the hen-roosts. Also they killed lambs, kids, and puppies, and even domestic dogs and cats. They pursued the game birds till those were nearly wiped out. Many other kinds of birds, several kinds of snakes, and about 20 kinds of lizards that had once been common became very rare. Even cultivated fruits were not spared. Insects that had been kept in check by the birds, snakes, and lizards multiplied so rapidly that more than one species became a plague. In short, the whole balance of life all over the island was upset, all within a period of 20 years.

"A hundred years ago a young Englishman in Australia imported a few pairs of rabbits from England, hoping they would breed in sufficient quantities to allow him to indulge his propensity for the chase. They increased until the whole of Australia was overrun with them. They ate the grass which was necessary for the sheep; they devoured both fruit and vegetables, and they destroyed young trees by gnawing the bark. Various states undertook the erection of rabbit-proof fencing, to prevent the furry population from crossing from one State into another. Some of these fences are many hundreds of miles in length. The New South Wales Government offered £25,000 for a practical method of extermination, but the reward was never won. Today there is a bounty on rabbit-skins, but no reward. In 1930 they supplied 7,197,286 lbs. of pelts to the furriers.

"A few years ago Australia determined to rid itself of the 'laughing jackass,' an exceedingly annoying bird. Its uproarious screams are not unlike those of a human idiot. But with its disappearance came a plague of snakes, and it was learned, too late, that the "laughing jackass" is the world's champion snake killer.

"Some years ago several pairs of muskrats were brought from Canada to a private estate near Prague, in Bohemia, where it was intended to raise them for their fur. The animals escaped, increased rapidly, and now they are attacking grain, potatoes, cabbages, and other vegetables. In the opinion of naturalists, Austria, Germany, Czechoslovkia, and probably parts of European Russia are in for serious trouble before the muskrat invasion is brought under control—further illustration of how dangerous it is for man to interfere, even in the slightest degree, with the plans which nature has laboriously worked out."

Much Ado About Nothing.

The names of Woodin, McAdoo and Young or of Coolidge and Dawes flared in the metropolitan press in connection with, according to the politics of the newspaper. These had appeared on a "favored" list of individuals permitted by the bank of Morgan & Co. to purchase at twenty Allegheny Corporation stock, when at the time of its sale this stock was bringing several dollars more in the market.

However, the "crime" scarcely flirted the glaring headlines for most of the purchasers, it developed, sold their Allegheny stock, now selling at two dollars.

But whether purchasers made or lost, the principle remains the same and to this newspaper to criticise any of them for buying the stock. Perhaps there is just criticism for certain of them, but merely because it appears that this banking house sought to curry favor with men in high places is correct. However, that inference is not proven and doubtless is not provable.

The "favored" list is perhaps the least important finding in the Morgan & Co. investigation, which is going to result in the correction of the serious fault in our income tax laws, which permits so rich a house as Morgan & Co. to escape with an all clear for the payment of all income taxes for two years. The cry that the rich are being "soaked" will lose much of its effectiveness as a result of the Morgan investigation. The fact of the matter is that 75 per cent of income tax payments in this country are made by those whose salaries are less than $5,000 per year and 95 per cent of all payments are made by salaried workers.

Idle thought: Why do most women in politics look like it?—Cynthiana Democrat. Well, go on, tell us if you're game.

School Board Selections.

(Richmond Register)

Prof. James H. Richmond, superintendent of public schools, has gave expression to the sentiments in the minds as he called attention to abuses of which too many county boards of education in Kentucky are guilty. In an appeal to Kentuckians to concentrate their disapproval upon flagrant violations of the spirit of state school laws, he put head of the list the pernicious nepotism and favoritism as influences which too often influence the selection of teachers.

Nepotism, employment of teachers because of kinship with members of the board, favoritism for special reasons, too frequently determine selection of school teachers in county systems, rather than their qualification; for the important job.

Superintendent Richmond denounced this growing practice after accumulative evidence indicated that there evils are constantly prevalent. He said board members acting in collusion to elect their relatives to teaching positions, have in instances replaced competent experienced, well-trained teachers with those less qualified to perform school-room duties.

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Moreover, a competent teacher is displaced for the patient purpose of giving a job to another because of "personal pull" or family relationship, the members of the board who are parties to this grave error are violating the trust imposed in them by the people who selected them for these honorable and all-important duties, declared Mr. Richmond.

Such practices as those of which Mr. Richmond complains are injurious to the school system. Children are the victims of the vicious practice. The school system is brought into disrepute and the cause of education suffers at a time when it can least afford to be undermined by those entrusted with the duty of administering it.

Advertising which lets people know that you have what they want is the most important ingredient in success. It is like an electric light bulb which tells what the big power plant is doing.—Arthur Brisbane.

Hazards Worth Heeding.

(Union County Advocate)

It would be a good thing if all automobile drivers were required to learn, a little lesson concerning the potential destructive power of a moving car, and the great distances required to stop.

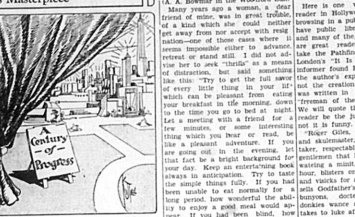
A car moving at the slow speed of twenty miles an hour requires 20 feet to stop under the best circumstances after 4-wheel brakes are applied—and with the average driver, it will have moved 14½ feet before he is able to apply the brakes. At 30 miles an hour, it will require 22 feet before he applies the brakes, and another 45 feet will be required to bring it to a stop. If it is moving 40 miles an hour, the brakes will not be applied until the car has gone 29 feet, and 60 feet more will be covered before the car is stopped. At extremely high speeds the distances are increased many times.

How would you like to be in an automobile that has just leaped from a precipice one hundred or more feet high? You would be just as safe (at least until you let the rocks below us as you are riding along the highways and alley mile at customary road speeds. An automobile traveling 40 miles an hour has the same capacity for injuring, damage, or the same result as it would have from a straight drop through the air 54 feet—and going 60 miles per hour as if it were dropped from 120 feet.

The automobile is one of the most useful, and one of the most potentially dangerous, of human inventions. It should be operated with reasonable caution, knowledge and regard for the rights of others. Because a percentage of drivers have lacked these qualities the highways of America see the unnecessary deaths of more than 30,000 people annually. Last year a slight improvement was registered—this year we can do a great deal more if we make the effort. It is a problem that is up to the individual driver, and its solution is in his hands.

"Let the people know the truth and the country is safe."—Abraham Lincoln.

His Masterpiece



30 Years Ago

Thursday, June 4, 1903

Sterling Metcalfe buys tailoring business in Huntsville, Alabama.

Ernest Scott leaves for Glencoe to take clerkship at store for Langdon-Creasy Company.

Many Carlisle people to attend lay of cornerstone of new court house at Paris Saturday.

John H. Frey purchases Presbyterian church parsonage for $4,000 and will move to property.

Dr. J. R. McIntire returns from Cincinnati, where he purchased surgical instruments for his new office here.

Dr. A. B. Boyd and Dr. Harry Mathers, dentists, dissolve partnership and Dr. Mathers will join Dr. A. B. Boyd.

At a meeting of the City Council Monday night T. B Mathers, J. H. Frey, W. I. Deter and Mayor Kerr-ously were appointed a committee to go to Cincinnati to inspect new fire engine.

Married—Miss Minnie Taylor and Mr. Elmer E. Tevis, both of the county, on May 31st.—Miss Hattie Everman and Mr. Aaron Cassidy, both of the county, on May 31st.—Miss Henrietta Craycraft and Mr. Jonathan Booth, both of the county, on June 3rd.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Berry, of Carlisle, on May 27th, a son.

Adair & Mathers and L. F. Mason have sold mule training track and on farm of Thomas Kennedy.

Married—Miss Lutie F. Myers, of near Sharpsburg, and Mr. George M. Black, of Greenfield, Ind., on May 26th.

Died—One of twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Overbey at their home in the county on May 28th.

Kentucky Normal School here, conducted by T. C. H. Vance, closes Friday and will be moved to Carlisle after operating here successfully for seven years.

Mr. and Mrs. George Secrest and Eddie Secrest suffer serious injuries when horse becomes frightened near rock quarry on Maysville pike and runs away, throwing occupants from buggy.

Judge W. P. Ross, I. H. Piper, T. J. Given and Dr. Thomas A. Berry appointed committee to arrange for meeting and dinner at Kimbrough's House on July 4th to observe seventy-fourth anniversary of the establishment of Adair.

Following students awarded diplomas at commencement exercises of Kentucky Normal school here last week: Minnie Belle Colville, Nannie Shy, Emma Shy, Mollie Campbell Nannie Belle Carroll, Nannie E. Gore and Mollie Braley, and Messrs. James M. Wright, John Burris, James H. Minogue, Andrew Minihan, John T. Bowe and Eldred D. Bell.

From Other Editorial Pages

MR. ROOSEVELT'S EXAMPLE

(Courier-Journal)

The cooperation of employers, who during the campaign attacked Franklin D. Roosevelt on the ground that his physical condition would not allow him to stand the arduous duties of the President have had to eat their words. Never was a campaign more completely exploded than the Chief Executive's. The energy, vigor and forthrightness of Mr. Roosevelt have compelled silence and engaged in the underhanded opposition.

If further proof be needed of the amazing vitality of President Roosevelt, it is afforded by an expert. After a visit to the White House recently, Dr. Royal H. Crockett, who is also Senator from New York, reported that the President is 100 per cent fit. "He is in splendid health and he has got it all over the Cabinet and Secretaries in physical fitness," Crockett declared. Not since Theodore Roosevelt were with Mr. Roosevelt, according to Dr. Copeland, but Mr. Roosevelt knows how to throw off anxiety and does not carry worries and problems to bed with him.

The leadership of President Roosevelt has received confidence to the Nation and given hope to the world. His example might well be followed by his fellow countrymen. The timer call for work and renewed energy The task of restoration requires the cooperation of all. Worry is a constant deterrent to effort. Brooding over troubles multiply troubles. Men of discipline, the kind that can throw off the cares of the day, the kind that Mr. Roosevelt practices, openup the way to the full, sane life of all the people.

THE KEYSTONE IN THE ARCH

(A. A. Bowmar in the Woodford Sun)

The most important of President Roosevelt's many good qualities is his nerve. He can only be deflected from his course by additional facts. Prophecies of disaster do not bother him, and you might as well try to shake the Washington monument. A friend of mine calls her husband "a smiling mule," and those who have tried to push the president ever would appreciate that simile. I imagine.

Heavy responsibilities have badly frightened many men who never were scared by the thunder of cannon, but Mr. Roosevelt simply eats them up and calls for more. And the congressmen, many of whom have spent their political lives as "buck passers," gape and hand them to him.

Courage is the key quality which makes all other good qualities effective, and without them they are paralyzed. This is true of things spiritual, as well as of things material. If the followers of Jesus had not received from Him the spirit to be good to dare. His gospel would have ended at Jerusalem, where they began to proclaim it. Without courage you cannot be very good, and without goodness you cannot be very wicked—just a poor, degenerate nonentity.

But the only unshakable and unbreakable courage comes from a firm belief in God and the principle of right. There is a point at which merely physical bravery can be built on, in either men or animals. But spiritual courage is the result of God has a source which makes it independent even of the will of its possessor.

THE NEW STATES' RIGHTS

(Courier-Journal)

F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, breaks out in an announcement that any act to tempt to increase Federal revenue by repealing the Eighteenth Amendment would be "the most colossal loan-shark transaction in American history." and Bishop Cannon comes forward with a declaration that an executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ has adopted a resolution deploring the statement of President Roosevelt emphasizing that the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment would yield enough revenue to eliminate the temporary emergency taxes, declaring:

We submit that the question of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment has been formally submitted to the States for their action and should be determined by the States entirely, apart from any appeal by the Administration for support of its policy on prohibition or taxation.

Here, surely, is a striking new-born zeal for States' rights, viewed by people who are attempting to move heaven and earth to empower thirty-two States to deny thirty-five States the right to regulate their own liquor business.

Willie: "Paw, does bigamy mean than a man has one wife too many?" Paw: "Not necessarily, my son. A man can have one wife 'too many' and still not be a bigamist."

GOOD ADVICE

(A. A. Bowmar in the Woodford Sun)

Many years ago a woman, a dear friend of mine, was in great trouble, of a kind which she could neither get away from nor accept with resignation—one of those cases where it seems impossible either to advance, retreat or stand still. I did not advise her to seek "thrills" as a means of distraction, but said something like this: Why not get out the full savor of every little thing in your life which can be pleasant, from eating your breakfast in tife morning, down to the time you go to bed at night. Let a meeting with a friend for a few minutes, or some interesting thing which you hear or read, be like a pleasant adventure. If you are going out in the evening, dress that feet be a bright background for your day. Keep an entertaining book always in anticipation. Try to taste the simple things in life. If you had been unable to eat normally for a long period, how wonderful the ability to eat a good meal would appear. If you had been blind, how you would enjoy the sight of flowers. If actually reading a book with your own eyes or seeing the face of those you love."

Long afterward my friend thanked me for that one that my advice had been of great benefit to her.

EXPLORERS' REWARD

There is a satisfaction to be gained from exploring a new road that is not to be found in traveling a familiar path. Each new turn may bring some unexpected delight—a bright red blossoms of the buckeye by the side of the road or a glimpse of distant hills shrouded in purple haze. We discovered Estes Gap one afternoon or so ago, one that gave promise, even at the start, of the delights with which it has kept us. Not hesitation, we left the gravel road to Paris and took the road to Hector, the Ford, being well-disciplined in such matters, and not objecting to the bumps and ruts; nor to wading through an occasional stream of water. Then we crossed the banks (Hector has been somewhat of an adventurer himself during the past few of forty thousand miles. We have never fully forgotten the way to Hector, and every time we thought, gazing down into the valley from the hills, that we would not go back—only to return and find that he had decided to make his home there—acre of some trees who lived farther down the road. Conversation was desultory. Adventure—have always remained a deep secret between Hector and a regular man (in one of the local garbers).

But Hector as I think I have mentioned, was in a more dolce mood on this particular day. There-fore, we rode along pleasantly, if a bit jerkily, and noted with satisfaction and appreciation that dogwood was bright with great clumps of white blooms and black-eyed Susans. (We eyed Susans in May! They certainly must have been a bit mixed as to season—for they usually bloom in the late summer and fall. A cool and gray April had kept them from ever hanging limb. A series of rattling western bridges came next. Just over the last one, our little road ended abruptly. Hector muttered to a stop and we sat quite still for a time—the deep silence of these woods shattered only by a fragmentary bird song, or by the gentle trickling of the water. The mountain laurels were in full bloom—overhanging the stream and dotting the hillsides. Every bush of these waxlike flowers shading from deep rose to white, each blossom having the pin-point dots of red which suggest one of its names—"Calico bush." The rhododend-ron was in following the unfamiliar way, to the mountain laurel. Our reward—C. C. in Christian Science Monitor.

THE POET'S FAME

Many the songs of power the poet wrought
To shake the hearts of mich Yea, he had caught
The cadence and murmuring sound
That comes at midnight from the darkened ground
When the earth sleeps; for this he framed a word
Of human speech, and hearts were stirred
That listened. And for him the world
Fell with a sound of music, and the blue
Of the deep, starry sky he had the poet's eyes;
By him there was no ocean unexplored
Nor any savage coast that had not roared
Its music in his ears.

He loved the town—
Not him he loved the ever-deepening brown
Of summer twilights on the encanted hills;
And long would listen to the starts and thrills
Of birds that sang and rustled in the trees.
Or watch the footsteps of the wandering breeze
And the quick, winged shadows flashing by
Or birds that slowly wheeled across the unclouded sky . . .
—Richard Watson Gilder. Poema. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

SPEAKING OF ADVS—

(Pallfinder)

Here is one which a Pallfinder reader in Hollywood discovered while browsing in a public library (yes they have public libraries in Hollywood and many of the motion picture stars are great readers—many of them take the periodicals). In John O' London's "If Is Good English." our Hollywood reader Gilroy's ad and the author's explanation that it is not the creation of a humorist, but was written in all sincerity by a fireman of the English Grammar. "We will paste the ad and let the reader be the judge of whether or not it is funny." It follows:

"Roker Giles, surgin, parish, clark, and skulemaster, graver and bundertaker, respectably informs ladys and gentlemen that he dose neet without watering a mimit, applies laches every hour, blisters on the lowest tarms, and visirks for a penny a yeart. He sells Godfather's kordials, kuts korns, shoes doctors hooses & clips donkies wance a month, and undertakes to lube after every bodys pays the eart.

"Joesharps, pewny whissels, brass kandelkks, tryin pans, and other moonikal hinstruments, hat grately improved by Roker Agers. Young ladys and gentleman larns their grammar, and inglish in the quarliest manner. Hinsane ingines can lern off their morals and spellin. Also marmsinging tayching the base viol and all other sorts of fancy work, squadrils, pokers & wakes, all country dances sort at home and abroad at perfakshun. Perfumin and snuff in all its branchis.

"Lernin, rithmetic, writin, and hall its branchis. Hall backs, grammers, pattins, bukkits, grunden stones and other utilities. Rent or hire hall or any part thereof. Lodgins for single gentlemen. Hall sorts of matches and other pikkles, such as hepson salts. lickrish, peppermint drops, and sarsapariller.

"Old rags bort and sold—here and there and everywhere. Cumferts left by Roker Giles' stinding burdes, keeped sich as howles, donkies yowles, and hall sorts of sweetikks. Jimnastics and other clyneses tricks."

THE STONER BRIDGE

(Lexington Herald)

The new concrete bridge which is being built over Stoner Creek at the southeast end of Main street in Paris, Kentucky is to be made a memorial to the noted pioneer for whom the creek was named.

George Herbert Mosier was an intimate friend of Daniel Boone and was associated with him in many expeditions into Kentucky. He helped in cutting the road to Boonesboro and in building and defending—the fort and took part in the battle of Kings Mountain and was wounded in the Battle of Blue Licks.

He was also with George Rogers Clark at Vincennes.

Few men lived through so much of the colorful history of Kentucky' pioneering days. This name for Stoner Creek something, because it will be naturally associated with the bridge and it will keep alive the memory of a distinguished Kentuckian whose deeds are an inspiration to the Kentuckians of today.

Mail in Germany is so strictly that they installed a censorship system in the underground tubes to prevent overheating.

TRAVEL'S 2¢ A MILE

All conveniences, no delays, safety, comfort of service, rest, relax, and save money.

Transportation

2¢ A MILE

traveled, on L.&N.R.R. in coaches also for round trips in parlor and sleeping cars—and no surcharge.

3¢ A MILE

for one way trip in parlor and sleeping cars—and no surcharge.

See any passenger representative of

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

A. T. Carter, Frankfort insurance agent, was arrested Monday on a charge of defaming a woman.

The Cincinnati Reds will play an exhibition game with the Maysville Independents team on June 10.

The berry crop of Graves county, strawberries, raspberries and dewberries, is valued at $70,000 this year.

James Proctor, 18, of Danville, was killed instantly at Stewart Sunday when he stepped in front of a train.

Joe Jaglo, student at Barbourville Institute, was drowned Saturday while swimming in Cumberland river.

There are approximately 150 applicants for appointment as rural carrier at Elizabethtown to fill a vacancy.

The 150th anniversary of the founding of Presbyterianism in Kentucky will be celebrated throughout the state in October.

Tom Rose, 44, was shot in the right shoulder and side by his brother, Nathan Rose, near Jinks, Estill county, Friday.

The 140th anniversary of the establishment of the Great Crossings Baptist church in Scott county was observed Sunday.

Ten thousand small mouth bass have been liberated in Herrington lake near Paris by the State Fish and Game Commission.

William King, 19, attendant at a Lexington filling station, was robbed by two negro men and robbed of $60 Sunday night.

Mrs. Marie Brauer, 44, of Park Hills Covington, was killed instantly by beer cases thrown from a truck as it crashed into a pole.

Henry A. Caywood, North Middleton, prominent Mason county farmer, has been appointed Kentucky representative for Swift & Company.

Suffering with tuberculosis for more than a year, Carl Beasley, 46, ended his life by drinking poison in a cemetery at Mayfield Monday.

William Chamberlain, 20, was shot in the abdomen and seriously wounded by Lane Witt, 70, on the latter's farm in Madison county Saturday.

It is estimated that nearly carloads of strawberries have rotted in the field in Western Kentucky this year because of a surplus of berries.

The decomposed body of a white man, about 60 years old, was found in the Ohio river near Brandenburg. The man had been dead about two months.

Judge Andrew J. Kirk, 69, widely known attorney, former Congressman from the old Tenth district and former circuit judge, died at his home in Paintsville Thursday.

Returning home Saturday after an absence of three days, W. W. Stevens found his home in Winchester had been entered and silverware and jewelry valued at $300 stolen.

Chester O. Ashley, 24, of Louisville, was arrested Friday on a charge of firing six times at his estranged wife, their two children and her parents. Mrs. Ashley was not injured.

Jeff Chinn, 80, stabbed himself over the heart with a pocket knife while standing in the back of the house at Winchester Saturday afternoon and is in a serious condition.

David C. Parrish, prominent Bourbon county farmer and thoroughbred horseman, died at his home on the Paris and Winchester road Saturday night following several weeks illness.

Employment of a highway director for the state highway department may be considered by the State Highway Commission at its next meeting, it was learned at Frankfort Friday.

Newton D. Bright, former Kentucky commissioner of Agriculture, is being considered for the position of tobacco production administrator under the provisions of the new farm relief act.

Caleb Hamilton, 27, who had been in jail at Pineville for two weeks on a charge of shooting and wounding Jake Napier, coal dealer, cut his throat with a knife and died a few hours later.

Deputy Sheriff Morgan Pelfry, 40, and Dan Cundiff, 45, were slain, and Jerry Turner, 40, was wounded in a gun battle at religious services at a cemetery at War Creek, Breathitt county, Sunday.

Lee Johnson, 19, and his cousin, Nelson Johnson 21 both of Mt. Vernon, were arrested at Dayton, Ohio Monday and held for Rockcastle county authorities on charges of stealing two mules.

Miss Margaret Viatteau, 20, was killed, her brother and sister, William, 17, and Virginia, 19, and Ada West, 17, were injured at Somerset when the automobile in which they were riding turned over.

Eighteen Kentuckians, ten of them from the United States Naval Academy and eight from the United States Military Academy, will be graduated with the June classes at the two institutions, it was announced at Saturday.

Charles M. Brown, 66, Mr. Sterling business man, was found dead in his home Friday afternoon by members of his family who had been away from home for several days. He is believed to have been dead two or three days.

George H. Turnipseed, assistant county school superintendent of Mason county, suffered a badly mashed right arm Saturday afternoon when a blowout of his automobile caused it to go over an embankment near Orangeburg.

Archie V. Bevezet, former county clerk of Livingston county, was given a sentence of two years in prison by a jury at Whitesburg on a charge of embezzlement. The jury also fixed a sentence of two years in the State Auditor's reports, $15,507,990.44.

Expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 20, 1931, as given in the same reports, $14,156,078.88.

Increase, 49.3 per cent.

Total department expenditures in 1921, $2,910,099.36; road department expenditures in 1931, $19,149,324.75.

Expenditures as shown by the State Auditor's report for the biennium ending June 30, 1921, as given