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THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1934

This Bill Should Be Passed.

Senator Breathitt has introduced a probation bill, to establish a system of probation in the circuit courts of the State. The intent of the bill is to permit the circuit judge—who now has no choice, when a verdict of guilty is returned, save to sentence the offender to prison—to place on probation the first offenders, young men and women, for the term of their sentence, or during good behavior.

The bill should become a law. The practice is now followed by Federal judges and there seems no valid reason why it should not be followed in the circuit courts of Kentucky.

We talked with a Californian, a highly intelligent gentleman, a few years ago and he explained the admirable manner in which a system of probation is working in that State. He said the law was saving for lives of usefulness many who, if confined for a term with hardened criminals, would have left prison doors ready for a career of crime. As we remember, offenders in that State are placed on probation and must report regularly to some citizen of high standing selected by the court. The fact that such a law works admirably in other States and that probation has obtained for years in the Federal courts sitting in Kentucky is sufficient proof of the value of the plan it seems to us. Under such a plan a first offender has the opportunity to re-establish himself, to win back his place in society; he is helped and encouraged and the very fact that he has been given another chance will serve in the majority of cases to effect a complete reformation.

In last week's issue of The Mercury, some interesting statistics from the Mutual Welfare League Courier, a monthly paper published by the prisoners in the Frankfort reformatory, were printed. According to these statistics the ages of the 2,287 prisoners range from 15 to 50 years and the average age is only 24 years. We can well believe it, for just before Christmas a year ago, we stood with the Warden and watched the men march from factory to mess hall. They were boys. Here and there a face shifty-eyed, or seamed and furrowed with age, but for the most part they were boys—some of them handsome, clear-eyed, with no trace of the criminal in their features. Presumably they were guilty of having broken laws, having committed felonies; but we wondered then and we wonder now if these imprisonment means reform for them, or simply a 'college' course under expert teachers in careers as rebels against organized society. Probation might have saved many of these boys to become useful and respected members of society.

The Lexington Leader, in a recent editorial sums up the case admirably for a probation law, as follows:

"The careers of thousands of young men and women, some of them barely of mature age, committed to the penitentiary for some comparatively trifling offense, have been darkened in the shadow of prison walls and morally and socially ruined by the poisonous vapors of prison life. They have gone in hardly touched by crime to come out having sorely embittered against it for life and so steeped in the psychology and lore of crime as to be a menace and standing menace to others.

"There are an number of hardened criminals who take delight in debauching younger men and women. To save the young and the first offenders from such contacts probation has been developed. It has worked admirably in other states. There is no reason why a probation law in Kentucky properly drawn and with ample safeguards against any hint of political influence or favoritism, should not accomplish great good.

"For one thing, such a law would reduce considerably the prison population and save the state large sums of money. Since the congress has forbidden interstate commerce in prison-made goods, it is more than ever desirable to keep as many persons as possible out of the penitentiaries. Public opinion should support the proposition but All women's organizations in particular, should manifest an interest in it and work for its passage".

Outlaw Child Labor Forever.

The Mercury heartily approves of the following editorial sent out by the Chief of the Kentucky Department of Labor. The same outcry, as is now being made against the Federal Child Labor Amendment, was made in England we believe, about the middle of the last century by the employers of children 7 and 8 years old at cruel tasks in mine and factory. A few years hence we shall look back, certainly without any feeling of satisfaction, upon the day when there was opposition in this country to a law prohibiting child labor.

The editorial from the Kentucky Department of Labor follows:

"The year 1933 was a remarkable one for amendments, for it witnessed not only the ratification of the Lame Duck Amendment and the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, but also the tremendous forward strides towards ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment.

"Action upon this Amendment is long overdue. In 1924 it first came before the states for approval but met a vigorous attack from the National Association of Manufacturers which was temporarily successful. During the years of prosperity this Amendment law dormant but now it has stayed a spectacular comeback. Fourteen states in 1933 ratified the Amendment bringing up to 20 the total number which have taken favorable action. Another 16 states, however, must give their approval before Congress has the power to pass federal child labor legislation.

"This remarkable renewal of interest in the Child Labor Amendment is evidence of the determination of the states to clinch the New Deal as far as the protection of children is concerned. The NRA has meant a two-year interlude in child exploitation. This interlude should constitute a breathing spell in which the states can take stock of the humanitarian and economic consequence of child labor and vote for its permanent eradication.

"The Kentucky Legislature now has the opportunity of bringing this goal one step nearer towards realization. We are winning our way out of the depression and we should simultaneously win our way out of child labor. The Kentucky Legislature should give a unanimous vote for the freedom of American children".

Groundless Fears.

William Trufant Foster, writing in the Atlantic Monthly says: "To liken the inflation movement in this country to the paper money fiasco in Russia, Germany and Austria is to arouse groundless fears based on false analogies."

Mr. Foster says that "these governments plunged into vicious inflation, because they were already near the collapse. They were heavily in debt to other countries, had exhausted their taxable capacity; possessed scant gold reserves or none at all, and had no definite, logically chosen reflation goal."

This country is not on the verge of collapse, is not in debt to other countries, has adequate gold reserves, has not exhausted its taxable capacity and has as a goal the raising of the general level of commodity prices and the stabilizing of the dollar.

The flooding of the country with worthless German marks, as horrible examples of the results of inflation, becomes rather absurb, when one knows why Germany plunged into such "vicious inflation."

An Editor's Mistake.

Opening with the statement that "fighting a buzz-saw, hoping to evade death or taxes, believing all one hears or talking back to your mother-in-law are all recognized by most of us as mistakes," the Wayne (Va.) News continues:

An editor probably gets more blame for a mistake than anyone on earth. A preacher can bury his sins more easy than a jackass in a tin barn.

You may have heard that yarn about the country editor who wrote a flower obituary when the town miser died. The town miser was influential and had many relatives. The editor did the best he could with the material at hand and he finally concluded by writing that the man had gone to his last resting place. Then the printer made a mistake and put the type so it read to the effect that the man had gone to his last 'roosting' place. The proof reader muffed one and the fracas started.

The editor doesn't get a fair break on this matter at all.

When a garage man makes a mistake, he adds it to your bill.

If a carpenter makes a mistake, well, it is probably just what he expected.

When a preacher makes a mistake nobody knows the difference.

When a judge makes a mistake it becomes the law of the land.

When a doctor makes a mistake, we send flowers.

But when an editor makes a mistake—GOOD NIGHT.

All of which is by way of prelude to the confession that our first page last week was labeled. "Thursday, January 11, 1933." And we'll be hornswoggled if we don't believe that was a mistake. We wanted to wish mother's son of us at this time of the year that it would be without the usual chorus of jeers that greet an 'editor's mistake." Hohum! May be our luck is going to break better during 1934.

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We all have become so used to a pessimistic business outlook, that some of us are like the Maine fisherman who was asked if he found any fish in the mountains of Pennsylvania since NRA started. "Well no," he said, "can't say I have, but west of here business seems to be picking right along." When asked how he happened to know that, he replied: "Why, because we are selling them three times as much fish as we used to."

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When it is remembered that American women spend two billion dollars a year on cosmetics, the President's request for two billions to speed recovery doesn't seem so enormous.

AN EDITOR'S RANDOM THOUGHTS

Some of the oldsters said my screed about "Tailspeans" started the old bean rambling back along the Road to Yesterday. And so I'll give you another. Do you remember fly-boards? The sticky balls made of strips of colored paper tacked on a broom handle? Of course I know a school boy could be used but the paper fly-boards was more 'genteel' as they put it in the days of the linen duster. How they swayed back and forth in the breeze and how they would stick to your face now and then with a tremulous swoon like the hovering of a hawk to clutch some defenseless pullet. Sometimes there were more particulous souls who would complain that one—where the strips of colored paper depended from parallel sticks and the whole was gently swayed back and forth by a black arm and shoulder behind the screen . . . And do you remember the beehive like screen covers for the honey and jam dishes? But, best of all, do you remember the daily linen and the transparent pies, not to mention the old ham and the stuffed sausage reddened both of the smoke of hickory chips, and the other delicious products of the art culinary, in the days of the fly-bush? Those days we had time to eat—and what's more—we took time Hohum!

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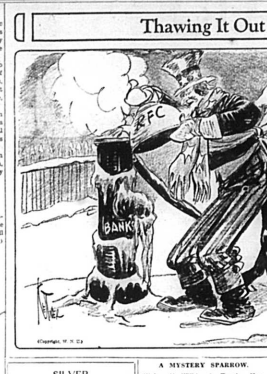
Speaking of flies, did you ever milk a cow and have her slap you in the face with her whip-like tail as she swung it back and forth in the swaying arc? Or did you ever have kick a cup of your hand as she sought to remove a fly hitting her level, or calmly and without warning step in your two-gallon bucket of milk? If you have, you have learned profanity, plain, fancy and highly decorative. I milked two cows morning and evening for seven years as a boy. Of course I've forgotten the profanity, but it is undoubtedly the—the—inspiring result to me, yes, I may say that it is an exceedingly distasteful chore. An old teacher I had in high school used to say: "It rather be a load and sack the moisture from a dungeon chamber, than keep a corner grocery." But if the old boy had ever milked cows, that their pesky hides' he have started hunting for a damp dungeon.

THE PERFECT COOK.

The supreme cook of the world, when he arrives, will be one of French training, who then went and learned about pastries in Vienna or Copenhagen, and about sauces in Scandinavia and about soups in Russia and about sausages in Germany and about antipasti in Italy; and after that came over to this country to be a Down East housewife school him in pies and show him what mortal grandeur abides in baked beans; and a Virginia or a Maryland woman to show him what can be done with crabs and oysters and terrapin; and an old-fashioned Louisiana lady introduce to him Creole gumbos and divers shrimp dishes; and a black mammy anywhere in the interior South instruct him in the right use of the frying pan; and a Mexican slumlady for him the delectable mysteries of commingled maize, red peppers and beans. As a finished product, he won't last long though in this lesser sphere. Blessed Providence will put forth his almighty hand and place him up to heaven to cook for the angels.—Irvin S. Cobb in Cosmopolitan.

Thawing It Out



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SILVER

Views of a Veteran Observed On the Subject of Agitation In 1796 and In 1933.

(Willis J. Abbot in Christian Science Monitor.)

Obviously the question of the free and unlimited coinage of silver is again to become an acute issue in politics. Without, for the moment, expressing any opinion as to the merits of this panacea for monetary ills, I would like to point out certain elements of political strength it possesses under which were elected in the days of 1896. One great element of strength in this panacea is lacking now—the dynamic personality and telling oratory of Bryan. It will be interesting to note whether a new champion of like caliber will arise in the present discussion.

Last week a conference of eighteen senators called by Senator Wheeler to consider bimetalism was addressed by Senator Borah. The conference put forth the claim that fifty-one United States Senators favored the restoration of silver to monetary service. Senator Borah flatly declared for its remonetization even without international agreement. Senator Fletcher, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, will urge the President to incorporate in his forthcoming proposition in a message to Congress.

How important politically is this silver movement? How does it compare with the 1896 effort?

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At the earlier date a President in presumably opposed to any deviation from the gold standard sat in the White House. It is sufficiently apparent today that President D. Roosevelt will make no such fight against silver as that led by Cleveland.

Great Britain was then on the gold standard. The United States was a heavy borrower in Lombard Street. All the influence and authority which the creditor could exert over the debtor was employed by the British to determine American monetary policy. Today Great Britain is off the gold standard and the United States has become the great creditor nation.

The banks and other financial institutions of the Eastern cities were then in full possession of great authority and influence throughout the country. Their organizations, correspondents, customers and depositors were almost law. Today, who is so poor as to do them reverence?

In the midland days of 1896 the gold standard was enthroned. Today only two or three countries in the world maintain it. No longer is it a question of overthrowing an established order, but rather of furnishing a substitute for a discredited monetary system.

If the silver people today lack a W. J. Bryan their opponents lack a Mark Hanna. Furthermore, the corrupt practices acts of the Nation and various States effectually preclude the raising of campaign funds by methods Hanna employed.

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And finally in 1896 free coinage was denounced as the ultimate of disastrous inflation. Today, with vastly more radical inflation ideas "just around the corner" in the greenback or bimetallic programme is looked upon, outside old-time financial circles, as a defense against greenbacks or commodity money. It is a fact, that at all impossible that the President may utilize it for precisely this defensive purpose. In the last analysis, however, it will be what he asks that will determine the future of silver. Not only could no legislation be passed over his veto, but none will be undertaken without his tacit approval.

WHY NOT MOVE TWO MILES FARTHER AWAY?

"I've got just the horse, for you," said a liveryman to a German farmer who was a prospective customer. "He's five years old, sound as a bell, and goes ten miles without stopping." "The German shook his head. "Not for me," he said, "too far for me. I'd be eight miles from town out, and not dat horse I had to walk back two miles!"

A MYSTERY SPARROW.

(Walter N. Wilkins in Topeka, Kan. Capital.)

The hedge rows and weed-grown thickets of Eastern and Central Kansas are now filled with a beautiful and interesting winter visitor. He is the largest and most aristocratic of his species and is known as the Harris sparrow. This bird was first found about 100 years ago by explorers in Northeastern Kansas and named by Audubon in honor of his friend, Edward Harris.

The greatest interest in this bird is probably in his choice of his homes. Coming from the North in early fall he winters in a comparatively restricted area from Southern Nebraska to Northern Texas, and from Western Missouri to Central Kansas. His summer home is in the Far North and again within a rather restricted range. From Hudson Bay to Great Bear Lake he lives and nests in the scrubby northern fringe of the transcontinental forest, travelling north to near the Arctic Barrens. During the nesting season this bird is no friend of man, for he has chosen a place almost uninhabited. He has kept the secret of his nest from himself and for years not a single one rewarded the men who hunted for it. Ernest Seaton is credited with finally having found the first nest of this species on the ground under a far Northern arctic birch tree, with three young birds at the top.

From this far-off land, still a summer mystery, the Harris sparrow comes to reach its winter home in early October. Outside of those restricted regions of summer and winter homes he is found anywhere one may be lucky enough to see a Harris sparrow.

WHY THE HOGS GET THE CREAM

The farmer who owns even a single cow has an asset he has an interest if he purchases a pound of substitute butter, considering the low price of cream and the high price of the oleo churn—and it is a poor farm that lacks no churn nowadays—should wife can make butter with an egg beater and a churn, considering the price, butter is the cheapest food on the farm.

One reason why butter and consequently cream, is low in price is the extraordinary amount of butter in storage. That amounts today to approximately 150,000,000 pounds. Not even at the present low market price is there sense in an enormous surplus too great a spread, in fact, between the price paid to the farmer and the price at retail.

To illustrate, an Oldham county farmer has shipped shipping cream altogether and is turning the surplus from her butter making and other home uses into the hog troughs, because he has been shipment of five gallons of hand-skimmed fresh sweet cream and received a check for 49 cents. The shipping charges of 12½ cents had been deducted. Retail for one pint bottle of retail pints from five gallons of cream would have been 62½ cents. Converted into butter, it might have brought one-half as much.

Milk, ice cream, butter and the various types of cheese are the very prime kind of foods and at present low prices might well be substituted by city consumers for certain higher priced meats. Certainly the price of dairy products to the farmer depends in the last analysis upon the amount city people buy.

THE SPEED OF BIRDS

How fast would you say a turtle dove or a pigeon could travel an hour? Cecil B. Meierthanjem, who has spent much time in studying methods of travel and rates of speed of birds, says hummingbirds are faster and travel at the stupendous speed of 110 miles an hour. Carrier pigeons and golden plovers attain sixty miles an hour, while swallows can travel at 56, quail fifty-seven, mallards fifty, partridges thirty-two, ravens thirty-nine, teals forty-four, pelicans fifty-one and geese, forty-five.

HIS WINTER NEIGHBORS

The country is more of a wilderness, more of a wild solitude, in the winter than in the summer. The wild comes out. The urban, the cultivated, is hidden or swept away. It shall hardly know a good field from a poor, a meadow from a pasture, a field from a wood, for the human boundaries are disregarded; gates and bars are unclosed; man, the go his hold upon the earth; tilled fields are very buried beneath the snow; the next-kept grounds replace in a state of nature; the farmer is sure of the cold, all the wild creature; become outlaws, and roam abroad for food; the rabbits gnaw the apple ridge comes to the orchard for buds; the rabbit comes to the garden and lawn; the crows and jays come to the barn-yard, and contend the snow buildings to the stack and to the barn-yard; the sparrows pilfer from the domestic fowls; the pine grosbeak comes down from the north and always your eagles of the bleak and the fox prowls about your premises at night; and the red squirrels about your grain in the barn or steal the buttermilk from your stoop. In fact, winter, like some great calamity changes the status of most creatures and sets them adrift. Winter, like poverty, makes us acquainted with strange companions.

For my part, my nearest approach to a strange bedfellow is the little gray rabbit that has taken up her abode under my study floor. As she spends the day here and is out only at night, she is not much of a bedfellow, after all. It is probable that I disturb her slumbers more than she does me. I think she is some support to me under there—a wide-eyed witness and backer, a type of the gentle and harmless in savage nature. She has no support to give me at least in a tidal soft, nimble foot of hers, and touch as of cotton, wherever she goes, are worthy of emulation. I think I can feel her good heart under the floor and I hope she can miss. When I have a bright thought, I imagine her ears twitch, especially when I think of the sweet apple I put place for her under the door. I wonder if that foe chanced to find a glimpse of her the other night when he stealthily leaped over the fence near by and walked along between the study and the house. She clearly one could read that fear was not a little dog that had passed there? There was something furtive in the track, in about the house and around it, as if eyeing it suspiciously and then it had the caution and deliberation of the fox—bold, but not too bold, for wariness was in every footprint. If it had been a little dog that had chanced to wander that way, when he crossed my path he would have stopped it up to the barn and gone one smelling around for a bone; but the sharp, cautious track keep straight across all others, keeping five or six rods from the house, to the hill across the highway toward a neighboring farmstead. With its nose in the air, and its eye and ear alert, so to speak. . . .

The only one of my winter neighbors that actually rap at my door are the sparrows and chickadees, and these do not know that it is my door. My retreat is crowded with a flock of young chestnut-trees, and the birds, I suspect, mistake it for a huge stump that ought to hold the grubs (there is not even a book-worm inside of it), and their loud rapping often makes me think I have a caller indeed. I place the door of hickory-nuts in the interstices of the bark, and thus attract the chickadees. I have upon my window-sill attracts both nuthatches and downy woodpeckers. They peep in curiously through the window pane, looking away at my home, too often a poor one. A bone nailed to a tree a few feet in front of the window attracts the crows as well as lesser birds. Even the skate-colored juncoes, a sober-suited comes and nibbles it occasionally.—John Burroughs, "Signs and Seasons."

A bushel of wheat usually averages 42.5 pounds of flour.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Thursday, January 7, 1884

Fillmore Peebles buys Yates farm of 125 acres near Headquarters for $2,500.

Local Presbyterian church engaging to employ Rev. Scudder at full-time pastor.

W. J. Myers, of Cassidy, takes contract to finish Cassidy Creek turnpike at Mt. Sterling.

Marriid—Miss Fugion Templeman and Mr. Charles B. Hukill, both of the county, to be married today.

I. M. Chiam returns to his home in Carlisle after years stay in Texas and is much improved in health.

Legislature deadlocked over selection of United States Senator, with following candidates: Williams, Blackburn and Sweeney.

Bill incorporating Upper Blue Licks Bridge Co. and authorizing Middleboro and Flemingsburg counties to take stock in company, passed by legislature.

John W. Fowling appointed manager of Mercury during the absence of O. H. Keller, who is assistant clerk of the House during session of legislature.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. John J. Myers of Elizabeth, on the 12th, a daughter—To Mr. and Mrs. John W. Henry, of the county, on the 11th, a daughter.

Died—Louise, one-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Prebeck, at their home near Headquarters; Jack Peterson, at his home near Mt. Sterling—Mrs. Walter Myers, at her home in the county on December 8.

POKING FUN AT THE BANKERS

The New York Evening Post, in an article recently published, poked a lot of fun at the bankers and their ethics code in the following amusing manner. The article says:

General Johnson rejects the code proposed by the banks.

Bankers contend that if fees to be paid by the depositor every time he draws a check or makes a deposit were what aroused Johnson's ire.

The bankers, trying again to write an acceptable code, are reported still determined to charge depositors heavily for the privilege of letting the bank collect interest on their money.

In a helpful spirit, the Post suggests the following schedule of depositors' fees:

Being greeted by doorman (not by name)—5 cents

Being greeted by name—50 cents

Use of pen—5 cents

Use of pen that writes—50 cents

Waiting in line—10 cents

Short view of third vice president—30 cents

Close-up of first vice president—60 cents

Giving president a cigar—2 dollars

Listening to president refuse loans—3 dollars

Listening to president describe high-minded unselfishness of bankers—3 dollars

A Louisville gentleman, after reading the above, adds the following sarcastic remarks: "Of course, I real that bankers are among our backers and bankers those who do not demand one's right eye for security and the deposit of one's false teeth with every withdrawal, but, as the boy said when he emptied the washtub on grandma, the Post comment is good, clean fun."

SCHOLARSHIPS

(Lexington Herald)

One force for the advancement of knowledge and extension of education that is been overlooked by the rank and file is the scholarship. This is a comparatively new idea but few realize that in recent years the scholarship has become an institution of tremendous proportions.

More than 100 scholarships, worth more than $10,000,000, are now being given in the United States. They are offered primarily by state grants, private endowments, examination endowment and outright gifts and are worth from $50 to $1,000 each. With but a few exceptions they are awarded without restriction as to the studies to be pursued, and the great bulk of them ask nothing from the recipient in return. Most of them are given to high school graduates, though the number of fellowships and similar grants for post-graduate work runs well into the hundreds.

In many instances scholarships are made it possible for serious students to continue their studies and research work. In other they enable scholastic and athletic endeavor. It is through these mediums that the scholarship endows the country with a fellowship of learned men and women and new additions to the fund of human knowledge.

SAWN OF A GUN!

I cranks da car
Bawt she won't run;
I cranks dem spoke,
She's a sawn of a gun!
Dem stop in da middle
Of da street upa town,
I look in da carburetor
But she no drawn,
I push da clutch,
I shake da wheel,
I knocks da brake,
Ba hora I feel,
I look in da tank,
Ba hora I see—yes,
Sawn of a gun!
She auta da gas.
—Mayesville Bulletin.

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Two prisoners sawed their way out of the Lewis county jail at Vanceburg.

Six prisoners escaped from the Madisonville jail Friday night, but were all recaptured a few hours later.

There are four murder cases on the docket of the Montgomery circuit court, which opened at Mt. Sterling Monday.

The Senate Thursday confirmed the appointment of Selden R. Glenn as collector of internal revenue for Kentucky.

Reelected president of the Elkton Bank and Trust Company last week, John O. Street begins his 46th year as a banker.

Former Judge J. R. Layman, of Elizabethtown, was named Friday as Kentucky director of the emergency relief council.

Mrs. Annie E. Hagan, 93, a lifelong resident of the Cincinnati section of Bourbon county, died at her home Sunday.

Col. E. H. Gaither, 82, widely known county, military officer and newspaper man, died at his home in Harrodsburg Friday.

The added value of the purse for the Kentucky Derby, to be held this year on May 5, has been reduced to $30,000 from $50,000.

One man was injured when two boys fired on a bus of the Greyhound lines near State bridge in Montgomery county Thursday.

Marial Lee, 11, was struck and killed by a government truck driven by a member if the CCC camp near Moorehead Friday.

Six persons were wounded, five perhaps seriously, in shootings, cuttings and fights in Lexington Saturday and Saturday night.

Approximately 1,600 school children in Pike county are being supplied warm school lunches daily by the American Friends Committee.

Mitchell Morris, Louisville, has been appointed manager of radio station WLAP, which will open in Lexington about March 1.

Governor LaFoon Friday appointed R. P. McIlvoil as county judge of Boyle county to succeed Judge W. Logan Wood, who resigned.

A bill to provide lower taxes on tobacco produced was introduced in the House at Washington Friday by Congressman Virgil Chapman.

Miss Betsy Cloud, 54, principal of the Lincoln school in Lexington where she taught for 32 years, died at a Lexington hospital Friday.

Miss Ruby Dunn, of Cynthiana, was named beauty queen of the University of Kentucky at the Kentucky-Indiana dance Saturday night.

E. E. Pitman, of Elizabethtown, was named by Thornton Wilson Saturday as director of the Kentucky relief gardens program for 1934.

Purchase of 17,658 acres of land in the Cumberland district to be used for national park purposes was approved at Washington last week.

Mayesville will probably be selected as the site for the district tournament in the regional basket ball tournament to be held March 8 and 10.

Hopkins county has the lowest outstanding insolvent tax list of any county in the state, State Inspector and Examiner Nat B. Sewell has reported.

Marie Bryan, 2 years old, was scalded to death at her home in Lawrence county when she pulled over a pan of boiling water onto herself.

The federal government Saturday made an allotment of $300,000 for the purchase of additional land in the Mammoth Cave national park area.

Chet Wynne, who succeeds Harry Gamage as head football coach at the University of Kentucky, arrived in Lexington Friday to assume his duties.

Kentucky has collected more than $500,000 in whisky and beer taxes and the total amount is expected to reach $700,000 by the end of this month.

John M. Hodgkin has resigned as cashier of the Peoples State Bank and Trust Company at Winchester after almost fifty years of service with the bank.

Stockholders of the newly organized National Bank and Trust Company at Paris, successor to the First National Bank, met Monday and elected directors.

Eugene Keagan, 24, of Mayesville, missing from his home for a week, collapsed on a street in Cincinnati Saturday night, a victim of amnesia, and was taken to a hospital.

Sherman Moore, 35, deputy sheriff of Whitley county, surrendered to authorities Sunday morning a short time after he had shot and killed his brother-in-law, Elza Bryant, 35.

The body of Mrs. Winnie Robbins Baird, 41, with a bullet hole through the head, was found at her home in Mt. Sterling Friday. She was said to have been despondent over ill health.

Following action of the Paris city commissioners in leasing the operation of the municipal electric plant from under his supervision, Withers Davis, commissioner of public property, resigned.

Hargis Bizemore, 20, was killed instantly near Morehead, in Middleboro by a hit-and-run motorist when he was sideswiped by the machine while walking along a street with a young woman.

Dudley Veal, Fayette county jailer, turned over to the county Saturday $7,539 in excess of his constitutional limit of $3,000 in fees for the past year, making a total of $21,173 turned back to four years.

Jail offenses as convicted Thursday afternoon as he discovered elaborate plans for a jail break and sawed a plank, sawed a blanket and several back saws, after a cell house raid was foiled.

Beverley Gross, 26, shot and killed himself with a shotgun at his home in West Liberty Friday while officers were looking for him with a warrant charging him with shooting at Omer Ray, 18.

The Stewart King Clothing Company in Winchester was looted Sunday morning the second time within two months. Sixteen suits of clothing and a lot of other merchandise were taken.

Ed Napier, Marcellus Fugate and Sol Collins were lodged in jail at Hazard Friday following the alleged murder of J. A. Simmons, a peddler, who was found shot to death on a road in Perry county.

Wilber Yantell, of Bourbon county, was arrested Saturday on a warrant charging him with stealing several hundred pounds of tobacco from the barn of W. B. Gaither, Jr., on the Jacksburg road near Paris.

Breaking a lock on the front door, thieves gained entrance to Walsh's department store in Mt. Sterling last Thursday night and stole 65 suits of men's clothing and one overcoat, valued at more than $1,000.

Dynamite hurled into the basement of a lunch room at the edge of the Fort Knox military reservation Sunday morning caused an explosion which blasted one woman and wounded another, but did not jeopardize the lives of 14 other persons.

200,000 bushels of inferior blue grass seed, which was stored in the blue grass pool operated by the state was burned at Interwalk last week by officials of the company in order to reduce the surplus and lower storage charges.

Two white men, said by officers to be the same men who robbed a saturday night robbed a filling station attendant at Versailles of $15, held up and rubbed the A. & P. store at Dry Ridge of $25 and robbed a Mondell driver and escaped toward Cincinnati.

Col. Frank D. Bash, of Louisville, has been elected president of the Federal Land Bank of Louisville to succeed Ernest Vice, who was adjudged bankrupt last week. Bash is agent of the Farm Credit Administration in Louisville.

Sam Clay, Jr., of Bourbon county, has been chosen as the Paris high school team to represent Bourbon county in the state, State Inspector and Examiner Nat B. Sewell has reported.

A road and bridge bond issue of $180,000 against Whitley county was defeated in a special term of circuit court at Williamsburg last week on the ground that the constitutional debt of the county was exceeded in the issue by $40,000.

W. Logan Wood, who resigned as County Judge of Boyle county last week while serving his third term, was indicted by the Boyle county grand jury Thursday on three charges of alleged violations of the embezzlement of funds and malfeasance in office.

James B. Brown, former president of the National Bank of Kentucky, and Charles P. Jones, vice president, were acquitted on a directed verdict at their trial in federal court at Louisville last week on a charge of misapplying $59,000 of the bank's funds.

The Kentucky Traction and Terminal Company at Lexington went into receivership Monday and Judge Charles Kerr appointed R. Hall receiver of the company. Operation of city and interurban street car and city buses was suspended Saturday because of a strike of employes.

Governor LaFoon Saturday commuted Mrs. Esther Shelton, of Madison county, convicted in May, 1932, of grand larceny and given a sentence of two years in prison. The Governor was told the woman forged several small checks in order to obtain food for her dependent children.

Silver ornaments have again made their appearance on swanky Indian costumes in the Southwest.

$10,424.58 Saving Shown By State Compensation Board

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 16—Workers employed on projects where workmen's compensation insurance is carried collected $1,182,682.70 as a result of agreements reached in 3,953 cases of accidental injury as reported by the annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board for the last fiscal year. In addition to this amount, the Board awarded to injured employees and dependents of deceased employees $352,942.19. Accidents total 10,247, 1493 less than the preceding year. Of this number 2792 were injuries resulting in death or disablement lasting more than 7 days. Of the total injured 9,706 were males and 541 females.

The cost of conducting functions of the Board during the first entire fiscal year under the present administration amounted to $58,868.73 as compared with $69,294.22 in a like period under the previous administration, a saving of $10,424.58.

Under the old Board the salaries of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary amounted to $4,800.00; whereas under the present Board the two offices have been combined and the Secretary is receiving a salary of $2,400.00; thereby effecting a saving of $2,400.00.

A card index system was installed by Warren Fisher, statistician, and since July 1932 a record of all accidents and agreements has been kept. This data has been reduced to date at the end of each month to Edward P. Seller, chief of the stats labor department, who has been enabled to immediately advise the second time points lists others, and those that didn't play at the game as well as those that were lacking in points made a good showing for the scrub to their great floor work. Floor work and passing is just as necessary in basketball as in football.

A Conference game with an ancient rival is billed for Friday night, Feb. 16th, when Stanford makes a week end trip to the Mountain metropolis of Harlan county. Friday night and M. M. I. Saturday night. Stanford has a good record up to now, having won five straight games, one from Nicholasville, one from Danville, Bellefonte and always has a good team, and is being hard to down in any sport, and this team is a Stanford team, capable of upsetting the wildest dreams of their opponents. But we who believe in the Mountain know deep down in our hearts, that if the Mountaineers go on the hardwood Friday night they will be the same kind of a team that they showed Saturday night against Cynthiana, that Stanford will be just another good team to beat. There is one thing about the Stanford team that is traditional, and that is their clean, sportsmanlike play, and we know that Coach Cutsik will hold up that tradition. The Mountaineer team that Cynthiana showed last Saturday night at Stanford, and a great, clean game it was, was the real program for Friday night. Joe T. Todd will be during the Christmas holidays that Stanford would beat Carlisle. We are from Missouri.

The Moorefield team, coached by "Red" Cook, will be the opposition Friday night, and it will be a preliminary game that night. We have only had one opportunity to see the Midgets in action this season, but they are a fast, clean, well balanced little boy kid. Moorefield having to practice on the Stanford floor, will be at a great vantage, but a good game is expected. Remember the date Friday night, Feb. 16th.

On the afternoon of Jan. 23rd, Stanford meets Paris at Paris. The Mountaineers are fresh from a game with Cynthiana—Taylor, Parks, Bellefore, Rose, (K. W. C.)

MAKING IT UNANIMOUS

The youthful graduate from agricultural college is thoroughly equipped fully at the old farmer.

"Well, I guess the art of cultivation are hopelessly out of date," he said, with a superior air, "Why, I'd be surprised if you got ten pounds of apples from that tree."

"Why, I would I," replied the farmer, "It's a pear tree."

civil service commission.

The commission, in regulations just issued to cover the conduct of examinations for positions in the classified civil service, is to make 40 years the maximum age limit for candidates.

Widespread protest has come from all parts of the country, as a result President Roosevelt referred the matter to a subcommittee headed by one who has already declared herself out of sympathy with the 40-year age limitation.

Harry B. Mitchell, president of the civil service commission, in answer to attacks from all sides, said it did appear to be unfair to bar persons at 40; it merely means that people are beginning at not over 45.

Even in times when unemployment is at a minimum the practice of this great theory that a man of 40 is too old to start work at a new job is disheartening to a large percentage of the population. For the United States government to put its stamp of approval upon such a hypothesis is to virtually terrorize the future of thousands of earlier not fortunate enough to own his own business.

Frank and Willard Porter and their mother, Mrs. Carrie Porter, have entered pleas of guilty in federal court at Lexington Monday on charges of using the mails to defraud. Frank Porter was given a sentence of five years in prison and Willard and his mother were given probated sentences of one year each.

For the first time since the Civil war negroes recently served on the jury in Bourbon county.

SPORTS

(By John Parker Ross)

The Musketeers defeated the Cynthiana Bulldogs in a Conference basket ball game at Cynthiana last Friday night 18 to 12.

Although one of the greatest defensive games ever played, it was also one of the roughest, three Cynthiana players going out of the game by the personal foul route.

Never as slow as the score would indicate, both teams played sterling defense and the score was close until the last five minutes of the game when Carlisle pulled away from the Bulldogs never to be headed. The first quarter ended Cynthiana, 2, Carlisle 1, and at the half the score had stood at 3 all. Cynthiana led 8 to 4 at the end of the third quarter, and then the Green team came to life offensively, scoring 14 points to the Bulldogs 6.

Each team made 4 field goals, and no close was the guarding that Cynthiana made only one crip shot, their others being made from the center of the foul. Board Cynthiana snow birds and one from the corner whereas, under the present Board the Although Darsie outjumped Dorman at center for the tip off the tiped didn't do them much good for the Musketeers broke in fast and took the ball, and they also were the masters of the situation under the backs, Cynthiana never getting a rebound.

Cynthiana, having defeated Maysville, and played Covington almost off the floor, was a big favorite to cop the game with the Musketeers, but the dopsters failed to take into consideration the defensive ability and the drive of the Musketeers when they are in the home stretch. There is no outstanding star can fairly be mentioned, although some made more points than others, and those that didn't play at the game as well as those that were lacking in points made a good showing for the scrub to their great floor work. Floor work and passing is just as necessary in basketball as in football.

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Lineup Cynthiana game.

Carlisle (18) Cynthiana (12)
Kerns (3) ..... F ..... Bauer (4)
Mannen (2) ..... F ..... Amonett (2)
Dorman (3) ..... C ..... Darsie (2)
Kennedy (2) ..... G ..... Bishop (3)
Talbert (c) ..... G ..... Russell
Subs: Carlisle—Lawrence, Arnold. Cynthiana—Taylor, Parks, Bellefore, Rose. (K. W. C.)

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