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The Vote On The Economy Bill.

The Mercury yields to no newspaper in its admiration for the President, or in its confidence in him. Such is our faith in his fairness, his vision, his common sense, that were this writer a member of Congress, he would be quite willing to vote to grant to Mr. Roosevelt powers that under normal conditions might seem dangerous abrogations of our constitutional rights. Had we sat in the Congress when the Economy Bill was considered, we should have found it easy, by reason of our confidence in Franklin D. Roosevelt, to vote to place in his hands the power to make drastic reductions in Federal expenses, including the pensions of veterans. Implicit faith that Mr. Roosevelt would exercise such unusual powers with absolute fairness to all would, we believe, have outweighed any personal or political objection we might have had to such sweeping and drastic legislation.

We repeat that it would have been easy and it is our opinion that it would have been wise and for the best interests of the Nation to cast such a vote. We feel that those who were moved by considerations such as these and who voted for the Economy Bill merit the praise that is being given them. We do not think, however, that those who refused to vote for the bill should be condemned unheard.

It must be remembered that in the fervor of our response to a leadership as magnificent as that of Franklin Roosevelt, it is easy to be swept away by our feelings, to impugn motives without a hearing, to indulge in criticism caustic, cruel and it may be, undeserved. The Mercury, moved by the ardor that has swept the Nation, as we look to a leader who points the way courageously and with common sense out of the morass of our national ills, yet feels its sense of fairness outraged by the almost universal tendency to condemn utterly and unheard these men who may have erred in their judgment. Our sense of fair-play grants them the right of a hearing; the respect always due those who differ with us we accord to their 'nalienable right to be governed by the dictates of their own consciences.

"I do not agree with a word that you say," wrote Voltaire, "but I will defend to the death your right to say it."

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Fred M. Vinson, who voted against the Economy Bill in the House, but voted for the Senate amendments, has served this district well. He has taken his job seriously and his energy and ability have won him merited recognition in the Congress. Granted that he may have erred in his judgment in his original vote in the House, it is not fair utterly to condemn a man for a mistake, which from his point of view may not be a mistake.

Yielding to no newspaper in its admiration for the President and in its confidence in him, regretting that Mr. Vinson's vote has placed him in the incongruous and doubtless unmerited position of disloyalty to the President, The Mercury is unwilling to pass snap judgment on a man who has so ably served his district, his party and his State.

That Eighteenth Amendment.

During the consideration of the beer bill last week in the Senate, there was considerable debate as to whether brewed beverages were ever actually included in the Eighteenth Amendment. Senator Tydings maintained that thousands had been jailed illegally for manufacturing or dispensing beer, when the act had not included beer. This called for a reading of the act and quotations of the definition of "liquors," as given by the Century dictionary and involved an interesting tilt between Tydings and Borah.

Senator Borah wished to know why, if the manufacture of beer was not illegal under the act, the Supreme Court had not been asked to pass on the matter. Senator Tydings replied, in effect, that no one had thought to bring the matter up for decision. All of which would indicate that the public, including members of Congress, had paid surprisingly little attention to the exact wording of the amendment, which is as follows:

THE EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT

"1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

"2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

"3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress."

Later on we shall hear a great deal of the amendment to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. Here it is:

THE REPEAL AMENDMENT

"1. The Eighteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

"2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

"3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of submission hereof to the States by Congress."

Article 3 in the Repeal Amendment differs from the same article in the Eighteenth Amendment only in that it provides for ratification by conventions rather than the Legislatures in the several States. Concerning the manner of selecting delegates to these conventions, as this newspaper sees it, will come the real tug of war. That the battle will be fierce and bitter goes without saying.

Not Unusual Powers.

It will be surprising to many, doubtless, to learn that the powers recently granted to President Roosevelt by Congress are not unusual prerogatives of the executive anywhere except in the United States. Both in Great Britain and France control of the budget is exercised by the Cabinet. Both countries have truly representative forms of government, despite the fact that England has a king.

"Historically popular self-government," says the Christian Science Monitor, "was developed by Parliament's 'power of the purse,' whereby the people's representatives learned to control the king by refusing to levy taxes until he agreed to their policies; traditionally they found no derogation of their liberties in any desire he might have to economize."

The same procedure of permitting the executive in this country to prepare a budget for submission to Congress, while it is the custom, is more or less of a gesture. His recommendations are seldom followed. "It is something for Congress to tear up," to quote the Monitor further, "and the resultant wreckage is the survivor of a conflict of local and minority interests. It bears the mark of log-rolling and the taint of the pork barrel."

Mr. Roosevelt's plea for the power to economize is not a demand for dictatorship, nor is it unusual for the head of a Republic to be granted such powers. The response of the people to his request has been so overwhelming as to indicate their complete confidence in the President, nor is there evident any manifestation of popular fear that our liberties have been curtailed in the least.

Not Fair To These.

We do not believe a hundred people could be found in the United States, who would deny to men disabled in the service of their country, or whose reduced state of health at the present time may be traced to such service the compensation and care that they deserve. There are so many cases, however, where such men are not being adequately cared for, while it is common knowledge in practically every community that a large portion of the money appropriated for veterans is, to quote a contemporary, "going to men who cannot show that their disability is even by presumption connected with active service."

Investigation has developed that disability payments are going to men who have large incomes, who serve on police forces in cities, as firemen and in other able-bodied pursuits. "Under the present unfair arrangement a draftee who never saw service but developed a disability as late as 1924 can obtain free hospitalization and medical care plus $80 a month, and continue to draw $50 a month after his recovery, while a mother who was dependent upon the support of a son killed in battle is given only $20 a month," says the Christian Science Monitor.

Conditions like these are unfair to the disabled veterans, to the mothers whose sons were killed in action. The Mercury believes that under the power granted him, the President will correct this unfairness and that the veteran who merits compensation will be better cared for than ever before.

AN EDITOR'S RANDOM THOUGHTS

A shimmering gossamer veil of green shows on the willows and the maple catkins rain to earth . . . bees in the maples, bees in the pussy willows this morning and the shout of a yellow hammer and his merry, foolish laughter . . . Grass greening in the pastures and the up-flung sword blades of the daffodils forecast their coming soon. Already the snowdrop has flaunted its tiny challenge of gallant beauty under dripping skies and is drooping into another sleep . . . rain and again rain, with yellow swirling waters in the creek beds, but tiny rootlets sucking in the moisture, sending strength to the green bodies pushing up, up into the sunlight, with buds tight-wrapped for May's burgeoning . . . The plaint of the male robin is now a wistful note of the March twilight and across the fields comes the first tremulous floating carol of the meadow lark . . . Gayly painted corks will dance soon on rippling waters, sparkling under wind-swept skies, darkening under the tears of April . . . Life stirs, throbs, pushes up through the sodden earth and soon there will begin the hushed anticipatory rustling of the curtain's rise upon Spring's prologue and the Pageant of Summer . . . Leaves of the lilac braving the winds of March, sturdy nurslings of the blossom that is the very breath of Spring. Ah!

"Go down to Kew in lilac-time, in lilac-time, in lilac-time;
Go down to Kew in lilac-time (it isn't far from London!)
And you shall wander hand in hand with love in summer's wonderland;
Go down to Kew in lilac-time (it isn't far from London!)"

. . . Lilacs in the rain! The heralds of Spring and her incense, taking up the dance when the nodding heads of golden daffodils droop into withered sleep . . . And Oh, Lordy, Lordy! The bills, the bills, the flutter and the crackle of the bills . . . overdue bills, the urging and the threatening of the bills! . . . And Lordamercy, April in the offing and the last day for the improvident to pay taxes . . . of which fellowship I shall be always.

Is It Not Time To Coin Silver?

(Elizabethtown News)

All of the gold has been locked up in the vaults of the United States Treasury and in the vaults of the Federal Reserve Banks. The county is off the gold standard in as far as exchanging currency for gold, for the government has made it impossible to do this. Then why not open the mines of the United States and coin silver to add a real money to our paper money? For three thousand years silver was the only money that the world had and not until 1873 was it stricken from its free coinage in the United States. The history of the rise of silver and the history of commodities in a hundred years have always invariably come up and gone down together. The price of silver would rise enormously if the mints were open to its free coinage, and with the rise of silver would come the rise of commodities. This is the idea of many of the great thinkers of the world. There is not a nation in the world now on the gold standard. Then why is it not a propitious time to open the mints to the free coinage of American silver?

Made Good.

(Courier-Journal)

In securing from Congress the power which he asked to balance the budget President Roosevelt has laid the foundation for the great economic reform which he promised in his campaign. Exercising, as he will, the authority granted him in the Economy Bill which both houses of Congress have now enacted, he will do, what Congress has not been able, or willing, to do—balance the Government's outgo with its income. The swelling deficit will be wiped out by the discontinuance of extravagant expenditures and the abolition of overlapping and superfluous offices; the necessity for further excessive increase of taxation will be removed, and even the lowering of present taxation ultimately will be made possible.

Thus will be cut out the cancer which has been threatening the life of the Nation; thus will the country be restored to the economic health which is its right.

If Franklin Roosevelt should be unable to lead Congress any further along the road which he has blazed, his Administration already would be a brilliant success. He has done more by obtaining from Congress his banking and economy legislation than most of his countrymen a few weeks ago dreamed he would be able to do. Under the power vested in him by the Economy Act he will save the Government from bankruptcy, toward which it had been sinking the last three years, and will insure for the people a prosperity sounder, more real than they thought they had before the cataclysm of 1929.

"The new President already triumphantly has "made good."

OBSERVATIONS IN THE FIRST PERSON SINGULAR

I think I am not being the slave of a foolish consistency in failing to agree with John Young Brown's plan to harness Cumberland Falls, under the Roosevelt Tennessee basin plan, with a power dam. A Government power dam in that region of untouched beauty is as much a desecration, as I see it, as the power dam of the Insulls would have been. There are other sites, where abundant power may be generated. Why destroy or even lessen a beauty that is unmatchable in this country; that is worth millions in tourist revenue to Kentucky, with another Lake Herrington, a dam and a couple of turbines that might just as well be placed at some other point in the Cumberland? It is unthinkable that the Roosevelt vision of development in the Tennessee basin should fail to take into account that an invaluable conservation was effected when the untold natural loveliness of Cumberland Falls was saved for the people of this Commonwealth and the Nation. Let it not be marred by "improvements."

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The "wearing of the green" last Friday reminded me of an Irish "bull" that Wyatt Insko used to relate. A Frankfort bartender of bygone days was listening to a discussion of oratory by two patrons who had found the proceedings of the Senate dry and thirst-provoking. After listening to the claims each advanced for his particular oratorical favorite, he could stand it no longer. "Ah, gintlemen," he exclaimed, "you should have heard the O'Connell! I heard him once as a bhoy. His il-loquince was so great and the interest was so intinse that you could pick up a pin off av the flure!"

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I can remember a "bull" made by a college class mate who was not Irish. Two of us had been spending the summer at a fraternity house in Lexington. My roommate left town for a few days and during his absence a letter bearing a Harrodsburg post-mark came for him. Reading it upon his return, we were both convulsed by this postscript: "If you are not there when this comes, tell Warren to open the letter."

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The "bull" that is said to be the delight of connoisseurs is published in the March 14th issue of the Christian Science Monitor as follows:

An Australian one day addressed his fellow-parliamentarians at Canberra on a point of order. His protest began: "Gentlemen, a member of this House has taken advantage of my absence to tweak my nose behind my back. I hope that the next time he abuses me behind my back like a coward he will do it to my face like a man, and not go skulking into the thicket to assail a gentleman who is not present to defend himself."

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Four of our Congressmen have been scathingly denounced in the last week. Without regard to the merits of their vote or the justice of the condemnation that has been theirs, it set me to wondering just how much or how little moral courage I might have. With the nation-wide sweep of a fervor of admiration and confidence that has never been given a President before evident to the most casual observer, should I have had the moral courage to defy that sentiment, even had I been convinced beyond a doubt that my position was right? Frankly I do not know. Put yourself in the same place, or "on the same spot," in the latter-day vernacular, and see if you can answer it. It is easy to swim with the tide of public approval, hard and frequently fatal to swim against it. Of course, if it is just a case of having fumbled the direction of the tide, that's another matter.

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The following poem appeared in last Friday's issue of the Kentucky Kernel, student publication at University of Kentucky. The fact that it is the work of Miss Mary Donnell Potts, a Carlisle girl, strengthens for me the appeal of its charm, excellence of craftsmanship and depth of feeling.

CHARITY

A beggar woman stopped to ask if we
Had any dresses we would give away;
I rummaged round and found an old pique;
It was the dress that I had worn when he
And I were last together. Could it be,
Of all the happiness was ours that day,
Nothing was left, but one worn white pique?
Life was too hard—Life was not fair with me!
Then I remembered her, who waited there;
I saw life had been cruel to her, too,
But she did not complain. The hand was bare
And cold, which took the dress. She said, "Twill do
To make a baby cloak." She did not care
That life was hard. She gave me courage, too.

—M. P.

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I have heard at least a dozen times in the last few days that "the public soon forgets." I wonder how long it takes for the public memory to grow dim? Those who made the statement quoted above seemed to regard it as axiomatic. It might be measured by the cross-word puzzle craze and the already waning interest in the jig-saws. Many an unfortunate fellow will tell you that the public memory can be fearfully keen and tenacious. Try breaking some law and spending a term in prison.

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A friend drove in from Cynthiana last week to tell me Joe Costello, editor of the Cynthiana Democrat, was dangerously ill of pneumonia and that all hope for his recovery had been abandoned. It drove me pellmell to the telephone, where I found that Joe did not have pneumonia and was some better. When he is again pert and pertinent, I am expecting, from the text I am now giving him, an improvement on Mark Twain's "the report of my death has been greatly exaggerated."

A Parting Shot

30 Years Ago

Thursday, March 26, 1903

East Tennessee Telephone Company purchases Blue Lick Spring telephone line.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Fd Clark, at their home near Little Rock, a daughter.

Died—Mr. William J. Smith, 74, native of Nicholas county, at his home at Greensburg, Ind.

May 9 set as date for holding Democratic primary to nominate candidate for Circuit Judge

Mike Crowe, of this county, leaves for Falmouth to take charge of crew laying new steel rails for L. & N.

In local option election held in Robertson county Saturday, the county, by a majority of 226, voted against saloons in that county.

B. F. Alexander, Sergeant in Co. C. 18th Infantry, stationed at Fort Logan, retires from the army and will return to this county to reside.

Because of the prevalence of smallpox in a number of neighboring towns, Mayor Kennedy issues proclamation warning citizens of Carlisle to stay out of quarantined towns.

Married—Miss Sallie Anderson and Mr. Lloyd Herndon, both of the county, on the 19th.—Miss Matilda A. Walton and Mr. Thomas Yazell, both of the county, on the 21st—Miss Theodosia Stafford and Mr. F. T. Smith, both of Jackstown, on the 26th.

53 YEARS AGO

Thursday, March 25, 1880

"Biscuit" Talbot takes position as typesetter in Mercury office.

Died—Miss Sarah Jane Wells, 24, at her home near Ellisville, on the 9th.

S. P. Maddox and Brush Swartz, of Carlisle, open general store at Sherburne.

Dan Turney arrives at Blue Licks to get his hotel ready for the summer season.

Dr. N. H. McNew and Dr. C. W. Mathers form partnership for practice of medicine.

John I. Fisher granted license to practice law after examination conducted by Attorneys Charles Lytle and J. P. Norvell.

Married—Miss Belle Taylor and Mr. William Craigg, both of Carlisle, on the 23rd.—Miss Ellen King and Mr. William Vice, both of the county.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs H. T. Harris, of Carlisle, on the 20th, a son.—To Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Reynolds, of the county, on the 18th, a son.—To Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Shay, of Carlisle, on the 12th, a son.—To Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Young, of the county, on the 22nd, a daughter.—To Mr. and Mrs. James Brown, of the county, on the 16th, a son.—To Mr. and Mrs. Jake Broughton, of Carlisle, on the 10th, a daughter.—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Abner, of Ellisville, on the 8th, a son.

HARRIS TWEED

(Christian Science Monitor)

Harris tweed is truly a subject for romance. The beautiful island of Harris is itself a remarkably remote spot to be the origin of such a famous material. Harris is the mountainous southern portion of what is known as the Long Island, lying far out in the Atlantic in the chain of islands known as the Outer Hebrides. In Harris the tweed is woven in the little houses, on small hand looms, and the buyer receives it in a web as immaculate as any lifted straight from the shelf of a great warehouse in the city.

In St. Kilda, where the sheep were black, the tweed woven by the inhabitants, before the island was evacuated, was usually either black or speckled, owing to the difficulty of getting natural dyes; but in Harris, where vegetation is plentiful, the tweeds show a variety of beautiful colorings. In fact, the only dyes bought are indigo and "cnbbar"—a bright red dye. Cochineal is also used for the finer shades of red, but it is too expensive to be used freely.

Sometimes a pretty red and white mixture is obtained by boiling in dye a tightly tied skein of wool of equal lengths (usually measured in homely fashion by placing one fist against the other). The tied portions remain the natural color and thus a contrast is made throughout the skein.

Among the many plants from which dyes are extracted for the tweeds are alder-wood, which gives black, ivy leaves which yield yellow, and heather tips which give green. Crotal, or rock lichen, yields brown and, incidentally, gives the unmistakable smell associated with the true Harris tweed. The following lines, from verses by an anonymous writer, convey a real interpretation of what the smell of Harris tweed means to anyone who loves the islands off the west coast of Scotland:

"I met a man in Harris tweed
As I walked down the Strand;
I turned and followed like a dog
The breath of hill and peat and bog
That clung about that coat of brown.
And suddenly in London Town
I heard again the Gaelic speech,
The scrunch of keel on shingly beach; . . .
With buoyant step I went along
Whistling a Hebridean song
That Ian Og of Taransay
Sang to me one enchanted day.
I was a man renewed indeed
Because I smelt that Harris tweed
As I walked down the Strand."

POEMS THAT WE LIKE

OUT IN THE FIELDS WITH GOD

(Elizabeth Barrett Browning)

The little cares that fretted me
I lost them yesterday,
Among the fields above the sea,
Among the winds at play;
Among the lowing of the herds,
The rustling of the trees,
Among the singing of the birds,
The humming of the bees.

The foolish fears of what might happen
I cast them all away,
Among the clover scented grass
Among the new mown hay,
Among the husking of the corn,
Where drowsy poppies nod,
Where ill thoughts die and good are born,
Out in the fields with God.

GRASS

(Elizabeth-Ellen Long)

The manner in which young grass
Pushes up through the wet, brown soil after a rain
Is a beautiful thing—
And the cool gleaming of water on their slender tops
Something to remember,
When spring has flooded the fields with flowers
And the eager earth no longer awaits
The coming of the first green blade with joy.
Whes the world is yet brown and bare
In the spell of winter,
And the song of the meadow lark
Is stilled in the fields,
Then is the growing of the young grass
A poem of loveliness,
The brave, upward-striving of the frail grass
A beautiful sight which fills the glad heart with wonder.

CLIPPED FROM OTHER EDITORIAL PAGES

HOW STATE TAXES ARE SPENT IN KENTUCKY

(Lexington Herald)

A few days ago The Herald published excerpts from a letter by J. E. Cantrill, secretary of the state tax commission, in which Mr. Cantrill discussed the manner in which state taxes are spent. The entire budget set up by the governor for this year and last year amounted to $15,500,000 a year as compared with approximately $23,000,000 spent in the years prior to the time that Governor Laffoon took office. This amount is exclusive of the money spent for road purposes.

In the budget of $15,500,000 set up by the governor the mileage tax on real estate and intangible property is included. Of this amount eighty-six per cent goes to the school fund, three per cent to the sinking fund and eleven per cent to the highway department. Of the eighty-six per cent that goes to the school fund, sixty-nine per cent goes to the common schools, and the rest of it goes to the university, the four normal schools, the school for the deaf and dumb, and the school for the blind. In dollars about $5,000,000 goes to the common schools. Approximately $4,000,000 part of which is not directly from the mileage tax but is a direct appropriation, goes to the state university and the four normal schools and the two other schools mentioned.

The state board of charities and corrections, according to additional figures furnished to The Herald by Mr. Cantrill, receives about $2,000,000 for the maintenance and upkeep of the state institutions. The state board of health spends approximately $700,000. The courts of the state spend between $700,000 and $800,000 according to Mr. Cantrill's figures. It is understood that State Inspector and Examiner Na B. Sewell is now making a survey of the cost of the courts in Kentucky, which may show more comprehensively how much the courts are costing.

Mr. Cantrill's figures show, however, that of $15,500,000 the schools receive about $9,000,000, the board of charities and corrections $2,000,000 and the board of health and the courts receive between them about $1,500,000, so that for the expense of the departments and the state house at Frankfort there is left only about $3,000,000. Obviously not enough can be cut from one-fifth of the total to bring a large reduction in state taxes.

These figures are very enlightening in view of much discussion of the question of state taxes and expenditures and The Herald believes that those who are interested in the problem of state taxes will find Mr. Cantrill's figures highly valuable.

THE TURN OF THE TIDE

(Lexington Herald)

W. R. Cole, president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, in an advertisement published in The Herald, declares:

"Our experience during the past two weeks in the banking situation may be likened to a major surgical operation which it is necessary to perform to insure the future health and usefulness of the patient. The rapid return to normal health of the patient may, I believe, be safely assumed now that the major cause of the disease, lack of confidence has been removed."

Mr. Cole declares that it seems reasonable to assume that the bank holiday should mark the turning point of the depression in general business and that the measures which have been taken by the administration in Washington should prove a stimulus to business with a resulting gradual improvement through the restoration of confidence which the reopening of the banks is bound to inspire.

A Lexington business man in commenting on the present situation says that the only thing that now seems to be slowing things up is that everyone you meet stops you for half an hour or more to tell you what a great man Roosevelt is.

The confidence that is being shown everywhere is in marked contrast with the lack of it that has been, as Mr. Cole says, the major cause of the disease.

SPARROWS

(Donald Page)

Clinging to bare branches
Like brown leaves
The sparrows fraternize
Away from house-warmed eaves;
Preening their fit
And drably-colored feathers—
Their busy chirpings
Brave all sorts of weathers.
Roused by a movement
Or a near-by sound—
They fall like arrows
Swiftly to the ground.

ALL BUNK

The teacher was drilling her class in the principles of subtraction. "Now, if you subtract twenty-five from thirty-seven, what's the difference?"

"Yeah, that's what I say," answered one of her pupils. "I think it's the bunk, too."

A GOOD SHOT

The Irish night watchman at the observatory was new. He paused to watch a man peering through a large telescope. Just then a star fell.

"Man, alive," he exclaimed with amazement, "you're shure a foine shot."—Tennessee Road Builder.

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

The terms of all rural schools in Mason county will be shortened two weeks this year.

The final assessment of Fleming county was placed at $8,589,556, a decrease of $1,407,066 from last year

Thirty-one indictments were returned by the Bourbon county grand jury, which submitted its final report Friday.

The price of admission to the spring race meeting at Lexington has been cut to $2, including government tax.

John D. Babbage, veteran editor of the Cloverport News, and his wife celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary March 14.

Clark county, with a tax rate of 35 cents on the $100, has the second lowest rate in the state. Woodford has the lowest rate.

Salaries of all Shelby county officials for the next four years were reduced 50 per cent by unanimous vote of the fiscal court.

Fire of undetermined origin early Saturday morning destroyed the Franklin Implement Company at Winchester with a loss of $20,000.

Dillard Brinegar, 40, was shot and seriously wounded Monday night by Robert Taylor, 35, clerk in a soft drink establishment at Winchester.

Many families in McCreary county are living in school houses as the result of a tornado which destroyed a large number of farm buildings last Thursday.

In the Pike circuit court at Pikeville Friday, Kenis Spears was given a sentence of 15 years for the fatal shooting of his cousin, Andy Adkins last September.

A conference of city and county school superintendents from all over the state will be held at Eastern State Teachers College at Richmond March 23 and 24.

The Kentucky Canning Company last week shipped several car loads of tomatoes canned in plants in Central Kentucky to Detroit, Cleveland and Columbus.

Bright Sea, 14 years old, who fatally shot Charley Kays, 17, during a dance last October, was acquitted by a jury in the Anderson circuit court Friday.

In the Campbell circuit court Thursday, Fred Williams, Newport negro, was given a sentence of five years in the state reformatory for stealing a pumpkin pie.

Officials of the Central Kentucky Conference met at Lexington Saturday and awarded the conference basketball championship to Paris for the third successive year.

Brower Southworth, 33, of Lexington, died in an ambulance while being taken to a Lexington hospital after he had swallowed the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid.

James B. Cogar, 56, merchant at High Bridge, Jessamine county, shot and killed himself at his home Saturday. He was said to have been despondent over ill health.

Four men who had been given emergency relief were arrested at Harlan Saturday on charges of stealing flour at the Red Cross relief headquarters at Harlan.

Mrs. Cannie Stout has sold her restaurant in Paris to Mrs. W. O. Lawrence. Mrs. Stout and her late husband operated the restaurant for more than twenty-five years.

Work on the municipal electric light plant at Paris will be resumed as soon as the sale of the $150,000 in bonds can be completed, Mayor George L. Doyle has announced.

Mercer county is about six years in arrears in paying farmers claims for sheep killed by dogs, according to Sheriff John S. Buster. Approximately $7,000 is due flock owners.

In the Anderson circuit court Friday Clay Brown, 58, oil man, was given a sentence of 13 years in prison for stabbing to death J. Bert Searcy, Lawrenceburg postmaster, last August.

After reading a letter from a former suitor in which she was told he planned to marry another girl, Miss Alta Akers, 19, shot herself to death at Allen, Floyd county, Saturday.

14 boxes of silk hose and $2.50 in cash was taken from the store of W. Ed Tucker in Paris Saturday night. This was the third time the store has been burglarized in the past few months.

Elmer Adkins, 17, of Fullerton, was arrested Thursday by his brother, William Adkins, deputy sheriff of Greenup county, on a charge of having broken into a drug store at Fullerton.

In circuit court at Covington Friday, Wallace Richard Gosney, 5 years old, was awarded a verdict of $25,309 damages from the Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Railway as the result of an accident to the boy November 15, 1931, when he lost his right foot and part of his leg when struck by a street car.

Sam Gentry, 40, former district game warden, despondent because he become blind, killed himself at his home at Stanford by stabbing himself five times with an ice pick Saturday.

"Bumming" his way to Cincinnati for an audition in the hope that he might become a radio singer, William Fry, 20, of Corbin, was killed at Covington Saturday when he fell beneath a freight car.

Deciding that a bank was a better place than a haystack in which to keep his savings, a farmer living in Butler county last week took $35,000 in "double eagles" to a bank in Louisville and deposited it.

Henry Helton, 45, and his daughter, Marie, 10, were injured probably fatally and three other persons were less seriously injured Sunday when a state highway department truck ran off a street at Harlan.

Dr. H. O. Dudley, Mayor of Flemingsburg, received a telegram Thursday notifying them that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will grant the loan of $75,000 for the construction of city waterworks.

John Smith, 65, Menifee county farmer, was burned to death when his home was destroyed by fire. His wife was seriously burned when she and their son attempted to rescue Smith from the burning home.

The Kentucky Branch, Woman's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, is planning a state-wide campaign for ratification by Kentucky of the prohibition repeal amendment to the constitution.

The court of appeals Friday granted the application of John S. Juett, a taxpayer, for a temporary injunction to prevent the city of Williamstown from issuing $75,000 in bonds to construct an electric light plant.

Alfred Combs, 58, president emeritus of the Good Samaritan hospital board in Lexington and founder of the Combs Lumber Company, died at the Good Samaritan hospital Saturday night following a long illness.

The court of appeals Saturday upheld the Pike circuit court in disbarring O. A. Stump, of Pikeville, as an attorney, automatically vacating his office as Commonwealth's Attorney in the Pike-Letcher district.

Mayfield firemen were called to the Methodist church in that place Sunday while services were in progress to extinguish a flaming bird's nest in the eaves of the building. The nest is believed to have caught fire from a shorted wire.

Mr. and Mrs. Goebel Sloan and their six sons were injured Saturday when the light truck in which they were moving from Virginia to Dwarf, Ky., was crowded from the road and plunged down an embankment in Knott county.

Edward Martin, 46, of Covington, arrested by federal officers for investigation on another charge, said he planned to use dynamite found in his pockets to blow up the home of a woman friend who had transferred her affections to another man.

Clay Brown, 58, who had been given a sentence of 13 years in prison for the slaying of his cousin, Bert Searcy, Lawrenceburg postmaster, ended his life in the Anderson county jail Friday night by slashing his throat with a safety razor.

Admission of patients to the U. S Veterans hospital near Lexington has been suspended indefinitely, except in cases of extreme emergencies pending interpretation of the Economy Bill, it was announced Friday by Dr. Jo M. Ferguson, hospital superintendent.

The State Highway Commission last week awarded a contract for the construction of the road from Flemingsburg to Morehead with reinforced concrete to F. C. Forrell & Son, Russellville, for $390,593.91. The stretch is a little more than 26 miles long.

Mrs. Charles Ramey, residing near Poplar Plains, Fleming county, was forced into a closet, robbed of $15 and locked in the closet by an unknown man who escaped Thursday morning. The man entered her home while other members of the family were absent.

The Standard Oil Company of Kentucky earned approximately $1.08 a share on outstanding stock in 1932, compared with $1.28 in 1931, figures announced at the annual meeting last week showed. W. E. Smith, president, and all other officers were re-elected.

In the Bourbon circuit court Monday Lucien and Earl Philips, Hunter Harmon and Jesse Truman, charged with breaking into the store of M. R. Jacoby at Hutchison Station and stealing a quantity of merchandise, were given sentences of five years each in the penitentiary.

At a meeting of the Maysville city council Monday night, Mayor A. Clooney instructed the license committee to draft an ordinance providing for the sale of beer and suggested a license not to exceed $100 per year. Maysville is the first city in the state to consider such an ordinance.

Major Provisions Of Emergency Economy Bill

Major provisions of the emergency economy bill, giving President Roosevelt authority to curtail veterans' allowances and to reduce salaries of Government employes, follow:

Veterans

It specifies that pensions may be received by:

Any person disabled by disease or injury in the active military or naval service or permanently disabled in service during the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Rebellion, the Philippine Insurrection or the World War.

The widow, child or children, dependent mother or father of any person who dies of disease or injury incurred in active military or naval service.

The widow and (or) child of any deceased person who served in the active military or naval service during the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection.

The monthly pension for disability shall be from $6 to $275, and for death from $12 to $75, the rates now in effect. Within these limits the President is authorized to prescribe the rates payable to the different classes of veterans and their dependents.

For persons specified in the first and second categories the President is authorized to prescribe the minimum degree of disability, and such higher degree, if any, as in his judgment should be recognized. He also is authorized to prescribe the rate of pension payable for each degree of disability.

The President is empowered to differentiate among veterans who served in different wars, those who performed different types of service in the same war, and in payments for disabilities and deaths resulting from (1) service-connected injuries or diseases incurred in war-time service; (2) those resulting from service-connected diseases or injuries incurred in peace-time service; (3) those resulting from nonservice-connected diseases or injuries.

The date of the beginning and termination of each war (after the War Between the States) may be fixed by the President for the purpose of determining the amount of war-time service to be allowed. He may specify the required number of days of war or peace-time service before a veteran shall be entitled to a pension and issue such other regulations as he may deem equitable and just.

The Chief Executive may prescribe that persons with certain incomes shall not be entitled to pensions.

All decisions by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs under regulations issued by the President are conclusive on all questions of law and fact and are not reviewable either by any other Government official or by the courts.

The Administrator of Veterans Affairs is authorized to furnish domiciliary care to veterans of any war suffering with permanent disabilities, and medical and hospital treatment for diseases or injuries incurred or aggravated in line of duty in the active military or naval service.

Filing of Claims

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to administer the provisions of the measure, subject to the general directions of the President and in accordance with regulations issued by the Chief Executive. He may delegate this authority to subordinates.

Claims for benefits under the measure shall be filed with the veterans' administration under such regulations as the President may approve. If a claim is disallowed, it may not thereafter be reopened or allowed.

No former emergency officer may continue to draw retirement pay unless the disability for which he was retired resulted from disease or injury or aggravation of a pre-existing disease or injury which was incurred in line of duty between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, the period of the World War, and it resulted directly from the performance of military or naval duty.

All laws granting medical or hospital treatment, domiciliary care, compensation, pension, disability allowance or retirement pay to veterans of the Spanish-American and subsequent wars or to former members of the military or naval service for injury or disease incurred or aggravated in line of duty are repealed, with the exception of those relating to the retirement of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps.

These payments will be continued until June 30. In the meantime all the claims will be reviewed and those allowed will be continued in force without any suspension. Payments on regular yearly renewable term insurance which have matured prior to enactment of the measure will not be affected. Neither will judgments which may hereafter be rendered in suits now pending under these contracts. Regulations issued by the President that are in effect two years after enactment of the measure shall continue in force until Congress changes them.

Government Employes

Compensation of Government employes, including military personnel, for the next fiscal year beginning July 1, and for the remainder of the present fiscal year shall be readjusted to conform to the cost of living, provided the reduction placed in effect does not exceed 15 per cent.

The President is authorized to determine the cost of living for the first six months of 1928, and to establish an index figure for this period to be used as a base. He also is to ascertain the index figures for the last six months of 1932 and for each six months thereafter.

The percentage by which the cost of living index for any six-month period is lower than the index for the base period is the percentage of reduction applicable to Government salaries, provided it not be more than 15 per cent.

Salaries of the Vice President, Speaker, Senators and members of the House are reduced a flat 15 per cent. The reduction is now 10 per cent.

HEALTH NOTES

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

Thursday, March 23, from one to four p. m. a child health conference will be conducted in the Headquarters school for all children under school age. The Health Department solicits the cooperation of all the people who are interested in keeping their children healthy and asks that they attend.

A very successful conference was held last Thursday at Moorefield, and the following children were examined by the health officer: Harvey Berry, Jane Campbell, Betty Lee Ecton, John Lewis Ecton, Betty Wallace Gudgell, Jean Irvin, Jane Allen Judge, Carolyn Linville, Wilma Lyons, Imogene Reid, James Elgin Reid, Marion Parker Rose, Carolyn Jean Stone and Roberta Templeman. Miss Whitehead, the County Health Nurse, was assisted by Mrs. Howe Blount, Miss Lena Greene, R. N., Mrs. Howard Irvin, and Mrs. Alvin Seamonds in conducting the conference.

A child health conference will be conducted at East Union Thursday, March 30th, 1-4 p. m.

Typhoid Fever

With parts of our county being covered by flood waters, we may expect an increase or epidemic of typhoid fever this year. There is no reason or need for any person to have typhoid fever. It is preventable by good sanitation, drinking pure water and eating pure food. However, often during floods our drinking water becomes contaminated and we drink without knowing the dangers, and it is impossible to have perfect sanitation. There is another method of protection against typhoid fever and that is vaccination. Vaccination against typhoid fever has been proven highly successful and during the spring months the health department will be busy holding vaccination clinics over the county. Some of the people have already requested these clinics and any who are interested may obtain information from the Health office in Carlisle.

James K. Patterson Memorial Program

The James Kennedy Patterson memorial program, planned by the University of Kentucky Alumni Association for the birthday centennial of the man who, for 41 years guided the destinies of the University of Kentucky, will take the form of a dinner meeting Saturday evening, March 25 at seven o'clock at the Lafayette hotel, to which all friends of the University and of the late president are urged to come.

The highlight of the evening's program will be the broadcast of 30 minutes of the program, from 9:15 to 9:45 p. m., through the University of Kentucky extension studios of station WHAS, Louisville, radiocasting over a frequency of 820 kilocycles. Dr. Frank L. McVey, president of the University of Kentucky, will preside as toastmaster at the banquet and will introduce the radio speakers who will be Dean F. Paul Anderson of the University College of Engineering and Mr. Alexander Bonnyman, Knoxville, Tenn., prominent alumnus of the University and chairman of the Patterson Memorial committee, who has been invited to speak concerning the Patterson memorial.

Dean Anderson has chosen for his subject, "A Foundation," and radio friends and alumni of the University will welcome this opportunity to hear the popular engineering dean pay tribute to the venerated President Patterson. Reservations for the dinner may be made by writing or calling the office of the Alumni Association, University of Kentucky.

Other prominent speakers at the banquet will be Mr. C. N. Manning, Lexington, alumnus and secretary of the Patterson Memorial committee and Mrs. Mabel Pollitt Adams, Tampa, Fla., author of President Patterson's biography.

Spring Term At Eastern To Open On April 3

Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College Monday released the official announcement of the spring term beginning April 3. Sixty-one new classes will be organized for students entering for the special nine-week course.

Teachers and others desiring to further their education may earn a half semester's college credit toward degrees and certificates during the term the announcement said.

Seventen departments of the college will offer courses. They are: agriculture, art, biology, chemistry, economics, education, English, foreign language geography government, health, history, home economics, mathematics, music, physical education and athletics, and sociology.

Tuition is free to Kentuckians at Eastern and fees and other expenses for the term average $55.00, according to the announcement. Registration for the special term will be closed April 10.

A spectacular fire of unknown origin early Friday morning destroyed almost 200,000 gallons of gasoline and oil at the storage plant of the Lexington Oil Company in Lexington. The loss was estimated at $10,000.

HOLD 'ER, NEWT!

After reading the following editorial from the Blue Grass Clipper, published at Midway, Ky., and reprinted in part herewith, we have a sneaking idea that the editor does not particularly care for the Anti-Saloon League. He says:

"The Repeal Resolution would never have gotten through Congress by a two-thirds vote but for the diabolical machinations of the Anti-Saloon leaders. They were the most frenzied, senseless, corrupt, domineering, fanatical, insolent unconscionable set of humans that ever infested the earth. They had no politics but the ax; no principle but bone-dry prohibition and no inspiration but the cohesive power of bootleggers and racketeers. Some of them are dead; some were sent to the penitentiary for felonies; others went to jail for contempt of court. They bulldozed governors; held up legislators with a bludgeon like a highwayman holds up his victim with a gun. They had laws passed to poison the liquor. They had the Jones "five and ten" law passed which defeated Jones for re-election and sent him to an untimely grave. They had states pass laws making it a felony to use liquor for medicine and a misdemeanor to use wine for sacramental purposes.

"They inaugurated a reign of terror worse than the wretched reign of the carpet bagger in the south after the civil war. Private houses were searched without a warrant. Innocent people were shot down right and left by enforcement officers under the pretense of enforcing the law. Men and women were sent to jail without a jury trial and to all these outrages the Anti-Saloon League leaders said 'Amen.'"

No woman has yet been elected as lieutenant governor of any state.

James W. McClure, cashier of the First National Bank at Paris, Monday assumed charge of the bank under appointment of the comptroller of the currency, being designated as "conservator."

OH, YOU APPENDIX!

Smith: "I'm going to the hospital tomorrow for an operation.

Jones: "Good luck, I hope everything comes out all right."

THE ROOSEVELT SALAD

WASHINGTON.—The Roosevelt salad which made its appearance in the United States Senate Restaurant in the Capitol at Washington on inauguration day as Chef George Baumgartner's salute to President Roosevelt, threatens to sweep into popularity throughout the country. The new salad is composed of common vegetables available everywhere.

Photograph shows, left to right, Chef Baumgartner presenting a bowl of his new salad to Miss Laura Barkley, daughter of Senator A. W. Barkley of Kentucky, and Miss Julia Harris, daughter of the late Senator W. J. Harris of Georgia, in the Senate restaurant.

Chef Baumgartner's recipe for the Roosevelt Salad is (for ordinary family use): 1 cup chopped celery; 1 cup shredded white and red cabbage; ½ cup green peppers; 1 cup diced carrots; 1 cup mayonnaise and 1 cup French peas thoroughly mixed and served on crisp lettuce.

Uncle Sam Collects From Tobacco Alone More Cash Than Farmers Get for Wheat or Cotton

Gold For Uncle Sam!—Scenes in Tobacco Auction Warehouse.

As an aid toward balancing the national budget, Uncle Sam's tobacco crop is the most important of his agricultural products. Wheat and cotton, corn and hogs, may bring more dollars to the farmer himself, but it is tobacco that rolls up revenue for the federal treasury in Washington.

The real importance of tobacco as a factor in Uncle Sam's finances is disclosed by a comparison of what the government collected in taxes on this product last year and what the farmers of the nation received for their leading crops.

Our entire wheat harvest of 1932, at the farms, brought its growers a total of $255,000,000.

Our cotton fields yielded a crop that brought the growers $378,000,000.

Tobacco production brought the men who planted, tilled, cut and cured it a total of slightly less than $125,000,000.

Yet Uncle Sam's collections in tobacco taxes for the year amounted to $398,578,618.56—a sum exceeding by many millions all that the growers of any of these crops received as a return on their total investments and their labor.

Oddly enough, perhaps, the tremendous total of the government's tobacco tax collections is due chiefly to the returns from the smallest unit in which tobacco is merchandised. Cigarettes, produced literally by the billions, bring into the federal treasury more than $1,000,000 each working day. For 1932 this amounted to a total of $310,572,823.28.

Although smokers have been spending less for cigarettes as a result of the "depression," this reduction has not been correspondingly reflected in the government's tax collections. This seeming paradox is explained by the fact that in this period certain ten-cent brands have sprung into favor and the output of the ten-cent lines has increased from about two per cent to more than twenty per cent of our total cigarette production. Since these low-priced lines yield the government the same amount of tax per package as the more expensive brands, the increased revenue from this source has served largely to offset losses from the old-time channels.

Another beneficiary of the stabilizing effect of the popular ten-centers has been the tobacco grower—particularly in the increasingly important burley tobacco belt. Prices for burley leaf, due in part to the increasing competition, are substantially higher today than a year ago.

THE WIRE TELLS THE STORY

Western Union Telegram

Advertising Manager, Lerman Bros.
527 West Main Lville--

Have purchased entire floor stock of three manufacturers you may advertise nine hundred womens new spring frocks manufactured to sell from five to six dollars at two ninety eight also womens ten and twelve dollar spring coats at six ninety five stop Five hundred mens twenty dollar suits to sell at nine eighty five stop Mailing you special delivery list of thirty more specials for New York purchase sale.

Ed Lerman

The Date Of Our Sale Will Be Announced Later

LERMAN BROS.
CASH DEPARTMENT STORES
WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD