THE CARLISLE MERCURY
Established 1867

Entered at the Carlisle Postoffice as second class matter

In Memory of
WARREN H. FISHER
Editor 1912-1937

Grimes Caywood, News Editor

Member National
Editorial Association

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year (in advance) $2.00
Six Months (in advance) .. $1.00

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1938

Tobacco Market Drops.

Why a drop of almost ten cents a pound in burley tobacco in three weeks time should occur cannot be understood by farmers. After the fourth consecutive year the tobacco markets have declined steadily after the Christmas recess in the selling season.

No one has ever attempted to give a satisfactory reason for this condition. Agents of the buyers have, as usual, relied on the time worn subterfuge that the law of supply and demand control prices. When the selling season started the manufacturers were in possession of statistics to show almost exactly the 1937 production. There has been no change in the estimate; therefore farmers are asking why should tobacco be lower now than it was before Christmas.

Because of the condition that has prevailed during the past four years, every tobacco grower tries to market at least a part of his crop before the Christmas holidays. It is impossible, of course, for every grower to market his leaf before Christmas, and those who were not so fortunate in selling early are compelled to accept the price crop daily, with a resultant loss in their year's income.

The Kentucky Farm Federation Bureau, meeting in Louisville last week, took action toward finding out whether the tobacco growers favor a pool. The Mercury is not in position to say whether or not this is the best method of marketing tobacco. Certainly some method should be adopted by which the farmer would be enabled to market his crop in an orderly manner, making deliveries as warehouse space became available, and be assured of the same price regardless of at what time during the selling season it were delivered.

1937 Was Tragic Year.

The year 1937 will go down in history as a year of tragedy, both at home and abroad. Not since the World War has so much disaster, destruction and death been crowded in the twelve months. Greatest tragedy of it all is that most of the world's troubles were created through the folly of human beings themselves.

The terrible pages of the year's record were written in war-torn Spain and China, where the slaughter of non-combatants—men, women and children—is without a parallel in history. And no end of that slaughter is in sight.

Two major disasters occurred in the United States, the Ohio and Mississippi rivers flood, which claimed some 900 lives, and the gas well explosion which wrecked a school near New London, Texas, killing 455 students and teachers. Minor tragedies were numerous. The most spectacular being the explosion of the dirigible Hindenburg in which 36 lives were lost. Numerous airplane crashes took a heavy toll, the most disastrous being when 19 persons lost their lives when a plane fell in Utah.

Automobile accidents took a toll of almost 40,000 lives and the injury of more than a million others, the greatest number ever recorded in a single year.

In the economic field, costly strikes, the feud between rival labor organization leaders, the business recession and increasing unemployment have been distressing factors continuing into the new year.

All in all, most of us have little regret over the passing of the year 1937. But now we have a new year, with all of its promises and hopes. Soon the first reports will be reported, the pussywillows will begin to bud, the dainty jonquil will lift its head and all the cares and troubles will be laid aside. For after all, who can remain melancholy when Spring awakens.

More Money For Luxuries

The annual "Save and Business Edition" of the New York Sun, received by The Mercury a few days ago, contains many interesting facts concerning business in the United States and abroad. The special edition contains 98 pages of news, features, editorials and advertising.

One of the most interesting features in the paper is a chart showing a comparison of the family budgets in America with those of other nations of the world. This chart reveals that American families have greater incomes than families of any other nation in the world, and therefore have more money left for luxuries after the necessities of life have been purchased. In Europe, the average family must spend 43 per cent of its income for food, while in America the average is only 30 per cent. Rents in Europe take 17.6 per cent of the family income against 11 per cent in the United States. Americans spend 13 per cent of their income for clothing as compared with 11.7 per cent spent by Europeans.

This fact explains why citizens of the United States are enabled to buy one automobile for every five persons, while in England the ratio is one to 23, France one to 22, Italy one to 109 and Poland one to each 1,281 persons.

There is one radio for each five persons in the United States, while in Russia there is but one radio for each 90 persons and in Italy one for each 354 persons. In the United States there is one telephone for each 8 persons, compared with one to 10 in Denmark, one to 20 in England, one to 32 in France and one to 22 in Russia.

Another chart shows that since 1840, wages have increased almost 700 per cent while wholesale prices in the same period have increased but 200 per cent. This is one of the reasons for the high standard of living enjoyed in the United States.

Some one has figured out that the modern conveniences and luxuries enjoyed by the average family in the nation are equal to the services of four hundred slaves in the olden days. So it would appear that we are a nation of luxury-laden people. All hard times, we as a nation, are the most favored in all of God's creation.

Some World Wonders

The seven wonders of the ancient world are familiar to all. They were the great Pyramid of Cheops, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Grecian statue of Jupiter, the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, the Pharos lighthouse at Alexandria and the Colossus of Rhodes. All except the great pyramid have been destroyed.

Other wonders, which vie with the ancients in magnitude and historical interest, are to be found in various parts of the world, mostly in ruins. Among these the most striking are to be found in Italy.

The Circus Maximus at Rome, originally built in 605 B. C., was enlarged at various times until in the fourth century it was capable of holding 385,000 spectators.

Another of the world's largest amphitheaters, the Colisseum at Rome, was the scene of horrible atrocities, in which early Christians and others by the thousands were thrown into the arena to be killed by wild lions and tigers.

The Appian Way, extending 360 miles southward from Rome, was built some 300 years before Christ, and was the first highway of its time.

In Pisa is the famous leaning tower, built in 1154, which has threatened to tumble about once every century through the folly of human beings themselves.

The Vatican at Rome, home of the Popes since 1377, was begun by the Emperor Constantine in the fourth century. It is the largest residence in the world, the largest church in the world, the Cathedral of St. Peter, begun in 1506 and occupied 125 years later.

All these are visited by thousands of tourists and others each year, because of their unique character and historic interest.

THE FROLICSOME HAWK

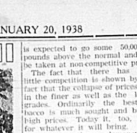
Audubon not only raised tame geese but wild ones; he had found a clutch of wild goose eggs which a tame goose had hatched, and during a harsh winter had coaxed some wild geese to join the flock by a careful scattering of corn, and a few came back the following autumn. He had a tame whooping swan that had been wounded, and he found a small sparrow hawk in the woods nearby, dropped from the nest and still covered with down, and both white deer that he brought home for his "Kentucky Home," as he called Victor and John, naming it Nero because of the murderous look in its bold eye.

Soon Nero was out on the wing. For a time his parents and the other young of the brood seemed surprised by this domestication, and chased him. He would then swiftly retire to his home in the shutter. Gradually his family let him alone. He was fastidious about his food, . . . and became something of a joker, sailing down from a hidden perch, falling upon the back of a tame duck, which would shuffle off, muttering, squalling, outraged but helpless, with Nero sticking close and in direct or small third drew him away.

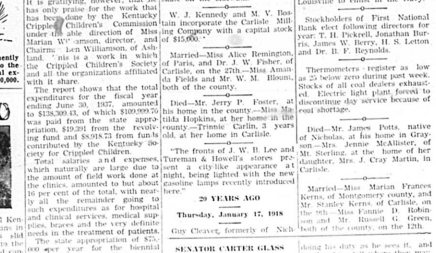
"To the last he was kind to us," said Audubon who thought of the narrow hawk, so graceful and swift on the wing, so erect on the branch, one of the most beautiful of this family. "Kind is not the word you say, for a hawk? Well, but this Nero was like a friend. Frolicsome, then—he was frolicsome."—From "Audubon," by Constance Rourke.

"The narrow soul knows not the god-like glory of forgiving."—Rowe.

But It's True ...!



During one year 99,000 persons were killed and 365,000 permanently injured as a result of accidents in the United States, according to the National Safety council. Property damage, wage loss and medical expense resulting from these same accidents amounted to $2,000,000,000.



The Pioneer Woman has been immortalized in song and story. She was courageous, intrepid, resourceful. She matched her every strength against the hardships of pioneer life and stood shoulder to shoulder with her husband shielding his dangers. She became versed in the use of her gun and in time of seige she ran the bullets and rocked them, and nursed the wounded, she even defended a section of the fort if enough were few. In times of peace she wove and sewed, cooked, gardened and planted.

A typical pioneer woman of her day was Mary Hughes Talbott, wife with her two little boys from her home at the Draper Meadows settlement in Virginia, where she met her captivity with smiling courage. Realizing she could not carry the children on her back and keep up with her captors, and knowing they would be tomahawked if they lagged behind, she set to work to win the good will of the Indians. She kept cheerful while on the march and when the party camped for the night, she quietly set about cooking the evening meal. This she did so well that grunts of satisfaction from the Indians were her reward. She was up early in the morning and cooked breakfast and when all had eaten and they were ready to break camp, she deliberately chose a good horse and mounted it, taking her children on with her to ride over part of the way. When they reached the Indian village her children were taken from her and soon died and then she decided to make her escape.

By and by the Indians decided to go to the Big Bone Lick, near the present town of Covington, to make salt and took Mary along to cook it.

When the Indians got tired and began to hunt, Mary saw her chance to escape and asked their permission from her adopted father to go hunt wild grapes. She induced an old Dutch woman to accompany her and they ran away. With only a blanket and a tomahawk apiece, they traveled a distance of 200 miles, following the Ohio River along the northern boundary of the state for 40 days before finding relief from Indians, living on wild beasts, living on nuts and berries and roots, fording creeks, swimming rivers, from Big Bone Lick to the Kenawha River where she found her husband and home.

Mary's sister Isaac Boone came to Kentucky and built Boonesboro Fort. One summery Sunday in 1776 three lovely girls were stolen from Boonesboro by the Indians. They were Jemima Boone, daughter of Daniel and Betsy and Frances Calloway, daughters of Colonel Calloway. Their tragic story has gone down in history as written in a letter by Colonel John Floyd, but a more detailed account was given by Kenzia Calloway Fivrech, a younger sister of Frances and Frances after she was an old lady.

She said the young girls slipped out of the fort, untied a boat from its moorings and were enjoying it in front of the fort when the beautiful Kentucky River, when five Indians in full war paint and feathers came down the bank, plunged into the river, swam to the boat and overturned them. One Indian led the way, and one brought up the rear, while each girl was in charge of a savage. Sometimes they would struggle free, sometimes by stead of crossing a stream they would go in for a short distance and then turn the other side to conceal their trail. Betsy who was the oldest of the girls was full of courage and resourcefulness. As Betsy and Frances were about to stay tore her linsey woolsey skirt, she twisted the frayed cloth around their arms and when the Indians were not watching she dropped them along the way. She also forced the heels of her shoe packs down hard when she came to wet, soft earth, so as to make an imprint, for she knew that rescuers would come and only the white women were shoe packs.

The Indians selected a nice grassy knoll under a big tree for a camp that night, and after going down the river a short distance they formed 4 circle around them and laid down to sleep, their feet toward the girls. This was a signal to the girls that they should come any Indian who was awake could not suspect. Betsy got to him, and he the next so they could quickly seize their guns and turn their backs to the girls and be ready to fight without saying a word. The younger girls slept through the night but Betsy was awake and lying there in the moonlight, she watched the Indians who looked like birds of prey in their strange feathered headdresses.

When Boone discovered the blue curl of smoke from the Indian camp-fire, he and his men crept up stealthily and fired, routing the Indians and saving the girls.

Jennie Wiley, whose log cabin is still standing in Sandy Valley, was at her loom, when a neighbor came to tell her the Indians were about and that she would have to take her half grown brother and flee for shelter and run to safety. Jennie wanted to finish her web of linen and waited too late. The Indians rushed into the cabin, killed her brother and threw her and took her and her baby captive. Fearing pursuit they made all the hurry and when she could go no faster, they killed her baby before her return of prohibition, if it could be enforced." Thought few would favor repeal. Reported as favoring the return of prohibition: Men drinkers, 25 per cent; nondrinkers, 60 per cent; women drinkers, 20 per cent; women abstainers, 90 per cent."

PETE MENG NATURALIZED

(Cynthiana Log Cabin)

Peter Meng, for many years a resident of this county, on Monday was granted his naturalization papers in this week, his final papers being approved in Federal Court in Lexington on Wednesday, January 12.

Pete was born in Germany 70 years ago and at the age of 17 years came to America with his father, Peter Meng, Sr. The two came and then came to Harrison county to live. With the exception of three years Pete has since lived within five miles of Cynthiana and has lived here 64 years.

Pete's father was naturalized in 1858 and when the son became of age he exercised the privilege of voting, thinking he was an American citizen. Only a short time ago he found out that he was not and took steps to get his naturalization papers. The final papers arrived this week and Pete expects to vote at the next election.

"He who has not forgiven an enemy has never tasted one of the most sublime enjoyments of life."—Lavater.

50 Years Ago

Thursday, January 19, 1888

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" to be given at Mozart Hall next week.

W. H. H. Johnson buys the Frank Johnson farm for $2550 per acre.

W. J. Kennedy buys lot near Carlisle Cemetery from W. Faulconer for $1,300.

R. C. King painfully injured when he falls while trying to skate on the sidewalk.

W. J. Kennedy and M. V. Bastain incorporate the Carlisle Milling Company with a capital stock of $15,000.

Married—Miss Alice Remington, of Paris, and Dr. J. W. Fisher, of Carlisle, on the 27th.—Miss Annie Fields and Mr. W. M. Blount, both of the county.

Died—Mr. Jerry P. Foster, at his home in the county.—Miss Matilda Hopkins, at her home in the county.—Trinnie Carlisle, 3 years old, at her home in Carlisle.

"The fronts of J. W. B. Lee and Tureman & Howell's stores present a fine appearance at night, being lighted with the new gasoline lamps recently introduced here."

29 YEARS AGO

Thursday, January 17, 1918

Guy Cleaver, formerly of Nicholas county, elected cashier of a bank in Bixby, Okla.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Chandler Dinsmore, of Carlisle, on the 9th, twin daughters.

Rev. F. B. Bourland resigns as pastor of Bend Christian church to accept call to pastorate of Harrodsburg Christian church.

James Patton sells his interest in dry goods store to his brother, Turney Patton, and leaves for Louisville to enlist in the Navy.

Stockholders of First National Bank elect following directors for year: T. H. Pickrell, Jonathan Burris, James W. Berry, H. S. Letton and Dr. B. F. Reynolds.

Thermometers register as low as 25 below zero during past week. Stocks of all coal dealers exhausted. Electric light plant forced to discontinue day service because of coal shortage.

Married—Miss Marian Frances Kerns, of Mount Sterling, and Shelby Kerns, of Carlisle, on the 9th.—Miss Fannie B. Robinson and Mr. Ben G. Green, both of the county, on the 12th.

GEMS FOR YOUR SCRAPBOOK

"Forgiveness"

"Judge not, and ye shall not be judged; condemn not, and ye shall not be condemned; forgive, and ye shall be forgiven."—Luke 6.

"The noblest lesson is to learn one's self; having done this, one may then, through sympathy with God, forgive his brother and love him."—Harry Baker Ebby.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE DEPOSIT BANK OF CARLISLE, KENTUCKY

of Carlisle in the State of Kentucky at the close of business on December 31, 1937.

ASSETS

1. Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items	$198,305.14
3. United States Government obligations,	122,500.00
direct and fully guaranteed	29,350.00
4. State, county, and municipal obligations	77,140.00
7. Other bonds, notes, and debentures	202,120.00
8. Loans and discounts	28.12
9. Overdrafts	15,000.00
9 Banking house owned, furniture and fixtures	$644,493.56
Total Assets	

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

17. Deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations:	
(a) Demand deposits	$455,781.57
(b) Other time deposits	89,500.00
19. State, county, and municipal deposits	6,507.53
20. Total deposits	$551,789.10
32. Total Liabilities Excluding Capital Account	$551,789.10
31. Capital account:	
(a) Capital stock and capital notes	$ 50,000.00
and debentures*	10,704.46
(c) Undivided profits	1,000.00
(d) Reserves	92,704.48
(e) Total capital account	
32. Total Liabilities And Capital	$644,493.56

On December 31 the required legal reserve against deposits of this bank was $35,046.00. Assets reported above which were eligible as part of such reserve, $92,704.48.

*This bank's capital is represented by 500 shares of common stock, par $100.00 per share.

MEMORANDA

35. Pledged assets (except real estate), rediscounts, and securities loaned:	
(a) U. S. Government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed, to secure liabilities	$ 28,000.00
(e) Total	28,000.00
36. Secured and preferred liabilities:	
(a) Deposits secured by pledged assets pursuant to requirements of law	28,000.00
(e) Total	$ 28,000.00

I, Henry M. Potts, Cashier, of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, and that it fully and correctly represents the true state of the several matters herein contained and set forth, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Henry M. Potts, Cashier

Correct—Attest:
Forrest Dalzell, Innes B. Ross, Taylor Mathers, Directors.

State of Kentucky, County of Nicholas, ss:

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of January, 1938, and I hereby certify that I am not an officer or director of this bank.
Jennie Henry, Notary Public. My commission expires January 3, 1942.

ATLAS TIRES
AND BATTERIES

The only FULLY GUARANTEED tire sold in Nicholas County and we make adjustments right here at our station. No sending back to mail order house. No waiting—no inconvenience.

WE STAND BEHIND THIS TIRE

Look at the Atlas Tires on the road; join the parade today.

YOU SAVE—Tires, Time, Temper and Money.

FREE—Complete Battery Service

SMITH'S SERVICE STATION
"Service that Satisfies"

FROM OTHER EDITORIAL PAGES

RESTORE COMPETITIVE BUYING

(Courier-Journal)

The drop in tobacco prices cannot be explained on the grounds that last year's crop is above normal. From the standpoint of the needs of the manufacturers there is no overproduction. "Government figures and other reliable statistics," declares a committee of 50 leading Kentucky Farm Bureau, "show that the burley crop is below average annual consumption, necessary carry-over considered." Last year's shortage damaged the burley crop to the extent of $15,000,000 in addition to the