THE CARLISLE MERCURY
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GRIMES CATWOOD, NEWS EDITOR
THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1933

We Are Out Of The Valley.

"This" and "that" are exchange of the beginning of President Roosevelt's bank holiday, "is not the end; this is Commencement Day."

That is the way this newspaper feels about it. For months all of us have been trembling on the crumbling edges of a gulf of despair. Today hope is in the air everywhere for us. That we are going to pull out of this depression at last seems to be the attitude of the people. Confidence, necessary to the well-being of men and of nations, is being reborn. The times have given us, at last, a leader.

Listening to the President's short address to the American Legion on Sunday night following his inauguration, hearing his proclamation declaring a bank holiday being read, we could feel all that fine fervor of national unity of purpose and of the will to make individual sacrifice for the common good which swept this country in the days of the World War. It was fine to feel again that fighting spirit of a nation, united and aroused and that we had set face, with assurance of victory, against the common foe of unreasoning fear and panic. It brought to us inspiration at a faith that had languished, though it has never left us, in the unconquerable will of our country to resist successfully the most outrageous fortune. It reconsecrated our belief in the wisdom of the founders of this Nation; it gave to the word "patriotism" a deeper meaning than ever before.

One must indeed be a foolish optimist to envision for the Nation or for the individual flowery beds of ease in the immediate future. The cataclysm which has swept us minus have wrecked a weaker nation. It has not passed over us without its trail of tragedies; it will not pass without hardship and loss and sacrifice. But it will pass. For our fighting spirit is aroused and our national sense of humor, thank Heaven! failed us not.

For the first time in many months, the newspapers is able to voice its sincere belief that the final blow has fallen, the bottom of the sea of depression has been plumbed and today we are coming out of it. For some of us the turning point may have come too late; but to all of us, we think, has come a strengthening of faith and hope which is a very tonic to our national well-being.

Never has a President fulfilled so quickly the high hopes of his followers; never, even in time of war, has the country responded so splendidly to leadership. We are out of the valley; we are on the climb!

The Part Of Patriotism.

Surely no one who heard the President's address on Sunday night will succumb to panic, or give way to the desire to withdraw funds from any sound bank. For the simple, straightforward clarity of his message, the courageous common sense and uncomparable faith of the man must have imparted to all his hearers a supreme confidence in the soundness of our national finances.

It is, as we see it, the part of patriotism in this emergency for each citizen, each depositor in a bank, to do his bit to maintain confidence by his refusal to let greed or fear of loss drive him to attempt foolish withdrawals for the purpose of hoarding. We do not anticipate such acts from the great majority of the people of this Nation and surely not from anyone who listened to the address of the President on Sunday night.

Our local banks are sound. There is not the slightest reason for a depositor in any of our banks to feel that his money is not entirely safe. As representing the Hitled The Mercury believes that Nicholas county people will show the confidence in our banking institutions that each of them deserves.

The People Will Follow Him.

The Mercury is not a hero-worshipper. We are not, we think, swept by any hysteria of that sort in our unbounded admiration for the courage and sound common sense exhibited by Franklin D. Roosevelt during the short time he has held the office of President.

Within the space of a few days he has won the confidence of a Nation, irrespective of political allegiance. He has proved himself to be the possessor of a fearlessness that is unusual, a moral courage that is rare, because it is of the highest type of fortitude. He has shown himself a real man and a real leader.

The Mercury, therefore, in recording its unbounded admiration for the man, believes it expresses the sentiments of millions of Americans in our willingness to entrust to him powers never granted a President before. The people are with Franklin D. Roosevelt, the people will follow him. And their faith in him will be amply justified.

Striking While The Iron Is Hot.

"In the instance of national recovery," says the Christian Science Monitor, "several of America's larger problems have suddenly become malleable. An opportunity is held remis in the economic and social framework—denied to those who have long been pounding away amid the chill of public apathy—has now at his Roosevelt's feet. Especially have the fires of popular feeling—and the President's own resolute striking—prepared the iron of banking reform. Today the situation is in such a state of flux that it should be possible to run the banking system into an entirely new mold."

The Monitor suggests that while the "iron is hot," reform be sought by immediate "striking," and advances the following four major points of a minimum program:

1. All banks to be members of the Federal Reserve System and so subject to federal supervision.

2. Commercial and investment banking to be definitely divorced.

3. Branch banking to be permitted on a regional scale.

4. Some form of insurance of deposits to be established, preferably by the banks themselves.

The Mercury does not pretend to say whether the program would effect the reform intended, but it is easy to agree that banking reform is needed. Last year 1,453 of our 19,929 banks closed. England and Canada with five and ten banks respectively, of which there are many branches, have had no recent failures. Between 1921 and 1931, of banks within the Federal Reserve System, 1,004 closed their doors; of banks outside the System, 6,766 closed. Some 12,000 of the 19,000 banks in our country operate outside the System.

Professing no great knowledge of banking, we have always feared branch banking somehow. Britain and Canada have found it good and perhaps the "chain" idea has made us think of such systems of banking in small communities as too costly impersonal for the best welfare of rural neighborhoods.

We are only sure that reforms are needed; that depositors' money should not be bad; that banks should be divorced from investment affiliates and that now is the time to accomplish this. At no time has the iron been so hot for striking.

"Comp'ny's Comin'."

Within less than a year Carlisle will be situated on a highway of modern construction, over which tourist travel from the north and south will begin to flow ever increasingly as prosperous conditions return. In fact, "comp'ny's comin' to our town, as never before.

Why should not each and every home owner begin to act as does the good housewife when guests are in prospect and furbish up his lawn with flowering shrubs, with trees judiciously chosen, honeysuckle on the walls, roses on trellises? The cost need be little and under the benign care of Dame Nature, the most modest little yard may be made a thing of beauty. The Lorelinda, of Paducah, will bring visitors from miles early, before the leaves appear, and the cascading creamy flowers of the spiraea will bring a loveliness unsurpassable, in May-time. There is the lilac and the deutzia, the japonica and the bush honeysuckle and even the flowery barberry—all taking hold readily in our soil and contributing a scalesg beauty to any lawn.

Buy good stock from a reputable nursery—the cost is small—and tend your planting diligently, and a few years you will be abundantly repaid. And when company comes, they will say of Carlisle: "I remember; there were so many beautiful flowers."

2,500 Squirrels In A Single Day.

Squirrels were plentiful in Nicholas county 115 years ago. The results of a hunt held on May 8, 1818, are one of the reasons that they are not so plentiful today.

The Mercury is indebted to the Librarian of Transylvania College for a copy of the following news item published in the Western Citizen, Paris, Ky., of which Joel H. Lyle was editor in its issue of May 25, 1818:

"Mr. Joel H. Lyle,

Sir,

"There was a Squirrel Hunt in the upper end of Nicholas County on the 22nd day of this inst. at Vernon and Carter's Store, on Hummerset; the number of scalps counted as follows:

On one side	14,600
On the other side	11,259
Total	25,859

"If you think it worth while you will please give it an insertion in your paper.

Yours,
John Carter"

May 25, 1818

Our pioneer ancestors seem to have felt that the supply of game was limitless and inexhaustible; that the timber which covered the land would last forever. We pay the penalty of their lack of foresight in this regard in scarcity of wild life, in washed hillsides and damaging floods. Once the skies were black with flocks of wild pigeons; today the passenger pigeon is extinct. Once a heavily wooded country prevented raging rivers from sweeping away hundreds of homes, taking their toll of human life. The old boys thought the supply was limitless; and their descendants are only beginning to learn the value and necessity of game conservation and reforestation.

If They Would Think

(A. A. BOWMAR IN THE WOODFORD SUN)

A Splendid Editorial On Banks And Their Relation To The National Welfare

Much of the information which most people possess about banks comes from them because they do not use their thinking. "Every school boy knows," to use one of Macaulay's favorite expressions, that the bulk of the business of this country is transacted with checks and other instruments of credit, and that the total amount of currency at all times, no matter how prosperous the country may be, falls far, far short of the amount of bank deposits. The bank deposits at present amount to more than forty billions of dollars. But only a fraction of the depositors could possibly be paid in cash at once, if the banks held every penny in America, including the entire U. S. Treasury reserve.

But the good notes in all of these banks represent the value behind the greenbacks. They represent the loaning power of the people of America. And this loaning power is all that makes the paper money good, and is all that makes the credit of the Government of the United States sound. The whole structure is dependent upon the earning power of the people, and that earning power is individually behind every note, and makes it sound bank, as it is collectively behind the money or the bonds issued by the federal government.

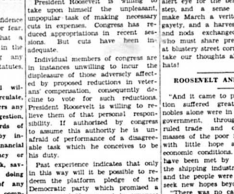
The desire of people, all over the country, to simultaneously draw out their bank balances, in currency, shows that they have lost faith in their banks, and in the soundness of the banks. It is a psychological wave which is liable to overcome any of us at a given moment. We are not frightened, and we stampede. Bad banks prove that we have temporarily lost our intelligence and self control, and need to be forcibly restrained, to keep us from hurting ourselves (as President Roosevelt has restrained us). For if we could make, unrestrained, a grand stampede on all the banks, we would break every bank in America, would ruin business, would bring ourselves to beggary, and would destroy the credit of the federal government, so that the paper money we drew out to hoard would be worth no more than the leaves of the trees. The methods of our present civilization provide a reasonable degree of confidence and self-control, and without them they simply will not work.

A bank could not operate if it kept all of its deposits on hand in currency at all times. It would have to make its earnings by charging every depositor a heavy sum for taking care of his money. And, if banks were simply safe deposit vaults, what would you and I do when we were compelled to borrow money. Most depositors are also borrowers. Well managed banks can, in normal times, always meet unusual demands for currency by getting it from other banks, but when the people of the nation join in a rush to draw their money out, there is, as it have said above, not enough currency in America to pay them.

Most analogies are more or less forced, but it is absolutely correct to say that banks are to the business of the nation exactly what the heart is to the body of man, and the analogy is one of the closest and most exact there is in regard to any two things. The bank circulates the money as the heart circulates the blood; and our civilization could no more be maintained without the blood than human life can be maintained after the heart stops.

Banks are as necessary to the twentieth century American as water and air. Bad banks and crooked bankers should be handled as promptly and as unflinchingly as tuberculous veins, or a stoppage of circulation in any part of the human body. But good banks are as important to a community as the court-house, or mills or. They pump the financial blood of the community back and forth. They are more important to you and to me than they are to the men who are running their business, because they are the ones who are pumping. And we should be thankful that Governor Laffoon and the President have asked to check the unreasonable and unnecessary strain on our financial heart, even if it does sorely inconvenience us.

Eviction Notice



When Idle Talk Is Highly Dangerous

"In times of depression or financial stress, the slightest word is fatal," the Cincinnati Enquirer, the malicious and sometimes the innocent tongue of scandal or gossip produces disaster.

"An apparently innocent and harmless rumor, once set in circulation, grows in importance and distortion with each repetition, until it assumes such apparent verity and proportion as to menace or even destroy sound financial structures.

"In this period," continues the Enquirer, "it is well for the loose-tongued to take stock of their conversation."

The Mercury does not believe that any thoughtful citizen of this community would do intentional injury to any of our banks by a derogatory statement. Many of us might unintentionally—and with entire innocence of all intent to cause harm—be a party to the spread of idle talk as the result of which depositors rush to any or all of our banks demanding their money. There is no reason for confidence in our banks, and no reason for fear. Also there is every reason that a man should guard his tongue in the matter of rumors concerning any bank. For the Kentucky Statutes, 506A, plainly state:

"That any person who shall willfully and maliciously make, circulate, or transmit to another or others any false statement, rumor, or suggestion, written, printed or by word of mouth, which is directly or by inference derogatory to the financial condition or affects the solvent financial standing of any bank, savings bank or trust company, doing business in this State, or of any domestic or foreign insurance company, or who shall counsel, aid, procure or induce another to shall transmit or circulate any such statement or rumor, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than two hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or confined in the county jail not less than twenty nor more than one hundred days, or both so fined and imprisoned, in the discretion of the court."

There is every reason for confidence in our banks and no reason for fear.

30 Years Ago

Thursday, March 19, 1903

John R. Conley buys the R. M. Parks property for $1,500.

Present enrollment of Carlisle city school 262, largest in history of school.

J. M. Hughes buys Collins farm of 128 acres at Commissioner's sale for $14.25 per acre.

Last services to be held in old Presbyterian church building Sunday and work of tearing it down will start Monday.

Mrs. Aurelia Secrest leaves for New York with three sons, Thomas, James and Calvin, to make their home. Her daughter has been in New York for several months.

W. B. Stewart reports that during past twelve months 8760 baptisms were reported, and 312,000 pounds have been shipped from Carlisle. A total of 720 cars were required to handle the tobacco.

Mrs. James B. Long, Mrs. Orie Collier, Mrs. Samuel Collier, Mrs. Hart Fretwell, Carl Long and Bert Brayfield leave for Indian Territory with other Clubfoot relatives throughout state to claim large estate.

Nicholas County Medical Society organized here with following officers: Dr. G. W. Grimes, president; Dr. H. M. Taxsey, vice president; Dr. O. B. Spencer, secretary; Dr. B. B. Fisher, treasurer; Dr. M. Dills, Dr. H. Munger and Dr. N. H. McNew, censors.

Married—Miss Dora E. Snapp and Mr. Edward Hodge, both of the county, on the 12th.—Miss Rose Hodge and Mr. William Martin, both of the county, on the 16th.—Miss Dora Owings and Mr. James Blitt, both of the county, on the 18th.—Miss Mary R. Sugg and Mr. J. W. Linville, both of the county, on the 18th.

Died—Mr. J. S. Spring Brent, 63, at home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary O. Harris, in Carlisle on the 15th.—Mr. Daniel Ogden, 73, at his home in the county on the 17th.—Miss Jennie Durham, 22, at her home near Licking on the 17th.—Mrs. Ann Hall, 55, at her home near Myers on the 14th.—Mr. Richard Cheatham, who left this state two years ago, at his home in California.

53 YEARS AGO

Thursday, March 18, 1880

Died—Mr. Obediah Brayfield, 84, at his home near Ellisville on the 14th.

Married—Miss Mattie Allen and Mr. James T. Crockett, both of the county, on the 18th.

John Gray and Oscar Ham to operate Stewart livery stable in connection with Kimbrough House.

Circuit court convened here Monday with Judge Bulaker, of Maysville presiding as special judge in the absence of Judge Thomas.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Alex Taylor, of Bulwell, on February 14, twin son, George Baxter.—To Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Snapp, of Bulwell, a daughter.

At a meeting held at Bulwell school house, following committee was appointed to solicit funds for building turnpike: Lafayette Mafferd, C. H. Peterson, Sam Marshall, J. H. Osanne, H. P. Ritchie and Milton Mann.

Republicans of county meet at court house Saturday and select following delegates to state convention in Louisville April 21: J. Jesse Hutt, Robert Williams, John Standiford, Thomas Allen, Andrew Adams, John Hamilton, Berry Roundtree and J. W. Campbell.

POEMS THAT WE LIKE

KITCHEN GARDEN

(Louise Bird Railston)

My garden soil is brown and wet
Where I have radishes in rows.
And every rainy breeze I get
Brings earthy incense to my nose

Indoors a body'd hear and see
Drumming on roof, racing on pane
But just today I'd rather be
Where I smell radishes and rain.

CLIPPED FROM OTHER EDITORIAL PAGES

GIVE ROOSEVELT THE AUTHORITY

(Richmond Register)

There was more general public approval of Governor Laffoon's action of congress in enacting the banking bill requested by President Roosevelt. Much of any congressional action which we recall. From one of the first of legislation to the other the citizenship commended the federal lawmakers for acting with unprecedented promptness.

Yesterday President Roosevelt requested authority to cut federal expenditures sufficient to balance income and outgo of governmental funds. The federal budget has not been balanced in many years. The nation has been borrowing money to meet its expenses. The national debt has steadily increased as a result. Continuability of such will lead to bankruptcy, destruction of the nation's credit.

President Roosevelt is willing to take upon himself the unpleasant, unpopular duty of making reductions in its expenses. Congress has reduced appropriations in recent sessions by from five to twenty per cent.

Individual members of congress are in instances unwilling to incur the displeasure of those whose salaries affected by proposed reductions in veterans' compensation, consequently decline to vote for such reductions. President Roosevelt is willing to relieve them of that personal responsibility. If authorized by congress to assume this authority he is willing to take the responsibility of a disagreeable task which he conceives to be his duty.

Past experience indicates that only in this way will it be possible to reduce the platform pledge of the Democratic party which promised a reduction of 25 per cent in expenses of the federal government.

The people want congress to follow the leadership of President Roosevelt. There will be extensive disappointment if he does not succeed in proved that cuts in government expenditures can be made to the extent necessary in no other way.

BETTER DAYS COMING

(Fulton Leader)

During the past few weeks something has transpired in the minds of American people that insures the coming of better days—perhaps better than the nation has ever known. It may not be what we commonly call prosperity with its attendant flourishes, but it is something that goes deeper than mere financial affairs.

For during this period, we have witnessed a sensing of values by the nation, and a fresh dedication to the principles which built this country. As the banking crisis tightened, as state after state fell into line with closed banks, as business began to slow up and stop, the country waited with anxiety to see what would be the inauguration of a new administration. It was not necessarily that the people thought the old leadership had failed. Many of them saw that the new problems demanded new leadership and new plans, and the people were not disappointed when the new president announced his beliefs in "that was necessary to bring relief." It was a call to battle. It was a summons to American citizenship to fall into line and begin the battle to set the nation free again. The president's first official act was to declare an emergency gripped the country again, and he called on the people of the United States responded to his call in every way.

As the past week wore along one could sense this new spirit on the part of American citizenship. It was more interest in the doings of Congress than ever before in history, and even excepting the days of 1917 when the nation was forced into the world war. The people were ready to do anything every thing they were instructed to do in every detail of proposed legislation, and they believed in their leaders. The president's emergency legislation went through in record time, every member of the Congress seeming to feel the great responsibility that rested upon them. There was no bickering, no delay, no time taken quarreling. The members of Congress were determined to carry out the orders of their commander. There was a new note in the speeches that were heard in Congress. There was a solemnity, a determination, in every word that reached the country and solidified sentiment among the people.

Surely out of this determination, out of this deep and abiding interest in our American institutions, there can be but one result. Prosperity is on the way up and is determined not to be halted. Given confidence this nation cannot fail.

MARCH

(Christian Science Monitor)

Whatever else may be said about its manners, March's reputation as a month that comes in not and departs graceful exit cannot be ignored. Of course, one may point out that the "wild, stormy month" sometimes sets that reputation at naught and, having come in "like a lion," decides to continue its roar and rampage to the end. But looked in the full fastness of lilting alliteration, its manners still not vanish.

It is notable—indeed, has been noted by no less an authority than William Cullen Bryant—that "passing few are they who speak" in praise of March. Perhaps the explanation lies in this month's ability and proclivity to sing its own laudations, long and loud. Do you hear that whistling? That is March saying "Whe-e-ew What a great month am I! Do you hear Hark banging as of a shutter against the wall? That is March pounding the round table of the seasons for attention.

Ah, but—

The puny willows are peeking out, down by the creeks and rivers where March winds are most strong. And over English hedges housewives are busy with quite calm about Britain's going off the gold standard and waxing quite excited over the possibilities of their first crocuses. And if the time for mops, and carpet beaters, and much polishing down of furniture is fast approaching, so is the time for bees and spades and seed catalogues.

March is a month for those who look ahead. The frigid winds, the blizzards, the biting icy seas are behind. The mud, the brimming gutters, splashy roadways are at hand—or rather at foot, and well-founded the philosophy that needs but a pair of rubbers to prevent its composure!

But that is not to say that in March one cannot be happy except he think of April. A muffler, an ear muff, the best place not to step, and a sense of humor can make March a month of surprise and gayety, and a harvest time of smiles and nods exchanged among those who must share precarious moments at blustery street corners. Oh, March, like our thoughts aloft, but not our hats!

ROOSEVELT AND CYPSELUS

"And it came to pass that the nation suffered great distress. The noble class were in possession of the government, through which they ruled. The common people, great masses of the poor farmers struggled with little money and heavy debts. The evil minds of the rich saw that the poor. Instead of seeking a way to better conditions they were crusing with them. A hoarding what little wealth there was, and hoping to recover tighter the grip that held them.

"The great mass of people that should have been producing wealth became debtors and were crushed beneath the weight of their burdens. At this time, Cypselus, a member of a famous Corinthian family, threw his lot with the masses and by his energy and insight organized trade and agriculture, and led the people out of chaos."

These lines portray conditions in ancient Greece, as they were more than 2500 years ago. They may well apply to present-day conditions in the United States. Will the new Executive, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, succeed, as did Cypselus of the famous family of Corinth, in leading the American people out of the wilds of depression? We believe in the sincerity, energy and determination displayed by the President since his coming into office the belief that he will is warranted.—Dr. Max Winkler in The Louisville Times.

VARIED AMERICANS

(Nation's Business)

Nothing could have been more typically American than the triumphal tour held the center of the stage at Albany, N. Y., on January 1.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, retiring Governor of New York, and about to become President of the United States; Dutch by ancestry, but, nonetheless, and perhaps, great-great to nth degree grandson of Americans; Episcopalian by birth, Harvard man, and perhaps, representative of America. Never poor but always ready for public service. Endowed in some fashion to Astors and Delanoe. If there is an aristocracy in the United States he belongs to it.

American? Of course!

Martin Conboy, born north on the lower East Side of New York—reduced to the actual jacket, the record goes no further. Irish and Catholic—his mother a Mulvehill, his wife a Dunne. Twice elected to congress he could vote and in politics ever since. Four times Governor of the State of New York and once a candidate for President of these United States.

American? Of course!

Herbert H. Lehman, about to be sworn in as Governor of the State which has more money and more people than any other state in the Union; cultured Jew—educated at Williams. Born with opportunity, he made money before he became a member of the family banking firm of Lehman Brothers. Helpful in a dozen forms of charitable and social work, including the Jewish Association for Advancement of Colored People.

American? Of course!

Dutch, Irish, Jew
Protestant, Catholic, Hebrew.

But all Americans whether they have descended in New York or Republicans in Iowa.

VACATION FOR WILLIE

Papa, Mamma, and son, Willie, were crossing the ocean. Willie had done something for which his mother thought he needed correction, but not feeling equal to the occasion she turned to her husband.

"John," she said, "can't you speak to Willie?"

Papa replied in a thin, weak voice, "Howdy, Willie."

NEWS OF KENTUGKY

The Louisville base ball team has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

A 20,000 acre tract of land in Harlan county has been set aside as a game preserve.

Governor Laffoon will address the annual Irish Fellowship club dinner at Cincinnati March 17.

Thieves Thursday night cracked a safe at the Mahan Seed Company in Winchester and escaped with $40.15.

Eighty-four cases were disposed of by Federal Judge A. M. J. Cochran in federal court at Frankfort Monday.

96 convicts in the Frankfort reformatory were paroled by the department of public welfare board last week.

William Capps, 23, was shot and killed by Brooce Abney, 22, at the Magic Grove dance hall in Wayne county Sunday.

W. V. Sandefur, 79, died at his home in McLean county Sunday after he had been crushed by a rail which fell on him.

Elmer Blackhouse, 27, charged with beating his six-months-old son, Donald, was acquitted in police court at Lexington.

Fire destroyed a garage with 22 automobiles and barbed wire fence at Henderson Thursday morning with a loss of $200,000.

Walter Bennett, 63, retired banker and one of Madison county's most prominent men, died at his home in Richmond Monday.

James J. O'Brien, former Mayor of Lexington, is said to be the leading candidate for Republican nomination for public printer at Washington.

T. T. Spenrefield, 64, Hopkins county farmer, was killed Saturday when his pocket caught on a root and was thrown against the plow handle.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has granted the city of Bardstown a loan of $40,000 for the construction of a water works system.

Indictments were returned against three sub-district school trustees in Bell county charging them with conspiring to sell their schools to teachers.

Rev. Rose E. Dillon has resigned as pastor of the First Baptist church to accept the pastorate of the First Baptist church a Frankfort.

A tenant house on the farm of J. M. Finch in the Helena section of Mason county was destroyed by fire Friday. The loss is estimated at $1,000.

Safe blowers obtained $1,200 from a privately owned commissary near the United States Veterans hospital at Dawson Springs early Friday morning.

Bernard Brooks, 4-year-old son of B. H. Brooks, was accidentally shot which he found in his home in Corbin and died before a physician could be summoned.

The sell of Ellis Mills Trust, wealthy oil and gas operator of Buffalo, N. Y., bequeathed $10,000 to Oneida Institute, settlement school in Clay county.

Two museums, the Museum of Anthropology and the Geological Museum, both on the campus of the University of Kentucky, have opened to the public.

Earl W. Savage, Lexington business man, has been named business manager of Asbury College to succeed W. W. Cary, who retired because of ill health.

Lexington's loose leaf tobacco market closed for the season Friday with a total sales volume of 74,910,400 pounds of leaf for an average of $13.38 per hundred.

Pulloving an argument over a fence, Alex Wheat shot James Powell in the head at Perryville, Boyle county. The men lived across the road from each other.

The 138th Field Artillery, Louisville, commanded by Col. Dan Cowell, has been ordered mobilized. The 84 horses now maintained by the organization will be sold.

Eleven negroes were arrested at Maysville Thursday on charges of stealing chickens as the result of a fried chicken supper held at the home of one of the negroes.

Jesse Hickerson, 17 years old, of Fleming county, was arrested at Maysville Sunday in connection with the robbery of a pool room at Flemingsburg several days ago.

Elisha Howard, 60, charged with killing Oliver Lewis during a drinking brawl at Monticello a year ago, was given a life sentence by a jury in the Wayne circuit court Saturday.

Louisville police are investigating a fire, believed to have been incendiary origin, which destroyed the Fleming county, was the Company and the Sherman and sons clothing concern, causing damage of $100,000 Sunday.

Judge Robert W. Bingham, publisher of the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, Monday was named by president Roosevelt to become Ambassador to the Court of St James.

Deputy C. Madden, 30 years old, was shot through the heart and killed instantly at Hindman, Knott county, Friday morning by Lonnie Rose, 34, who was said to have been intoxicated.

Four armed white men tied up Marshall Webster, negro janitor, robbed the cash drawer of $35 and attempted to blow the safe of the Coca Cola Company in Louisville Monday morning.

The meat house on the farm of Dr. W. H. Hord in the Orangeburg section of Mason county was entered Wednesday night by thieves who carried away more than one thousand pounds of meat.

All efforts to operate the city schools of Ashland for the full nine months term have been abandoned and the schools will probably close from three weeks to a month before the scheduled time.

James M. Hukill, 72, one of Kentucky's best known trainers of horses, died at St. Joseph's hospital in Lexington Monday morning during an operation for the removal of a cancerous growth.

Under the law it is the duty of sheriffs to collect county school taxes and pay the compensation for school work cannot exceed 1 per cent of the school fund they collected the court of appeals held Friday.

The Cynthiana board of education, at a recent meeting, adopted a rule that teachers should receive a complete copy of the Kentucky Blue Ribbon Standards. Help made available to every school.

Joshua Cummins, 89 years old, died Sunday night at a hospital in Cincinnati from injuries sustained two weeks before when he fell from a wagon in his farm at Cummins-ville, Bracken county.

Saying he believed it would be an injustice to impose judgment against anyone because of banking conditions over the country, Judge Marvin L. Blackwell adjourned circuit court at Henderson Friday.

John Gillam, 40, was killed, and Barney Spence, 42, was perhaps fatally wounded in a pistol duel in the hallway of an office building in Paducah Monday. The men were neighbors, living near Lackey.

Lieutenant Governor A. D. Chandler climaxed his 20-day campaign for Governor last week with the appointment of 247 Colonels, 17 Admirals, a Major General and a Colonel of the Kentucky Air Forces, a Commander and a Captain.

A voluntary cut of 10 per cent in salary for each county official in Bath county was agreed to last week when each officer was asked to make the reduction by a committee representing the Bath County Taxpayers League.

The Lexington Optimist Club cup awarded annually to the citizen or citizens who have rendered the most standing service to the community was given to 18 men Friday night and awarded to 6th degree grandson of American; Episcopalian by birth, Harvard man, and perhaps, great-great-nth degree grandson of American; Episcopalian by birth, Harvard man, and perhaps, representative of America. Never poor but always ready for public service. Endowed in some fashion to Astors and Delanoe. If there is an aristocracy in the United States he belongs to it.

American? Of course!

Martin Conboy, born north on the lower East Side of New York—reduced to the actual jacket, the record goes no further. Irish and Catholic—his mother a Mulvehill, his wife a Dunne. Twice elected to congress he could vote and in politics ever since. Four times Governor of the State of New York and once a candidate for President of these United States.

American? Of course!

Herbert H. Lehman, about to be sworn in as Governor of the State which has more money and more people than any other state in the Union; cultured Jew—educated at Williams. Born with opportunity, he made money before he became a member of the family banking firm of Lehman Brothers. Helpful in a dozen forms of charitable and social work, including the Jewish Association for Advancement of Colored People.

American? Of course!

Dutch, Irish, Jew
Protestant, Catholic, Hebrew.

But all Americans whether they have descended in New York or Republicans in Iowa.

HEALTH NOTES

Dr. Terry Bird Director
Miss Mabel Whitehead, P. H. N.

Thursday, March 16, 1933. A Child Health Conference will be held at the consolidated schools in Carlisle field, from 1-4 p. m. All mothers in this community have a special invitation to attend and bring the children who are between the ages of six months and six years. A conference will be held at Headquarters March 23.

The conference held Thursday morning at the Health Office in Carlisle was well attended and a busy afternoon was spent in examining the children. After the medical examination of each child, health suggestions and instructions were given the mothers by Miss Florence Hosford and Miss Whitehead.

The following children were examined—Jack Beaker, Betty Blair, Emery Clark, Jr., Marjorie Jane Frederick, Clifton Frederick, Jr., Leslie Gene Hopkins, Dorothy Beatrice Hughes, Mary Catherine Lawrence, Robert Lee Mathers, Charles Mahan, Janice Rudell, Carl Lee Thompson, and Henry Polk Thompson. Four were found to be underweight.

Immunization against smallpox was administered to the following children:

I. Vaccination against typhoid fever.

II. Immunization against diphtheria.

IV. Good health habits.

Register your child with the local Health Department and receive a complete copy of the Kentucky Blue Ribbon Standards. Help make available to every school.

Miss Mabel Whitehead was introduced to the students of a certain school and her invitation accepted to visit school at any time. The Health Department stresses the importance of seeing your family physician at an early date, and having your children protected against smallpox and diphtheria.

What are the blue ribbon standards? For a pre-school child they are as follows. The child shall have—

1. No correctable physical defect.

2. Age and weight for height and age.

3. Normal physical development.

4. Immunization against smallpox and diphtheria.

5. Good health habits.

Girl Responsible For Stanley's First Speech

(Union County Advocate)

Probably some of the old-timers remember how A. O. Stanley, formerly of Henderson, now a prominent Washington attorney, really got started on his public career, but for the information of those who haven't heard the story, it goes something like this:

When Stanley was only seventeen and a student at Morris Kentucky College, Hopkinsville, he fell in love with a red-headed girl and wrote her many love letters. One of these he left in his room and the roommate added a couple of lines and sent the letter on. When Mr. Stanley heard of this he considered the two lines highly insulting.

Challenging himself with a hickory cane he waited three days to even the score, and after a long argument one night, broke the cane to pieces on the six-foot tall gentleman who had written him insulting.

He was brought before Judge W. P. Winfree and John Stanley, who was there to prosecute him. Stanley pleaded guilty and then rose to make a speech of his life in his own defense. Up to that time it had never been known to address anyone in public.

"I did not strike him with my fist," Stanley said, "because I prefer a method of punishing gentlemen. The man who would insult a woman is a hound, and should be punished publicly as such, and that is why I cane-ed him."

The court fined Mr. Stanley one cent and costs. He offered to pay and would accept a penny of the costs, and the fine assessed against Stanley for punishing the man who insulted the titan-haired girl probably still stands on the book.

Mr. Breathitt, the prosecutor, said in addressing the Judge: "This young man has violated the law and ought to be punished, but I believe the jury would be nobody, the noblest sentiment that ever filled the breast of a brave man and a Kentuckian."

Having been a member of the alumnus club in jail six times, William Roberts, of Chicago, told Judge Ben Hall, presiding at the Monday morning session of the Kentucky Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution at Ashland Friday.

The four-year-old grandson of Rev. F. T. Howard, of Kelat, Harrison county, was struck by an automobile driven by Charles O. Cooper Thursday night as the child ran across the road in front of the car at Kelat. The child suffered a fractured skull and is said to be in a serious condition.

An opinion denying the State Railroad Commission an injunction against the Interstate Commerce Commission to prevent them from placing into effect an order reducing Kentucky's interstate freight rate 15 per cent was handed down Friday by Judge Charles H. Moorman, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. An appeal to the Supreme Court is expected to be taken.

Principal Provisions Of New Banking Measure

The emergency banking bill recommended by President Roosevelt was approved by Congress last Thursday after less than forty minutes debate. The bill was given the unanimous approval of the House, while the Senate voted 73 to 7.

Here are the principal provisions of the bill: Authorizes, of course, the old friends of boyhood days. And there are robins—one, two, four, half a dozen of them hopping about. They are not waiting roses to bloom. Early birds, indeed. . . Hark! What is that sweet, liquid, tremulous whistle? It has a most familiar sound. A flash of brilliant amber furnishes the answer. It is the bluebird, symbol of happiness.

Yes, the iris, the tulips and the hoepatis are farther out of the ground, and a brighter green, too. The pussy willow is covered with beautiful new buds. And there is a forsythia bush in bloom. Little sign there is of summer flowers, it is true. No seedlings have sprouted above the surface. No roots have sent forth new shoots. Little visible evidence is there of all that wealth of beauty to come. Yet the man-in-search-of-spring knows that it IS there; dormant, to be sure, but unmistakably there, as it has always been. Did spring ever fail to arrive and glorious summer to follow?

HELPFUL HINTS

Men's discarded woolen sox make good mop rags.

Tin cans, eggs and other articles can be brightened by boiling several minutes in a strong solution of soda and water.

A piece of bread put into the pot where cagnake, broccoli or other greens are boiling will prevent the disagreeable smell.

Eggshells crushed fine and mixed with salt are excellent for cleaning

We Have Done Our Best

to take care of our customers during the bank holiday, accepting checks on local banks and cashing good checks where we have been able to do so.

With the resumption of normal trading and banking, we will shortly announce a Spring Sale, in which hundreds of unusual bargains will be offered.

Now is the time to buy before the advance in prices.

LEBANON BEE
CASH DEPARTMENT STORES
WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD

Reduction In Ice Prices

It is with pleasure that we announce to our customers a reduction in prices on coupon books and cash ice, effective March 1, 1933

May we suggest the use of coupon books not only for convenience but additional savings.

Our ice salesmen will be glad to explain the new prices

Kentucky Utilities Company
Incorporated
Phone 339

Facts Show Users Pay Only

Electricity is cheap

For All Electric Service

In this period of hard times when most folks are pinched to make ends meet, agitation arises here and there to cut electric rates down to the supposed level of the cost of living.

Know the facts on living costs?

The average cost of Clothing (including food, clothing, shelter, fuel, medical service, etc.) is about 38 per cent higher today than it was in 1913, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Food reached the peak in 1920, when the cost of living was 230 per cent above the 1913 figure.

Also the cost of government (federal, state, county and city) went up from $135 a year per family in 1913 to $450 in 1933—a jump of 233 per cent.

But what of electric rates?

During that wild world war period and afterward, when the cost of living skyrocketed to a peak in 1920 and leveled off to a point considerably above the 1913 figure, the average electric rate went steadily downward from 1913.

Today it is 33 per cent lower than it was in 1913, although the average cost of living is 38 per cent higher, and cost of government 233 per cent greater.

An Editor speaks frankly:

"If electric rates had followed the cost of living curve exactly, we would now be paying much more than we are," says a recent editorial in the Paducah Sun-Democrat.

"Since 1929 there has been a tremendous drop in the cost of living . . . because of this the argument is put forward that electric rates should follow the same trend. The fact that electric costs did not go up with other commodities is lost sight of. . . .

"Electric rates will continue to drop—but they will drop naturally, as means are found to increase efficiency, and not because of agitation based on ignorance."

Kentucky Utilities Company
Incorporated