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Thursday, October 18, 1934

DEMOCRATIC TICKET
For Congress
FRED M. VINSON
of Ashland
For Appellate Judge
WM. H. REES,
of Maysville

ELECT DEMOCRATS TO CONGRESS

Kentucky will soon elect the members of the house of representatives that will represent her in the federal congress for the next two years. It will be the first election held within the congressional districts which were created by the last re-districting act, under which the state was divided into nine districts.

Democrats within the districts have chosen as their nominees men of superior qualifications for the important public office of federal lawmaker. Seven of the nine are confined by rope experience to render exceptional service to their districts in particular, their nation and state in general.

These incumbent members, seeking return to congress have behind them splendid records of duty well done, responsibility intelligently met. As result of their assignments to important house committees, by virtue of seniority attained through years of service, they have attained a position of prestige and leadership in the federal congress which makes them especially valuable to their districts.

Incumbent members of the house whose re-election is vital to success of President Roosevelt's far-reaching plans are reviewing a prominent name as W. W. Gregory, First district; Glover Cary, Second district; Chas. B. Carden, Fourth district; Brent Spence, Fifth district; Virgil Chapman, Sixth district; A. J. May, Seventh district; Alfred M. Vinson, Eighth district.

In the Third congressional district, comprised of Jefferson county, the Democrats have nominated Emmett O'Neal as their candidate for congress. In the Ninth district they have chosen Dr. L. L. Terrill, of Corbin. These gentlemen are men of superior abilities. They have attained success in their private endeavors. They have demonstrated qualities which admirably fit them for usefulness in the house of representatives.

Election of these nine men is dictated by every consideration of good citizenship and political expediency. They are enthusiastically committed to support of the national administration in its efforts to accelerate the pace of prosperity, assuage the suffering of the needy and stimulate economic recovery.

The November election is frankly presented as a referendum on the New Deal. Outcome of the balloting will indicate whether the vast majority of common people who have been the greatest beneficiaries of President Roosevelt's program, especially governmental efforts which have been exerted in their behalf.

Informal representative of great wealth are endeavoring to defeat and discredit the administration, which by its strength and wise action, saved the nation from a collapse so serious that it might have prevented recuperation and bloodshed as has occurred in so many other nations of the world.

It is to be expected that this small coterie of greedy individuals, who have profited immensely from governmental concessions and favoritism, will oppose continuance of a program under which their right to plunder and pillage has been questioned. They oppose legislation that requires them to take their hand out of the pocket of the common folks, who fled on President Roosevelt as valiant defender and courageous champion. But the patriotic masses of the men and women of average status and below, will have an opportunity, as they vote for members of congress to demonstrate their fealty to the New Deal and its daunless defender.

Kentucky voters should elect all nine of the Democratic nominees for congress. Each man exerts his capacity for leadership for public service. Each man towers above his opponent as Saul towered above his brethren. Election of these nine men to congress will give Kentucky the most able delegation it has sent to congress in all of her proud history.

THIS THING CALLED LIBERTY

In these times of economic stress and instability, we hear much of liberty.

Prominent citizens are writing of liberty. Others are speaking of liberty. Indeed, some are organizing for liberty.

Everywhere—"liberty" is on the lips of the people. And there are those who profess fearly lest they shall be deprived of what they conceive to be liberty.

Liberty is the most precious possession of the people. Millions have died for liberty. The blood of patriots of all ages has been spilled for it over innumerable battlefields. For liberty is our most cherished ideal—the goal of all progress, the hope of all attainment.

Today there are some who wave a flag of liberty, however, who would needlessly frighten the people. They speak and use the emotionals and the guarantees of liberty. They tell of Valley Forge and of Bunker Hill when men died that men might be free.

And it is well that we are becoming more liberty-conscious. Of some who would have us think in terms of freedom and liberty, gives indication of being rather ignorant or fearful of the true meaning of liberty.

True liberty is nothing that can be ferreted out of musty tomes, honored statutes or revered documents. Not at all. That which we find in the constitution is but a guarantee that liberty is possible under our government. It is no assurance that liberty does exist. For liberty exists—and exists alone—not in the written word and policy, but in man's relation with his fellowman. And it is written in the hearts of men—in terms of human welfare and human justice. There is no liberty save when that pledged by printed word is translated into action serving the purposes of humanity.

Liberty exists when governmental concessions, social privileges and economic security are provided for all—not for a few, but for many—not for many but for the few.

And when the few, who enjoy special advantages under the old order, praise of liberty and express fears of a change, they are but false stock of the situation. It is possible that a better program for human rights is the object of their scorn.

Liberty is the birthright of all. Its blessings are not merely for the few.—Farm News, Colorado Springs, Colo.

UNPRINTED NEWS

(Pittsburg, Kan. Headlight)

Newspapers frequently are award'd by persons whose cognate have gotten into the newspapers. All sorts of things, pulled off by individuals and requiring the attention of the police or attracting public attention, make up the faithful report of the events of a community. But every newspaper gets as many tales of escapades that it does not publish as it publishes. It gets pieces to hold stories out and many requests not to be printed.

A fam ous episode in Kansas newspaper history has just been recalled. It concerns Bill Miller of the Troy Chief. Miller was an editor who wrote with a sharp pen. No other Kansas weekly has surpassed Miller in ability to "skin" his opponents, or in doing so. Miller was feared by no one. He was hard-hitting in expressing his views. He wielded a powerful influence in his newspaper. Some of it was so potent, even so he was generally considered irreverent. A good many persons were shocked by his frankness. One year Miller was nominated for State Senator. So some of his fellow citizens who did not approve his lack of religion, started out to get rid of him as a candidate. They fired up a public meeting. There was a large crowd present. It was enthusiastic. Also it was unanimous that the panel editor must withdraw as a candidate. Miller was for a more decent type of man. As usual, a committee was appointed. The committee was to see Miller and tell him what had been decided. The committee set forth and found Miller in his office. The committee functioned with a spokesman whose words of demand and warning were endorsed by the other members. It awaited the editor's reply. With his finger pointed in his voice, than Bill addressed at the committee and a certain Miller spoke:

"For thirty years I have been publishing a paper in this town. Not a week has passed in all that time but some truly good Christian man has come to see me and begged that something to his discredit should be withheld from publication. I have always complied. But the articles though not printed, were always written and filed away. I am a methodical man. And I have more than 1,000 articles within reach of my hand, embodying every disreputable scrap and adventure that the best and most religious elements in this community have been engaged in for the past thirty years. And I just want to tell you that if I am beaten at the polls, I will start a daily newspaper the next day and I will never stop until I have printed every one of these stories. That is my answer."

The historian says that the committee returned, wordlessly from the interview, returned to the meeting and reported. There was silence for a while. Then there was one man equal to the emergency. He moved to adjourn. That was the way out. The motion carried and for the anti-Miller movement. Old Bill was elected in triumph.

STEER STILL GROWING

(Cynthiana Democrat)

The enormous steer of J. C. Howard, Mt. Carmel, prominent landowner, continues to grow and there seems to be no limit to the weight he will attain. Mr. Howard has gained much notoriety through the animal's unusual weight and many offers have been received concerning advertising and purchasing the animal.

Last week Mr. Howard showed the famous freak at the Cincinnati, Ohio fair, and people of that section viewed the steer with awe. The owner received, and because they are in such violent disagreement with each other, and yell so loud, and make such a din. But the great mass of us are not thinking as much as our forefathers did, who had less information, but better minds.

Many people have the idea that education, as we know it, implies the power of thought. Far from it. Education in this day too often simplifies nothing but information. Information is the grain to be ground, the mind is the mill, and thought is the miller that grinds it. Taking the grist to the mill is a waste of time if the miller refuses to do his work. And as the unground grain is piled higher and higher, the mental confusion which in this crowd becomes greater and greater.

None of the men who sat around in country stores after supper in my boyhood did more original thinking, whether right or wrong, than 90 in the population of a big city do now.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Thursday, October 3, 1884

L. D. Davis to start his mill at home of Samuel Wilson Friday.

James A. Mathers, William Dinsmore and T. J. Glenn leave for fishing trip on Red River.

Harry Porter and family and John A. Porter and wife leave for Wichita Falls, Texas, to make their home.

Mrs. Jennie Dazzee, Moses Lumsden and Miss Campbell leave for Cincinnati to conduct boarding house.

Dr. W. H. Anderson offered position as president of college in Texas and leaves for that state to investigate offer.

One of colored convicts employed by Judge Mann in construction of road killed by premature explosion in quarry near Carlisle.

Hanson Kennedy, G. B. Keller, Miss Lizzie Thomas Dorsey and John F. Norvell to speak at Democratic rallies at Moorefield, Peck's Ferry and other points in county.

Married—Miss Jennie Myers, of Robertson county, and Mr. Perry Stice, of Nicholas, to the Rev. Ida Owens, of Nicholas, and Mr. B. D. Rogers, of Bourbon, on the 28th —Miss Dollie Hensey and Mr. H. Vice, both of the county, at the home of Mr. Sandy McCanahan and Mr. John A. Porter, both of the county, on the 18th, Rev. Thomas Dorsey and Mr. William Manning, both of the county, on the 18th.

Offered a prize of $50 to the person who guessed nearest the correct weight of Mr. Frank Bell's steer, traveling 200 miles, being shown each day for a week, into the fair ring, he still tipped the scales on Saturday 3,861 pounds—weighed by the regular scales. A man by the name of Clark guessed the exact weight and another missed it only one pound. Guesses ranged from 1,400 to 3,000 pounds.

The steer is five and one-half years old and is believed to have weighed at least 4,000 pounds before starting for the last week. When the animal came into prominence it weighed about 2,500 pounds and has gained steadily ever since.

THE WINTER GARDEN

I have often wondered that those who are like myself, and love to live in gardens, have never thought of contriving a winter garden, which should consist of such trees only as never cast their leaves. We have very often little mornings of sunshine and fair weather in the most uncomfortable parts of the year, and have frequently several days in November and January that are agreeable as any in the finest months. At such times, therefore, I think there could not be a greater pleasure than to walk in such a winter garden as I have proposed. In the summer season, the whole country blooms, and is a kind of a garden; for which reason we are not so sensible of those beauties that at this time may be every where met with; but when Nature is in her decline, and consists in with nothing but bleak and barren prospects, there is something inexpressibly cheerful in a spot of ground which is covered with trees that are still in full bloom, and in the rigours of winter, and give us a view of the most gay season in the midst of that which is most dead and melancholy. I have for a long time indulged myself in this thought, that I have set apart a whole acre of ground for the execution of it. The walls are covered with ivy instead of tapestry, planted the hornbeam and the holly, with many other trees and plants of the same nature, grow so much at it that you cannot imagine a more lively scene. The glowing redness of the berries with which they are loaded at this time, vying with the verdure of their leaves.—Joseph Addison.

WE ONLY THINK WE THINK

(Woodford Sun)

There has never been any time in the history of the world, in any country, when the minds of the people did any thinking. They have always been led by intellectual bellwethers. Paradoxical as it may seem, this condition is not made better, but worse, by the tremendous present-day flood of literature, explaining everything from Christianity down to the mental life of the Babylonians to the weakness of the capitalistic system and the greatness of a European war.

If all that man requires for comfortable living was wrought and laid down in front of him only very extraordinary people would develop physical energy, or take much exercise. So, the most ways and all thinking. Every variety of pre-digested mental food can be brought so cheap as to bring within reach of everyone not only all kinds of information, but all kinds of carefully worked out opinions upon every conceivable subject. Most people of intelligence do not think. You can tell, by carefully watching their conversation, whether they get their opinions, done up in orthodox, from the Courier-Journal, the Louisville Herald, the Louisville Times, or one of the college professors who have been so abundantly informative, or from the liberal newspapers, or from books or magazines.

The reason there is an appearance of real thought by large numbers of people upon widely diverse themes is simply because the number of bellwethers who do think has greatly increased, and because they are in such violent disagreement with each other, and yell so loud, and make such a din. But the great mass of us are not thinking as much as our forefathers did, who had less information, but better minds.

Many people have the idea that education, as we know it, implies the power of thought. Far from it. Education in this day too often simplifies nothing but information. Information is the grain to be ground, the mind is the mill, and thought is the miller that grinds it. Taking the grist to the mill is a waste of time if the miller refuses to do his work. And as the unground grain is piled higher and higher, the mental confusion which in this crowd becomes greater and greater.

None of the men who sat around in country stores after supper in my boyhood did more original thinking, whether right or wrong, than 90 in the population of a big city do now.

South Has Been Slow To Change Traditions

(Thomas D. Clark, Assistant Professor of History, University of Kentucky, in Furnished through the courtesy of the Kentucky Academy of Social Sciences.)

Aristocracy is a term that is used very freely in the South, but most always to indicate some threadbare individual who points with a trumped up pride to an illustrious forebear. Walter Scott, through his Waverly Novels, created the aura which made southern planters to regard themselves as baronial lords holding broad acres, and as masters over subjects. So prevalent was this and make-believe, childish sentiment that many of the public buildings took on the appearance of medieval castles. In Louisiana, for instance, the architect of the old state capital designed a feudal castle instead as a practical public building. Masters of female colleges advertised their buildings as the most beautiful and ideal structures in the South. The whole tenor of ante-bellum society was toward an aristocratic tendency.

However, the long period of reconstruction has destroyed almost every material vestige of the old order. There remains in memory but a nostalgic longing among the less capable and the less accomplished individuals of the ante-bellum grandeess to imitate southern life in this happy day. This sentiment mixed with a stubborn of traditions and false pride the South has been slow to change its social structure and even allower to change its methods of thinking.

Recent books on life in the South have increased people of other sections with the fact that, after all there still remains an American frontier. In the land that produced Henry Clay, John C. Breckinridge, John C. Calhoun, Charles O. Pinckney, and Henry Watterson there is a dearth of political thought and leadership. Many of those who revere southern traditions have refused to face southern realities. "Bible Belt" voters have designed to "scratch" their tickets at the polls, but have encouraged a system of politics in petty factions far more ineffective and corrupt than the party system. The South has suffered because of this congenial political atmosphere. It has suffered so much that at times it has had to grow better citizens of other parts of country because of its lack of leadership.

Traditions are fine heritages for any country, but traditions that because they are dangerous to the future welfare of the country. Southern authors who have been courageous enough to have a storm of criticism and face facts have produced some stirring information regarding the present social status of the South. Perhaps the most outstanding of these it has now lagged far behind in such accomplishments. Once a land producing sincerer and able political leaders, it has now become a land of demagogues and cheap political trickstery. Family relations have been much more important than capability in the individual applicant for political office. In many of the southern states public schools have been subjected to political chicanery of the sorriest sort. Always the same excuse is given, that the southern communities lack funds.

The group of young students of the South who published the book "I Take My Stand" have attempted, perhaps, to dramatize not, to create a southern aristocracy which is a future South with possibilities. The new South has less need at present for a cob-webbed aristocracy than ever before in its history. Southern Universities should take the lead in the creation of a new sentiment in the South. Many of them are struggling to gain revenue in some field which is foreign to their localities. If this new frontier is to be conquered by home talent, the southern institutions of learning will have to produce a virile, intellectual aristocracy strong enough to drive make-believe and demagoguery from the borders of the South. A more intense effort will have to be made to instill in the southerner a desire to create and sustain a tradition which has sounder antecedents than the decaying bones of an illustrious and enterprising ancestor.

Oraibi, Arizona, has been the home for over 30 generations of Hopi Indians since 1200 A. D. or earlier, thus making it the oldest continuously inhabited community in the United States.

Old Documents Record Interesting Transaction

Mr. Sam K. Veatch furnished The Mercury with copies of a number of interesting papers found in the desk of the late Joseph Veatch, born in 1784, who was Sheriff of Harrison county for many years. Joseph Veatch was the great-grandfather of Sam K. Veatch. The original papers are signed by the signatures of Mrs. Ben Plummer, of Cynthiana, a great-great-granddaughter of Thomas Veatch. Thomas Veatch was the son of John Veatch, a native of Pennsylvania, who was a rider in the Revolution.

One of the most interesting papers was a bill of sale made by Thomas Veatch to his brother, Jeremiah, for a slave. The bill of sale reads as follows:

"This indenture of bargain and sale made, this fifteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, between Thomas Veatch of the County of Harrison and State of Kentucky, of the one part, and Jeremiah Veatch, of the County and State aforesaid; witnesseth, that for and in consideration of the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars, in hand paid, he said Thomas Veatch, has bargained and sold, and by these presents do bargain and sell, to the said Jeremiah Veatch, his heirs and assigns forever, a negro slave named Lew, about twenty-one years of age, and the said Thomas Veatch doth warrant the title of said boy to the said Jeremiah Veatch, free from any claim or claims of any kind. So here, and free from the claims or claims of all and every person or persons whatsoever, in witness whereof he the said Thomas Veatch, hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year as written above.

"Attest, J. R. Curry"

An ther interesting document concerns the employment by Thomas Veatch of Robert Newel to serve in your of duty in the militia. The terms of the agreement, as contained in the papers are as follows:

"Articles of agreement made and concluded between Thomas Veatch of the one part and Robert Newel of the other part, witnesseth, that whereas the said Veatch has hired the said Newel to serve a tour of duty in the Horse Company under Captain Coleman in Johnson's Rangers and whereas the said Veatch has paid twenty dollars cash in hand and is to pay twelve more at the said Newel's return, and the said Veatch has equipt the said Newel with a mare, saddle and bridle and several other equipments which is to be returned when he comes back Newel is to have the wages but not the bounty and is to refrain from making use of his name for the purpose of drawing pay for the mare if she dies. Given under our hands and seals the 21st day of May, 1813.

"(Signed) Thomas Veatch
"Robert Newel

"Attest, Jeremiah Veatch."

On the reverse side of the paper is recorded the settlement for the mare, as follows:

"Aug. 8, 1813. It is mutually agreed between Thomas Veatch and Robert Newel that a Veatch is to pay Newel for the loss of dead of three months commencing when the troops marched on the 20th day of May and a Veatch is intitled to the pay may be coming from the Government for the mare mentioned within, she having been lost on the excursion to Fort Town against the Indians. The twenty dollars mentioned within is settled and the 8 Newel is not bound to serve longer than the 20 inst.

"(Signed) Thomas Veatch
"Robert Newel

"Attest, James Coleman."

Another interesting document commissions Thomas Veatch as Sheriff of Harrison county, the commission being been given by John Adair, Governor of Kentucky. Under the old laws of Kentucky, in existence until about 1856, magistrates of the counties were appointed by the Governor for life or during good behavior. Sheriffs were likewise appointed and served until their death or during good behavior. Upon the death, resignation or removal of a Sheriff, the senior magistrate of the county was appointed Sheriff. Thomas Veatch, after his appointment as magistrate, finally became Sheriff of Harrison county and served in this capacity until his death. The commission appointing Thomas Veatch as magistrate, was as follows:

"In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, John Adair, Governor of the said Commonwealth, to all who shall see these presents—Greetings:

"Know you, That reposing especial trust and confidence in the integrity, diligence and ability of Thomas Veatch, I do appoint him Justice of the Peace for the County of Harrison to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Dresham Allen, Sheriff of the said county, hereby investing him with full power and authority to execute and fulfill the duties of the said office according to law, and to have and to hold the same with all rights and emoluments appertaining, during good behaviour. In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent and the Seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at Frankfort, on the 22nd day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-one and in the Twenty-ninth year of the Commonwealth.

"By the Governor, John Adair.
"J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary."

AUTUMN CRICKETS

(Glenn Ward Dresbach)

A drowsy music drifts across the land
Where crickets fiddle few-winged out of tune
With half-heard threnodies of grass and moon
And leaf-waves breaking on the low red moon.
This is the music that we heard below
The opened rose, in harmony with all
The fragrant rhythms of the night, the slow
Dance of the moonlight on a flower-grown wall.

Beneath the shadow-dances of the grass
Earth-pulses throbbed in these anticulate wings.
They stay though on this night the witch-clouds pass
Above the pathways of departing things.
We find, where shadow circles now are drawn,
The music playing . . . and the unseen lawn

Gold reversly shifted from the San Francisco to the Denver mint weighed 1,200 tons and was valued at more than $1,000,000.

An electrical device which travels at the rate of six miles per hour and marks all defective rails is now in use on several railroads.

These Folks Own
The Bell Telephone System

It is truthfully said of the Bell Telephone System that it is owned by the public—for it is.

Of the more than 800,000 holders of Bell System securities, 381,000 are women, 210,000 of whom are housewives 90,000 are clerks and sales people; 20,000 are manual laborers; 113,000 are telephone workers. There are other thousands of doctors, lawyers, farmers and merchants of little means, for every walk of life, people of whom are doubtless your neighbors and friends.

Most of these folks are small investors. Eighty per cent own twenty-five or less shares of stock, while forty per cent of the total own five shares or less. No one owns as much as one-fifth of one per cent of the outstanding stock of the Bell System.

It is this vast army of small investors whose savings have financed the telephone business. Their savings have been attracted to the telephone industry because of their faith in the integrity of the management, and their confidence in the willingness of the public to pay a price for the service which will allow earnings sufficient to assure the best possible service at all times and to insure the continued financial stability of the business.

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NEWS OF KENTUCKY

A local option election will be held in Boyle county on December 11.

The Rowan county grand jury, which adjourned Thursday, returned 71 indictments.

Old Brunson Inn, the picturesque old hotel at Cumberland Falls, will not be destroyed.

Twenty stills were seized and 17 arrests made by federal agents in Kentucky last week.

William Harris, 55, was shot to death by Carl Self in a liquor store in Corbin Saturday morning.

22 persons were given prison sentences at a one-day term of federal court at Lexington Thursday.

The annual Bourbon county fall festival will be held in a warehouse at Paris October 24, 25 and 26.

William Ehrlich, 86, clothing merchant at Georgetown for 60 years, died at his home Monday.

Brown Epperson, 27-year-old negro, was arrested at Lexington Monday on a charge of robbing a taxicab.

A lone bandit held up the tollgate keeper on the Burnham bridge early Sunday morning and escaped with $40.

Enrollment at Eastern State Teachers College at Richmond closed on Thursday with 1,251 students registered.

The Letcher county grand jury returned more than 300 indictments, many of them charging murder and robbery.

247 employes at the new federal narcotic farm to be operated near Lexington next spring will receive $346,000 annually.

Governor Laffoon, in a proclamation issued Monday, proclaimed October 22 to 26 as Parent-Teacher week in Kentucky.

Boring in the last four minutes of play, the University of Kentucky Wildcats defeated Clemson, 7-6 at Lexington Saturday.

Grieving over the death of his 9-year-old daughter, Frank Quickert, 48, killed himself with a shotgun at Louisville Saturday.

The new waterworks system at Owingsville has been almost completed and will be put in operation within a short time.

Fire from a detective fire Friday destroyed the Fortson-Smith Cafe rens Inn at Crittenden, Grant county, with a loss of $10,000.

Joe Bogle, 21, was fatally injured Saturday when he fell from a railroad viaduct to a concrete street 15 feet below at Somerset.

After tying up Jim Martin, Livingston county jailer and locking him in a cell, two prisoners made their escape Monday night.

George Pace, 31, Franklin county farmer, ended his life by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol in a woods near his home.

"John E. Williams, 61, for many years one of the best known lumbermen in the burley district, died Friday at St. Joseph's hospital in Lexington.

William Searcy, 50, was seriously injured Sunday night when he walked into the side of a Fayette county patrol cruiser traveling on Limestone street in Lexington.

Rev. George D. Heaton, pastor of the Pelix Memorial Baptist church in Lexington for the past four years, has resigned to accept pastorate of a Baptist church in Paducah.

Marshal Gilliland, 28, operator of a filling station near Stanford, was shot and seriously wounded by his brother-in-law, Ed Stewart, 25, following a family quarrel Monday.

Harry Hughes, 50, of Nicholasville, was shot four times and fatally wounded by William Hart, Jr., Nicholasville restaurant operator, near the Jessamine county court house.

One child was killed and another critically injured when an automobile driven by James "Red" Roberts, former Centre College football star, collided with a wagon near Owensboro.

Dan Cary, 30 years old, charged with killing his brother, his sister-in-law and their 7-year-old child at Burdine, Letcher county, on Christmas Day, 1932, was arrested at Danbury, Conn., and will be returned to face charges.

Elmer A. Fry, Camden, Tenn., pharmacist, was given a life sentence in the Logan circuit court as Russellville for alleged participation in the robbery of a bank at Russellville September 23.

Miss Marie Cowen, 32, Cincinnati school teacher, was fatally injured and five other persons were hurt when the automobile in which they were riding collided with another machine near Versailles Friday.

November 4 has been set as the date for the dedication of the new Tolleboro Christian church in Lewis county. The new brick structure will replace the building destroyed by fire on November 4, 1933.

Clothing, jewelry and silverware valued at $2,500 was stolen by thieves who ransacked the home of Dr. Walter Wright in Lexington Friday afternoon while members of the family were away from home.

Edward P. Pritchard, Jr., of Paris, outstanding junior and debater at Princeton University, was suspended for 1 year, for violating the rule which prohibits the use of liquor in dormitories. He was later reinstated.

Thomas D. Lewis, Shelby county farmer, was awarded $10,000 damages by a jury in the Shelby circuit court against Dr. Casper W. Hayes, Shelbyville physician, as a result of injuries sustained in an automobile wreck last March.

Mrs. Sarah B. Brummett, mother of three children, was arrested and lodged in jail at Manchester Friday afternoon on charges of the killing of her husband, who was shot and killed near the Brummett home in Clay county.

Mrs. Sallie Spires, 50, was found dead in bed at her home near Albany last week and her death was pronounced due to acute alcoholism. It is said the woman had been drinking a quart of whisky daily for several weeks.

Emily Johnson was lodged in jail at Greenup last week on a charge of slaying her sweetheart, Chas. Johnson, at Greenup on the night of August 31. Johnson was found shot to death on a street car and his death had been an unsolved mystery.

The State Department of Education has distributed 1,234,623 free school textbooks among the public schools of the state at a cost of 20.9 cents, according to figures compiled by the State Department of Education Monday.

Miss Mary Pringle, Western Union telegraph operator at Middlesboro, was blackjacked by a bandit who entered the telegraph office Monday night. He found Miss Pringle locked her in a closet and escaped with $40 from the cash drawer.

Dr. W. B. Foreman, 51, practising physician in Louisville for 25 years, was given a sentence of one year in the federal penitentiary by Judge Dawson at Louisville Friday when he pleaded guilty to a charge of violating the federal narcotic laws.

Students from thirty-four states and nine foreign countries are registered at Asbury College, Wilmore. The foreign countries represented are Canada, China, England, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Korea, the Philippine Islands and South America.

Carn Pelfrey, 27, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Nim Jackson, 35, at a party at the home of Albert Ellis in Carter county early Sunday morning. Pelfrey was shot accidentally while attempting to quell a disturbance between Jackson and another man.

Grief over the loss of her son, Hugh Jett, who was aboard the ill-fated Cyclone when it disappeared during the World War, was blamed for the death of Mrs. Charles Jett, 60, who ended her life by drinking poison at her home in Bracken county Sunday night.

Roy Gibson, Fred Bolin and Lucy Bolin were lodged in the jail at Lebanon Sunday in connection with the death of James Bolin, 60, who was found dead in the yard at his home in Casey county. Gibson is a son-in-law and Fred and Lucy son and daughter of the victim.

Charles Taylor, 23, Benham high school graduate, Miss Edna Wright, the last in a family of seven, and C. W. Wright, 25, of Lynch, brother of Miss Wright, were killed when the automobile in which they were riding left the road at a sharp curve near Harlan and plunged down an embankment.

The Kentucky Relief Administration announced Friday that slaughter of cattle brought to the state from the drought area will be started at Louisville Wednesday or Thursday of this week. Approximately 100 head will be slaughtered daily, and the meat will be canned and distributed among families on relief rolls throughout the state.

Musketeers Continue Winning Streak Friday

(By John Parker Ross)

The Musketeers continued their winning ways last Friday afternoon at the expense of the fighting Bulldogs of Maysville, when the Big Green defeated the Gold and White of Mason county 7 to 6. Maysville threatened to score in the waning minutes of the game, but a forward pass over the goal line on fourth down gave the ball to Carlisle on the 20 yard line as the game ended. Charlie scored their marker in the second quarter on a drive from Maysville's 40 yard line. Galna through the line, around the ends and a forward pass, from Neal to M. Stewart for 25 yards, placed the ball on Maysville's 3 yard line, from which point, on his second attempt, Smart went over for the score. Green, substituting for Bishop, circled his own left end for the extra point. Twice in the third quarter the Musketeers started goalward the first time when Bishop circled his own left end 30 yards to deep in Maysville territory, only to lose the ball when he was tackled and later when Conway intercepted a Maysville pass and raced 75 yards over the gold and white goal only to be called back for a penalty. Carlisle suffered 55 yards in penalties, all of them coming in the middle of a forward drive, while Maysville suffered 15 yards in penalties.

The Musketeers line worked fine in opening holes for backs to run during 18 yards through the forward wall, but in the ends game, Maysville, particularly in the first half, didn't show the drive that they have in previous occasions during this training, although better than against Clinton-ville, was not consistent. But taking the team as a whole, they played their football game, and the best team won, and glad we are that the Maysville game of 1934 is history, for we know from long experience in following the Big Green, that Maysville and their Bulldogs are a hard team to beat any time, especially on the Maysville gridiron. They are a fighting, scrappy bunch, playing for the breaks and getting them as a rule, but Friday they were unable to convert anything into a score, although they came mighty close.

And do the fans of Carlisle believe their team. It is a good thing that there was no fire in Carlisle last Friday afternoon, for if there had been the street construction crews would have had to have a hose to direct almost every automobile in and around Carlisle was in Maysville to see the Musketeers make it two straight from their ancient rival, Stanford. The Carlisle people were saw the handwriting on the wall, for there was far more Carlisle and Nicholas county people at the game than Maysville fans. And believe you me, the team noticed it, for the cheering came from the stands from after the game was that the people back home see with us.

The Musketeers, coached by Coach Shearer, will go to Stanford Friday, Oct. 19th, to play the "Blues" (?), by no means NO that is not a pun, the Stanford high school team is known as the "Blues." The Musketeers seem realizes that in Stanford they will probably be playing their strongest opponent of the year, and have been down hard in preparation for the battle of their lives. Stanford has a strong team, not losing a member of the 1933 first team. They are a fast, aggressive, fighting team, clean as a whistle, and as big as any team.

Stanford and Carlisle began their gridiron relations way back in 1923 when Lee Embry, now superintendent of the Stanford high school, was coaching a Carlisle team. That first year was the "sugar" game, and now Carlisle is one up on Stanford in the sorful series of battles. Never in the history of that relationship has either team had a walk away. Once or twice, both Stanford and Carlisle have been up there three or four touchdowns, but never has the Musketeers or the Blue field winners scored the lines for his fight.

Few, if any, of the present Musketeer squad has played in Stanford, and we, from past experience, want to tell the team that Stanford, and its team are all gentlemen, good sports, clean as a hound's tooth. You won't wind a town, where they will treat a visiting team, win or lose, whiter.

To you of the fighting Musketeers, the great team, the good team, the fair teams and the rotten teams (there are very few) of the past will look to the 1934 edition of Carlisle high to give their all in the game, and by all means fight as you never fought before. If you do that then the game doesn't matter, for if you do those things the game will take care of itself. Always remember, when playing Stanford, here or there, they give their all and expect you to do likewise.

Fans, we thank you for the team and its coach, for the support that you gave them at Maysville, and we hope you will follow them to Stanford. No difference in time this week, Stanford is in Stanford.

A tri-motored transport plane, loaded with 12 passengers, crashed into a small cedar three miles from Winchester on the Van Meter farm Sunday afternoon, resulting in slight injury to Mary Van Meter, daughter of the car. The crash occurred when Van Meter in the huge plane broke in an attempted takeoff.

Mrs. L. B. Combs, of Lexington, was unanimously elected president of the Kentucky State Pushmobile Association at the business session of the association at Richmond. Mrs. Combs is the daughter of the late Gen. Roger D. Williams, noted rifle hunter, and in the first woman ever elected president of the Pushmobile Association.

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