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THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1933

"The Roosevelts Think Of Everything."

The Elizabethtown News quotes the findings of a study of unemployment among women in this country, as published in the Red Book, in which article it is estimated that there are 150,000 unemployed women in America, "not only without employment, but without homes."

"Either miserably accepting the handouts of organized charity, or with equal misery, beginning now to draw on their unemployed brothers in a reluctantly existence of hitch-hiking from one town to another, hunting always for some mythical place where things won't be so bad."

Ninety per cent of these women, the report states, are native-born and a good proportion of them are in the edcuated class.

All too frequently women and girls are overlooked, not only in unemployment relief, but by those agencies that underwrite outlaws and "fresh-air camps" for boys. There is no good reason for this. It is, one surmises, a survival of the outworn tradition that "woman's place is in the home" or it is born of a stupid thoughtlessness, which fails to take into consideration that young girls enjoy eating, camps and swimming and all wholesome outdoor sports as much as their brothers.

A reflection of the universal attitude is the honest confession of another representative Kentucky newspaper, the Union County Advocate, which says: "Personally we hadn't given the unemployment women much thought." The same editorial, however, rejoices that Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt has given the matter thought, and that Roosevelt-will-like, she has transformed thought into action. To quote the Advocate:

> Establishment at Bear mountain, New York, of the first woman's camp for unemployed, made possible through federal funds, was announced several days ago jointly by Secretary of Labor Perkins and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the president. The camp is expected to test the problem whether camps like similar to the reforestation system for men is suitable for jobless women.
>
> It seems that the Roosevelts think of everything. Personally, we hadn't given the unemployed women much thought, but are no reason why the women shouldn't have the same opportunities as the men to earn a living.

The "Coon" Not Up That Tree.

"The relief fron, the lifting of the State tax on real estate would not be sufficient to perceptibly lighten the load," says the Richmond Register, in discussing the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federal's program. "The larger portion of the tax burden on real estate is that levied by local units."

Overburdened taxpayers, with few exceptions, think of State taxes as being the most oppressive, as constituting the major portion, of their burden, but a comparison with the county, city and city school tax bills will prove to the owner of taxable real estate where his money actually goes.

This does not mean that counties and cities and school boards are necessarily extravagant, or that they waste money. Here in our county, for instance, The Mercury believes that these three units are economically administered, that the service paid for by the taxpayer is given him in full and honest measure. There is waste, extravagance and graft, no doubt, in many city and county administrationsbill and certainly there is lack of economy in the existence of 120 counties in Kentucky, many of which might be consolidated with resultant savings to taxpayers. Such an eventuality, however, in our opinion, is a fond dream and in all likelihood children yet unborn will be taught that there are 120 counties in Kentucky.

But we all should remember that 20 cents, the State tax on real estate with the present shrinkage in assessed valuations, constitutes a relatively small part of the tax-payers' bill. In seeking tax reform it is easy, it seems, to bark up the tree in which the coon is not.

A Correction Gladly Made.

In our issue of June 8, there appeared the following article, clipped from the Union County Advocate:

> "In the Associated Industries press release Senator L. C. Littrell, of Owenton, is quoted as saying that 69 per cent of the revenue derived from the State tax on real estate goes for the maintenance of schools. In a recent address in Morganfield James H. Richmond, Superintendent of Public Instruction, quoted figures showing that the percentage was less than forty, and the Superintendent should know what he is talking about."

Our attention has been called to the fact that publication of this article does Senator Littrell an injustice and misrepresents Superintendent Richmond. The Mercury is sure that no intentional injustice was intended in the publication of the above article either by the Advocate or The Mercury and we are glad to make the following statement of fact:

> The State school fund gets 69 per cent of taxes collected on real estate; 69 per cent of taxes collected on bank deposits are building and loan associations; 69 per cent of taxes on intangibles and 69 per cent of franchise taxes.
>
> In the speech delivered by Superintendent James H. Richmond and quoted above, he made the following statement:
>
> "In 1907 approximately 42 per cent of total receipts into the State treasury went to the support of elementary and secondary schools. By 1916 the percentage had dropped to 36 per cent and in 1931, only approximately 17 per cent of State receipts were spent on public elementary and secondary schools. It should be pointed out, however, that according to the report of the Subcommittee on School Costs, approximately 19.2 per cent of total State expenditures were devoted to the public elementary and secondary schools. The apparent difference between the two figures for 1931-32 may be explained, because the first one represents the percentage of gross receipts into the State treasury, while the latter figure represents the percentage of tax receipts spent on public elementary and secondary education."

The Mercury is glad to make the above statement in fairness to Senator Littrell and to Mr. Richmond, neither of whom we would intentionally misquote or injure.

The Passing Of A Stalwart Figure.

In the passing of General Henry Lawrence, editor of the Cadiz Record, rural journalism in Kentucky loses one of its most stalwart figures and the Commonwealth one of its most able citizens.

It was the privilege of this writer to work with General Lawrence at Democratic Campaign Headquarters two years ago and we were impressed by his graciousness, his intelligence and by the high sense of honor that guided his every act. If ever the designation, "a gentleman and a scholar" was aptly applied, it was to Henry Lawrence of Cadiz. He was a man of strong convictions, the wielder of a trenchant pen, yet possessed of a sense of fairness that added force to his writings and made the Record one of the outstanding country newspapers of the State.

Signally honored by the Democratic Party, in the councils of which he ranked high, his country newspaper was ever his pride and those who toil in country print shops will treasure his memory as Lawrence of the Cadiz Record. God rest the soul of this valiant gentleman.

Laying The Golden Ghost.

The Stanford Interest Journal, commenting upon the fact that the government's billion dollar loan to finance some of its reconstruction work has been oversubscribed about five times, "and that so far as was noticeable, the subscription was not affected in the least by the absence of any promise to "pay in gold," or words to that effect, pretty effectively the golden ghost that has been used to frighten people into voting the Republican ticket since McKinley's election in 1896."

It would appear that the zeal which marked the crusading of those who followed Bryan into what was termed "financial heresy" may have been justified after all, may have been foresight rather than fanaticism. Circumstances, of course, made necessary a move, the slightest suggestion of which has always sent shivers down the financial spine of the Nation. We were forced off the gold standard, with some misgivings no doubt, but amazingly we have continued to live and move and have our being, not only without gold but without dollars—if we have any—are just as highly honored and as covetously desired as ever.

The old Golden Ghost, she ain't what she used to be many years ago.

We Should Like To See It Tried.

"Place the two metals on a parity in gold on equal terms at the mint at the proper ratio of quantity and the world will have solved its money question, and we will have enough of the two metals to meet the demands of business," says the Elizabethtown News.

That is something we should like to see tried. Perhaps the two metals, given the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would engender no more strife in financial circles than our recent departure from the gold standard. Perhaps—and we are mightily inclined to believe it of late—coinage of silver at the old ratio would be a return to international bi-metallism would solve the world's money question, would temporarily restore the world to sanity and we heard some of the more enthusiastic proponents of bimetallism protest.

Hasten the day when it is tried out! It couldn't ruin us; it might prove a white magic to lay the ghost of all our ills financial.

A New Fashion In Speech Making.

The inauguration of Franklin D. Roosevelt marks, we think nearly everyone now feels, a new epoch in national government, a new style, if we may so call it, in Presidents. And not the least delightful feature of the new Deal is the change from the pedantic periods and platitudes that marked the public utterances of his predecessors.

Mr. Roosevelt has the gift of clarity in his speeches, all of which, since March 4, have been marked by a delightful brevity that is the very opposite of wind and stubble. His radio address explaining the financial situation during the banking crisis was a gem. His recent address to the graduating class at Annapolis was less than a thousand words, yet it contained more thought-provoking wisdom, more common sense and more inspiration, we venture to say, than more verbose speakers get within the limits of five thousand words.

Perhaps Mr. Roosevelt will start a new fashion in public speaking, to the delight of the general public during hotly contested political campaigns. We say to the public of the long-suffering fraternity of newspaper men: Here's hoping.

Poor Old Moon!

The poor old moon. The swashbuckling men now tell us that there is no proof that the moon exerts any control over the weather at all. Does bright moonlight cause frost? Not at all. Frosts come on dark moonlight nights. Horns on the moon do not indicate windy weather, they say; the windy weather is cleared away by the sun and dust, so that we see the horns more clearly. Only the ring around the moon does forecast a storm, for the halo is caused by the refraction of light on tiny ice particles away up in the atmosphere. These particles are formed by cold air coming into contact with warm air, a condition favorable to storms.

But the scientists will never convince the old fashioned gardener that the "dark of the moon" is not the time favorable or unfavorable to the planting of various seeds, the flamjlaintion of sundry plants, or some of his fashioned lads of some forty years or more that it is not "bad luck" to glimpse the new moon for the first time "through kivah," nor some people that we know think that sleeping with the glory of chaste Diana full in one's face will not breed moon-madness.

And speaking of madness and the moon, there are the lovers, to whom her pale glories are like altar candles for their amorous rites. And yet, poor old moon! even the poets slanders her dreadfully:

> "The sun set, and up rose the yellow moon:
> The devil's in the moon for mischief, they
> Who call'd her chaste, methinks began too soon
> Their nomenclature; there is not a day,
> The longest, not the twenty-first of June,
> Sees half the business in a wicked way
> On which three single hours of moonshine smile—
> And then she looks so modest all the while."

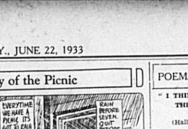
This from Lord Byron, a votary of the soft madness of the "sweet arbitress of the skies" is supposed to cause And here's Kate Smith dragging her "over the mountain" nightly and the Eighteenth Amendment connecting her name with a product unknown to potash and low to substability. Poor old moon! And yet she shines sweetly on.

President Roosevelt will go down in history as the plain talker with a punch in his words.

STARS IN DARKNESS

> Darkness makes us aware of the stars,
> And so when dark hours arise,
> They may hold a bright and lovely thing.
> We might never have known otherwise.
> —Peter A. Lea in The Country Gentleman.

The Day of the Picnic



Thirty Years Ago

Thursday, June 23, 1903

Mrs. Walter Pope opens boarding house on Maple street.

H. C. Metcalfe purchases grocery store of S. L. Harney on Fast Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Keller, A. T. Gardner, H. N. Rankin and Dr. Henry Hutchings spending several days at Berea.

At meeting of graded school board Monday night, tax rate was fixed at same rate as last year, 50 cents on each $100.

Wheat harvesting starts in this county and farmers report the crop about 75 per cent normal. Dealers offering 70 cents per bushel

Married—Miss Minnie Asbury and Mr. James C. Ogden, both of the county, at the Bald Hill church on the 23rd.—Miss Alice Jones and Mr. Ben Hall, both of Bath county, in Carlisle on the 18th.

Died—Mr. O. W. Rookendopfer, 73, at his home near Sand Hill, on the 19th.—Four-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Hamm at their home in Hutchison on the 20th.—Infant of Mr. and Mrs. Bud Little-john at their home on Cane Run on the 18th.

Dr. Cook and Miss Bettie D. Cook drove into the city Saturday afternoon in his automobile, which attracted considerable attention. They have not announced an outfit, but the Doctor can't say so much for his auto nevertheless. At dispensary it has been used for running, over a negro child and crippling it for life, and later for scaring a horse belonging to William Carpenter, near Millersburg, till it reared up and fell breaking its tail."

53 YEARS AGO

Thursday, June 24, 1880

Married—Miss Maggie D. Thomasburg and Mr. Samuel D. Pinch, both of the county,on June 17th.

Absolom Bears suffers deep cut on his leg while cutting wheat with a reaper on his farm near Concord.

P. H. Adair leases suburban residence of Thomas A. Johnston and he and bride will go to housekeeping at once.

Graded school board preparing to rent a building in which to hold public school if voters approve a tax for purpose.

James A. Chappell, M. V. Bostain, T. A. Johnson and Silas Campbell are Cincinnati to attend Democratic National Convention.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Potts, of the county, on June 22, a daughter.—To Mr. and Mrs. James Dinsmore, of Carlisle, on June 23, a son.

Law firm of Ross & Kennedy is dissolved and Hannon Kennedy former partnership with Thomas Ross.

At town election Saturday, following officials were elected: C. W. Mungey, Mayor; John Myers, A. G. Rogers, T. P. Thomas, John Ross, R. M. Parks, William Kennedy and Ambrose Fisher, councilmen.

POEMS THAT WE LIKE

"I THINK I KNOW NO FINER THINGS THAN DOGS"

(Hallie Carrington Brent)

> Though prejudice perhaps my mind befogs,
> I think I know no finer things than dogs.
> The young ones, they of gay and bounding heart,
> Who live as their games to take a part,
> With with mock tragedy their antics clouk
> And, from their wild eyes' tail, admit the joke;
> The old ones, with their wistful, fading eyes,
> They who desire no further paradise
> Than the warm comfort of our smile and hand,
> Who tune their moods to ours and understand
> Each word and gesture; they who lie and wait
> To welcome us—with no rebuke if late.
> Sublime the love they bear; but ask to live
> Close to our feet, unrecompensed to give;
> Beside which many men seem very logs—
> I think I know no finer things than dogs.

A DRY'S A WET

(Louisville Times)

> Several days ago. The Times said that drys should not, in the circumstances now existing, exert themselves greatly about repeal, because a majority of States preventing repeal would not bring about enforcement and prohibition's chance, ultimately, would be better as a result of repeal than as a result of minority rule prevailing it.
>
> According to The Knoxville News-Sentinel, Professor Hawkins, editor of The Post-Athenian, of Athens, Texas, who is president of the Texas Prohibition Association, is a dry. But he is for repeal because it would be a step nearer, he prefereable to nullification.
>
> If, after repeal, the evils of the legalized liquor traffic are as great as they were when they made prohibition possible, prohibition will again have its turning probably.
>
> Just now, seemingly, the wets have almost everything their own way. The "evils of drink" are no longer widely discussed, seriously, as evils, and the evils of the liquor traffic in politics, when mentioned cause shoulder-shrugging.
>
> There hasn't been a murder on record for 20 years despite a present population of 18,000.

A BREAKFAST OF COLOR

This morning at the breakfast table my attention was attracted to some beautiful flame-colored liquid with their thick green leaves. These formed the center decoration. I then began to note the many other colors which decorated the table, and was truly amazed to find what a wealth of color is daily overlooked in the hurry of life. There were pale golden oranges and yellow bananas in a white bowl. There were pale yellow grapefruit standing each in its own tall-stemmed glass. There was yellow butter and golden marmalade, the latter in a bright blue Japanese pot of basketwork pattern, the lid of which was ornamented with a design of colored fruits in dark blue, mauve, red, yellow and yellow-green. The milk jug had bright blue and red flowers painted on its side.—The breakfast service was of a bluebell blue pattern. Golden-brown toast was in the rack. And the sun, shining through the window, brought all these colors vividly alive.

WHAT HAPPENS TO WHEAT CROP

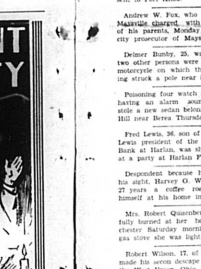
Three things happen to the annual wheat crop of the United States. From 600,000,000 to 700,000,000 bushels go into domestic consumption. Since 1923 this consumption has increased less rapidly than the population. The two other channels into which the supply goes are seed and carry-over. As the exports decline, the carry-over mounts. Records of the Bureau of Markets Department of Agriculture show that in the year ended June 30, 1922, we exported 200,000,000 bushels and had a carry-over of less than 100,000,000 bushels. In the year ended June 30, 1932, we exported 112,000,000 bushels and had a carry-over of 222,000,000 bushels. Add the times the normal.

It might be supposed that these declining exports and mounting carry-overs implied a slump in world wheat consumption. It is a matter of fact, the world consumption of wheat has increased steadily in the last decade. In the 1930-31 season the total apparent consumption of wheat outside Russia and China was 3,630,000,000 bushels, as compared with, only 3,000,000,000 bushels in 1921-22. World wheat consumption in the depression year 1930-31 exceeded that of the preceding year and about equaled that of the highly prosperous season 1928-29. It was not falling consumption that brought about our mounting surplus. It was rising production here and abroad.

Income from farm taxation in the United States as a whole is exceeded only by that from cattle, cotton, hogs and milk.

THE STUDENT FRATERNITY MURDER

By Milton Propper



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It is startling, mysterious, baffling. That describes the new story we are to print serially. A story with a fascination for every class of reader. A story, every installment of which you will enjoy. Do not miss the opening chapter when it appears in these columns.

The opening chapters of this murder mystery will appear in an early issue of The Mercury.

From Other Editorial Pages

A PLAN WITH DEFECTS

(The Richmond Daily Register)

> A detailed legislative program recommended by the Kentucky Farm Bureau Federation provides another example of how difficult it is to draft a plan on which there can be agreement, a plan that is so sound in all particulars as to deserve approval of all Kentuckians who earnestly desire the most helpful solution of Kentucky's problems.
>
> A state income tax is proposed. The income tax is a source of undoubtedly revenue when people are making incomes. During conditions such as have prevailed in the last three years in which incomes have dwindled or vanished the income tax has been found a very insecure source of revenue. The sales tax is another dated revenue from this type of tax with which to meet governmental expenses have found themselves in a bad fix because of the sharp reduction in consumption that is the result of tax.
>
> The income tax is urged as a method of relieving real estate of its terrific burden. Truth of the matter is the state real estate tax of 20 cents is a very small part of the taxpayers' bill. Assessed values have decreased in the last two years, lowering the total tax bill on this type property.
>
> The relief from the lifting of the state tax would not be sufficient to perceptibly lighten the load. The larger portion of the tax burden on real estate is that levied by local units. It would be unrelieved by a state income tax. While there is much to be said in favor of a state income tax, its disadvantages are numerous.
>
> Many good things are proposed in the Farm Bureau plan of legislation. But its proposal that state road money be distributed to the counties on basis of road mileage is in conflict with the proposed economies advocated by consolidating counties in order to cut local expenses.
>
> To divide state road money among the counties, set up 120 county road departments which in themselves would surely be incompetently administered, would inevitably lead to waste. The present state highway commission built more miles of road and for less money last year than has ever been constructed in the state within the same length of time. To alter that plan under which the road system of the state is being rapidly built would be folly. If it were to be changed the most injudicious plan that could be conceived would be to divide the money among the counties and there permit its expenditure.
>
> Some counties would spend the money wisely. The majority could not. Most of the first allotment of money to the counties would be spent for machinery and road equipment. The present investment in this type of public property would be multiplied over 120. Much money would be tied up in machinery instead of ever getting on the road.
>
> It would be impossible to equitably apportion the money among the counties by legislative enactment. It is proposed in the Farm Bureau program that it be distributed on basis of uncompleted road mileage. That would have results. There are portions of western Kentucky where the terrain is level in which roads can be built for half that which is required in eastern Kentucky where similar roads in mountain ledges are necessary. Maintenance is there more costly due to slides.
>
> There is much in the outlined plan that is good. The elimination of the road funds upon which special emphasis is placed, would prevent the wastefulness of money and inferior road construction.
>
> There were $1,000 murders in our civilized country in 1932.

CANDIDATES CRUELLY SLIGHTED

> The people of Calloway County were extremely slighting and inconsiderate of our candidates Saturday and Saturday night. Fourth Monday there were to be a lot of candidates present and had to work on one another and freely swapped cards in the Court House yard and corridors. Monday night, the candidates were here and there all night, all dressed up in their Sunday garments and met them on the streets and in the saloons and showed up to hear the pleas.
>
> Of course, most of the voting population were concerned about getting out in already late crop and didn't have time to concern themselves with Saturday, fourth Saturday or whatever they have-you. We suggested to one candidate that we thought it would be mighty fine if the candidates got out and helped the folks get out their tobacco but he said "would get only one family's vote and make all the rest of the folks mad and a candidate had to be mighty keerful about where he went in helping with the crops. So there you are. When crops are lagging candidates must wait.—Murray Ledger and Times.

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

The new Masonic temple at Ashland was dedicated Saturday afternoon.

P. J. Murphy, 70, prominent Maysville grocery, dropped dead at his home Thursday.

Walter Grubbs, 60, was gored to death by a bull on his farm in Boone county Thursday.

144 indictments were returned by the Pike county grand jury, which adjourned Saturday.

J. Elliott Riddell was appointed by President Roosevelt to be collector of customs at Louisville.

Fire destroyed the home of Bert Jones at Chaumont, Fleming county with $3,500 damage Saturday.

Robert Spencer, 22, of Brentsville county, fell from a train near Winchester Sunday and was killed.

James Thornsbury, 69, who was in Harrison county on the march to the set, died at his home in Pike county.

A shortage of $2,522.60 was found by auditors in the accounts of T. M. Rayburn, city tax collector of Richmond.

A firm at Barbourville has received an order for 100,000 hickory scorers for walking canes for the world's fair at Chicago.

Lewis B. Furnish, 57, former Sheriff of Harrison county, died at his home at Renaker Saturday after a months illness.

Mrs. Vera Mounts was placed in jail at Pikeville Sunday on a charge of shooting to death George Crouch of Majestic.

Five of eighteen orginal Stribling's Restaurant stockholders thanked Hadley Company in Louisville Friday with $40,000 loss.

Mrs. Ernie Anderson was acquitted by a jury in the Pike circuit court on a charge of slaying her husband 18 months ago.

The sale of the Gulf Refining Company at Ashland was held up Saturday night. The safe contained nothing of value.

There will be no base or first year training at Citizens Military Training Camps this year. No boys will be sent to Fort Knox.

Andrew W. Fox, who is in jail at Majestic charged with the murder of his parents, Monday resigned as city prosecutor of Maysville.

Delmer Busby, 25, was killed and two other persons were hurt when a motorcycle on which they were riding struck a pole near Sturgis.

Poisoning four watch dogs to avoid having an alarm sounded, thieves stole a pure setter belonging to H. H. Hill near Berea Thursday night.

Fred Lewis, 36, son of Judge W. W. Lewis president of the First State Bank at Harlan, was shot and killed at a party at Harlan Friday night.

Despondent because he was losing his sight, Harvey O. Wells, 60, of 27 years a coffee roaster, hanged himself at his home in Louisville.

Mrs. Robert Quarenberry was painfully burned at her home in Winchester Saturday morning when a gas stove she was lighting exploded.

Robert Wilson, 17, of Lewis county made his secon decapa Monday from the Wes Union, Ohio, jail where he is being held on a charge of murder.

Arthur Newson, former school teacher at Princeton, Caldwell county, was shot and seriously wounded by his 16-year-old stepdaughter Friday.

A million dollars will be spent by the Wiedemann Brewery Corporation of Maryland to enlarge and improve the old Wiedemann brewery at Newport.

Clarence Crawford, 23, of Lexington, arrested at Lexington Saturday on an eight charge of forgery, admitted stealing an automobile in Shelby county.

Twenty-five persons were injured, three seriously, when a truck carrying thirty men, women and children overturned near Cumberland Falls Sunday.

More than 400 members are attending the fifty-sixth annual convention of the Kentucky Pharmaceutical Association at Crab Orchard this week.

A three-year-old boy was burned to death in Boyd county when gasoline being used to clean a bed by his mother exploded and burned their home.

George Pinson, Jr., Pikeville police judge and attorney, has been named postmaster at Pikeville to succeed Mrs. Katherine Langley former Congresswoman.

James R. Dorman, state banking commissioner, George Cox, cashier of the Wilmore Deposit Bank, and G. L. Baugh, assistant cashier, were indicted by the Jessamine county grand jury in connection with the closing of the Wilmore bank.

Thieves broke into the basement of the Paris Baptist church Wednesday night and stole all of the flat silver, amounting to about 12 dozen knives, forks and spoons.

The state highway commission may authorize a toll bridge at Valley View between Jessamine and Madison counties, over an abandoned L. & N. Railroad bridge.

The Cumbs Lumber Company Monday was awarded the contract to build a new dining hall at the Eastern State Hospital at Lexington at a cost of $39,231.

Harlan Turner, charged with the murder of Bill Smith in Rowan county in 1927, was arrested by Rowan county officers at the home of his father last week.

Three of the 18 Deputy United States Marshals in the Eastern Kentucky district will be dropped from the service July 1 because of the government retrenchment program.

The federal radio commission has approved the removal of station WFTW from Hopkinsville to Louisville and the change of its location for the National Broadcasting Company.

George Clouch, 21 years old, was fatally injured at 5 o'clock Sunday morning when the automobile in which he was returning above to his home near Oddville, Harrison county, overturned.

Alon Wilson, 24, was killed instantly and Jeff Murphy and his son were seriously injured when lightning struck a tree under which they had taken shelter on Red Lick in Madison county.

Miss Ellen Bird, 18, of Drill county suffered a fracture of the skull Tuesday when she fell from a car thrown from an automobile driven by an unknown person at Richmond Saturday night.

The federal radio commission has agreed to the issuance of a 90-day license to station WHAS at Louisville on a claim of sharing for broadcasting 18 months ago.

Mrs. Ernie Anderson was acquitted by a jury in the Pike circuit court on a charge of slaying her husband 18 months ago.

Thomas Hudson, Lexington, relief lineman for the Postal Telegraph company, was held up and robbed of his automobile and $32 by two men Saturday night after a hit near Frankfort Saturday.

Walter Mings, 24, Taylor county farmer, was shot and killed from ambush and his cousin, Warman Mings, 19 lying on an adjoining farm, was wounded by the same shot at an ice cream supper at Yuma near his home.

The state board of education Thursday removed Joe N. Ballou and Enos Evans as members of the Madison county board of education on charges of voting for contracts for hauling coal in which their sons were interested.

Henry R. Lawrence, 56, founder, editor and publisher of the Cadiz Record, Democratic National Committeeman from Kentucky, and widely known Democratic political leader, died at a hospital in Nashville Friday night following a long illness.

F. H. Fuller, County Clerk of Fayette county, owes the state $11,757.72 Nat B. Bewell, state inspector and examiner, reported Thursday he found this amount missing when he went over the county records. Saturday. $8,629.45 resulted from a theft of money from the office by Fuller, Bewell said.

The petition of Curt Lewis county be reinstated as Jailer of Caldwell county was granted Thursday by Governor Laffoon, who announced he let Jones 'rot all in his power" to keep him out of jail after Lewis, who was taken from jail and hanged.

Approximately 250 ministers "are attending the annual 10-day public school which began at Kentucky Wesleyan College at Winchester Monday, Ministers from the Kentucky, Louisville and West Virginia conferences are attending.

Hugh McIlvaine Warder, 69, last of Mason county's surviving Confederate veterans, died at his home in Helena Station Thursday. He was a member of Helena Mining for 38 years and for 31 years was station agent for the L. & N. Railroad at that place.

The state five-cent gasoline tax yielded a revenue of $651,054.63 in May, the state tax commission announced Friday. In addition Kentucky motorists paid a federal tax of five cent on 13,033,092 gallons. The state gasoline tax in April of 1932 was a revenue of $607,411.27.

Caldwell county officers are searching for three masked bandits who held up and robbed James Mitchell, age fourteen, of his life's savings Thursday night. The youth was told the robbers took between $7,000 and $8,000 after they had forced Mitchell to open the baking place of the money.

Robert Miracle, 9 year old, of Harlan county, died Friday in a hospital at Jackson from a bullet wound in his abdomen inflicted by two men who attempted to rob his older brothers, E. W. and C. C. Miracle, at their Lynn Grove Grocery store. The family stopped the truck in which the three brothers were riding.

Park Lake In Fleming Is Delightful Resort

Through the kindness of Miss Jimmie Henry, a member of The Mercury staff spent the day Sunday at Park Lake, Fleming county, as guest of Miss Henry and her sisters at their cottage. Miss Henry is owner of one of the thirty attractive and modern summer homes in Park Lake.

Although this writer had heard glowing accounts of the beauty of the lake and surroundings, the delightful place far exceeded expectations. The large artificial lake, the principal attraction, covers more than eight acres of land and is a paradise for fishing, bathing and boating. Towering hills on three sides form an ideal natural basin, with a dam at one end. The surrounding grounds have been unspoiled by efforts at landscaping and retain their natural beauty, with large hickory, oak, maple and other native trees providing ample shade.

The large frame of land embraced in the holdings of the company is surrounded by mountainous peaks covered with trees and foliage and from these hills the beautiful surroundings at any similar resort in the State.

There are two mineral springs on the property, both strongly accredited. A road has been constructed entirely around the lake and the entrance to the park is a roadway over the dam. The four-mile drive over mountain to reach the lake is an interesting part of the trip.

Park Lake is situated twelve miles from Flemingsburg, near the Fleming-Lewis-Bracken line. The property is private, entrance being gained only by permission, of one of the owners. Each owner of a cottage is a stockholder in the corporation and a caretaker is employed at the gate to look after the property. Miss Henry and her sisters have been occupying the summer homes on the property and she and family spend considerable time there during the summer months.

Administration Neutral In State Patronage Row

In Kentucky's patronage embroglio over who shall recommend Federal appointments in the new Ninth Congressional District, Senator Barkley, Virgil Chapman and John Young Brown confer, but Roosevelt administration authorities are seeking a way to avoid the issue.

After calls at the White House and the Postoffice Department, Brown's secretary said he had been informed by First Assistant Postmaster General Joseph Stewart that no one had been reached to the effect that Democratic committeeman Warman Chapman and himself on the various postmasterships and other Federal employments in that district differ, and the Administration intends to refer the matter to the Democratic Senators and to act on their recommendations.

However, when informed of this development, Senator M. M. Logan said he was surprised, as arbitrator Senator Allen W. Barkley declined to comment on the matter. Mr. Brown also refused to be quoted further.

Mr. Brown's secretary learned that it usually allocated to Congressional districts it is understood that the Administration's present intention in regard to Kentucky, where the entire delegation of nine Democrats was elected from the State-at-large because courts finally decided that the Kentucky redistricting act invalid, will be to recognize recommendations of the Democratic committee in the district in which the appointment is to be made and of all districts except the new Ninth and Tenth districts, which have never had a Democratic representative in Congress.

Indications are that recommendations for appointments in the Third District will be left to the two Senators.

Republicans expressed the belief that Chapman and Brown are not committed to back Nat B. Bewell, state inspector and examiner, for questioning "illegal and unfair practices" against the state in a report on the budget appropriation for the department of the auditor of public accounts filed with Gov. Ruby Laffoon. Hundreds of claims have been returned to claimants for correction, and correspondence shows," Mr. Bewell said, "that greater attention has been given to the real work of the department than in the past. This work, no doubt, has had its great degree of unpleasantness, but it has produced results."

Pointing out that in 1931 accountants were paid $800 for making a triennial report of the auditor's office, Mr. Bewell said: "The present auditor is to be praised for his decision this year to have this bookkeeping work done by his own office. This will mean a saving of $800 or more and the work will be quite as authentic, when certified by the auditor as usual."

Salaries have been reduced by Mr. Talbott, secretion of the inspector and examiner, "but additional auditing work has necessitated about two additional employes under the present organization of the work. The total expense of the department this year will be reduced approximately $4,000."

Stating that Mr. Talbott had advised him that he could successfully complete the work under the present conditions with no decrease in efficiency, at a cost not to exceed $45,000, Mr. Bewell said "we believe that he can do it."

In Norway drunkenness is proved scientifically right at the police station. A drop of blood is examined for alcoholic content and if it contains 2.61 per thousand of alcohol the man is intoxicated.

HEAD OF KIWANIS

Chet H. Lindseet of Huntington, Ind., president of Kiwanis International and presided over the organization's twenty-seventh annual convention in Los Angeles.

Record Of Session That Made History

The Seventy-third Congress accomplished a history-making record of legislation, passing every vital bill submitted by the President and starting the Government on new enterprises.

Briefly recapitulated, here is what was done:

Took the American dollar off gold, placed the banking system under emergency Federal control, canceled public and private promises to pay in gold.

Appropriated more than $5,270,000,000, most of it for extraordinary expenditures, to be bend-issue financed, and not included in the regular budget. Empowered the President to reduce normal expenditures nearly $1,000,000,000 to bring the regular budget into something like balance.

Imposed new taxes to yield $220,000,000 a year to fund the extraordinary and income economies. Passed the 1934 all special excises adopted by the previous Congress, except the Federal tax on gasoline and transportation and the electric 3 per cent tax on consumer to producer; limited the capital gains and losses provisions of the revenue act.

Ordered far-reaching revision of the Federal Reserve system, transferring the power of private banks, reducing the representation of member banks on bank credits, insuring deposits restrictedly and strengthening Federal Reserve supervision.

Put issuance of all securities under Federal supervision, inaugurating policy of making seller beware.

Authorized country's largest public construction program, more than three billion dollars' worth to create employment.

Voted possible anti-trust law suspension for new industrial codes and Government-supervised trade agreements to control production, fix prices, wages and employment.

Approved creation of Civilian Conservation Corps, to employ quarter million young men at conservation work on dollar a day basis.

Gave Secretary of Agriculture power to boost farm prices through a wide variety of alternative programmes, combined with most of the farm proposals of the last ten years.

Made available $4,000,000,000 for relief of farmers and home owners hard pressed under big mortgage load.

Authorized reorganization of railroads under Federal direction.

Legalized 4.05 beer.

Approved Government entry in power business by ordering operation of Muscle Shoals project by Federal sale and distribution of current; inaugurating large-scale programme of developing the Tennessee River basin, as a model rural-industrial area.

Auditor J. Dan Talbott Is Praised By Inspector

J. Dan Talbott, state auditor, was commended by Nat B. Bewell, state inspector and examiner, for questioning "illegal and unfair practices" against the state in a report on the budget appropriation for the department of the auditor of public accounts filed with Gov. Ruby Laffoon. Hundreds of claims have been returned to claimants for correction, and correspondence shows," Mr. Bewell said, "that greater attention has been given to the real work of the department than in the past. This work, no doubt, has had its great degree of unpleasantness, but it has produced results."

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Kentucky Insurance Department Commended

Resolutions commending O. B. Senff, Insurance Commissioner, and the State Insurance Department, and recommending an increase in appointments for the State Department to enable it to handle more business and protecting policy-holders were passed by the Kentucky Association of Insurance Agents in annual convention at Louisville.

Other resolutions included the urging of Federal legislation to prevent Federal taxation of the fire insurance business, and strengthening of the laws of the State relative to the licensing of insurance agents.

During the afternoon session, Commissioner Senff discussed the operations of the department, including the requirements, auditing, recording and receiving statements.

There are approximately 500 companies and fraternal benefit societies transacting business in Kentucky, each of which must file a complete annual statement with the Department as of December 31 of each year," Mr. Senff said.

Mr. Senff pointed out that 13 companies had withdrawn from Kentucky since the first of the year with $4,000,000 being admitted. The amount of license taxes and fees collected by the department for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1932 amounted to $1,208,881.32, he said, pointing out that the department's appropriation of $45,000 was only 3.7 per cent of the amount collected. The expense of the department is borne by a special tax on insurance companies and not by the tax-payers, Mr. Senff said.

Farm Act Section Can Aid Borrowers

Authorization for Federal Land Banks to issue up to $2,000,000,000 in bonds, with interest guaranteed by the United States and either exchange the bonds for first mortgages on farms of sell them and use the money to make new loans to farmers, is one of the principal features of the farm mortgage section of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, according to information issued by the Farm Credit Administration which administers this section of the Act.

The Farm Credit Administration began functioning on May 27 as provided for in President Roosevelt's Executive Order issued March 27, 1933. The agencies to be consolidated under the new Administration include the Federal Farm Board; the Federal Farm Loan Bureau which has jurisdiction over the Federal Land Banks, Joint Stock Land Banks and Intermediate Credit Banks; the regional agricultural credit corporations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the Crop Production Loan Division of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The farm mortgage section of the Farm Act makes it possible to lower the interest rates on both old and new loans, and to permit borrowers, generally, to extend payment on the principal of their loans from the Federal Land Banks, and to loan money directly to farmers in districts where there are no National farm loan associations through which applications may be accepted. It also provides for Farm Loan Commissioner's loans to be made direct to farmers from agents of the Farm Loan Commissioner's loans to be made direct to farmers from agents of the Farm Loan Commissioner located in each of the 12 Federal land bank districts.

Applications for extension or loans under the new Act, the Farm Credit Administration says, should be made to the National farm loan association in the district where the applicant's farm is located, or to the Federal Land Bank serving the State. In the absence of a loan association, farmers should get in touch with their Federal Land Bank direct.

The Federal Land Bank for this district is at Louisville, Ky.

PECULIFC COW

(Paltsouth Outlook)

The Outlook's correspondent from Brayville, Campbell county, asks this