THE CARLISLE MERCURY

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WARREN FISHER, EDITOR

GRIMES CAYWOOD, NEWS EDITOR

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1933

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For State Senator
FRANK LEER

For Representative
W. J. CURTIS

For Circuit Judge
JAMES C. DEHMAN

For Commonwealth Attorney
A. H. BARKER

For Circuit Court Clerk
JEANETTE COX

For County Judge
D. M. CURRY

For County Attorney
FOSTER V. COX

For County Clerk
JOHN F. BUGG

For Sheriff
J. CLARKE LEER

For Tax Commissioner
JIM WILL MARTIN

For Jailer
WILL OWINGS

For Coroner
N. H. McKINNEY

For Magistrate
JOHN G. ALLISON
TAYLOR BOWEN
FRANK REED
D. W. BOOTH
JAMES C. GILLISPIE

AN EDITOR'S RANDOM THOUGHTS

"Youth, large, lusty, loving—
Youth full of grace, force, fascination!

Do you know that Old Age may come after you, with equal grace, force, fascination?"

Here's hoping Whitman was right. For a certain radio program came as a decided shock the other night to one who is not anywhere near that Hyrenic age where one "calls his old debts in . . . to square the accounts of evil, and find a deused balance with the devil." No indeed, not even of middle age, in these howling days, when no difference is to be noted between Grandma and Fanny the Flapper, both going 'em, and at street level, except that one is "sure that she wears 'em" in the case of both.

But here came that program, "for the old folk," as the announcer put it, in the exuberance and ignorance of his youth—"Comrades" and "Rose O'Grady," "Little Annie Rooney" and "After the Ball." And waves of memory poured in with the elder waves. Lord, how they poured! and for a moment swamped one secure in his conviction that a man is only as old as he feels, so long as he keeps away from mirrors in the morning and doesn't rush in where angels fear to tread and attempt to dance with the jeune fille of these "Black Bottom" days. They were quiet memories, but more exciting somehow than the most barbaric jazz that ever had its birth in the head of Congo tom-toms. And that's a bad sign for the case we would make for sustained youth.

"Comrades, comrades; ever since we were boys.
Sharing each other's sorrows,
Sharing each other's joys."

Barefoot boys idling along a winding branch; riding an old fat mare that wagged her ears with the rhythm of her runnin' walk. The long, long dreams of youth. Some day men might fly like birds. Huh! "On eagles wings and light on daddy's wood-pile" that's what they'd do! And this fool talk of a horseless carriage—daggonit! I'd take a good trottin' mare and a Moyer runabout every time. You sir? I would!

"Sweet Rosie O'Grady I used to know;
She's my pretty lady—O' everyone knows;
And when we are married, as happy we'll be;
For I love sweet Rosie O'Grady.
And Rosie O'Grady loves me."

Folks with tubes in their ears and wearing silly expression hearing of the saccharine charms of the Irish Rosie by way of Edison's graphaphone. Would wonders never cease? Some said the Wizard was going to make a record that wouldn't scratch, a flat record that needn't be lifted with two fingers splayed out inside and wrapped carefully in cotton. No telling! Why, you could reproduce your own voice, though the resultant performance might give your descendants a weird idea of grandpa's vocal powers. Still, these inventors couldn't do everything. A lot of fool talk and prophesying some folks did

"It won't be a stylish marriage;
I can't afford a carriage—
But you'll look sweet
Upon the seat
Of a bicycle built for two."

These "safeties" sure were the thing and now they were making "tandems" and you could take your girl on the front seat and "burn the wind." (That was before the day of "making time.") But the fool contraptions scared horses, people said, and some young smart alecs wouldn't stop and pull off to the side of the road. They made boys hump-shouldered, the oldsters claimed, but gosha' mighty! didn't a pneumatic tire ride easy, after you'd gotten used to an old iron wheel velocipede? Youth and progress were in accord in the roaring nineties, as always and forever.

"Kissing my sweetheart,
As only lovers can . . .
Down fell the glass, pet.
Broken—that's all—
Just as my heart was
After the ball!"

One looked on, while "bright lights were gleaming in the grand ball room." It was a little devilish, to dance, in our community, even the graceful measures of that poetry of motion, the waltz. Devilish, though one stood a yard removed from his partner and muffled all tactile sensation with a handkerchief, where the right hand touched the whalebone. And the boisterous gallop of that newfangled dance, the two-step. Well, hellish it was, quoth the oldsters, and the youngsters, themselves, dallied with this sinful lope cautiously.

Hokum! Not so long ago, not so long ago. But long enough, the Lord knows! Dudhlast radio programs reminiscent, anyhow! They leave the receiving set of memory tuned in afterward. For an hour after that program, memory wouldn' quit receiving. Mercy on us! where did they all come from?

Kathleen, mavourneen, the grey dawn is breaking; the horn of the hunter is heard on the hill . . . white wings that never grow weary; I'll spread out my white wings and sail home to thee . . . my Pa owns a billygoat farm; keeping billygoats ain't no harm—tararara boomdeay! tararara boomdeay! . . . the World's Fair, the only one ever, at Chicago, the lagoons, the Midway, waiters beating boondeay on their tin waiters . . . wide new sailors, with a black cord to hook to one's lapel . . . the whaleback steamer, wheel chairs . . . but no automobiles, only whisperings of a "horseless carriage."

And one's son talks of airplanes and riding in the contraptions with as much insouciance as one thought of mounting the narrow seat of a Columbus buggy and dangling a left foot out with nonchalant self-consciousness, in the days of the linen duster.

Old age? Dum vivamus vigilamus! Which, if our paltry knowledge of the language is no worse then it was in the "mauve decade," is one way of saying, "while we live let's keep awake." Charles Henry Webb, who was born in 1834 and died in 1905 puts it into verse:

"Friends I have had both old and young,
And ale we drank and songs we sung;
Enough you know what this is said,
That one and all, they died in bed.
In bed they died and I'll not go
Where all my friends have perished so."

And so it is, that at midnight, one with whom memory has been playing strange and sentimental pranks, shuns bed and manufactures this editorial space-filler.

Advertising Is News.

"If it were possible for the women of this country to abolish advertising," says a writer, "there would soon be a clamor for its restoration, for they would then realize that it was advertising which had given their new environment and their multiplicity of house equipement."

Modern advertising has an educational value equal to that of the news and editorial columns in many instances. In fact, the keen observer who has watched a woman read a newspaper or magazine, will be disposed to class advertising as "news."

As the success of a newspaper depends upon the quality of its news and the manner in which it is presented, so the success of advertising depends upon properly prepared messages to the buying public. The day of "Go to John Jones for Boots and Shoes," went out with the puff sleeve and the linen duster. The public enjoys its advertising fare these days and wants it properly prepared.

Ninety percent of that almost extinct class who will tell you: "I can't see that advertising does much good," have drawn this conclusion following a period of listless go-to-Jones-for-boots-and-shoes advertising. Almost every newspaper, no matter how small, has an advertising service with cuts and copy suggestions these days and the country editor is always willing and sometimes quite able to prepare advertising that carries a message and creates a demand as the advertising expert.

If he is to survive the onslaught of the chain store and the mail-order houses the small-town merchant must learn to prepare advertising that creates a demand. That's the secret of the mail-order catalogue's selling power. The expertly worded descriptions "make you want" the article described. Truly, "advertising is no longer of the haphazard, signboard sort, directing the public to Tom Brown's for "dry goods, notions, boots and shoes." Where such advertising is done, it serves one purpose—to keep the firm name before the public But at the same time lots of good white space is being wasted, and a valuable opportunity overlooked.

"Advertising," says a writer in discussing its blessings, "is not an end in itself. It is a means to an end. This country does not have railroads for the sake of rails; roads—it has them to get somewhere and to move goods and mail."

Make your advertising get you somewhere. Accept the fact as proven that your message will be read, for it will be read by everyone in your trade territory. Whether it will get you anywhere depends upon the quality of the "news" that you put in it.

Buying Power Or Paying Power?

We hear a great deal today about "increasing the buying power of the public." Business men of a generation ago were more concerned over the "paying power" of their public than over their ability or willingness to buy. To have overdue bills was a blot on a man's character. . . . Now, all we care about is to get our goods off our shelves. Whether we ever get paid for them or not seems to make little difference. A business man who is making money is unpatriotic, and the consumer is a social outcast if he isn't in debt, at least to the butcher, the baker and the electric supply man. . . .

"Buying power" has such an alluring sound. It appeals to the ego, and makes each one of us feel as though we, ourselves alone, were setting the wheels of commerce in motion. But is there any real difference between "buying power" and "spending power"? . . . "Buying power" conjures up a mental picture of long lines of the masses, eagerly awaiting service at our counters to relieve us of the goods we have for sale. But "spending power" puts us on the other side of the counter. . . . Spending, somehow or other, never leaves us anything in the bank, but we seem to be able to buy and buy, till the wheels of commerce fairly buzz, and still retain not only our bank balance, but the increasing respect of the installment collector and the insurance man!

"Paying power," on the other hand, in its very alliteration seems to command attention. All the while it appreciates a payer. It gives you a feeling of vast superiority to be able to plank down a big bill and shoot the other guy that you can pay his account and not even make a dent in your roll. . . .

Something ought to be done to increase the popularity of "paying power." . . . What a relief it would be for every one of us if we could collect the money that is due us! Nobody knows how it would increase my buying power, my paying power, and even my spending power right now If only one or two were to pay up! . . .

What a wonderful thing it would be, then, if each one of us were to put a turb on our "spending power" some week in the near future, and devote one whole week's wages to developing our "paying power!" We are week conscious, and drive conscious in this country. Why not set aside the week of November 15, for instance, as "Paying Power Week," and make a "drive" to pay up all our back bills before Thanksgiving. Such a movement would put enough money back into circulation to lift the entire nation out of depression, and give us new cause for our national holiday.—L. A. M., in the Weekly Underwriter (New York.)

JUST BEING FRIENDS

(Anonymous)

Just being friends is joy enough
If folks are made of proper stuff:
The tingling clasping of the hands
The smile of one who understands;
Words in due season, or the calm
Of silence that is blessed balm—
I pledge, until this old world ends
Two goodly folk who are good friends.

30 Years Ago

Thursday, September 24, 1903

S. L. Harney leaves for Frankfort to take position as guard at penitentiary.

Married—Miss Lizzie Hollar and Mr. Robert Geaunor, both of the county, on the 23rd.

W. M. Mathers, John W. Myers and H. T. Thrackmorton return from prospecting trip to Oklahoma.

Horace R. Barney leaves for Ann Arbor, Mich., to enter University of Michigan as student in civil engineering.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. James H. Martin, of the county, on the 20th, a son.—To Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Snapp, of Shakerag, a daughter.

In the special term of circuit court at Cynthiana today, Curtis Jett was sentenced to hang for the murder of Marshall Cockrell in Bracken county.

I. N. Kennedy files suit against L. & N. Railroad for $20.000 as result of death of his son, John Kennedy, who was killed near Winchester when he fell from train.

Died—Infant of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brown, at their home near Millersburg on the 19th.—Infant of Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Thompson, at their home near East Union.

Dr. Burrus Jenkins, of Kentucky University, to deliver address here October 8 upon the occasion of the awarding of the Cross of Honor by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

As result of petition, fiscal court orders vote at November election on question of making tax levy of 15 cents on each $100 worth of property for rural schools. Carlisle graded school trustees fix tax levy at 50 cents.

53 YEARS AGO

Thursday, September 23, 1880

120 pupils enrolled in public school with seats for but fifty.

Nat Conway leaves for Marshall, Saline county, Mo., to make his home.

Prof. Keyes to open night school here first of October, charging $1 per month tuition.

Miss Anna Quiett leaves for Boone county, Indiana, to take position as school teacher.

Will Tune and family leave in wagon for Rico, Scott county, Va., to visit relatives.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Janet, of Blue Licks, on the 18th, a son.—To Rev. and Mrs. J. Pike Powers, twin daughters.

Married—Miss Amanda Linville, of Nicholas, and Mr. Emmett L. Tilton, of Robertson, on the 22nd.—Miss N. O. Myers and Mr. Tilton Saunders, both of the county, on the 16th.

At the annual Kentucky Conference of the M. E. Church, South, last week, Rev. J. C. C. Newton was assigned as pastor of the Carlisle church and Rev. J. W. Fitch was assigned as presiding elder of the Maysville district.

Died—Mrs. Elizabeth Judge, 70, at her home in the county on the 11th.—Mrs. John Blackburn, at her home near Blue Lick Springs on the 20th.—Henry B., two-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Sampson, near Blue Lick Springs on the 20th.

From Other Editorial Pages

THE MIGRATION OF BIRDS IN AUTUMN

(Christian Science Monitor)

To those of us who love birds and find great pleasure in watching them, the late summer and autumn months provide much of interest. For then the great migration commences from their summer quarters in the Arctic regions to the more comfortable areas in the south where they will spend the winter. Birds, which have passed north in the spring in small numbers on their way to their nesting ground, are now on their return passage, this time in large flocks.

During these three or four months, they have not only traveled to the Arctic and back, but have built nests, hatched out at least one brood of chicks, which have been fed and cared for till ready to fly, and in most cases the birds have moulted their own worsted feathers for a fresh supply before starting south again. It is a busy time while it lasts, and the birds must look forward to the winter months when they have nothing to do but find their own food, their families by this time being fully able to fend for themselves.

Birds travel by night, as a rule. In still weather one can sometimes hear them calling to each other as they pass overhead. But, on long-distance flights they are generally out of hearing, as they fly high, a steady purposeful flight, as sure of their direction as if they were following their route by compass and map.

On many an autumn morning I have been out before dawn, listening to the passing birds which, as yet, it was too dark to see. The air full of the twitter of small birds, the whistle of plovers, or other wading birds of the shore or mud flats or, more thrilling than all, the honking of wild geese.

There is a curious eeriness about the hour before the dawn. At first one is conscious only of a deep stillness around one; but, as time goes on, nature begins to awake, first sending the faint breeze which always precedes the dawn, a gentle rustle in the Marmar grass growing on the dunes passes and dies away, to come again and again till the day breaks. Then, as the sky lightens, one can hear the birds coming along the shore in large flocks, keeping close together, impelled by the desire to travel to some definite locality in as short a time as possible. This wonderful procession of birds will possibly continue for an hour or two after the dawn has come, and a few stragglers may be seen during the day, passing in the same direction; but the main flight takes place at night.

In thick misty weather, lighthouse keepers say that the frames which have been erected on the tops of certain lighthouses are crowded thickly with birds huddled close together under the beam of light. By the morning they have all departed. On clear nights the light does not attract them and they continue directly on their way.

This migration of the birds is surely one of nature's most wonderful works, that guidance of the flight of small creatures across half the world to arrive at the right stretch of country that is exactly suited to them. The larger number are young birds which have never been on passage before. I have watched wild geese coming in from sea from the north, having flown all night in the darkness, flying straight as an arrow for the one particular line of grass fields behind the sand dunes which for years has been kept as a sanctuary.

The whole question of bird migration is an exhilarating one. The more one studies it, and the more one watches the passing of the birds, the more one realizes the wonderful guidance that shepherds them on their long autumn trek from the Arctic to the equator or beyond.

M. G. S. B.

PROSECUTE SAMUEL INSULL

(Lexington Herald)

Able artists have been busily engaged in recent weeks in attempting to persuade the public that leniency should be shown Samuel Insull. Figurative utilities magnate, because of the undisputed fact that Insull's methods when he was king of a utilities empire gave great impetus to the industrial progress of the United States. It was Insull who first perceived the economy to be derived from large central power stations producing electricity for use over wide areas. No plan was too huge for his undertaking if it had possibilities for better and steadier service at lower costs. He encouraged manufacturers of electrical equipment to build larger units for the production of electrical energy than had ever been produced before in order that costs might be reduced, and there is little doubt that the huge network or power lines which now spread over the country is the result largely of Insull's efforts.

Insull's $3,000,000,000 electric empire was typical of the times when many men lost their perspective and failed to distinguish the false values from the true. Like the Florida land boom, Insull was a victim all by himself, and he blew up in the end as they all do when visionary overreaches reason and common sense.

But his accomplishments do not change the facts in the Insull case. Insull violated the laws of the country; in doing so, he caused heavy financial losses to thousands of persons who could ill afford to sustain such losses, and finally, instead of facing the courts and taking his medicine like a man, he fled to Greece.

Samuel Insull should be brought back to America to answer at the bar of Justice.

PRECOCIOUS

"Did you give our daughter that copy of 'What Every Girl Should Know?'" asked Dad.

"Yes," replied Mother, despondently, "and she's written a letter to the author suggesting a couple of dozen corrections and the addition of two new chapters."—Penn. State Frosh.

PROBABLY EARNED IT

Bathing Beauty: "And you really want my picture—why?"

Good Boy: "Yes—I want to put it up on my wall, so the evil can see how I was tempted."

RED TOP BEER

School Tax Receipts
Are Ready
Get Yours. The Board Needs The Money For Current Expenses
Sam K. Veach
Treasurer

JUST ARRIVED!
A Beautiful Assortment
Of House Dresses
They are made in long and short sleeve styles, in a variety of new fall patterns and prints.
(These same dresses are now selling at $1 wholesale.)
$1.00 and $1.25
Also a nice assortment of Children's Dresses, in long and short sleeve patterns. Prices as low as 75 cents.
Buy Now. Manufacturers are advancing prices weekly
R. T. Kirkland & Company
The Store of Real Values

Coal
Our yard is headquarters for good coals. Dixie Gem—the all purpose coal, Pioneer Block—that great cooking, Wisco Block—for heaters and furnaces.

Seeds
Our stock is complete in all seeds—Timothy, Grim Alfalfa, Western Grown Alfalfa and Rye.
Ask for a bag of Pine Tree Timothy and see the difference.

Building Material
We have a full stock of that good dimension and boards that you need for an extra shed on your barn at our sawmill. Doors, window moldings, and finish lumber at our warehouse at all times. Call us for an estimate on your requirements.
Always Glad To See You
Always Glad To Serve You
RATLIFF BROS. COMPANY

PRINTING
Have it done at home. Call 98

Improvement Shown In Crops In Kentucky

The condition of Kentucky's corn, tobacco, and pastures, was improved by rains by the time of the September 1 crop report, as compared to condition as of August 1.

This State's September 1 prospect for total production of tobacco of all types combined this year was for 309,675,000 lbs., compared to 316,480,000 lbs. of all types combined produced in 1932, and an average annual production of 314,452,000 lbs.

Green River 19,702,000 lbs. compared to 21,870,000 lbs. in 1932, one-fourth 25,701,000 lbs. compared to last year's crop of 18,046,000 lbs; Hopkinsville, Clarksville, Springfield's dark fired 73,128,000 lbs. compared to 78,483,000 lbs. last year; Henderson stemming dark fired 4,180,000 lbs. compared to 1932 production of 4,502,000 lbs.; and Paducah-Mayfield dark fired 22,002,000 lbs. compared to last year's crop of 20,810,000 lbs. The September 1 prospects for the United States total of tobacco of all types were for 1,361,745,000 lbs. compared to 1,015,512,000 lbs. last year and 1,411,697,000 lbs. average annual. United States total production 1926-30 inclusive.

Probable corn production in Kentucky is estimated at 64,776,000 bus. compared to a crop last year of 67,464,000 bus. and an average annual production of 64,144,000 bus. 1926-30 inclusive. The United States probable total corn production this season is forecast at 2,294,799,000 bus. compared to a crop in 1932 of 2,975,570,000 bus., and an average annual production of 2,511,911,000 bus. 1926-30 inclusive.

Irish potatoes in Kentucky are forecast at 4,090,000 bus. compared to a crop last year of 4,620,000 bus. The United States total production of Irish potatoes is forecast at 293,580,000 bus. compared to a crop in 1932 of 357,678,000 bus., and an average annual production of 353,438,000 bus. 1926-30 inclusive.

Oats in Kentucky are estimated at 1,830,000 bus. compared to 2,349,000 bus. last year. The United States oat crop is estimated at 687,647,000 bus. compared to last year's crop of 1,238,231,000 bus., and an average annual production of 1,189,693,000 bus. 1926-30 inclusive.

Barley in Kentucky is estimated at 220,000 bus. compared to 308,000 bus. last year; sweet potatoes 2,210,000 bus. compared to 2,200,000 bus. last year; and all tame hay 1,220,000 tons compared to 1,141,000 tons last year. The crop of tree fruits in Kentucky is very irregular. Apples are estimated at 2,790,000 bus. compared to only 720,000 bus. last year; peaches 240,000 bus. compared to 79,000 bus. last year; and pears 88,000 bus. compared to 37,000 bus. last year. Condition of other crops in Kentucky is: alfalfa 76%; cowpeas 82%; soy beans 86%.

All these 1933 forecasts are subject to revision later, depending on whether conditions are found hereafter to warrant any change in the estimate.

Revision In School Law Urged By Commissioned

Educators and laymen of Kentucky Thursday studied the first platform statement summarizing recommendation of the Kentucky Educational Commission to the 1934 Legislature, featured by proposals for a larger per capita distribution and a revision of school laws. The ten-point summary was made public as copy for the full report was sent to the printer.

In urging an increase of the common school fund, the commission said it was cognizant of the financial situation of the State, but pointed out that "there are 720,000 children of school age in Kentucky . . . who must be educated today." Unless the per capita is increased, the statement said, "thousands of children will never have the advantage of an acceptable minimum programme of education nor can vast numbers of teachers be paid a living wage."

The school law revision asked, the investigators said, must be started with a constitutional amendment providing for a special equalization fund started with creation of a State Board of Education made up of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and seven laymen appointed by the Governor. Proposals also were made for elimination of small districts and consolidation of schools "to assure a more efficient school service at less cost" and for election-at-large of Boards of Education for all districts.

Other recommendations included raising of the minimum qualification for teachers from one to two years of special college training; creation of a council of higher education; reorganization of the State government with a modernized budget system and a closer guarding of school funds coupled with decreased floating debts.

Lists Made Ready For November Vote

The temperance people and those against the Eighteenth Amendment have been busy preparing lists for the nomination of delegates to the convention at Frankfort on November 27 when the vote on the prohibition question will be formally recorded. The people will vote for those delegates on November 7.

Nominations will be made by petitions signed by at least 1,000 persons, the nominees obtaining the most signatures being placed on the ballots for November 7.

The Kentucky Prohibition Committee endorses the following citizens as its delegates:

M. B. Holifield, Mayfield; R. H. Wheeler, Marion; G. B. Hall, Madisonville; W. A. Frost, P. H. Callahan, Mrs. H. C. Morrison and Lyman P. Hadley, all of Louisville; W. B. Ashcraft, Brandenburg; C. C. Borders, Elizabethtown; Mrs. W. J. Stone, Falmouth; Mrs. T. D. Williams, Shelbyville; Mrs. Lodie Day Pickett, Wilmore; Dr. Charles J. Turck, Danville; H. H. Ramey, Salyersville; J. S. Cline, Pikeville; A. S. Morgan, Russell; Mrs. Juliet Lansdowne Powers, Grayson; E. T. Wesley, Somerset, and S. L. Renfro, Williamsburg.

The candidate endorsed by the wet organization are:

First District—Mrs. J. G. Gaither, Hopkinsville; Ben M. Bledsoe, Paducah.

Second District—Mrs. James M. Yeaman, Henderson; Gen. William Luther Sibert, Bowling Green.

Third District—Mrs. James Rose Todd, Louisville; Bruce Haldeman, Louisville.

Fourth District—G. Lee McClain Bardstown; C. D. Sedrick, Lebanon.

Fifth District—R. C. Simmons, Covington; Harry J. Allingeon, Newport.

Sixth District—Miss Laura Clay, Lexington; Russell des Cognets, Lexington.

Seventh District—Henry D. Fitzpatrick, Prestonsburg; Dr. W. J. Smith, Belfry.

Eighth District—Dan S. Kreniak, Ashland; D. E. See, Maysville.

Ninth District—Mrs. William M Martin, Harlan; Beecher Smith, Somerset.

State-at-large—Charles P. Farnsley, Louisville.

Farmers consume, in their tractors and cars, about 25 per cent of all motor fuel.

Cost Of Maintenance Of Reformatory Cut $174,169

Expenditures for maintenance of the State Reformatory were reduced $174,169.17 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933 as compared with the previous fiscal period, it was reported to Governor Ruby LaFoon by State Inspector and Examiner Nat B. Sewell in a report submitted on this, the largest penal institution of the state.

Money spent for maintenance of the State Reformatory in the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1933 totaled $550,332.30. In the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1932 operation of the institution cost the state $876,163.13.

Commenting upon the economies effected the State Inspector said "While there is much yet to be done in the way of improvement I am fully convinced that the State Reformatory has never been operated more economically or that conditions in general have never been better than they are at the present time."

Elmer Deatherage, of Richmond, is superintendent and Gus Rogers, of Paducah, is assistant superintendent.

An outstanding leak was found to be in expenditures for medical and surgical supplies and physicians' services. This item of expense was reduced from nearly $12,000 to $3,900 within the two years contrasted, the report points out.

"One of the most noticeable improvements, indicating clearly a modernization in prison management, is in the discipline now in evidence at the Reformatory," the report asserts. Representatives of the State Inspector's office who conducted the survey found "the prisoners are well fed with wholesome food, prepared scientifically in a clean kitchen, served upon clean plates on clean tables.

In the past 15 years the prison population has more than doubled. The increase since 1927 has been over 30 per cent, the report reveals. The colored population in the prison of 626 last year was less than it was 15 years ago and approximately the same as 40 years ago.

Another noticeable change in recent years in inmates of the Reformatory on which Mr. Sewell commented is the fact that in recent years there has been a rapid decrease in the average age or prisoners. Thirty years ago there were few young convicts. Now 46 per cent of them are under 25 years of age and fifty per cent are under 30 years old.

HOW CAN HE.

An agitator was addressing a band of strikers.

"Only $12 a week!" he yelled, "How can a man be a Christian on $12 a week?"

"How," yelled a voice, "can he afford to be anything else?"—Lancaster Motorist.

RED TOP BEER

FALL OPENING SALE

Lerman Bros. Open A Campaign Of Retail Merchandising Unequaled In Current History

WE KNOW the public is going to grasp this opportunity and absorb a lot of our low-priced offerings. But we don't know how quickly it will be ALL SOLD OUT. You and we know, to, that when our present stocks are diminished and must be replaced—PRICES WILL OF NECESSITY GO HIGHER!

Ladies' Fall Dresses
Satins, Crepes and Wools
$3.98 $6.95
We lumped our orders for 18 stores to get these sensational prices—exactly duplicate $10 to $20 styles.
Black, Brown, Wine, Green and Tweed Mixtures

9-4 BLEACHED SHEETING
The present price is 39 cents, on Sale at 25c

OUTING PAJAMAS
Boys and girls outing pajamas at 49c

BOYS BLUE DENIM OVERALLS
Triple-stitched, pair of pockets, a real value— 49c

MEN'S UNION SUITS
Heavy weight, fine ribbed, at 69c

MEN'S OVERALLS AND JACKETS
These were $1.19, now you get them for 89c

MEN'S BLUE CHAMBRAY WORK SHIRTS
Heavy grade, in this Sale 59c

Ladies Winter Coats
A Showing Of Gorgeously Fur-Trimmed Coats For Winter
You save 33⅓ to 50% Now
$12.95 $16.95 $19.95
A small deposit lays away any coat you select.

Travel Crepe Dresses $1.69
Long and semi-sleeve styles, fine travel prints and foulard prints

Polo, Tweed Sport Coats $9.95
An outright Cash Purchase of 1800 gives you this value. Sizes 12 to 20 and 36 to 44

COTTON PLAID BLANKETS
Soft and nappy blankets, in bright values— 59c

WOMENS UNION SUITS
Winter weight. From 79c to 98c values— 49c

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SHOES
Sizes 8½ to 2. Sizes 11½ to 3, in this Sale— $1.00

JERSEY RIBBED BLOOMERS
Sizes 6 to 14, silk stripe, reinforced, double stitched 19c

BOYS' PART-WOOL SWEATERS
$1.00 values, in solid and mixed colors 69c

GIRLS' JERSEY DRESSES
2-piece, all wool, tans, blues, greens and black and colors 98c

THIS SALE LASTS FOR THREE DAYS ONLY
SALE DAYS---Friday, Saturday and Monday

TENNIS SHOES
A heavy, wear-resisting tennis shoe, value 98c, for 48c

INDIAN BLANKETS
Part wool, satin bound, reversible $1.39

OUTING GOWNS
V or round-neck styles, in solid white, colors, a nice gown 59c

PRINCESS SLIPS
Fine, lustrous, non-clinging broadcloth. All colors— 29c

MEN'S WORK SHOES
Plain toe with a middle sole, positively $2.98 value— $1.59

CANVAS WORK GLOVES
A far better glove than the usual 10 cent glove 8c

THREAD SILK SLIPS
Pure thread silk and French crepe, lace trimmed or tailored. 98c

ALL WOOL PANTS
Worsteds, cassimers, cheviots, serges and tweeds. Tailored to perfection $1.98

MOLESKIN PANTS
Stuffle moleskin, from 32 to 42 sizes $1.29

BOYS' 2-PANT SUITS
One long and one short pants, pre-cut prize 16, at $3.98

SUEDE JACKETS
With elastic bottoms, 8 to 18 sizes. Better buy now. $1.98

FULL FASHIONED HOSE
Worth 79c pair, in the new fall shades 59c

MEN'S ALL WOOL SUITS
All wool suits and top coats—from—
$12.50 to $14.75
Bought on ironclad guarantee that forced the makers to deliver at our price. On today's market they are worth $18.50. Patterns include gray, brown, blue, tan, novelty stripes, tweeds, mixtures.

LADIES FALL HATS
Colors in black, navy, brown, taupe, mulberry, green. Styles in turbins, cookies, coconuts, Dutch boys, at 98c and $1.49

PART-WOOL BLANKETS
Large bed sizes, double blankets, satin bound, 5½ lbs, positively worth $3, at $1.98

CHILDREN'S COATS
Chinchilla, with beret to match. Sizes 2 to 8 and 1 to 3 $2.49

WINDOW SHADES
Fine linen shades, in tan and dark green 39c

CAPE KID GLOVES
Slip-ons, new novel edgings and tops $1.19

SALE WOMEN'S, MISSES' FALL SHOES
900 PAIRS—THE SMARTEST YOU EVER LAID EYES UPON
$2.49 $1.98 $1.35
Suedes, Kids, Baby Calf, Black and Brown.
Boys and Girl's Fall Oxfords $1.19