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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1935

"The Aftermath Of Sudden Death."

Did you know that more Americans have been killed in automobile accidents than we lost in all of this country's wars? We saw that statement in a reliable publication last week. It is almost unbelievable that fewer Americans have been slain by muskets, rifles, cannon, machine guns, bombs, bayonets, swords and poison gas since our earliest war as a nation than have met death through fast, reckless and irresponsible driving of motor cars during the comparatively brief time that the use of this method of transportation has been general. Yet we have no doubt that it is true. The toll of motor accidents mounts yearly, despite traffic laws and speed limits. Evidently we will not stop the carnage through legislation, but rather through repeated education of the automobile driver, until he is thoroughly aware of the fact that a speeding motor car is one of the most effective engines of destruction in our civilization.

Some weeks ago we reprinted from the Reader's Digest a blood-chilling bit of realism, depicting in gruesome detail the horrors of automobile wrecks. The author captioned his article, "—And Sudden Death." It was written from the point of view of news reporters, State police and traffic officers, "in at the death" in so many smash-ups. Monday we received from the editors of the Reader's Digest with permission to republish, proof sheets of a similar article, written by an embalmer in a small town in Nebraska.

It is not pleasant reading, we warn you; the memory of its poignancy will stay with you; will stay, we trust, as you press the accelerator to the floor boards to "see what the old boat will do." In the hope that all of us will remember, we are republishing it here:

THE AFTERMATH OF SUDDEN DEATH

(By A. J. Bracken)

(After the sensation created by "—And Sudden Death," The Reader's Digest was bombarded by proffered "follow-ups." But we thought enough had been said. Then, from an embalmer in the village of Chappel, Nebraska, came the following—poignant in its emotional sincerity, impressive in its photographic directness. As in the case of the previous article, we caution the sensitive reader not to read too much of it.—Editor's Note.)

—Just Passing—

Two o'clock in the morning. Is that the phone? There it goes again. I grope my way sleepily to it. Hello . . . yes, I understand . . . a wreck on the highway two miles east . . . We'll be right out. . . .

What a sight! One car, a new one, now a tangled heap of scrap off on one side of the road, shattered glass everywhere. The crowd has gathered and they have dug one body out and it lies a bloody, grotesque, twisted thing under the pale light of the moon. Another lies groaning and mumbling, "My back is broken I think." We lift him as gently as possible to the ambulance cot and hurry to the hospital. He dies two hours later calling for "Edith."

How did it happen? The report is they were trying to pass a car against a too close oncoming car. What does it matter! We go back for the dead body and in the operating room under the strong light we find that we have a job on hand trying to embalm this poor thing, to put it back together as best we can in an attempt to relieve the terrible heartache of those loved ones who will hasten to see him. What a mess! Ragged bones sticking out through torn coat sleeves, head crushed to a pulp. Can we make it look like a human being and resemble the fine strong young man that it was only an hour ago? It is just our job and we're getting used to it.

Won't it make us gun-shy of this fast driving? Well, we wish all the speeders could spend a night with us, occasionally, in the operating rooms of the mortuary.

—Old Barleycorn—

Three little kiddies, poor little tykes, the oldest only seven. They hardly know what it is all about. This time it is a young mother returning home, with her husband and children from a happy visit. Kiddies are playing in the back seat of the car. Bang! Crash! a sickening twisting and tearing and it is all over.

Just two drunks in an old car coming over the top of the hill on the wrong side of the road, but what slaughter! We work feverishly all night attempting to place a new nose and one side of the face on this mangled body which has been the loving mother of these three small helpless children, now in the hospital, two not expected to live.

We secure a recent picture of this mother and by long hours of patching and filling those mutilated features and showing the body under indirect light we keep from the loved ones the horrible picture of this mutilation.

—The Lonely Pedestrian—

Such a freak. We found his arm, hanging on the latch of the car door, torn completely from the socket at the elbow. The mangled body lay doubled up in the ditch nearby.

Just an old man walking along in the dark on the wrong side of the road, the car coming over the brow of the hill, headlights shooting up. Not a chance of escaping it.

—Endurance vs. Death—

Just three happy boys on their way across the country to Detroit. Constant driving, day and night, with a change at the wheel every four hours, but endurance lost and we pick them up on the side of the road where they have crashed a telephone pole and overturned. Not an easy thing to telephone the poor father out on the Coast and inform him that the body of his boy lies in our mortuary.

A wig that matches his hair, plastic art and dermasurgery restore the body to almost lifelike appearance, but we cannot bring back that youthful smile or happy laugh which he carried when he left home. These are only memories to his loved ones.

—Dangerous Corners—

We natives all knew that was a mean corner, properly marked with a turn sign, but such a sharp turn. To take it at more than 20 miles was unsafe. He must have been going 50 at least. No one saw it happen. They found him with the car overturned, the sharp edge of the runningboard, where it joins the rear fender, resting on his head. Why do they always have their heads mashed up so? I wonder if this isn't the hope of every embalmer when he receives an auto accident call: "I hope the head is all right." They usually are not.

Such a great big fine fellow in the pink of health and prime of life. And his poor young wife. . . . We put her to bed when she arrives and try to make her comfortable until we can finish our work, so she will never know what he looked like when we found him.

A babe to come soon, who will never know a father except by tales which are told.

—Dense Fog—

The lunch for school was in the back seat, the case of eggs for the grocer intact, but the beautiful life of a little schoolgirl was gone forever.

A foggy morning, a narrow bridge. The sharp, splintered end of the bridge rail drove through the windshield and tore away one side of her face.

Poor little brother, who had been driving, how heartbroken and sorrowful. It was hard to see, and how was he to know that he should have pulled to the side of the road and stopped until the fog lifted, even though they were late for school?

—Loose Gravel—

Not much to do this time. The whole thing was on fire when we arrived. We could see this tracks where he had come over the top of the hill and hit the loose gravel.

The warning sign was up so the Highway Department had fulfilled its duty, but there it lay where it had skidded and turned completely around and over. A twisted mass of hot iron, that fetid smell of burning flesh and a few bones to tell the tale.

How will we prepare these remains for burial? Well, how would you?

And so it goes, on and on, in this small town of not quite 3,000. Add what befalls us here to the tragic toll in metropolitan cities and the countless towns larger than ours, and we have a very faint idea of what is happening on our highways.

Over 36,000 killed this way last year. Will it be more next year? And will you be one of that number? Why won't you?

Did You Ever See These?

And, by the way, did you ever see a man carrying a billboard under his arm? No. Did you ever see a handbill on a reading table? No. Did you ever see a picture of the new hat you want come into the home via radio? No. Did you ever see a live newspaper thrown into the wastebasket without being read? No. That's why advertising in the Mercury brings results.

An Editorial That We Liked

Editor's Note: The following editorial, written by Roscoe C. Cox and printed in his Ephraim (Utah) Enterprise and received much favorable comment in his community and has been reprinted by other papers in Utah.

History tells us that some of the brave and mighty warriors of old, in order to make their fierceness more apparent and to awe their enemies, would drink the blood of those whom they slew in battle. There still are some cannibal tribes in remote jungles who practice such tactics, the story books tell us.

Such things have no place in a civilized society and tales of such savagery are highly repugnant to most people today. Yet, if street talk can be taken seriously, we have those among us who would gladly profit from the shedding of human blood. It is not unusual to hear some man go so far as to say he hopes a general war takes place in Europe.

"What does it matter to us if they do kill off a few thousand Italians, Ethiopians or other foreigners? And just look how a war would increase the price of the things we raise."

That seems to be the attitude of many otherwise fine citizens. At the base of the attitude is the cause of all modern wars—selfishness. We care not for the interest of others so long as we ourselves prosper. We care not how many men are slaughtered, women are ravished, and orphans are left to starve and die in other lands so long as it increases the price of things we have to sell. Such an attitude may not be quite so bad as the drinking of the blood of human beings but it is showing both a willingness and delight in profit through the shedding of human blood.

It's the wrong attitude, folks. War is war no matter where it occurs and, in one place or another, war is hell. It also has a tendency to spread and to involve those who most dislike it and who least want or expect it. Those who are willing to countenance war in some far land would be just as willing to have it occur in our land if they could be sure they would not suffer personally because of it.

The world, to be free from the curse of war, must first be free from that attitude which would say: "Let them fight. It can't do us any harm and it certainly will increase our profits." When such an attitude ceases to exist, there will be no need for armies or navies. Men will be willing to live and let live, will not seek unfair advantage over their fellow men, and will not glory in personal gain from the blood of others.

Such a time may be far in the future but there are signs that give hope it may be obtained. For instance, we no longer drink the blood of those whom we kill in battle but are willing to get our profits from human blood in a more "refined" manner. The fact, too, that while many say, "Let 'em fight," there are many others who are spreading the doctrine that war never pays.

With conditions in the world as they are today, it is well to be prepared for any emergency that might arise. It is smart to have a defensive army and navy and air force, but while we are looking over the tax bill necessary to support these institutions, let's remember that this expense must be borne because somewhere in Europe, or Asia or Africa there are those who would say of us here: "Let them fight. What difference does it make to us if a few thousand of those Yankees are killed off, and just think how a war in America would increase the price of the things we have to sell."

Also while we are going to the expense of maintaining our defensive forces, let's remember that these forces would be much larger and the expense would be much greater under any other form of government. Countries with dictators may cut down the number of unemployed, but they put them in the army.

And while we are maintaining our defenses, let's preach and practice the doctrine that it is not good that men should drink human blood or that they should delight in receiving profits from the shedding of human blood, or even be willing to take such profits. Some day people might learn that war never pays and may be willing to see it abolished from all lands forever. But that day will not come as long as men say, "Let them fight. What difference does it make to us if a few thousand or million of those foreigners get killed off? And just think how a war would boost prices of the things we have to sell."

WEIGHTY PROBLEMS FACE CHANDLER

(Dr. J. B. Shannon, President Kentucky Academy of Social Science.)

The year 1935 has been a memorable one in Kentucky politics. The state has heard speeches of a political nature for over one-half of the year but so far very little light has been thrown on Kentucky's most pressing problems. In retrospect we can say that Kentucky has had the doubtful privilege of having had its first double primary, but it has probably been worth the price since it has established the precedent that a primary chosen candidate can be elected governor notwithstanding a bitter pre-nomination campaign. The recent election was significant also because of the prominent part played by organized labor. In addition, Kentucky has elected its first negro representative to the legislature. Further, it is not to be forgotten that youth has played a more important role in recent campaigns both as candidates and as electors than in any previous contest.

We face the future, therefore, with hope that Kentucky is at last to have a "New Deal." It is the purpose of the Kentucky Academy of Social Sciences to throw as much light as possible upon public questions. During the coming months, scholars trained in their particular fields will comment upon the affairs of this Commonwealth. In this introductory article we will merely attempt to point out some of the salient questions before the state at this time. In the first place and paramount to all others, is the problem of taxation. The victors as well as the vanquished promised the abolition of the sales tax, and it would appear to be doomed. Also reduction in the real estate tax has been promised. It goes without saying, therefore, that the new administration faces a grave task in an attempt to raise revenues to meet a growing deficit and an increased expenditure. A twelve dollar per capita school revenue and an old age pension law will require additional sums. The most crucial question before Kentucky public opinion today is where the Chandler administration will turn for funds.

In the second place, the problem of a remodelling of the antiquated machinery of state administration is a live issue. To revamp the present set-up and make it an effective and responsible government is a well-nigh super-human task, but with the prospect of the state taking on additional functions it is a stark necessity which the new administration will ignore at its peril.

Thirdly, the state must decide whether it will pass a state recovery act modeled after the now deceased N. R. A. Organized labor can be expected to urge upon the administration action of this sor tas well as the creation of an effective labor department and probably the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Doubtless labor also will ask an effective administration of the present child labor laws.

Fourthly, the matter of consolidation of counties, the elimination of the vicious fee system is being discussed more and more in intelligent circles. There can be no great saving in government unless some action in this direction is taken. The condition of Kentucky's penal and public welfare institutions is critical, and the neessity for reform and overhauling must be faced. Kentucky must also begin to consider state planning as a definite function of government.

Fifthly, the levyisg of campaign contributions upon state employees as practiced during the past year makes urgent a permanent tenure of office of public employees and their election upon a merit basis alone. It is probably safe to say that the Chandler administration will stand or fall depending upon its handling of this and the taxation question.

Finally, the allegations of fraud in the primary elections make more manifest the urgent need for a closer curb upon corrupt practices in elections. Especially is raised the issue of state wide registration of voters and the introduction of the voting machine.

This is a brief catalogue of some of the outstanding questions which will confront the new administration when the legislature convenes in January, 1936. It requires no gift of prophecy to say that not only will the fate of the new governor and his colleagues be in the balance, but also the economic, political and educational future of the Commonwealth. It is a commonplace to say that every resource of enlightenment and intelligence in Kentucky will have to be utilized in mastering these stubborn questions. It will require a statesmanship rarely found in Kentucky to meet these problems adequately. The Kentucky Academy will attempt to throw a few gleams of light upon the baffling darkness which surrounds Kentucky today. It it succeeds in doing that it will have accomplished its purpose.

HOW ARE You TODAY

DR. JAMES W. BARTON Talks About

Dangers of Overweight

WHEN a surgical operation upon an overweight individual becomes immediately necessary there is no time to reduce weight, improve the circulation, lower the blood pressure or strengthen the heart muscle; the surgeon and the anaesthetist just have to go ahead and hope for the best.

Now while most overweights come through their operations successfully there are more "risks" before, during, and after operation in the overweight than in one who is lean or one who is of normal weight. The reason for this is that fat tissue is not an active tissue; it is just storage food which is not likely ever to be needed, and interferes with the circulation of the blood. It is like trying to get about your kitchen and dining room in which too much useless or unnecessary furniture or other objects are always interfering with your progress.

You can understand then that with this excess fat crowding other tissues and sometimes actually getting in between the regular cells of fibers of an organ that that organ will not be able to do its work so well. Thus when an operation is performed the patient and the surgeon are faced with this handicap at a time when the heart and other organs need to be at their best.

Dr. Barton

Hospitals and insurance companies, surgeons and physicians, all definitely state that the overweight is a poor risk for surgery and if the operation can be delayed for a time they try to get some of the excess fat from the patient during this delay.

Dr. E. Seifert, Munich, investigated the histories of patients undergoing abdominal surgical operations. By diagrams he shows that the number of deaths from surgical operations in the obese (overweight) is greater than of lean persons in operations for appendicitis, inflammation of the gall bladder, and ulcer and cancer of the stomach.

Having established the fact that more fat than lean patients die following surgical operations, Doctor Seifert investigated the reasons for this. What did he find?

His findings show that the lean person, who dies following an operation on account of an abdominal disorder dies because of the disorder or some complication of the disorder following the operation.

On the other hand the death of the overweight person results actually from conditions due to his overweight; the failure of the heart and the blood vessels to do their work properly being the most important cause.

Not only that but the figures and diagrams arranged from this investigation show that even if the overweight survives the operation he is still at a great disadvantage for disturbances following the operation occur more frequently in the overweight than in the lean patient.

The complications which follow operations in overweight are the formation of pus in the wound itself, bronchitis, plugging of a blood vessel, pneumonia and collapse.

It is interesting and important that overweights are made to realize the handicap under which they undergo a surgical operation, and, as mentioned above, most of them naturally come through all right, but they do not do as well as lean individuals and the reason for this is not the disease—cancer, ulcer, appendicitis—but because their excess weight greatly interferes with all the body processes.

Now while most overweights will not be undergoing surgical operations nevertheless the very factors which make them poor surgical risks also interfere with their everyday health and their ability to do their best work mentally and physically. Dr. E. P. Joslin, Boston, points out that overweight is so often the forerunner of diabetes.

Further, high blood pressure from which may follow a stroke of apoplexy is found more frequently in overweight because of the extra burden put on the heart and bloodvessels by this excess weight.

In fact in the common everyday ailments—colds, flu, bronchitis, pneumonia—the overweight usually has a harder and longer illness than has the lean individual.

• • •

A Reducing Diet

As it is known that starch foods—potatoes, bread, sugar, and fat foods—butter, cream, fat meats—are the foods that are the most fat forming, cutting down on starches and fats is the usual method of reducing weight.

One who is trying to reduce must not eat the following foods:

Rich salad dressing, such as mayonnaise and Russian; sugar; custards; candies; rich cakes; any pies; rich gravies; fat fish such as salmon, shad, herring, butterfish and mackerel; fat meats such as pork, duck, goose; chocolate milk shakes; marmalades; nuts; cream; fried foods; cream soups and gravies. In other words foods which are rich in fat and starch must be avoided. Too much bread and butter must not be eaten.

©—WNU Service.

THE BURNING QUESTION

The teacher was explaining to the class the meaning of the word "recuperate." "Now, Tommy," she said to a small boy, "when your father has worked hard all day, he is tired and worn out, isnt he?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"Then, when night comes, and his work is over for the day, what does he do?"

"That's what mother wants to know," Tommy explained.

A Negro was being examined for a driver's license.

"And what is the white line in the middle of the road for?"

"Fo' bicycles," was the reply.

9,000,000 Children

There are 36,000,000 children under 15 years of age in the United States. One-fourth of them are infected with the germs of tuberculosis. Buy Christmas Seals and help protect them from active disease.

50 Years Ago

Thursday, December 3, 1885

Matt Archdeacon completes construction of two-story cottage in the East End.

Forty carloads of walnut logs shipped from Carlisle during the past two months.

Ladies of Methodist church to have public Christmas tree at court house December 24.

Vice President Hendricks dies suddenly at his home in Indianapolis on November 25th.

James Barnett accidentally shot in the leg by Hal Shelman while they were hunting Thursday.

The Thomas brothers, formerly of this county, purchase 2,200 acre ranch near Abilene, Texas.

Report of State Auditor shows that 59, or one-half of the Kentucky counties, are pauper counties.

Rev. C. P. Williamson, of Richmond, Va., assisting Rev. M. W. Harkins in revival at the Christian church.

Lieut. Henry T. Allen, who recently returned from several months tour of duty in Alaska, visits relatives and friends here enroute to his home in Sharpsburg.

Died—Mr. Hamlet Collier, 75, at his home near Headquarters on the 1st.—Rev. J. M. Scott, 55, formerly of Carlisle, Presbyterian minister, at his home in Point Pleasant, W. Va., on Nov. 26th.

CLIPPED FROM OTHER EDITORIAL PAGES

UNITED SUPPORT URGED

(Campbellsville News-Journal)

Now that the state ticket has been elected, it is time to forget the animosities of the past campaign and to support the officials which the majority of the voters have elected.

This state is heavily in debt, its charitable and penal institutions are in the most deplorable condition they have been in since the civil war, to mention a few of the problems which face the incoming administration.

Let us all remember, that first of all, we are citizens of the state of Kentucky, not merely Republicans or Democrats, or a member of a faction of either party. This administration will serve as our leaders for the coming four years. Whether they will be any more successful depends entirely on the citizens of the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Governor-elect Chandler is a most capable, efficient and conscientious executive, but it is impossible for any one man to carry out anything alone, especially if he is criticised on every hand by those whose personal hatred overcomes their natural common sense. Every method in which the governor will attempt to raise money with which to carry on the state government and reduce the tremendous debt, is sure to be condemned.

Before you attempt to criticise a public official be sure that you have grounds for criticism as many factors are responsible for the efficient workings of a government of any kind, be it city, state or national. Remember that the government is only as strong and efficient, as its weakest link. Each individual citizen is a link in the chain of government.

Therefore if we, the citizens of the state of Kentucky expect this new administration headed by one of the most efficient and capable young statesmen in years, to live up to the expectations set for it, we must unite and give it our most hearty support. Disloyalty on the part of a small group of citizens will cause the failure of any plan, and will end in the waste of both time and money to the taxpayers.

POEMS THAT WE LIKE

SOFT WINTER

I love the little moments that are sweet
With weeping rain, till underneath our feet
The mosses and the grasses seem to sog
And every woodland hollow is a bog.
Soft winter—not much freezing yet awhile,
And summer hiding somewhere with a smile!

Gray mornings, with the sunshine long delayed;
The partridges close clustered and afraid.
The little beasties hiding in the trees,
And old dry grasses tickling round your knees—
But such a stillness in the breathless air
As if the world were mounting beauty's stair.

The bittersweet wide open, berries bright;
A whiff of fog, perhaps, through half the night;
Old earth, the steady mother, breathing soft,
And every vine and bush a little croft
For bird and beast, to wonder if some hour
Might not bring suddenly a rose in flower.

—Baltimore Sun

Meet Santa

The World's Best Salesman

Here's the one depression-proof merchandising man. Meet Santa, the super-salesman—the man who sells your goods regardless of times or circumstances. And now that goods are moving normally without his help, there's no limit to what we may expect from business when Santa steps in. Make the most of this super-salesman. Let us help you prepare your Christmas advertising, dressing up your message with attention compelling illustrations like that at the top of this advertisement. Use the advertising columns of The Mercury, with our cut service—an unbeatable combination .....Begin now; only 3 more issues before Christmas.

The Carlisle Mercury

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Sixty-one prisoners in the Eddyville penitentiary were granted paroles Saturday.

Four guards at the Louisville work house were indicted on charges of beating prisoners.

November 30 has been set as the final date for farmers to sign new wheat adjustment contracts.

Ranal Hamilton, 46, railroad employe, ended his life with a shotgun at his home in Winchester Thursday.

Atilla Cox, 60, widely known Louisville attorney, died at a Louisville hospital Sunday following an operation.

A club consisting of Mt. Sterling residents who are 80 years old or more has been formed with 34 charter members.

Earl Combs, of Richmond, veteran outfielder for the New York Yankees since 1924, will be a coach for the Yankees next year.

Rutherford P. Redmon, 35, clerk at the Leland hotel in Lexington, shot and killed himself in a room at the hotel Saturday.

Charles Fothergill, 77, printer on the Paris Kentuckian-Citizen continuously for 67 years, died at his home in Paris Thursday.

Governor-elect Chandler was the principal speaker at the dedication of the new Marion county court house at Lebanon Tuesday.

For the first time in the history of Mason county, women are being summoned for jury service at the December term of circuit court.

J. A. Galbraith, 70, prominent farmer and landowner of Robertson county, died from a heart attack while driving to one of his farms Saturday.

Mrs. Katherine Slattery was seriously burned when her clothing ignited as she threw kerosene into a stove at her home in Maysville Thursday.

William Messer, 8, of Mt. Sterling, died from injuries sustained when he was struck by a truck. William Mason, driver of the truck, was held blameless.

An accidental gunshot wound in the foot suffered while he was playing with a younger brother, proved fatal for Arthur Douglas Broaddus, 12, of Richmond.

Joe Hicks, 42, Wayne county farmer, was killed Saturday when struck by branches of a tree he was cutting down. He is survived by his wife and ten children.

Thieves smashed the show window of a hardware store in Danville early Friday morning and escaped with guns and ammunition valued at more than $100.

The bureau of public roads at Washington has approved an appropriation of $250,000 for the construction of a viaduct on Third street in Maysville.

The court of appeals upheld the authority of Governor Laffoon to discharge Dr. E. L. Busby as superintendent of the Western State hospital at Hopkinsville.

The bodies of two white men were found on the railroad tracks about 200 feet apart near Edington, Greenup county, Thursday. Both had been struck by a train.

The government has approved an additional loan of $398,333 to the University of Kentucky for the construction of new buildings and a central heating plant.

Dallas S. Powell, 52, Fayette county farmer and stockman, was killed instantly when the automobile he was driving plunged off a highway and struck a telephone pole.

The Kentucky Tax Reduction Association says an effort will be made at the next legislature to repeal the act passed by the 1934 session abolishing the office of Jailer.

Mrs. John L. Woodbury, of Louisville, was elected president-general of the United Daughters of Confederacy at the annual national convention at Hot Springs, Ark., last week.

Coleman Taylor, of Russellville, was elected president of the Kentucky State Bar Association at a meeting of the board of commissioners of the association at Frankfort Friday.

Clyde Adkins, 26, Union county farm hand, confessed to officers that he burned the home of his parents while they were away from home because they "nagged" him for not working.

Col. James Maret, "The Boone Way Man," and widely known good roads enthusiast, left Lexington last Thursday for Shelbyville to spend the remainder of his days in the Old Masons Home.

In the Breathitt circuit court Thursday, Reed Riley, 27, was found guilty of murdering his wife and was given a life sentence. The body of Mrs. Riley was found in a woods near their home.

Richard Allen, 34, merchant at High Splint, Harlan county, was killed and his wife was seriously injured when their automobile was struck by a train at a crossing near Harlan Saturday.

Jesse Norman, who had previously served a prison term for shooting and wounding his wife, was given a life term in circuit court at Beattyville for killing her a short time after he was paroled.

Miss Ethel Brandenburg, 21, of St. Helens, Lee county, died at a hospital at Lexington Monday from bichloride of mercury poison which she took by mistake at her home several days before.

Convicted of shooting her husband, who was blinded by a shotgun charge, Mrs. Catherine Edminston Gray, 21, expectant mother, was fined $500 and sentenced to six months in jail in circuit court at Greenup.

Burglars blew the safe of the Citizens Bank at Nebo, Hopkins county, early last Friday morning and escaped with $1,800 in currency and an undetermined amount of valuables from 32 lock boxes.

Mrs. N. J. Tipton, widow of N. J. Tipton, Sheriff of Rockcastle county, who was killed by Hunter Burchell, guard at the state reformatory, was awarded damages of $3,500 against Burchell by a jury at Mt. Vernon.

The administration of James H. Richmond, retiring State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was termed the best in the history of Kentucky by Harry W. Peters, superintendent-elect, in an address at Frankfort.

A man docketed as Ernest Patton, 23, Leslie county, was lodged in jail at Brooksville on a charge of stealing turkeys when officers caught him carrying a sack containing turkeys while investigating a theft. A companion escaped.

Three cases of tularemia have been reported in Central Kentucky the past week. Persons reported suffering from the disease are Mrs. Roy McKinney, Fayette county; Miss Mary Elizabeth Lucas, Paris, and Cecil Cummins, Georgetown.

Governor Laffoon will form a law partnership with Beverley Waddill and Clifton J. Waddill January 1, with offices at Madisonville. His new partners are sons of C. J. Waddill, who was a law partner of the Governor before his election.

Earl Redmon, 22, of Maysville, arrested Saturday at Georgetown, Ohio, confessed the theft of $600 from the home of Leo Caproni in Maysville, where his wife was employed. His wife had been placed in jail on a charge of steaing the money.

Senator and Mrs. Alben W. Barkley are rushing home from South America because of the illness of their daughter, Mrs. Max Truitt, in Washington. They were summoned home as they arrived in Rio de Janerio and left within thirty minutes after their arrival.

Mrs. Charles Finnel, 58, wife of the town marshal of Walton, Boone county, was burned to death Friday when fire destroyed her home. Mrs. Finnel was overcome by smoke while trying to carry furniture from the home and burned to death before she could be rescued.

Dr. John Howard Payne, who was sent to the Eastern State hospital at Lexington following a sanity hearing on October 21, was released from the institution last week. Dr. Davenport, superintendent of the hospital, said Dr. Payne was not insane but a drug victim.

HASTE IS NOT SPEED

(Courier-Journal)

Governor-elect Chandler announces that he may ask the Legislature to recess if his program is not ready for submission the first of January.

Little time for recuperation elapses between a driving, continuous seven months' campaign and the inauguration; the remaining four weeks before the Legislature convenes are occupied with the absorbing details of taking over the Executive branch of Government.

It is a constitutional duty of the Governor to advise the Legislature as to the "state of the Commonwealth." He must present a budget of expenditures for the next two years and propose a plan for raising revenue. The "state of the Commonwealth" includes not only conditions but needs. The Governor bears a commission from the people who elected him, as imperative for the legislators as for himself, to put into effect the policies he promised in the campaign. The best way to achieve the ends of those policies involves consideration of factors which cannot be anticipated by any general plan.

The suggestion, manifestly, is tentative. The Governor-elect has in mind avoiding lost motion and waste of time. Hastily improvised legislation, halfway measures and ill-considered recommendations do not make for progress. Delay at the beginning might conceivably expedite business of importance. That depends upon circumstances and Governor-elect Chandler will have to determine how to proceed with the acquiescence of the Legislature after the circumstances develop.

Governor Proposes Wise Legislation Plan

Governor A. B. Chandler proposes to ask the state legislature to meet, complete its organization and recess for a few days, in event it becomes impossible to complete his legislative program before convening of the General Assembly.

Wisdom of the proposal is obvious to all who are familiar with egislative problems. The new Governor and Lieutenant Governor are inaugurated on December 10. The legislature convenes the first Tuesday in January. The interval between induction into office and convocation of the General Assembly is too brief to permit formulation of an adequate thoughtfully prepared legislative program.

There is wisdom in the plan proposed by Governor Chandler. He contemplates asking the General Assembly to meet in accord with the constitutional mandate, effect its organization and then go home for a period, in order to permit time for a more careful preparation of a legislative plan.

It is reasonable to anticipate that such procedure will result in a more intelligent program. It will probably prevent days of inaction in early stages of the session, which necessitates hasty action in the closing phase. We are unable to find anything in the constitution or statutes which prevents following the plan proposed. We doubt not that the legislature will recognize the wisdom of the plan and co-operate in its fulfillment.

97,055 Relief Gardens In Kentucky This Year

During the summer months of 1935 relief clients in Kentucky raised 97,055 home gardens with an average value of a little more than $50 and a total value of approximately $4,-852,750.

From these same home gardens housewives canned and preserved 10,-103,679 quart glass jars of produce for winter use which, valued at ten cents a jar, has a money value of $1,010,367.90.

The value of home gardens, as conducted by the Kentucky Emergency Relief Administration, to relief clients in Kentucky is $5,863,117.90. Each home garden contained an average of .4737 acres with an average of eighteen different vegetables in each.

In addition to the home gardens, under the direction of Dr. E. E. Pittman, state garden director, the Kentucky Emergency Relief Administration grew a total of 1,907.27 acres of truck gardens at various points in the state with relief labor. From this acreage 1,975,032 cans of beans and 1,439,640 cans of tomatoes were put up in commercial canneries employing relief labor. Valued at seven cents a can these porducts have an estimated value of $239,027.04, and will be distributed during the coming winter months to needy families in Kentucky, who were unable to raise home gardens.

The amount of spoilage from the commercial canning project amounted to less than one fortieth of one per cent.

Conservatively estimated, by Dr. Pittman, the entire garden program in Kentucky in 1935 has a value of $6,102,144.94 to the needy of the state and was produced at a cost of less than $500,000 to the Federal Government.

"I consider the garden program one of the best efforts of the Kentucky Emergency Relief Administration," George H. Goodman, administrator, said. "It has been far reaching and highly constructive as well as remunerative. Needy families have been taught proper methods in gardening and the importance of preparing for the winter months during the summer."

Mr. Goodman was uncertain whether or not the garden program could be carried on another year under the Works Progress Administration. He expressed hope, however, that a plan could at least be worked out for home gardens.

Carlisle Rises And Falls Twice During Every Day

Like a lofty ship riding the tide, the Carlisle court house rises and falls twice every day on a dry land tide that corresponds with the surge of the sea.

Columbus claimed the world was round. "King" Wilbur Glenn Volivia of religiously zealous Zion City, Illinois, tells the world that it is flat and four-cornered.

Geophysical scientists at the Gulf Refining Company's new research and development laboratories, Harmarville, Pa., painstakingly measuring and graphically recording the undulating ebb and flow of dry land tides 24 hours each day, know the world is not flat; never will be round, even if it stops revolving and loses its centrifugal force which flattens the earth at the poles and bellies it out at the equator. They have definitely established that combined land and marine tides distort the earth's shape like a ball of putty—elliptical at times, egg-shaped at others, depending upon the gravity pull of the moon and sun.

Concerned with dry land tides only insofar as they effect extremely delicate gravity instruments used in locating oil beneath the earth's surface, Gulfmen leave it to laymen to ponder: do earth tides cause earthquakes? When is it high tide at Kansas City? In Death Valley's desert wastes?

One thing laymen may readily deduce; the earth is not solid, but viscous. Its thin crust is a poor indication of its interior which is, beyond a doubt, a molten mass.

Carlisle is rising and falling from 13 to 23 inches twice each day, Gulf Oil scientists state.

Christmas Seals And What They Do

(By A. Schaeffer, Jr.)

Continuing a custom that is now almost traditional in American life, Christmas Seals will appear again throughout the nation on Thanksgiving Day. From then until Christmas they will make their silent plea for aid for the tuberculous. For more than a quarter of a century the National Tuberculosis Association and its 2,000 affiliated units throughout the country have been waging war against this disease. They point out startling facts about it that deserve the attention of every one.

Although progress has been made in the fight, tuberculosis is still the greatest cause of death in this country between the ages of 15 and 45.

The annual toll is approximately 70,000 men, women and children—more than twice as many persons as are killed in auto accidents.

One and one-half times as many young women as young men between the ages of 15 and 24 are victims.

It causes an annual economic loss to the nation of nearly one billion dollars.

The work financed by Christmas Seal funds is varied, but it is all directed toward the discovery of unknown cases of tuberculosis, securing treatment for them, and educating the public in basic facts about the disease so they will know how to protect themselves from it. Education of the public is the fundamental purpose of the organization. The National Tuberculosis Association declares that if modern knowledge about the disease were properly applied by the public, tuberculosis could be wiped out almost overnight; all present deaths from the disease are totally unnecessary. Educational work is therefore unceasing and includes the distribution of literature and posters, lectures, radio broadcasting, the showing of motion pictures and lantern slides, exhibits and other devices.

Nursing service is frequently the major activity. Many associations conduct clinics at which tuberculin tests for children and chest examinations for adults are given. Tuberculin testing of children, which reveals whether tubercle becilli are within the body regardless of whether active disease has developed, has assumed new importance in recent years. X-rays are given when the physical examination or tuberculin tests indicate the possible presence of active disease. Rehabilitation work—assisting the tuberculous patient to discover his most productive activity and to secure adequate training in this field is being given greater emphasis as a result of recent studies. Some associations maintain a preventorium. These are essentially hospitals which care for children who do not actually have tuberculosis, but who are in danger of developing it either because they are physically under par or because they live in a home in which one of the members has active tuberculosis.

At the preventorium they are built up physically with good food, plenty of rest, and supervised activity that permits adequate exercise but prohibits over-exertion.

All services are of course provided free. The varied program of work and the number of persons assisted by the tuberculosis associations during the year are a remarkable demonstration of the power of the penny, for it is all made possible by the sale of Christmas Seals for a penny each during the few weeks between Thanksgiving Day and Christmas.

Gay Colors Keep Child On Safe Side

Dress children in bright-colored outer garments in wintertime for their own safety, says the Bureau of Home Economics of tre United States Department of Agriculture. While children should not play in city thoroughfares or even on country highways, because of automobiles, there are occasions when they have to cross streets or when they try to retrieve balls or other playthings from the path of traffic. They must be taught caution, but they can be further protected by dressing them in bright, conspicuous colors which motorists can see from a distance.

Last winter, the Bureau says, there was a swing away from the vivid red, blue, green or orange once popular for children's clothes. Children were dressed in brown, navy blue, gray, olive drab, or dull maroon, hardly noticeable to the passing driver.

Many mothers in summertime dress children in bright bathing suits for the sake of visibility. The same idea can be applied to winter garments.

Children like to wear gay colors. Those of nursery-school age choose them by preference. Those a little older are governed to some extent by what others wear, so it may be necessary for mothers to get together and "create" a vogue for vivid colors in outer garments. If stores do not carry the desired shades in ready-made wear, practical one-piece play suits in colors preferred for safety are easily made.

Several pattern companies show designs that are warm and comfortable and not difficult for the home seamstress. Some have sliding metal fasteners down the front; others large buttons. Nearly all styles have knitted wristlets and anklets to keep out wind.

AS ONE DIPLOMAT TO ANOTHER

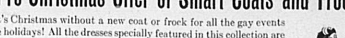
Mother had spanked little Mary. The minister called and found Mary sobbing in the hall.

"Well, well," asked the minister, "what's the matter?"

"It hurts," sobbed Mary.

"What, my dear?"

"The back of my lap."



A Pre-Christmas Offer of Smart Coats and Frocks

What's Christmas without a new coat or frock for all the gay events of the holidays! All the dresses specially featured in this collection are marked by that intricate simplicity of line that means true distinction. They have that crisp air of youth typical of newest fashions.

Coats With "Expensive Airs"
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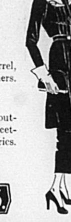

LERMAN BROS.
CASH DEPARTMENT STORES

A record will be established by game wardens in Kentucky this month. So far 94 arrests have been made, 71 convictions obtained, resulting in $810 in fines, ten jail sentences and three prison sentences. In addition, 367 pieces of contraband, including 58 live animals that were released, were siezed.

A button on his vest saved the life of Hubert Huie, 35, relief home visitor for Daviess county, at Owensboro Friday. The button, which was crushed, deflected a bullet from a revolver fired by Joseph Goodwin, 54, who had been taken from the relief rolls.

How Calotabs Help Nature To Throw Off a Bad Cold

Millions have found in Calotabs a most valuable aid in the treatment of colds. They take one or two tablets the first night and repeat the third or fifth night if needed.

How do Calotabs help Nature throw off a cold? First, Calotabs is one of the most thorough and dependable of all intestinal eliminants, thus cleansing the intestinal tract of the germ-laden mucus and toxines. Second, Calotabs are diuretic to the kidneys, promoting the elimination of cold poisons from the system. Thus Calotabs serve the double purpose of a purgative and diuretic, both of which are needed in the treatment of colds.

Calotabs are quite economical; only twenty-five cents for the family package, ten cents for the trial package. (Adv.)

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