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MEMBER KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION

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THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1934

A Prize-Winning Editorial.

The following editorial, written by Ralph E. Johnson, editor of the Bent County Democrat, published at Las Animas, Colorado, was given first place in the editorial writing contest, held in connection with the annual newspaper week at the University of Colorado. Its lucidity and vigor, the editorial is reminiscent of the old days of "personal journalism." It effectively punctures the hot air balloon of politicians, who are trying to get back into office through fabrication of a bogey of Constitution-violation.

Mr. Johnson's editorial is captioned, "Talk About The New Deal," and it is well worth the reading, whatever may be your political alliance. The editorial follows:

"There's a lot of talk about the New Deal being in violation of the Constitution and some misguided politicians are hoping to get the people to elect a group of legislators by spouting Wind-blown orations about 'getting back to the constitution.' The average man on the street doesn't care any more about the constitution than he does about last year's circus poster. It's his family, his wife, his business, his home, his job, his children, his community, that fill his head and his heart.

"He asks:

"When millions of us were on starvation's brink, the constitution was working, wasn't it?

"When legions of stout, honest, God-fearing men were bereft to anyone and are of work or real danger to timid, nervous people.

"When Dr. W. O. Sullman, distinguished President of the American Humane Association, wrote and published in the 'National Humane Review' an editorial entitled 'Rabies Bears At a Fine Art,' in which he said:

"The editor of this magazine, who has been the active head of an aggressive anti-cruelty society for more than twenty-five years, and for a large portion of a practicing physician, has come to the definite conclusion that the rabies scares are mostly humbugs. He has never seen a case of mad dog and consequently has other causes of excitement.

"When the farmer worked in the fields, his wife and children in the side, to raise a crop and when it is not in the fields because there was no one to buy it, the constitution was all O. K. wasn't it?

"When the vortex of frenzied finance and stock exchange robbery was milking the public of its last nickel of savings, the constitution was in good health, wasn't it

"When half the banks in the United States were just places where you poured money in and nothing ever came out, the constitution was still in high grar, wasn't it

"When the people in the United States were panicky with the fear that pauperism would be their fate, the constitution was riding high, wasn't it

"When the hardware men, the grocers, the druggists and all the other merchandisers were cutting each others' throats for the privilege of selling goods AT A LOSS to customers who could not pay, the constitution was in force, wasn't it

"When thousands of young men, now in CCC camps and transient camps, were roving the nation like wolves, a danger to the country and a menace to themselves, the constitution was invulnerable, wasn't it

"When school teachers were fainting with hunger in that no-constitution, where gaunt men and women in rags and gun in protest against low prices, the constitution was still supreme, wasn't it.

"When the cry of the sheriff at foreclosure sales drowned the music of the spheres but could not drown to the Pastor people. Then the constitution was the weeping of those losing home and farmstead, the constitution was hitting on all cylinders, wasn't it.

"That is the way the average man feels when the radio or platform shouter commences his chick about the constitution.

"There may be a whole truck load of arguments substantiating the claim that the New Deal is in violation of the Constitution. Leave them to the constitutional lawyer—and we have too many of those fellows.

"The candidate who expects to get into office by mouthing about the constitution this year, is on a joke-form as substantial as a film of oil on the ocean's surface. He's due to be tracelessly sunk."

The President's Message.

We are publishing on this page the complete text of the President's recent message to Congress. Mr. Arthur Brisbane, famous and highest paid editor in this country, says that it is the most important state document since the Civil War.

It will pay you to read it carefully. Then clip it and paste it in your scrap book. In the opinion of this newspaper you will see the objectives Mr. Roosevelt sets out in this message achieved and we will all wonder why we have been so long in reaching the simple ideal of security and justice for all in the world's greatest country.

"A Plain Blunt Man—He Speaks Right On."

Of the platform "turned out over night," by the Republican National Committee, «when it met recently in Chicago to elect a chairman, Time, weekly newsmagazine, says in its issue of June 18:

"No masterpiece of political wisdom, this document quickly became a target for Democrats everywhere. Of all the pacific taken at it none was more racy, more humorous than those of NRA Administrator Johnson. Roared the General in his speech at Baltimore:

"What they the Republicans did was to go into the purple silence and produce a kippered herring in the can. You know, a kippered herring is one that smells and hasn't not any—well—insides.

"These pirates have reached way back into the dark ages of the Old Deal and pulled out Mr. Fletcher. They are going to Fletcherize their social program—you know—you take almost nothing into your mouth and then you chew it and chew it and chew it under the jolly Roger! You might just as well try to pick fleas out of a sand pile with a pair of boxing gloves on your fingers!"

Which proves that whatever may be said of the militant General, it may not be gainsaid that he is both picturesque in utterance and certainly not lacking in vocabulary.

As To "Mad Dog" Scares.

The Mercury has long been a skeptic regarding the much heralded alleged wide-spread prevalence of rabies. We have observed in these columns that rather than engage in chasing and shooting at last, hot and bedraggled dogs during the so-called "dog days," when "mad dog scares" add excitement to the monotony of rural communities, it would be more fitting to watch men during the sultry days, when the heat wavers shimmer and the creeks run dry and recognize that it is while on the iron weed leaves. For men are the critters that get rabied in "dog days," and though it has not been vouchsafed this writer to witness that perfection of news—a man biting a dog—we've seen men rabied at each other. But as the removal of human rabies by analysis is not considered good form, one can't prove the presence of rabies in the case of men. However, should the human pack chase some hot and bewildered man, who had lost his way in a strange town, under the "mad man" the victim would undoubtedly react with fight, as does the chased dog, and with fight, when cornered.

This writer's opinion of the humbuggery of most mad dog scares being what it is, the following letter received this week from Mrs. Clinton Pinckney Farrell, president of the Vivisection Investigation League, New York City, referring to The Mercury's publication of a State Board of Health Warning against rabies, is published in full below. Rabies is a dangerous, usually fatal disease that kills its victim in excruciating agony. The Mercury would not minimize the danger of rabies to human beings or to animals. But it does scent the "Sweet Propaganda" of the press" that one supposedly mad dog in a thousand really has the hydrophobia."

Mrs. Farrell's letter, quoting from various authorities, follows:

June 12, 1934

Editor, Mercury:

My attention has just been called to an article in your issue of May 31st, under the caption "Rabies Warning," in which it is said:

"Daily reports from many sections indicate that Rabies is widely prevalent in the state. An emergency has been declared to exist, which demands that action be taken to safeguard human life and to prevent the economy by prevention of the spread of Rabies among valuable stock."

"The greatest authorities tell us that rabies is a disease of extremely rare occurrence, but we are constantly having rabies scares, which are of no benefit to anyone and are of real danger to timid, nervous people.

"Dr. W. O. Sullman, distinguished President of the American Humane Association, wrote and published in the 'National Humane Review' an editorial entitled 'Rabies Bears At a Fine Art,' in which he said:

"The editor of this magazine, who has been the active head of an aggressive anti-cruelty society for more than twenty-five years, and for a large portion of a practicing physician, has come to the definite conclusion that the rabies scares are mostly humbugs. He has never seen a case of mad dog and consequently has other causes of excitement.

"Our tasks of reconstruction does not require the creation of new and strange agencies. It is rather the wise shaping of the vast once more to know, but to some extent forgotten, ways of our people. If the means and definite objectives are clear, the details are in some instances easy, the objectives are always those of the human nature.

"Among our objectives I place the security of the men, women and children of the Nation first.

"This security for the individual and the family concerns itself primarily with three factors. People want decent homes to live in, but they want to own them where they can escape in productive work, also they want some assurance against misfortunes which cannot be wholly eliminated in this man-made world of ours.

"In a simple and primitive civilization homes were to be had for the building. The location was free, a new land provided crude but adequate food and shelter. When the land failed, our ancestors moved on to better land. It was always possible to push back the frontier, but the frontier has now disappeared. Our task involves the making of a better life out of the lands that we have.

"So also security was attained in the primitive days through the interdependence of members of families, upon each other and of families within a small community upon each other. Our interdependence of our communities and of organized industry make less real these simple means of security. Therefore, we are committed to employ the active interference of the Nation as a whole through Government in order to ensure a greater measure security for each individual who composes it.

"With the full co-operation of the Congress we have already made a serious attack upon the problem of our great cities. Millions of dollars have been appropriated for housing projects by Federal and local authorities, often with the generous assistance of private owners.

"The task thus begun must be pursued for many years to come. There is ample private housing for the Country housing projects, and the Congress in a measure now before you, can stimulate the leading of money for the modernization of homes. To this end the building of new homes and the building of new workers toward the ultimate objective of making it possible for all American families to live as Americans should.

"In regard to the second factor economic circumstances and the forces of nature have thrown a large period of constant thought as to the means by which a wise Government may stabilize the necessary readjustment of the population. We can not hope to fail to be of assistance to thousands of families live where they are, but are subsisting precariously living in the years to come. This is especially a National problem.

"To take care of the leading Nations of the world, we have so far failed to create a national policy for the development of our land and water resources and for their better use by these people who cannot make a living in their present positions. Only this can we permanently eliminate many millions of people from the relief rolls on which their names are now found.

"The extent of the usefulness of our great natural inheritance of land and water depends on our mastery of it. We are now so organized that science and invention have given us the means of more extensive and effective attacks upon the problems of distribution than ever before. We have learned to utilize water power, to restore soil fertility, to prevent floods and to redirect the flow of population. Until recently we have proceeded almost at random, making many mistakes.

"But in many of these places today the water table under the land has dropped to fifty or sixty feet and the top soil in dry seasons is blown away like driven snow. Failing the use of thousands of grass roots, filters through the ground itself in surface or in rock-ly reabsorbed into the atmosphere to eventually straggle down. It should be restored to grass or trees if we are to prevent a new and more devastating.

"At the other extreme, there are regions subject to floods that have been generously irrigated by human engineering. But, the streams that replace the hungry soil has not only absorbed the run-off of heavy rains in insufficient crops, but so much more water that the water table has risen to the point of saturation, thereby threatening the future crops with ruinous losses by alkali deposits.

"Human knowledge is great enough today to give us assurance of success in correcting through the abandonment of many millions of acres of the wrong use of land and the replacing of these acres with others on which it pays to live in comfort.

"The rate of speed that we can use in this attack on these problems is limited only by the human and economic conditions that must be determined by intelligent experiment. It would be absurd to undertake too many projects at once or to start too much work here and another there without finishing the whole of an individual project. Obviously, the Government cannot undertake national projects in every part of the 435 Congressional districts, nor even in every one of the forty-eight States. The magnificent conception of national realism and planning which this Congress has built up has not only set an example of large vision, but in its own way has almost consigned to oblivion our antiquated ideas of sectional legislation. Obviously, the Government cannot undertake national projects in every one of the 435 Congressional districts, nor even in every one of the forty-eight States. The magnificent conception of national realism and planning which this Congress has built up has not only set an example of large vision, but in its own way has almost consigned to oblivion our antiquated ideas of sectional legislation.

"The third factor relates to security against the hazards and violences of life. Fear and worry based on unknown dangers contribute to social unrest and economic demoralization. If, as our constitution tells us, one of the primary purposes of our Federal Government was established among other things "to promote the general welfare" it is our plain duty to provide for that welfare in those specific problems.

"Next winter we may well undertake the great task of making the security of the citizen and his family through social insurance. This is not a untried experiment. Lessons of experience are available from States, from industries and from many nations of the civilized world. The various types of social insurance are inter-related; and I think it is difficult to attempt to solve them piecemeal. Hence, I am looking for a sound means which I can recommend to provide at once security against several of the great disturbing factors in life—especially those which relate to unemployment and old age. I believe there should be a maximum of co-operation between States and the Federal Government. I believe that the funds should be raised by contributions to a public reserve in insurance in general taxation.

"Above all, I am convinced that social insurance must be national in scope, although the several States should meet at least a large portion of the cost of management, leaving full control in the administration of the respective States. This will encourage the sound development of State systems.

"I am looking for the best minds in the country to help us in this important task, and I am sure that they will be found.

"Finally, we must plan for the security of the home, the security of livelihood, and the security of social insurance are, it seems to me, a minimum of the promise that the Government can offer to the American people. They constitute a right which belongs to every individual and every family willing to work. They are the essential fulfillment of measures already taken toward relief, recovery and reconstruction.

"This seeking for a greater measure of human happiness does not indicate a change in values. It is rather a return to values lost in the course of our economic development and expansion.

"Ample scope is left for the exercise of private initiative. In fact, in the process of recovery, I am greatly hoping that repealed promises that have threatened and private initiative relieve the Government in the immediate future of much of the burden it has assumed will be fulfilled.

"We have not imposed undue restrictions upon business. We have not opposed the incentive of reasonable and legitimate private profit. We have sought rather to enable certain aspects of business to regain the confidence of the public. We have sought to put forward the rule of fair play in finance and industry.

"All of these things are a few among us who would still go back. These few offer no substitute for the gains already made, nor any hope for lasting future gain for human happiness. They loudly assert that individual liberty is being restricted by Government, but when they are asked what individual liberties they mean, they are put to it to answer.

"We must dedicate ourselves anew to a recovery of the old and sacred possessive rights for which mankind has constantly struggled since it has labored and individual security. The road to these ends lies before us. Neither you nor I will rest content until we have gone a further on that road."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

The White House, June 8, 1934.

SONG OF SUMMER

Loud is the summer's busy song,
The smallest breeze can find a tongue
In every
Leaf
Which to the waiter's surface cling,
Some steadfast, and as heavy seem
As stones beneath them in the stream
Is
Hawkweed and groundsel's fanning downs
Unruffled keep their seedy crowns;
And in the even-tinted air
Not one light thing is floating there,
Save that is that meadow grass
The restless heat seems twitter-ing by. —John Clarke, Poems.

Notice Poultry Raisers!
R4-11-44
Has been used by Poultry Raisers, in the treatment of diseases of poultry for 5 years, and is believed to give satisfaction.
Try It for Roup, Cholera, Cops and Leukemia
Price 75c
Per Sale By
HOPKINS DRUG COMPANY

50% of all Electric Refrigeration sold in Carlisle last year were CROSLEYS

So Per Cent of All Electric Refrigeration sold in Carlisle so far this year are—CROSLEYS

THERE'S A REASON

See them on display and you'll understand

HOWARD VEACH

FULL TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS

"To the Congress of the United States:

"You are completing a work begun in March, 1933, which will be regarded for a long time as a splendid justification of the vitality of representative government. I welcome you and express once more my appreciation of the generous spirit with which you proved so effective.

"Only a small number of the items of our program remain to be enacted and I am confident that you will pass on them before adjournment. Many other pending measures are sound in conception, but must, for lack of time or of adequate information, be deferred to the session of the next Congress. In the meantime, we can well seek to adjust many of these measures into fuller citizens.

"On the side of recovery we have helped to lift the economic life of the country from a condition of utter prostration.

"But, in addition to these immediate tasks of relief and recovery, we have sought to lay the foundations with overwhelming approval determined to establish permanently for the future many of the structures of our economic life and of recovery and to prevent a recurrence of collapse.

"It is childish to speak of recovery, first and reconstruction afterward. The two must go hand in hand. Out of recovery we must avoid the destructive influences of the old days which left the world that democracy has within it the elements necessary to its own salvation.

"Less hopeful countries, where the ways of democracy are very new, may revert to the autocracy of yesterday. But America has learned to be trusted to decide wisely upon the measures to be taken by the Government to eliminate the abuses of the past and to proceed in the future with the practices good for the greater number.

"Our tasks of reconstruction does not require the creation of new and strange agencies. It is rather the wise shaping of the vast once more to know, but to some extent forgotten, ways of our people. If the means and definite objectives are clear, the details are in some instances easy, the objectives are always those of the human nature.

"Among our objectives I place the security of the men, women and children of the Nation first.

"This security for the individual and the family concerns itself primarily with three factors. People want decent homes to live in, but they want to own them where they can escape in productive work, also they want some assurance against misfortunes which cannot be wholly eliminated in this man-made world of ours.

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"With the full co-operation of the Congress we have already made a serious attack upon the problem of our great cities. Millions of dollars have been appropriated for housing projects by Federal and local authorities, often with the generous assistance of private owners.

"The task thus begun must be pursued for many years to come. There is ample private housing for the Country housing projects, and the Congress in a measure now before you, can stimulate the leading of money for the modernization of existing homes. To this end the building of new homes and the building of new workers toward the ultimate objective of making it possible for all American families to live as Americans should.

"In regard to the second factor economic circumstances and the forces of nature have thrown a large period of constant thought as to the means by which a wise Government may stabilize the necessary readjustment of the population. We can not hope to fail to be of assistance to thousands of families live where they are, but are subsisting precariously living in the years to come. This is especially a National problem.

"To take care of the leading Nations of the world, we have so far failed to create a national policy for the development of our land and water resources and for their better use by these people who cannot make a living in their present positions. Only this can we permanently eliminate many millions of people from the relief rolls on which their names are now found.

"The extent of the usefulness of our great natural inheritance of land and water depends on our mastery of it. We are now so organized that

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Thursday, June 19, 1884

W. B. Ratliff sells his store house in Moorefield to J. H. Thompson for $1,500.

Alfred Lewis sells his residence in Dorseyville to Victor Martin, of Sharpsburg for $600.

Marshal Sammons canvassing town in interest of street sprinkler to be run by H. C. Kimbrough.

Died—Rev. G. M. Hair, former pastor of the Carlisle Presbyterian church, at his home at West Point, N. Y.

Rev. George Varden, of Paris, accepts call to pastorate of Locust Grove Baptist church for another year.

Telephone connections established between Carlisle and following points: Maysville, Mayslick, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Sterling, Sharpsburg, Bethel and Blue Licks.

T. M. Stephenson elected president and J. A. Chappell secretary of Oil Settlers Society at 16th annual reunion held here Saturday. 54 members, with an average age of 67 years, attended meeting.

Born—To Mr and Mrs. Ed Fogg of Mt. Sterling, formerly of Carlisle, on the 9th, a daughter.—To Mr. and Mrs. Ben Dotson, of Bald Hill, on the 5th, a daughter.—To Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Burris, of Headquarters, a son.

Contracts for buildings to replace structures burned in Business block awarded as follows: I. H. Piper building, Simons & Campbell building and B. M. McBrayer building to Mann & Robertson; F. M. Peale building to I. H. Hedley.

Medals and books awarded following pupils at closing exercises of Mrs. Darst's school: Bessie Crigler, Minnie Campbell, Nellie Stewart, Bettie Potts, Ollie Potts, Johnny Crigler, Logan Glenn, Bettie Saunders, Mary Saunders, Lena Duncan and Etna Barnett.

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Four persons were killed in automobile accidents in Louisville Sunday.

Harrison True, 76, Jessamine county farmer, shot and killed himself at his home Monday.

Mike Brannen, 80, a prominent Mason county farmer, died at his home near Mayslick Monday.

700 employes of the American Tobacco Company in Louisville were given wage increases Friday.

Paroles for 68 prisoners in the Eddyville penitentiary were approved by Governor Laffoon Saturday.

November 26 has been tentatively set as the date for the opening of the Lexington license leaf tobacco market.

Irvin Bushong, 23, student at Western State Teachers College, shot and killed himself at Bowling Green Friday.

The Pike county grand jury, which adjourned Saturday, returned 114 indictments, eight of which were for murder.

Thieves entered the store of Mrs. B. J. Murphy at Sharpsburg last Wednesday night and took $19 from the cash register.

Mrs. Eula Kemp, 40, was killed instantly when she was struck by a train while walking along the railroad track near Lancaster.

Petitions are being circulated in Mercer county asking that an election be held on September 4 to vote on local option in the county.

The monument to cost A. S. Hood as a member of the Harrison county board of education was unveiled in the Harrison circuit court last week.

Twenty-six cars of an L. & N. freight train were derailed at the Richmond Sunday morning. No member of the train crew was injured.

In an interview at Washington, Senator Logan said a federal policy to succeed Judge Cochran would probably not be named before August.

Ralph King, 7 years old, is in a critical condition at his home on Knox county from rabies, the result of being bitten by a cat thirty days ago.

Former Governor William J. Fields has filed an unfolded Democratic senatorial nomination for Congress from this district. Fred M. Vinson has also filed.

Rev. T. H. Mack, negro, for 35 years pastor of the Elevated Baptist church at Frankfort, one of the largest negro congregations in Kentucky, died last Thursday.

Charging favoritism in the employment of men on PWA projects in Lexington, petitions have been circulated in that city to be presented to President Roosevelt.

Arthur Rhorer, city attorney of Middlesboro, was elected by the Bell county grand jury last week on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Thomas Albert Jones, 11, was fatally injured at a railroad crossing at Princeton Monday night when the center pole of a swing fell and struck his head.

William Brown shot and killed Walker Cooper, negro, Saturday night with the same shotgun to end his own life in the front yard of Cooper's home.

Roscoe Angell, 11, died at his home in Hardin county from injuries resulting from an injury to his toe from a piece of barbed wire while he was fishing in a creek.

Fearing an epidemic of rabies, Dr. T. A. Evans, health officer of Howard county, has ordered all dogs in the county to be kept confined for a period of thirty days.

Albert Reiser, 16, died at his home in Burkesville Thursday night from a broken back sustained several days before when he dived into shallow water in Cumberland river.

William Peck Fisher, 70, native of Sharpsburg and for 50 years engaged in the tinsmith business in Paris, died at his home in that place Monday following a long illness.

J. L. Gaugh, Wilmore banker, was given a sentence of two years in the penitentiary by a jury in the Jessamine circuit court last week for receiving deposits in an insolvent bank.

Miss Marguerite Blackwell, 15, was scalded to death at her home at Ducker's Station, Woodford county, when she pulled a tub of boiling water from a stove onto herself.

Annie Rose, Alma Rose and Lena Flemings, all of Jellico, Tenn., were arrested in Laurel county Friday and charged in connection with the murder Thursday night of L. N. Lawson, filling station proprietor at Williamsburg, who was called to the door of his home and slain.

David Beeler, 40, was found dead on the tracks in the railroad yards at Corbin Sunday morning with his body severed at the waist. He is survived by his wife and seven children.

Mrs. Mose Johnson, 65, was placed in the Warren county jail at Bowling Green Friday in connection with the disappearance of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Billie Whalin, 68, missing for a week.

James Hoskin, 26-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hoskin, of Lexington, fell 24 feet from the second story at his home Saturday afternoon but apparently suffered no ill effects.

An unidentified white man, apparently about 70 years old, was struck and killed by a C. & O. passenger train at Monitor, Campbell county, Friday as he sat on the tracks reading a Bible.

Lorena Dean Smith, 11 months old, of Louisville, underwent a successful operation at a hospital in Lexington Monday for the removal of a bean which had become lodged in her throat.

Shot in the right leg by one of a group of men who held up a theater at Mayfield Saturday night, Lena Rose Lowery, 16, was grazed by one of the bullets fired by the men as they fled and one of the men killed.

Virgil Crockett a sale in the old home of the L. & N. Conductor Dental Depot in Louisville last Wednesday night and escaped with $2,000 in currency and jewelry valued at between $6,000 and $8,000.

Fred Brown, 26, who led a jail break at Morgan county on and three other prisoners escaped on June 11, was captured by a posse of officers at Mt. Sterling Monday and he has been shot and seriously wounded.

E. L. Martin, Lexington wholesale grocer, was robbed of $40 in cash by two armed negro bandits at the garage in the rear of his home on North Limestone street in Lexington Sunday night.

Bob Fletcher, 45, of Pineville, was convicted in the Lincoln circuit court Thursday in connection with the killing of Rob Crab Orchard bank and was given a sentence of five years in the state reformatory.

The body of a baby girl, thought to be about 10 days old, was found floating in the James river in Richmond road near Lexington Sunday. Coroner Kerr of the city was not dead when thrown into the pond.

The backbone of Leonard Stamper, 42, of Millers Creek, Knott county, was broken off squarely and the spinal column separated by more than an inch when he was thrown from a mule last week. Stamper lived several days.

75 dogs picked up by the dog catcher in Madison county and impounded by the city of Richmond were liberated last Thursday night by an unknown person who broke the lock on the stable and opened the door.

L. N. Lawson, 40, proprietor of a filling station in Williamsburg and former member of the Whitley county board of education, was called to the door of his home by two men and shot to death early last Thursday morning.

Dr. M. B. Payne, physician at Blue Diamond, Breathitt county, was thrown from his car and killed when it struck a chain and bell around his neck as he was driving through a gate to the mountains and left him to wander around all night.

A 5-year-old son of Dennis Perkins, of Dry Creek, Rowan county died last week as the result of being bitten by a copperhead snake. The child was carried to George Christy, of Elliott county, who is a noted snake charmer, but in a serious condition from a rattlesnake bite.

Mrs. Emma Guy Cromwell, state park director, announced Monday that 277 acres of land in Hendeson county has been leased by the state park commission for development as a state park to be known as Audubon Memorial State Park.

Creation of a special senate committee to investigate "charges and counter-charges of bribery and bribery" in connection with the passage of the sales tax bill was defeated 24 to 14 on a resolution introduced in the senate at Frankfort Monday by Senator J. E. Wise, Democrat, of Elizabethtown, who opposed the bill.

Dr. J. S. Cartel of Hillsburg, Pa., has discovered that by placing a dentist tooth between the receiving and sending plates of a short-wave broadcasting set 20 per cent of the germs can be killed.

COUPLE GETTING MANY PRESENTS

The presents are arriving
Daily by the score,
And Bobby keeps on saying
Just more and more.

Bob loves Feeback's coffee,
Their delicious pies and steak
Have served as a delicacy
Are like mother used to make.

When Bob cannot get to town
2028 is what he'll phone
Mrs. Scott's prices are right
And she buys just everything

Betty loves Carlisle Drug Store
They always are a treat
As for ice cream and sundaes
Is where young and old meet.

Bob sets the fashion
When it comes to men's clothes
When it comes to C. Cole Co.
He always, always goes.

Betty buys Home Bakery's bread,
And their sanitation
Is why all the members of the family
Are the kind she always be.

If you want a nice new Ford
Or a used one that is
Don't buy some other car
Just see Bob Ireland

Dr. O. H. Lambert is a Carlisle man
He doesn't use medicine
But uses his hand
And he'll help you all he can.

At Sexton's they'll buy green stuff,
And fruits that are fresh and nice
And vegetables and things from Sexton
You get the lowest price.

Bob goes to Lerman Bros. Dept. Store
For his heavy work shoes too
He's never found better,
He's sure like this firm's do.
Watch for Bob and Betty next week!

30 POUND HOG WORTH LESS THAN 3 POUND CHICKEN

(From County Advocate)

If you sold a 30 pound hog today it would bring you about the same sum of about 56 cents, and a 3 pound fryer would bring you 60 cents, 4 cents more, or 40 cents.

Since you could shipped a 50 pound shoat to Evansville this morning and under the processing tax schedule, all hogs under 130 pounds are worth $4.50 per cwt. That would make you 50 pound porker bring about 67 cents. You'd then pay 10 cents for shipping charges (20 cents per cwt) and from $ to 7 per cent to the commission company for handling, which would have been than the 56 cents above mentioned—but we'll say 56 for good measure.

The 1933 birth rate was the lowest in the past 30 years.

Many New Laws Became Effective Last Thursday

(Continued from Page One)

The "counter" act was among the most unprecedented of the acts of the legislature of 1934 to go into effect at midnight last Wednesday. Nearly 100 others effective 90 days after adjournment became law.

Although the "counter" bill, under which the governor may dismiss any appointive employe for cause deemed sufficient by him, became a law, a record order granted last week prevents the governor, at least temporarily, from carrying out his announced intention of dismissing Commissioner of Mrs. Billie Whalin, 68, missing for a Agriculture Ben Adams, together with all of the members of the county board of health. Until the court action is settled, the governor is not expected to exercise the powers bestowed on him by the bill.

Among the more important laws that will become effective at midnight are:

Senate bill No. 232—To give the governor power to remove members of the state highway commission. Johnson has filed suit contesting the validity of the act. Until the court action is settled, the governor is not expected to exercise the powers bestowed on him by the bill.

Among the more important laws that will become effective at midnight are:

Senate bill No. 232—To give the governor power to remove members of the state highway commission. Johnson has filed suit contesting the validity of the act. Until the court action is settled, the governor is not expected to exercise the powers bestowed on him by the bill.

House bill No. 560—To require the state inspector and examiner to make annual audit of the financial affairs of every county.

House bill No. 45—To reduce the tax on real estate from thirty cents to twenty cents on each $100 of valuation.

House bill No. 497—To appropriate $250,000 to purchase land and erect buildings for Mammoth Cave National Park.

Senate bill No. 26—To provide for the deduction of time of imprisonment, for persons convicted of felonies, pending appeals to a robbery.

Senate bill No. 228—To regulate the manner of voting by those who are voters of interest to three and one-half per cent of the assessed valuation of the principal.

House bill No. 1—The "school code," which abolishes the old board of education and revising the state's school laws.

House bill No. 26—To submit to voters the question of repealing the state constitutional amendment.

Senate bill No. 87—To fix the date for the annual session of quarterly court on the fifth Friday following issuance of the death mandate by the courts of claims.

House bill No. 126—To create a board of examiners of surveyors of three members to be appointed by the governor, to hold office 20 days after June 14.

Senate bill No 152—To provide for the removal of persons convicted of marrying trees or shrubbery near public and county roads.

House bill No. 269—To transfer all territory in the Fifth to the Fourth congressional district.

House bill No. 40—To regulate the operation of picture rooms and amusement devices on Sunday.

Christian Churches To Hold County Revival

(Continued from Page One)

The campaign will close with three weeks of evangelistic services in the Carlisle church, beginning Sept. 10. Mrs. Alice Burgess Harris will be song leader and soloist for the Carlisle meeting.

The front page of the current issue of the Christian Standard, official publication of the Christian church, contained an interesting account of the campaign and a history of the churches of the county, together with the data used in this article, showing all of the members of the county by districts.

The following is taken from the story in the Christian Standard:

The pictures below form but the outer suggestion of an ideal county evangelistic program, involving a thirteen weeks' meeting touching every church of Christ in the county. The county involved is Nicholas County, Kentucky. There are ten churches in the county, all but one of which are located in the county seat, Carlisle, and historic interest.

The building at the center is that of the county seat church at Carlisle. The board of that church has unanimously sanctioned the program for a continuous thirteen weeks' revival meeting beginning in June and ending September 2. There will be a one week's meeting held in each of the other nine churches, during the campaign will close with a three weeks' meeting at Carlisle. The evangelist at the left center is Dan E. Wells, county president, and through whose efforts the meeting is secured. All of congregations participate in all of the meetings. Mr. Wells is a preacher of right in J. J. Whitehouse, minister at Carlisle. Bro. Wells is now arranging for the entire twelve weeks. He will preach for the first meeting on Sunday mornings, but the Sunday evening service of all churches will be turned over to the meeting conducted that week. If the church has no minister, the pulpit committee is supplying it will be in spite of a heroic effort to have a minister for Sunday. In fact, churches that are going forward are never going backward.

The intention is that the meetings shall be a real evangelistic campaign for the churches that are practically closed, providing revival services and preparation for such churches as do not now have ministers, reviving all the churches and reaching many of the unsaved.

The Nicholas county is unusually interesting from many standpoints. The Cane Ridge church is of Christian church pentecostalism. Some of the members of the Cane Ridge church are the seventh generation of the Cane Ridge church. The two were Presbyterian churches until the Cane Ridge Revival really began at Old Concord. With the Last Will and Testament of the Springfield Presbytery, Old Concord, with the others, became a church of Christ. There are but two miles from Carlisle, and the need for a work there is very great, but the building should be repaired and improved because of its historic interest. The annual county meeting will be held there. Our people should know more of Old Concord.

Proceeding to the right, the next is the Myers Church home. This church has a splendid history. It has been practically alive with 65 enrolled in the Bible school, and a splendid attendance of 60, and with 65 members of the church. Thirty-two of these are over a score of years ago. There is no Bible school. Three have served as Sunday school record, and others five, four, three and two-terms each. Assistant Superintendent McKee, age sixty-six, has a seven-year record. Mrs. Kendall has only 5 elders and 5 deacons. It is hoped that the present number will be increased. The next picture is that of Stony Creek. This is one of the old church with a long and splendid history of more than seventy-five years, but we failed to secure complete figures as to present work. This church has no regular minister, but the pulpit committee will solve this problem.

The next is an interesting old church. It is the Blue Licks Church. It was founded in 1865. The building was built in 1883. It stands at the entrance to the famous park that memorializes the battle of Blue Licks, in which Kentuckians fought the Canadians and Indians and in which Daniel Boone participated. Every foot of this ground is historic. Very familiar with the story of the annihilation of the Kentuckians was had contrary to the advice of Boone. This old church needs a good and loyal work and is looking forward to the meeting.

The next upper right is Mt. Zion. This is a congregation that is 103 years old and has a membership of over 150. Harry Owens, student at C. M. S., preaches for it.

At the lower left hand is the Lebanon Church house and next to it that of Pleasant Valley Church. The latter has a splendid record with the latter church owning the lower portion of the building. The church is practically dead, but they are now repairing it and looking forward to the meeting with hope that the life of the congregation may be restored.

The next to the right is Ellisville. This is the newest church in the county. The building is a school building. This church grew out of a summer meeting held by Harry Owens, two years ago. The organization is but one year old and is doing fine with sixty in the Bible school.

The next is the East Union Church. It is one of the old churches and it, and always has been, an active church with about two hundred members. W. R. Briney and Robert Simpson serve this church as ministers.

The last, at lower right, is the church at Moorefield. This house was dedicated in 1887, and not a communion service has been missed since dedication. This building was erected largely through the efforts of C. S. Templeman, "Uncle Cole," Eli Crabtree, W. N. Briney, W. L. Burner and Thad Tinsley are among former ministers. There are approximately two hundred members.

Barton House held a meeting under an oak tree at the farm home of William Mathers one mile from Carlisle in 1813. The old home is now owned by Taylor Mathers, a leading member of the Carlisle Church and great-grandson of William Mathers on the place of the meeting is marked by an engraved stone. It was out of this meeting that the Carlisle Church grew, and it is therefore one of the oldest churches in Southern John Rogers was the first minister and served the church for forty-seven years. J. J. Whitehouse has been minister for only four months, but has already familiarized himself with every church in the county. Their enterprise, as shown in this all members' revival, testifies to the fact that the people of the county are ready and evangelistic forces have not suffered through 121 years of history. Brother Whitehouse and their minister are thus donating their energy and leadership for the revival of all the churches in the county.

THE WAR ON CRIME

(Woodford Sun)

It is pleasing to see that the United States is being aroused to the fact that some of our most arrogant and insolent criminals. Almost every day papers tell of the arrest, or capture or the death of some bloody criminal who has terrorized his home class. The tide has turned against crime and the many years of indifference seems to have given place to vigilance and a determination that all these conspicuous cases are only a tiny part of the criminal record. We may expect to clean up crime by intelligent activity. Many of them, conspicuous though they are, is like attempting to bail out a leaky with a sieve.

Unscrupulous lawyers, many of them able, judges usually in some of the lower courts in large cities who are to some extent influenced by tough political bosses, prosecuting attorneys who are dependent on politics than in justice, and police who can be "gotten at" form a criminal's Protective Association, under the benign influence of which, in many of our great cities, new criminals breed much faster than old ones are eaten rid of, while many of the worst, secure in their protection, direct blacker villainy than those who execute it could think of.

The indifference and political subservience of the average "good citizen" has produced fearful rebellions. our great cities—the favored spawning places of criminals—bury their heads like ostriches, and refuse to break this alliance, just so long will robbers and murderers swarm like flies over entire country.

Twenty-one per cent of the livestock received at Chicago last year arrived by truck.

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Ladies Voile Dresses, fast color, $1.00 value	69c
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Voiles, fast color, yard	10c
Men's Sanforized Pants, $1.50 value	98c
Men's Work Shoes, Friedman-Shelby	$1.74
Men's Work Pants	59c to 79c

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