

Miss Laura Clay Is Honor Guest

Franklin Herald
April 29, 1939
(Continued From Page 1)

Agar's book, "The Pursuit of Happiness," the title of which is a phrase from the Declaration of Independence, of which Thomas Jefferson was the author. She gave Jefferson's history from the time of his arrangement of trade agreements in France, through his place on the Washington cabinet, his term as president and his domination of

Miss Clay Gives Talk

Miss Clay, who was presented with a birthday cake, made a brief talk, saying: "Whether Republican or Democrat, we are the great Republic and stand for equal rights. I am thoroughly satisfied with what woman's suffrage has done for women as well as men. Speaking not solely as a Democrat, but as an American, I believe the hearts of our people are true to the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution under the leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt." She expressed pride in the foreign policy of our nation in which "politics stop at the edge of the water and the people are one against enemies of democracy wherever they be."

The program opened with the singing of "America," led by Mrs. Fletcher Mann. Repetition of the Democratic creed was followed by a prayer by Mrs. Preston Johnston. Dr. T. C. Ecton pronounced the benediction at the conclusion of the program and the group sang "My Old Kentucky Home."

Mrs. A. G. Payne, president of the club, presided and introduced the speakers and distinguished visitors.

Several hundred members of the club and friends from Central Kentucky were present for the celebration.

At the speakers' table were Mrs. Payne, Miss Clay, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Cantrill, Mayor E. Reed Wilson, Mrs. Virgil Chapman of Paris, Mrs. Eleanor Hume Offutt of Frankfort, president of the Kentucky Woman's Democratic Club; Judge Rodman Keenon and Magistrate Tom Mooney.

Greetings Presented

Mrs. Payne read a telegram of congratulation from Judge W. E. Nichols, and presented the following guests who brought brief greetings to Miss Clay and to the club; Mrs. Offutt, Mayor Wilson, Judge Keenon, Mrs. Preston Johnston, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, Mr. Mooney, Mrs. Chapman, Col. John Skain, Mrs. Grant E. Lilly of Richmond and Mrs. J. Campbell Cantrill of Frankfort.

Other members and friends of the club who take an active part in the Democratic party of the city and state were introduced, as were the officers and committee chairmen of the club.

At the club's business session, held immediately after the luncheon, the following officers were re-elected: Mrs. A. G. Payne, president; Mrs. R. L. Northcutt, first vice president; Mrs. George Hunt, second vice president; Mrs. D. W. Mahan, corresponding secretary; Mrs. James S. Shropshire, recording secretary, and Mrs. Stanley Milligan, treasurer.

May 26 was the date selected for the club's next meeting, with Miss Kathleen Mulligan and Mrs. Barney Treacy as the committee on arrangements.

Miss Clay Honored At Dinner Held By Democratic Women

Lexington Herald, April 29, 1939.

Miss Laura Clay, militant pioneer in the cause of women's suffrage and organizer of the Woman's Democratic Club of Fayette county, was the guest of honor at the club's annual luncheon yesterday in the ballroom of the Phoenix hotel. The meeting also was in celebration of the club's 19th anniversary and of the birthday anniversary of Thomas Jefferson.

Speakers for the occasion were Mrs. Samuel M. Wilson, first president of the club, and Mrs. Cecil E. Cantrill, past president.

Mrs. Wilson gave the history of the Woman's Democratic Club of Fayette County from April 16, 1920, when the first meeting of Fayette woman Democrats was called to formulate plans for the presi-

dential election, to the present organization under the presidency of Mrs. A. G. Payne. Paying tribute to Miss Clay, the speaker said: "Miss Laura Clay has been the guiding star of the Fayette club since its founding. It was through her efforts that women secured the right to keep the wages they earned, that women secured the right to control real estate, that women were first admitted to old Transylvania College and that Kentucky women obtained equal representation with men."

Mrs. Cantrill Speaks

Mrs. Cantrill, speaking on "Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic Party," quoted from Herbert

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

WOMEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB PICKS OFFICERS

**Mrs. E. B. Sweeney Elected
President of Fayette
Organization**

*1932
Herald May 11*

Members of the Women's Democratic Club of Fayette county yesterday afternoon named four new officers to fill vacancies caused by resignations.

Mrs. E. B. Sweeney, formerly first vice president of the club, unanimously was elected president. Mrs. Barney Treacy was named first vice president. County vice presidents elected were Mrs. Preston Johnston and Miss Margaret McCubbing.

Mrs. Sweeney succeeds Mrs. Cecil Cantrill, president of the club during the past two years. Mrs. Cantrill resigned after being re-elected at a meeting of the club a month ago.

A large number of members attended the meeting. Miss Laura Clay, parliamentarian and one of the founders of the club, presided. Plans for the work of the club in the coming congressional, senatorial and presidential elections will be made soon by club officers, it was stated.

The club meeting was held in the palm room of the Phoenix hotel.

Other officers of the club, elected at the previous meeting, are as follows: Mrs. E. D. Boone, treasurer; Mrs. Powell Bosworth, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Patrick Dune, recording secretary.

Apr. 25, 1939,
**Interesting Program
For Club Luncheon**

The Woman's Democratic Club of Fayette county will give its annual luncheon today at 12:15 o'clock in the English Fireside room of the Phoenix hotel.

Miss Laura Clay, organizer of the club, will be the guest of honor and the 19th anniversary of the club will be celebrated as well as the birthday anniversary of Thomas Jefferson.

Mrs. A. G. Payne, president of the club, will preside and the program will open with the singing of "America" by the group, followed by the Democratic creed led by Mrs. Whayne Haffler. Mrs. Preston Johnston will pronounce the invocation. Mrs. Payne then will present the guest of honor, the officers of the club and the distinguished guests.

Speakers will be Mrs. Samuel M. Wilson, who will talk on "The History of the Woman's Democratic Club" and Mrs. Cecil E. Cantrill, whose subject will be "Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic Party."

The program will close with the singing of "My Old Kentucky Home" led by Mrs. Fletcher Mann.

Following the luncheon, members of the club will hold a business session.

~~World~~ Apr. 28, 1939,
An Honor Well Deserved

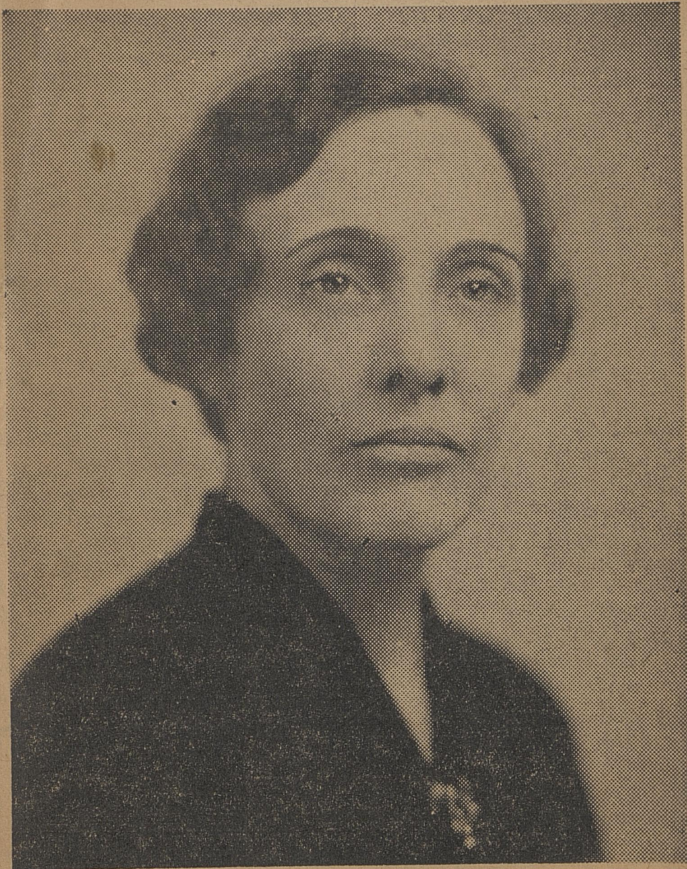
The Democratic Woman's Club of Fayette county at a luncheon today will honor Miss Laura Clay as well as paying honor to Thomas Jefferson, whose birthday recurred this month and the anniversary of the club itself.

The services of the patron saint of Democracy, the "sage of Monticello," often extolled, have been praised fulsomely by Democrats for years.

Incalculable in value, however, are the contributions of a party member like Miss Laura Clay, a Jeffersonian and a believer in state's rights, over years of unselfish service, without reward by office, without recognition and acclaim, yet none the less worth while vitally to the continuation of free government.

Independence of thought, courage and vision of an unselfish electorate, both men and women, are essentially the factors that must make Jeffersonian principles of free government effective.

In honoring Miss Clay, the Democratic Woman's Club honors itself and its own services, in season and out, throughout the years has been of great value to Kentucky and the community.



—Peplot Photo

—Peplot Photo

Page 23, 1939
Mrs. Samuel M. Wilson (left) and Mrs. Cecil E. Cantrill will be the speakers at the luncheon to be given Friday at the Phoenix hotel by the Woman's Democratic Club of Fayette County in celebration of its 19th anniversary and of the birthday anniversary of Thomas Jefferson. Mrs. Wilson, who was the club's first president and who is now chairman of the history department, will speak on "The History of the Fayette County Club." Mrs. Cantrill, a past president of the club and its present chairman of parliamentary procedure, will speak on "Thomas Jefferson and the Democratic Party."

LOUDOUN SOLD THREE TIMES IN 100 YEARS

Historic Estate, Recently Sold to
Paintsville Man, Included

Loudon Avenue

Dec 31, 1921
The sale of Loudoun, the suburban estate of the heirs of the late Mrs. William Cassius Goodloe, to Judge J. F. Bailey, of Paintsville, records the third transfer of the property during the past one hundred years. The ground on which stands the residence was deeded by the late Dr. Elisha Warfield to his daughter Julia, the wife of Frank K. Hunt, one of the most distinguished lawyers of his day, and here the noted jurist built the present house in the early fifties.

In 1884 the property, comprising approximately one hundred acres, was sold to the late Colonel William Cassius Goodloe, a few years after the latter's return from Belgium, where he had been minister to the court of Leopold II. Colonel Goodloe, soon after acquiring Loudoun, bought forty acres of the property known as The Meadows, immediately adjoining his home, a part of which it had been during the life of Dr. Elisha Warfield.

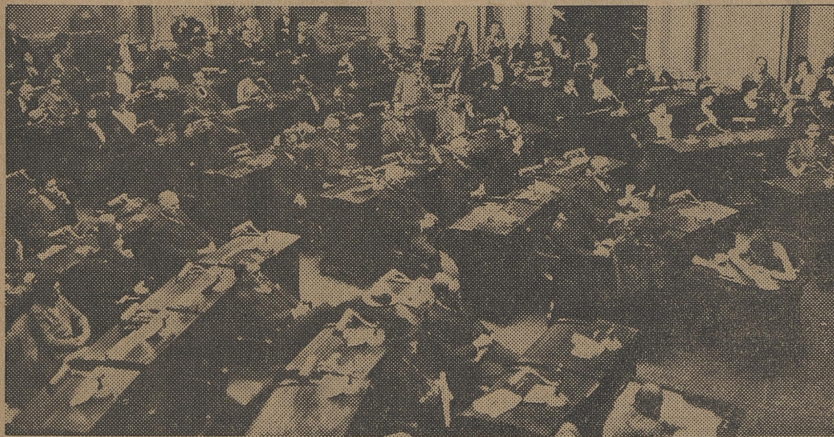
Loudoun at that time included what is now Loudon avenue and the adjacent property, the entrance being at the intersection of Limestone street and Bryan Station pike. Several years after his purchase of this estate, Colonel Goodloe sold to the Belt Land Company, forty acres on which has since been built the car tracks, the Belt Line and the houses on Loudoun avenue.

The house is a two-story building of the Tudor style of architecture and contains fourteen rooms. It stands in a grove of black oaks, and is one of the most beautiful estates in Kentucky, with a wide stretch of lawn facing the residence, while in the rear stands the superb oaks of the same species as the trees that spread their shade in summer over the grounds in front of the house.

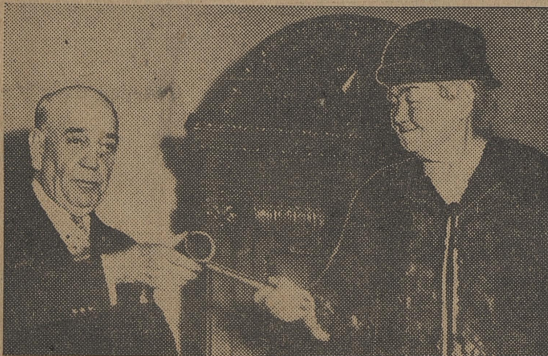
To Cure Sore Throat in One Day
Throat with Dr. Porter's

IS FRANK POR

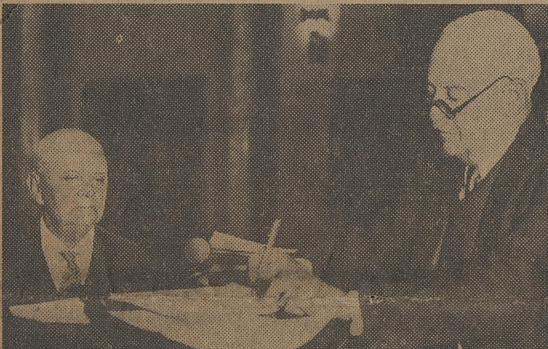
Kentucky's Approval of Repeal Certified to Secretary of State



DELEGATES TO CONVENTION IN SESSION IN HOUSE CHAMBER AT CAPITOL.



GOV. RUBY LAFFOON HANDING GAVEL TO MISS LAURA CLAY.



—(Photos by Charles Betz, staff photographer of The Courier-Journal.)
C. C. BOLDRICK, LEFT, WITH BRUCE HALDEMAN, RIGHT, SIGNING NOTICE OF CONVENTION'S ACTION.



MRS. JAMES ROSS TODD.

TODD JOHNSON

Delegates to Convention At Frankfort Cast State's Vote.

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau.
Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 27.—In obedience to the command of the Kentucky electorate as expressed at the polls November 7, nineteen delegates to a special repeal convention today formally cast this State's vote for the Twenty-first Amendment to repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The official action of the convention was certified to Miss Sara W. Mahan, Secretary of State, by Bruce Haldeeman, Louisville, convention president, and C. C. Boldrick, Lebanon, secretary, to be transmitted to Cordell Hull

(Continued on Page 8.)

showed Torrey had been arrested on five occasions.

Claude Parker, Henderson, was given a year in Federal Prison for knowingly having in his possession property that was stolen from an interstate shipment.

Argentine Couch, Madisonville, Negro, was given two years on a charge of transferring a stolen automobile from one State to another.

Jack Woodring, Morganfield, was given a year with one month to serve on a charge of forging a narcotic prescription.

The charges of violating the Harrison anti-narcotic act against Louise Pitts and Mary Lee Smith, Louisville, were transferred to Louisville.

TOUGH CASE GOES TO ST. PAUL JURY

St. Paul, Nov. 27 (UP)—A jury of two women and ten men deliberated tonight whether Roger "The Terrible" Touhy and three of his beer gangsters kidnaped William Hamm, Jr., 39-year-old millionaire brewer and financier, for \$100,000 ransom last June in violation of the Federal Lindbergh law. Judge Joyce ordered court adjournment until 10 o'clock Tuesday morning unless action of the jury in the meantime should require his presence. This was interpreted as meaning that he would return only in the event the jury required additional instructions and that if a verdict is reached in the meantime, it would be sealed until court reconvenes.

OVER THANKSGIVING

\$9⁰⁰ Round Trip

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Good in Pullmans or Coaches. Pullman fares reduced 25%.

Go from 8:00 A.M., Wednesday, November 29, to 11:40 P.M., December 3. Return leave destination not later than midnight, Dec. 4.

WEEK-END BARGAINS

EVERY SATURDAY
\$5.75 Pittsburgh
\$4.00 Columbus, O.

Return leave following Sunday Night

EVERY SUNDAY
\$2.50 Indianapolis
\$3.60 Indianapolis

Going Friday, Saturday or Sunday
Return as late as Monday evening
COACHES ONLY

112 Sparks Building Jackson 2351
Pennsylvania Railroad

LIQUOR CODE IS APPROVED

(Continued from First Page.)

called ratifying convention in any State where the delegates to the convention were not representative and where deliberation did not occur, because the said State acts and so-called conventions are not in accord in Article V of the Constitution."

The Rev. Mr. Duncan is secretary of the International Reform Federation. Canon Chase is a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in the petition he represented that he spoke for Mrs. Ella A. Boole, of the National W. C. T. U., and leaders of other dry organizations.

In signing the motion picture code, Mr. Roosevelt set up an authority composed, so far, of two prominent actors—Marie Dressler and Eddie Cantor—and A. Lawrence Lowell, president, emeritus of Harvard University, to supervise the picture industry through a ninety-day period during which there is to be made a study of "excessive salaries."

"Extravagant" Salaries Burned.

Meanwhile, the picture code provides against bidding to "extravagant" figures on salaries within thirty days before an actor's contract terminates.

The President extended the N.R.A. programme to these new fields after a busy afternoon of conferences with Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Industrial Administrator, and Secretary Wallace, whose agriculture adjustment authority gives power for control of liquor.

The President's statement follows:

"I have approved the code of fair competition for the distilling industry. Of course, it devolves on Congress to determine what legislation it wishes to enact as to the control of the liquor traffic and the protection of these States that wish to remain dry. But in the meanwhile it is hoped that the signing of this code will prevent the confusion and uncertainty that

would necessarily arise between the actual legal repeal of the amendment and the passage of appropriate legislation by Congress in consequence thereof. While the industry has not yet formally signified its assent to this code, we have the assurance from the leaders of the industry of their earnest desire to co-operate in every manner possible with the Government during this emergency.

"The code will be effective and control the industry until such time as Congress shall pass suitable legislation for permanent government thereof.

"This code in no way limits the authority of the several States to regulate the methods of sale of intoxicating liquors, but seeks to eliminate abuses of liquor traffic and the evils of bootlegging."

Codes were signed for the following industries: Investment bankers, wooden belts, malic acid, radio broadcasting, gas appliances, structural clay products, waterproofing, caulking and concrete floors; warm air furnaces, chinaware and porcelain, cigar container manufacturers, precious jewelry, cement, concrete masonry, anti-friction bearings, nipples, vitrified clay sewer pipes, machine tool and distribution, upholsteries and draperies, re-enforcement tools and retail jewelers.

The President also signed two executive orders today making modifications in the retail code.

One would give added time "to adjust the use of scrip and coupons to the inhibitions to the uses of same to the retail code until July 1, 1934."

The other construes the commercial bribery clause of the code "so as not to include distribution of articles normally used for advertising and not actually having an effect of commercial bribery."

Most of the Administration of the liquor code will be given to the Treasury Department and its revenue collecting agencies. Mr. Wallace said the principle of the code is to leave initiative with the industry with the Government holding veto as well as initiative powers.

The much-revised Government draft of the distillers' code was brought to Warm Springs by Harris E. Willingham, head of the Alcohol Beverage Section of the Farm Administration, which is empowered to administer it.

Revamped to meet some objections of the whisky industry, the distillers' code is to form a pattern for pacts to be promulgated before the repeal date—December 5—for the brewing, importing, rectifying and blending industries.

The brewers' code will be revised by

This Girl Knows...

YOU CAN
DEPEND ON NR
IT'S ALL-VEGETABLE
..SAFE!



Bright Eyes... No Bad Skin

She learned long ago how often dull eyes, pimply skin, nervousness and lack of pep come from bowel sluggishness and constipation. Now NR (Nature's Remedy) is her secret of sparkling loveliness and vital health. No more ineffective partial relief for her—all-vegetable NR Tablets give thorough cleansing, gently stimulating the entire bowel. Millions take NR for thorough, effective relief from constipation and biliousness. Get a 25c box. All druggists. Pleasant—safe—and not habit-forming.

NR TO-NIGHT
TOMORROW ALRIGHT

"TUMS"

Quick relief for acid indigestion, heartburn. Only 10c.

Colds Exhaust Your Energy

Take
FATHER JOHN'S
MEDICINE



BUILDS
STRENGTH

Used in Institutions and Hospitals

KENTUCKY DEATHS

July 6, 1925
MRS. WALKER CLAY

P. J. La
Phone 3616
RICHMOND, Ky., July 9.—Mrs. Walker Clay, 86 years old, widow of the late Green Clay, of this city, died Wednesday night in a local hospital after an illness of about a year. Just about ten days ago she broke her hip which is thought to have hastened her death.

For some time Mrs. Clay made her home with Mrs. R. C. Stockton, of this city. She has been in poor health for a number of years. She was a faithful member of the Christian church in which she was an able worker when her health permitted.

Surviving her are one sister, Mrs. Mary Pierce, of England; and three brothers, Jason Walker, of Memphis, Tenn., and Charles and Frank Walker, of Atlanta, Ga.

A short funeral service conducted by the Rev. *W. A. Fite*, pastor of the *First Christian church*, preceded the burial in the Richmond cemetery at 4:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon.

KENTUCKY'S APPROVAL OF REPEAL CERTIFIED TO SECRETARY OF STATE

(Continued from First Page.)

Secretary of State at Washington, for official recording.

The convention was actually in session an hour and twenty minutes. Gov. Ruby Laffoon called it to order and Chief Justice William H. Rees, of the Court of Appeals, administered the anti-dualing oath to the delegates. Miss Laura Clay, Lexington, was selected as temporary chairman. She presided until the permanent organization had been effected.

Mr. Haldeman, Robert C. Simmons, Covington; Miss Clay, Mrs. James Ross Todd, Louisville, and Charles Peaslee Farnsley, Louisville, expressed the view in addresses to the convention that only through repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment could a return to "true temperance" be achieved.

The speakers criticized prohibition as a violation of the rights of States to local self-government as embodied in the teachings of founders of the country.

Control Board Named.

Following the convention, Governor Laffoon this afternoon announced the personnel of his liquor control board, an agency designated by him to study the liquor problem and make recommendations to the 1934 General Assembly for effective measures regulating the beverage.

The body is headed by Selden Y. Trimble, Hopkinsville, president of the Kentucky Bar Association. Other members are Dr. Forrest Black, Lexington; Elwood Hamilton, Louisville; Attorney L. B. Shouse, Lexington hotel man; Mrs. Attwood R. Martin, Louisville author and prominent in the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform; Henry P. Barrett, Henderson, orchardman; Dr. Raymond A. Kent, Louisville, president of the University of Louisville; and Ulie J. Howard, Covington, Commonwealth's Attorney of Kenton County.

The group, the Governor said, constitutes a high-minded and understanding type of citizenry whose minds are not warped on the subject of liquor legislation. "I believe that this group of men and women will recommend legislation which will be helpful in dealing with the liquor traffic."

Calls Convention to Order.

In calling the convention to order, Governor Laffoon said "this is a momentous occasion, a history-making day, with Kentucky doing her part to take prohibition out of the Federal Constitution. When this is finally done by the required number of States a new method of handling the liquor problem, always a vexatious one, must be found."

"For that reason I shall, during the day, announce the personnel of a body of seven or nine members, composed of outstanding Kentuckians, who are not extremists on this subject, to make an impartial study of the liquor problem and make necessary recommendations to the coming Legislature for its proper handling."

"Your action today means an end to prohibition. I sincerely hope that your action is not interpreted as meaning the return of the open saloon. We should try to inculcate in the lives of all of our citizens a desire to be temperate in all things."

"It is the duty of the people of the State and Nation, and of its leaders, to assume the gigantic task of teaching the people true temperance. This question should have been approached as a matter of education instead of the legal command of 'Thou Shalt Not,' the Governor concluded."

At the conclusion of the Governor's address, E. O. Walker, Clerk of the House of Representatives, called the roll of delegates, who then took the Constitutional oath of office.

Des Cognets Nominates Miss Clay. Russell des Cognets, Lexington, then proposed Miss Clay as temporary chairman of the convention. The motion was adopted unanimously. Mrs. J. M. Yeaman, Henderson, and G. Lee McClain, Bardonia, accompanied her to the chair.

In a brief address, Miss Clay thanked the delegates for choosing her for the post. She criticized the encroachment upon the prerogatives of a State by inserting a police regulation in the Federal Constitution.

"There is one governmental principle that is cardinal and sacred. That is the right of the States to govern their own internal and local affairs. The people have expressed themselves on this point and it is our solemn duty to carry out their mandate."

"With renewed affirmation of the rights of the States to look after their own affairs, we may expect to go forward to better and higher social conditions under our own State laws and regulations," she said.

Though 85 years old, Miss Clay is active and walked to the Speaker's stand without aid. Her voice rang clearly and was audible throughout the House chamber.

Mr. Boldrick was chosen as temporary secretary and Miss Clay named a nominating committee to recommend the selection of a president of the convention. The committee consisted of Gen. William Elbert, Bowling Green; Mr. des Cognets, Mr. McClain, Mrs. William M. Martin, Harlan, Beecher Smith, Somerset.

Haldeman Reads Shouse's Message. Following a brief recess, the committee reported with the recommendation that Mr. Haldeman be chosen as president of the convention. On assuming the chair, Mr. Haldeman read a telegram from Joust Shouse, native Kentuckian, and prominent in repeal councils. The Shouse telegram, addressed to Mr. Haldeman, read:

"Permit me on behalf of the National headquarters of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment to send through you greetings and felicitations to the Kentucky Convention about to assemble to ratify the Twenty-first Amendment."

"This is an historic occasion. For the first time since our Government was created a provision placed in our Constitution is to be removed. The people themselves through directions have passed upon the question and after fourteen years of trial, are repealing the Eighteenth Amendment."

"The people have voted that control of the liquor problem shall be returned to the individual States. They will not tolerate any attempt to thwart this decision, no matter from what source it may originate. Kentucky is to be congratulated on its happy part in this constructive achievement, and I, as a Kentuckian, rejoice with you in it."

Mr. Haldeman said that "during the past twelve years or longer, if there was anything I considered more needed than the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, I fail to recall it. To have this hope fulfilled, and to actually be President of the Convention whose delegates represent the sovereign Commonwealth of Kentucky in registering the decision of its people as to prohibition is almost too good to be true."

Majority Exceeds 150,000. Mr. Haldeman concluded with the observation that "if the individual States will adequately co-operate with the Federal Government under its present great leadership, I believe we can hopefully look forward to the future when crime will be minimized and law and order become supreme."

The delegates, and approximately 200 others who filled the House chamber and galleries broke into applause when Mr. Haldeman announced that newsmen had advised him that the official figures in the Secretary of

State's office showed the repeal majority to be in excess of 150,000. Final figures were received this morning. They revealed an official "wet" majority of 151,054, the vote being:

For repeal 385,471, and against repeal, 234,417.

Other committees then were named by Mr. Haldeman. Mrs. Todd was chosen chairman of the Resolutions Committee, which reported the proposed amendment repealing Federal prohibition to the convention, urging that it be acted on favorably.

She made a brief speech in support of the proposed amendment. Mrs. Todd said that it was her "sincere hope that I am voicing the sentiment and determination of everyone in Kentucky who approves of law observance and temperance when I say that as individuals and through organized efforts we will work unceasingly toward that goal by supporting only such laws which promote true temperance."

Seconded by Simmons, Farnsley.

Mr. Simmons seconded Mrs. Todd's motion in an address lasting thirty minutes. He urged repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment on moral and legal grounds. He said that he trusted that the conditions which brought about prohibition would not be brought back now that repeal is an accomplished fact.

Mr. Simmons also urged that the oncoming General Assembly submit the State Constitutional Amendment to the people for a vote. He paid tribute to the high ideals of those who "believe prohibition would cure the evils of the liquor traffic."

He suggested that well-meaning men and women holding opposite views on the merits and demerits of prohibition attempt to meet on common ground to devise ways and means for the repeal of prohibition.

Mr. Farnsley also delivered a brief seconding address. He paid tribute to Mrs. Todd for her work in connection with the repeal amendment. "There are two kinds of prohibition," he said, "the one through legislative action, the other through excessive taxation. We must take care not to fall into the latter brand of prohibition." He also urged repeal of the State prohibition amendment.

With the completion of the seconding speeches, Mr. Haldeman ordered the roll called for a vote on the amendment. Nineteen delegates each answered to their names affirmatively. At the conclusion of the roll-call, Mr. Haldeman announced:

"Kentucky is now on record officially as favoring the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

The document presented by Mrs. Todd calling for ratification of the Twenty-first Amendment was then signed by Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Boldrick and was sent immediately to the Secretary of State's office for transmittal to the Secretary of State at Washington.

The Governor then invited the delegates and their families to a luncheon at the Mansion at 1 o'clock. Mr. Farnsley moved adjournment and at 11:50 o'clock the proceedings which began at 10:30 had ended.

Committees named by Mr. Haldeman were:

Credentials—Harry J. Allington, Newport, chairman; Mrs. J. G. Galt, Hopkinsville; Dr. W. J. Smith, Bel-try, and Miss Clay.

Rules—Roy M. Shelbourne, Paducah, chairman; Mrs. Yeaman; H. D. Fitzpatrick, Prestonsburg; Dan S. Keenan, Ashland, and Mr. McClain. Resolutions—Mrs. Todd, chairman; D. B. Fox, Mayville; Beecher Smith, Somerset; General Elbert, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Farnsley and Mr. des Cognets.

Inspection of Journal—Mr. Farnsley, chairman; Mr. Boldrick and Mrs. Martin.

Delegates were:

Mrs. Galt, Mr. Shelbourne, General Elbert, Mrs. Yeaman, Mr. Haldeman, Mrs. Todd, Mr. Farnsley, Mr. Simmons, Mr. Allington, Mr. des Cognets, Mrs. Clay, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Dr. W. J. Smith, Mr. Keenan, Mr. Fox, Mr. Smith and Mrs. Martin.

HEINZ



Christmas is Coming!

Miss Josephine Gibson's subjects for radio talks next week are in step with the Christmas Rush!—"Holiday Salads" and "12-piece Dinners for Busy Days" (gift-shopping days, for instance), and "Christmas Cookies". Listen in—be prepared!

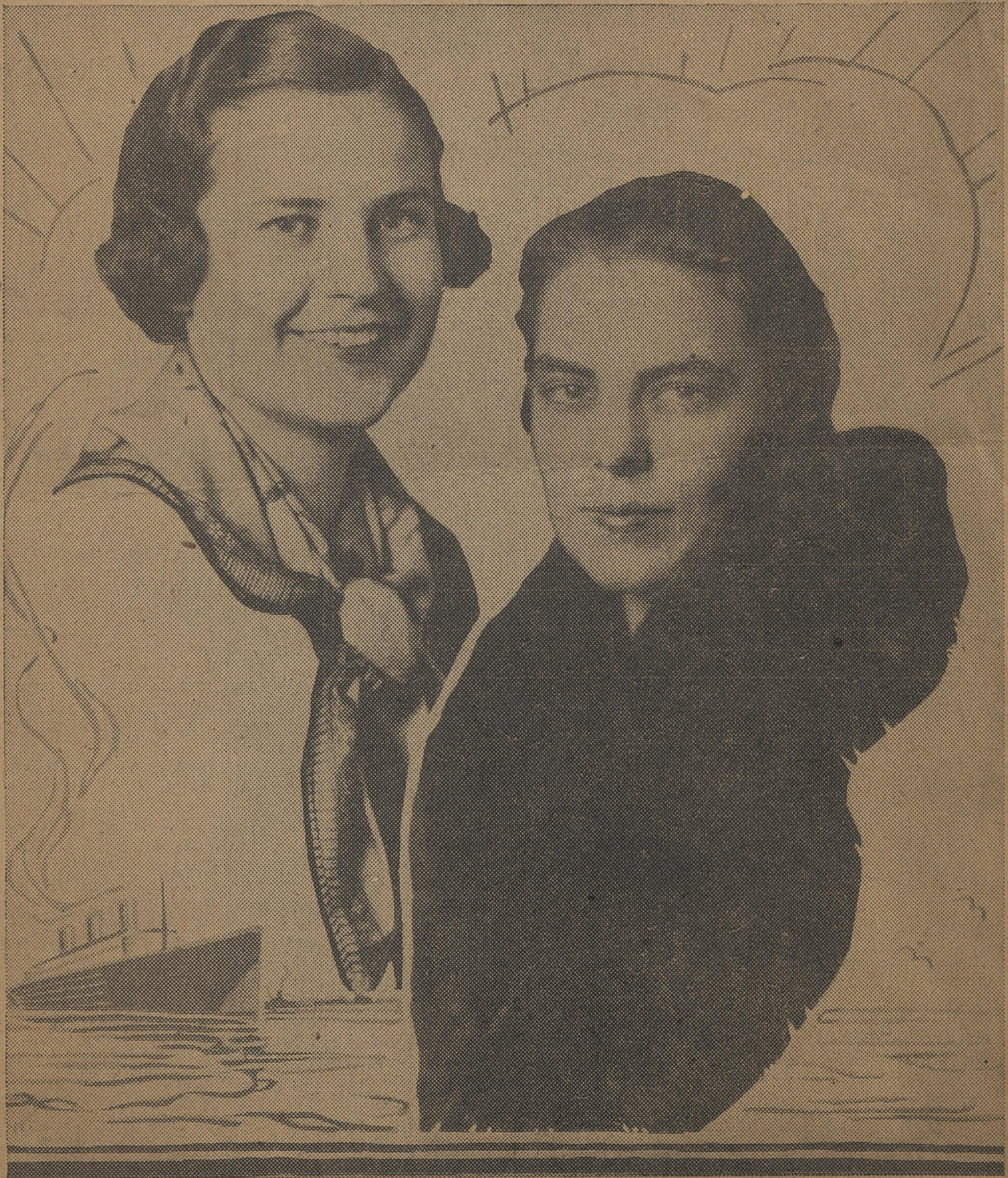
Josephine Gibson on the Air!

Hear the Hostess Counsel Food Talks, sponsored by Heinz 57 Varieties, each Monday, Wednesday and Friday. See the Radio Page of this newspaper for your nearest NBC station and the time of these talks.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1936

son Closes at University; Greek Letter

Sailed Saturday on Cruise to San Francisco



Misses Field and Keen Shackelford, daughters of Judge and Mrs. W. Rodes Shackelford, of Richmond, sailed yesterday from New York aboard the S. S. Santa Rosa for San Francisco. They will go by way of the Panama Canal and will visit many interesting ports en route. They are expected to return to Richmond March 15.

Mrs. Baird Entertains Club

Mrs. John Baird was hostess to the members of her bridge club at luncheon Saturday at Coldstream farm.

The decorations and placecards were in a Valentine motif of red and white with red flowers and white tapers arranged on the table.

Those present were Mrs. A. C. Reed, Mrs. Boswell, Mrs. A. T. Linney, Mrs. G. E. Stanfill, Mrs. M. S. Garside, Mrs. Floyd Hull and Mrs. Victor H. Vogel.

Dinner for Miss Hopple

Prof. R. D. McIntyre entertained with a dinner party at Green Tree, having as guest of honor Miss Mary Hopple of New York City who will give a number of songs at the Sunday afternoon musicale at Memorial hall today.

Spring flowers in pastel colors were used as table decorations.

Plan Washington's Birthday Luncheon

Members of the Bryan Station D. A. R. will give their Washington's Birthday luncheon Saturday at 12:30 o'clock in the red room of the Lafayette hotel.

Mr. Bart N. Peak will be the guest speaker, and all patriotic organizations are cordially invited to join the chapter in their celebration.

Tickets may be procured from the committee on arrangements: Mrs. Harry McEldowney, chairman, Mrs. George Carey, Mrs. R. R. Crutcher, Mrs. Vernon T. Forman and Mrs. Clenet R. Ellis.

Miss Smith's Birthday Luncheon

Miss Lorraine Wheeler Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Smith, entertained with a luncheon Saturday at her home in Bell Court, in celebration of her thirteenth birthday anniversary.

A bouquet of red rosebuds and white fnesia flanked by red candles graced the table where covers were placed for Misses Marjorie Freeman, Virginia Willings, June Ryars, Dawson Hawkins, Sue Ann Cooper, Margaret and Barbara Brewer, Marguerite Ackerman, Betty Perkins, Martha Davis, Mortresasia Schooler and the hostess.

Miss Smith was assisted in welcoming the guests by her mother and sister, Mrs. A. V. Smith and Miss Helen Cecil Smith.

Birthday Party

Mr. Billy McLean entertained Saturday with a luncheon at the Green Tree to celebrate his thirteenth birthday anniversary.

The table was artistically decorated with Valentine designs in red. After luncheon the party attended a picture show.

The guests included Messrs. Dick Webb, Sonny Hall, Billy Gabbert, David McCord, Billy McCord, Preston Price, Dan Marshall, Leonard Tully, Robert Cleek, Jack Atchison, Claude Trapp, Bart Peak, Jr.



LOUISE ARNOUX

Louise Arnoux, internationally famous "disease," a sparkling bit of French femininity and a consummate artist, with a remarkable voice, will delight the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky with her beautiful costume recital, Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the gold room of the Lafayette hotel. These folk songs will be prefaced with verbal explanations of great interest.

Madame Arnoux, who has been called the singing comedienne by the New York Times, says she owes her histrionic art to her wonderful teacher, Albert Lubert, whom Sarah Bernhardt called the greatest Don Jose (in Carmen) whom she had ever heard. Mr. Albert Lubert was for a time first tenor of l'Opera Comique of Paris and at the Theater des Italiens, in Paris. He died not long ago in Lyons where he had retired.

Madame Arnoux will appear in Renaissance Costume, French Peasant costume, Louisiana bayou costume and Eighteenth Century costume with songs appropriate for each appearance. The New York Times says Madame's Arnoux numbers are "full of quaint native humor and not without a spice of malice. Sung with colorful costume and vivacious pantomime they have real charm and a Callic sprightliness."

Miss Caroline Pike of the music department of Georgetown College who is chairman of the music committee of the club will introduce the artist. This committee includes: Mrs. L. L. Dantzler, Mrs. Charles L. Babbitt, Miss Louise Best, Mrs. Fred Bonawitz, Mrs. Leonidas R. Dingus, Mrs. David E. Fogle, Mrs. Leon K. Frankel, Mrs. Beulah Stillwell Hughes, Mrs. W. N. Lipscomb, Miss Sara McGarvey, Mrs. Claude E. Miller, Mrs. May Nolan, Mrs. R. L. Northcutt, Miss Elizabeth T. Smith, Mrs. Robert M. Watt, Mrs. Phoebe B. Worth, Mrs. Milton J. Stern, Mrs. Alfred Zembrod.

Mrs. Lewis Bradley, of Georgetown, will accompany Madame Arnoux.

String quartet from Asbury College, composed of Albert Smith, first violin; Gerald Carl, second

violin; Jack Rogers, Earl Price, Roger Springate, Sterling Price, Bill Winfree, John Mooney, Jimmie Steiner, Emma Anglad, Anna Marie Quinn, Martha Bagshaw, Louise Naegele, Myrtle Ware, Aline Kelly, Joyce Stewart, Zonna Petro, Katherine Ann Webb, Ann Luigard Denison, Peggy Finn, Anna Price, Ann Nell Scully, Theresa Bringardner, Ann Benckart, Mary McCarthy, Jane Fugazzi, Jeanette Jacobs, Margaret L. Scully, Floyd Webb, John Ware, Dennis Galvin, Muriel Yates, Emma Bundy, Pauline Brown, Mary Lou Webb, Louise Powell.

Sorority Alumnae Meet

The alumnae members of Chi Omega met Saturday for luncheon at Wellington Arms followed by a business meeting, at which Mrs. V. W. Ferguson presided.

Members present were Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Collis Ringo, Mrs. Clinton Hoffman, Mrs. Virginia Harrison Marr, Mrs. Thomas Underwood, Mrs. Jack Parker, Mrs. Howard Judy, Mrs. Cecil Flood, Mrs. S. R. Battenfield, Mrs. Tilford Wilson, Mrs. J. F. Wood, Mrs. Roger Bourland, Misses Mildred Morris, Antoinette Harrison, Elizabeth Jackson, Mary Jane Robertson, Elizabeth Brent, Betsy Davis, Josephine Staples, Peggy Tolliver, Mary Eeeta Kobart, Martha Giltner, Martha Milton, Mary Lewis Shearer, Ann Regenstein, Catherine Crouse.

Prof. Williams, Guest Speaker

Professor J. R. Williams of the University Training school will be the speaker at the dinner meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Club of the Y. W. C. A. on Tuesday evening in the club rooms.

The Educational committee will be in charge of the program and dinner will be served at six o'clock, p. m.

Parties in Richmond

Mrs. Robert Burnette was hostess for a dinner bridge Thursday and another one Friday at her home in Richmond.

The rooms were decorated with American Beauty roses, red tulips, and other spring flowers.

Prizes awarded at the conclusion of the bridge game were won by Mrs. Shelton Saufley, Sr., Mrs. Selby Wiggins, Mrs. Overton Harber and Mrs. M. C. Kellogg.

The guests were Mesdames Kearney Adams, T. J. Bush, Thomas Bright, Margaret Burnam, E. Tutt Burnam, Thompson Burnam, Jr., Henry Cosby, James Carr, Diana Woods Crutcher, L. C. Coleman, M. J. Cox, Roy Clark, Murison Dunn, Roy Estridge, J. Mack Coy, William Elder, J. B. Floyd, Robert Garrett, Joe Giunchigliani, Jr., Overton Harber, O. F. Hume, George Hembree, C. W. Harney, Clark Kellogg, William Millard, Garnett Million, M. E. Mattox, J. Lester Miller, S. J. McGaughey, T. E. McDonough, Keen Johnson, Harris Noland, C. W. Ottenburger, Douglas Parrish, Jack Phelps, Harold Oldham, Dear Rumbold, George Ross, Cecil Simmons, Shelton Saufley, Sr., James

Head of Woman's Club Explains Its Attitude

A statement issued "in view of the fact that there has been some misapprehension" of the stand of the Woman's Club of Louisville on the question of majority rule" was made public Thursday by Mrs. John C. Engelhard, president.

At the same time the club made public a letter from Mrs. Thomas Cleaver, treasurer of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, declining to accept the Woman's Club's dues in the State and General Federations. Mrs. Cleaver's letter follows:

Dues Are Refunded.

Lebanon, Ky., Nov. 11, 1926.
Miss Catherine M. Grey,
Executive Secretary, Woman's Club
of Louisville,
Louisville, Ky.

My Dear Miss Grey:
Acting in accord with the action of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, as outlined by letter of June 21, 1926, to the Woman's Club of Louisville, the treasurer of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs is not in a position to accept the check for \$237.65, inclosed with your favor of October 25, 1926, and thereby place herself in a position of continuing her recognition of the membership of the Woman's Club of Louisville in the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, and in the General Federation, unless the Woman's Club of Louisville advises the treasurer of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs that the Woman's Club of Louisville has rescinded the by-law of April 13, 1926, directed to Mrs. Allie S. Dickson, president, Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, announcing refusal of the Woman's Club of Louisville to be bound by any action of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, until such action shall have been duly ratified by the members of the Woman's Club of Louisville at a meeting called for that purpose.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) MAMIE N. CLEAVER
(Mrs. Thos. Cleaver),
Treasurer, Kentucky Federation
of Women's Clubs.

The Woman's Club's answer to Mrs. Cleaver was also made public, and it follows:

Louisville Club's Reply.

December 1, 1926.
Mrs. Thomas F. Cleaver,
Treasurer, Kentucky Federation
Women's Clubs,
Lebanon, Ky.

My Dear Mrs. Cleaver:
In reply to your letter of November 11, 1926, the Woman's Club regrets that you feel that you are not in a position to accept its check for \$237.65 in payment of its dues to the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs and the General Federation of Women's Clubs, for the year 1926-27, and have therefore returned it.

The Woman's Club of Louisville, however, does not recognize the authority of the Executive Committee or of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs to deprive the Woman's Club of Louisville of its membership in the Kentucky Federation or in the General Federation because of the passage of and adherence to its by-law of April 13, 1926, referred to in your letter. It therefore stands ready at any time to remit to you the amount of said dues upon receipt of your request for the same.

Very truly yours,
THE WOMAN'S CLUB OF LOUISVILLE.
By ANNIE J. GAMBLE,
Corresponding Secretary.

Full Text of Statement.

Following is the full text of Mrs. Engelhard's statement explaining the Louisville club's attitude:

In view of the fact that there has been some misapprehension of the stand of the Woman's Club of Louisville on the question of majority rule, it here presents the following statement to all who may be interested.

About eighteen months ago the Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, assuming a new power never before exercised by it or conceded to it, undertook, through a ruling of its president, to silence any federated club which might be in disagreement with its policies. In other words, it, for the first time, set up the claim that when a measure has been indorsed by a majority of the delegates to a General Federation Convention, all federated clubs who may be opposed to such a measure are bound to remain silent and inactive in the matter.

To give two concrete examples of conditions which might arise under such a ruling: Should the General Federation vote to recommend to Congress certain legislative measures looking to the abolition of the use of tobacco, all Kentucky clubs would be bound to keep silence, even though they might be in opposition.

Should the General Federation see fit to recommend to Congress the passage of a uniform marriage and divorce law, the federated clubs in South Carolina, where there is no legal ground for divorce, no matter what their convictions, would be forbidden to protest as clubs. Not only this. The weight of their influence as federated women would

be sent to Washington as favoring the bills.

These are but two instances which might be multiplied.

Free Speech Is Issue.

It is plain that the relationship of the individual club member to the parent club is the same as that of the individual federated club to the General Federation. Would any club think of denying the right of free speech to one of its members because that member happened to be in the minority?

The Woman's Club of Louisville believes in majority rule with all the strength of a deep-rooted conviction, but it also sees and maintains the right of minorities to be heard.

It has no wish to interfere in any way with the majority rule of the General Federation or of the Kentucky Federation. Only through majority rule can any such organization function.

The Woman's Club acknowledges unreservedly the right of the General Federation, with proportionate representation in convention assembled, to indorse measures as the action of the Federation. But it does claim for itself the right of voicing its opinion if it should be in disagreement. It is not willing to be dead as a club on vital public questions should it chance to differ with the policies of the Federation.

It does claim that the General Federation, in sending a recommendation to Congress, shall not represent itself as speaking for 3,000,000 women until, through a referendum to its constituent members, it shall find out whether or not this be true.

There is nothing new or startling in this idea of a referendum. Such a powerful organization as the United States Chamber of Commerce functions through this method, with no restrictions on minority members, who remain in good standing, although in disagreement.

Crux of Situation.

The crux of the situation is this: When the General Federation was formed, as stated in its charter, "for educational, industrial, philanthropic, literary, artistic and scientific culture, and to bring into communication with one another the various women's clubs throughout the world," there was no thought of the political power which has since been placed in the hands of women.

Therefore, no claim was ever before made by the General Federation that it could speak in the name of all the women included in its membership. There was nothing to be gained by so doing.

Now, however, when the franchise has come to women, the 3,000,000 votes for which the General Federation claims to speak are on a very different footing. They mean political power, and for the first time the General Federation proposes to use them.

This arbitrary authority which the General Federation is arrogating to itself is in conflict with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, with the spirit and language of the Constitution of Kentucky, and is not sustained by the charter and by-laws of the General Federation itself, or the articles of incorporation and by-laws of the Kentucky Federation.

This statement is founded on the opinions of such eminent lawyers as Judge Alex P. Humphrey, Judge Walter P. Lincoln, Mr. Edmund P. Traub, Mr. Neville Miller and Mr. Herman Nettleroth of Louisville and Judge Samuel M. Wilson of Lexington, all of whom are unreserved in their support of the Woman's Club in its position.

Not Revolutionary.

The Woman's Club, therefore, is neither revolutionary nor insurgent. It is asking for not one single new right or privilege. It is seeking only to maintain, with all the strength of which it is capable, and in the face of suppression, the old inalienable rights of the English-speaking peoples to freedom of speech and local self-government.

Does this merit expulsion from the body of federated clubs in a State which has always stood for liberty and independence of thought?

The Woman's Club is not trying to weaken or disorganize the General Federation, which it recognizes as a great power for good when rightly used. This club's conception of the relationship between the General Federation and its constituent clubs is that of consultation with a view to co-operative action wherever possible.

In ninety-nine cases out of 100 the Woman's Club of Louisville might be in entire sympathy with the purposes of the General Federation. In the possible hundredth case it reserves the right to judge and speak for itself.

This is not a local question. It is bigger than the Woman's Club. It is bigger than the Kentucky Federation. It is bigger than the General Federation. It is a far-reaching principle which affects every federated woman in the United States.
MARGARET HINSDALE ENGELHARD,
President, Woman's Club of Louisville.

COMES TO BRUTUS J. CLAY

Former United States Minister
to Switzerland Dies at Rich-
mond After Long

Illness
Lexington Herald.

WAS FOUNDER OF HOSPITAL

June 2, 1931.

[Special to The Herald]

RICHMOND, Ky., June 1.—Brutus J. Clay, 85 years old, died at his home here tonight at 9:30 o'clock after a long illness.

Mr. Clay served as United States minister to Switzerland from 1905 to 1910, having been appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt. He was a delegate—at-large from Kentucky to the McKinley nominating convention and a delegate-at-large from Kentucky to the Roosevelt Bull Moose convention.

In 1900, Mr. Clay was appointed by President McKinley as national commissioner to the Paris exposition after having declined the appointment by President McKinley as minister to the Argentine Republic in 1897.

Mr. Clay was a life member of the Institute of Geneva and a life member of the Union Society of the Civil War. He has been prominent in local and state Republican politics for the past 50 years.

He founded the Pattie A. Clay infirmary here as a memorial to his first wife, donating the original building and the lot on which the institution is located. He also contributed generously to the new structure completed four years ago.

Mr. Clay was the seventh child and last surviving son of Cassius M. Clay, "the Lion of Whitehall," father of abolition, major general during the War between the States, captain in the Mexican War and minister to Russia under President Lincoln.

He was born at the ancestral home "Whitehall," in Madison county a few miles from Richmond on February 20, 1847. In 1872, he married Miss Pattie A. Field, of Madison county, who died more than 30 years ago. In 1885, he married Mrs. Lalla Rook Fish Marsteller, of Nicholasville.

He is survived by his second wife; five children, all by his first wife: two sons, Field Clay, Denver, Colo., lawyer, and Orville Clay, Tacoma, Wash., farmer; three daughters, Mrs. Harris Hancock, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Edward D. Johnson, of Huntsville, Ala., and Mrs. Victor Vernon, of New Jersey; three sisters, Mrs. James Bennett, of Richmond, Mrs. S. Dabney Crenshaw, of Richmond, Va., and Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, and a step-son, William Marsteller, Cleveland, Ohio, lawyer.

Funeral arrangements have been completed.

Buried June 4, in Richmond

WILL PROTEST COST

something

CIVIL WAR VETERAN PASSES IN MADISON

OLIVER COSBY, 89, WAS MEMBER OF GEN. JOHN HUNT MORGAN'S COMMAND

RICHMOND, Ky., April 8.—Oliver Cosby, 89, member of a widely-known Madison county family and one of the few surviving Civil War veterans in this section, died today at the home of his son, Winfield Cosby, near Forest Hill, this county. He had been in failing health several years.

During the Civil War, Mr. Cosby served with three brothers in the command of Gen. John Hunt Morgan. Two of his brothers were killed in the battle at Green River bridge, in western Kentucky.

Mr. Cosby served in the Morgan company of which the late Aleck Tribble, this county, was the captain. Only three members of the company now survive. They are Col. N. B. Deatherage, Richmond; George B. Ellison, Fort Worth, Tex., and John Fox, Marion, Kans.

Mr. Cosby was one of 12 brothers and sisters, pioneer residents of this county and himself was the father of eight children. Besides the son with whom he made his home, he is survived by another son, Samuel Cosby, Woodford county, and many grandchildren, nieces and nephews in central Kentucky.

Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon at the grave in the Richmond cemetery. Rev. C. L. Breland, pastor of the First Christian church of Richmond, will officiate.

KENTUCKY'S APPROVAL OF REPEAL CERTIFIED TO SECRETARY OF STATE

(Continued from First Page.)

Secretary of State at Washington, for official recording.

The convention was actually in session an hour and twenty minutes. Gov. Ruby Laffoon called it to order and Chief Justice William H. Rees, of the Court of Appeals, administered the anti-dueling oath to the delegates. Miss Laura Clay, Lexington, was selected as temporary chairman. She presided until the permanent organization had been effected.

Mr. Haldeman, Robert C. Simmons, Covington; Miss Clay, Mrs. James Ross Todd, Louisville, and Charles Peaslee Farnsley, Louisville, expressed the view in addresses to the convention that only through repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment could a return to "true temperance" be achieved.

The speakers criticized prohibition as a violation of the rights of States to local self-government as embodied in the teachings of founders of the country.

Control Board Named.

Following the convention, Governor Laffoon this afternoon announced the personnel of his liquor control board, an agency designated by him to study the liquor problem and make recommendations to the 1934 General Assembly for effective measures regulating the beverage.

The body is headed by Selden Y. Trimble, Hopkinsville, president of the Kentucky Bar Association. Other members are Dr. Forrest Black, Lexington; Elwood Hamilton, Louisville attorney; L. B. Shouse, Lexington hotel man; Mrs. Attwood R. Martin, Louisville author and prominent in the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform; Henry P. Barret, Henderson, orchardman; Dr. Raymond A. Kent, Louisville, president of the University of Louisville, and Ulie J. Howard, Covington, Commonwealth's Attorney of Kenton County.

The group, the Governor said, constitutes a high-minded and upstanding type of citizenry whose minds are not warped on the subject of liquor legislation. "I believe that this group of men and women will recommend legislation which will be helpful in dealing with the liquor traffic."

Calls Convention to Order.

In calling the convention to order, Governor Laffoon said "this is a momentous occasion, a history-making day, with Kentucky doing her part to take prohibition out of the Federal Constitution. When this is finally done by the required number of States a new method of handling the liquor problem, always a vexatious one, must be found.

"For that reason I shall, during the day, announce the personnel of a body of seven or nine members, composed of outstanding Kentuckians, who are not extremists on this subject, to make an especial study of the liquor problem and make necessary recommendations to the oncoming Legislature for its proper handling.

"Your action today means an end to prohibition. I sincerely hope that your action is not interpreted as meaning the return of the open saloon. We should try to inculcate in the lives of all of our citizens a desire to be temperate in all things.

"It is the duty of the people of the State and Nation, and of its leaders, to assume the gigantic task of teaching the people true temperance. This question should have been approached as a matter of education instead of the legal command of 'Thou Shalt Not,'" the Governor concluded.

At the conclusion of the Governor's address, E. C. Walker, Clerk of the House of Representatives, called the roll of delegates, who then took the Constitutional oath of office.

Des. Cognets Nominates Miss Clay.

Russell des Cognets, Lexington, then proposed Miss Clay as temporary chairman of the convention. The motion was adopted unanimously. Mrs. J. M. Yeaman, Henderson, and C. Lee McClain, Bardstown, accompanied her to the chair.

In a brief address, Miss Clay thanked the delegates for choosing her for the post. She criticized the encroachment upon the prerogatives of a State by inserting a police regulation in the Federal Constitution.

"There is one governmental principle that is cardinal and sacred. That is the right of the States to

State's office showed the repeal majority to be in excess of 150,000.

Final figures were received this morning. They revealed an official "wet" majority of 151,054, the vote being:

For repeal, 385,471, and against repeal, 234,417.

Other committees then were named by Mr. Haldeman. Mrs. Todd was chosen chairman of the Resolutions Committee, which reported the proposed amendment repealing Federal prohibition to the convention, urging that it be acted on favorably.

She made a brief speech in support of the proposed amendment. Mrs. Todd said that it was her "sincere hope that I am voicing the sentiment and determination of everyone in Kentucky who approves of law observance and temperance when I say that as individuals and through organized efforts we will work unceasingly toward that goal by supporting only such laws which promote true temperance."

Seconded by Simmons, Farnsley.

Mr. Simmons seconded Mrs. Todd's motion in an address lasting thirty minutes. He urged repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment on moral and legal grounds. He said that he trusted that the conditions which brought about prohibition would not be brought back now that repeal is an accomplished fact.

Mr. Simmons also urged that the oncoming General Assembly submit the State Constitutional Amendment to the people for a vote. He paid tribute to the high ideals of those who "believed prohibition would cure the evils of the liquor traffic."

He suggested that well-meaning men and women holding opposite views on the merits and demerits of prohibition attempt to meet on common ground to devise ways and means for the repeal of prohibition.

Mr. Farnsley also delivered a brief seconding address. He paid tribute to Mrs. Todd for her work in connection with the repeal amendment. "There are two kinds of prohibition—one by legislation, the other through excessive taxation," he said. "We must take care not to fall into the latter brand of prohibition." He also urged repeal of the State prohibition amendment.

With the completion of the seconding speeches, Mr. Haldeman ordered the roll called for a vote on the amendment. Nineteen delegates each answered to their names affirmatively. At the conclusion of the roll-call, Mr. Haldeman announced:

"Kentucky is now on record officially as favoring the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment."

The document, presented by Mrs. Todd calling for ratification of the Twenty-first Amendment was then signed by Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Boldrick and was sent immediately to

TO BEREA COLLEGE

To Be Used For Scholarships and To Be Known as Paul Trimble Hanger Memorial Fund.

Col. H. B. Hanger, of Richmond, has made a gift of \$20,000 to Berea College for the purpose of endowing ten scholarships with \$100 each for the benefit of worthy boys and girls from the mountains of Kentucky, in memory of his son, Paul Trimble Hanger, an to be known as the Paul Tribble Hanger Memorial Scholarship Fund.

These scholarships are primarily for the benefit of the Highland Institution, a school in Breathitt county, established by Dr. E. O. Guerrant, and of which his nephew, Rev. W. B. Guerrant, is now president. First preference in awarding these scholarships is to be given to the graduates of this institution, who are to be selected by a board composed of the president of Berea College, the president of the Highland Institution and the pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Richmond, Kentucky. The beneficiaries receiving these scholarships are to be selected by this board on the basis of scholarship, moral character, need and general fitness to receive the same.

These scholarships will be available for students desiring to pursue their studies in either the College or Normal departments of Berea College. If at any time the Highland Institution fails to use or absorb all of these scholarships, then the president of Berea College is authorized to select the beneficiaries for the unused scholarships, from boys and girls coming to Berea from other institutions.

Col. Hanger's splendid gift is expected to stimulate interest in open-

—A German Bible, dating back to the thirteenth century, and believed to be the oldest of its kind in existence, is reported to have been sold to an American by a private citizen of Berlin. The book is written on parchment and is valued at \$15,000.

SOCIETY BOYS WERE BIG BOOTLEGGERS

New York, Feb. 9 (Associated Press)—Morgan, William, Rene and Montagne Lamontagne, wealthy distillers and importers, today pleaded guilty to illegal sale of 30,000 gallons of liquor for which they were indicted recently after a federal grand jury investigation of the fashionable Racquet and Tennis Club.

The conspiracy charge grew out of a dinner at the club where liquors are said to have been served, furnished by the Montagnes, who were agents for Kentucky distilleries.

District Attorney Hayward said 27,000 gallons of liquor were withdrawn from the distilleries on forged permits and a still larger amount sold to bootleggers under forged or purchased permits.

The La Montagnes were each fined \$2,000 and given jail sentences from two to four months.

TEXAS NEGRO CONFESSES CRIMES

Waco, Texas, Feb. 9 (Associated Press)—Murders and attacks for which one man was shot to death and two others are in penitentiary were cleared up here today by the alleged confession of Roy Mitchell, a negro, who, authorities say, con-

JUNIOR CLUB WORK

County Agent Reynolds Writes Reasons to Boys and Girls of Jackson County.

County Agent W. R. Reynolds, of Jackson county, is sending out some interesting literature and letters to the boys and girls of his county on the important work that is being done by Junior Agricultural Clubs. He gives 10 good reasons why the boys and girls of Jackson county should join this club and writes them a letter. Mr. Reynolds is doing a big work for Jackson county in the Better Community Contest inaugurated by Marshall Vaughn, of Berea, and the people of Jackson are waking up and taking hold in a splendid spirit of co-operation. Mr. Reynolds is sending out the following to the young folks of his county:

Ten reasons why boys and girls should join this club:

1. Next to the church and Bible school, it is the biggest organization in the United States for boys and girls. In Kentucky alone for 1922 we have more than 21,000 and our aim for 1923 in Kentucky is 25,000, and Eastern Kentucky district must have 10,000 and Jackson county 600 of this number.

2. Best organization because it does more for its members than any other organization.

3. Has in it the best boys and girls.

4. It gives its members a chance to associate with the best boys, girls, men and women of the state.

5. A chance to make money.

6. It offers its members an opportunity to attend camp, Junior Week, State Fair, County Fair, Club

"GOD WAS MANIFEST IN THE FLESH"

A great many of our newspapers have recently reported that Dr. Grant, a clergyman of New York City, has publicly declared that he did not believe that Christ was God, and that none of the Apostles had claimed that Christ possessed the power of God.

But St. Paul teaches that Christ was "God Manifest in the flesh," when in alluding to Christ, he uses the below quoted words of the 3rd Chapter of 1st Timothy, "Great is the mystery of godliness. God was manifest in the flesh; justified in the spirit: seen of angels; preached unto the Gentiles; believed on in the world; received up into glory."

And Dr. Grant was mistaken when he declared that none of the Apostles had claimed that Christ possessed the power of God. For St. John claimed in the 1st chapter of his gospel that Christ possessed the power of God to create things.

For in the above mentioned Chapter, St. John alludes to Christ as "the Word;" says that he "was God"; and then claims that he possessed the power of God to create things by saying that "all things were made by him." St. John says this in the following words: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by Him, and without Him was not anything made that was made . . . And the Word was made flesh and dwelt among us."

And St. Luke claimed in the 10th chapter of his gospel that Christ possessed the power of God to forgive sins. For St. Luke claims in this chapter that Christ cured a man of his sickness by forgiving him his sins, and that Christ did this in order that the scribes and Pharisees might "know" that he possessed power upon earth "to forgive sins."

Moreover, Christ claimed in the 10th Chapter of St. John that he possessed the power of God to raise the dead, by claiming that he possessed the power to raise himself from the dead. Christ claimed this in these words: "I lay down my life that I might take it again. No man taketh it from me. I lay it down of myself. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again."

And the Bible tells us that Christ died upon a cross, and raised himself from the dead.

When some women at his empty sepulcher asked where Christ was, the Bible says that "the Angel of the Lord" answered, "He is risen as he said." And this answer necessarily implies that Christ raised himself from the dead.

MRS. JAMES BENNETT.

far-reaching plans for civic advancement, but the success of nearly every one of them depends upon bond issues, and there is some reason to fear that not one of them will be fulfilled.

Of the three names mentioned for the Republican nomination for governor Mr. Colvin is distinctly the

best equipped to make a good governor. The party now in power would act wisely, however, if it went outside of this group of three, and drafted some business man with political experience, such, for instance as Mr. Fred Sackett or Mr. Chas. H. Berryman. In any event, the Post hopes our Republican

will make a good nomination.

OIL STILL GOING UP

Pittsburg, Feb. 8 (AP)—All grades of Pennsylvania oil with the exception of Bagland and Corning were advanced 10 cents a barrel at the opening of the market today.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1930
1930

C. W. PETTIGREW, LOCAL BANKER, DIES AT 3:30 A. M.

Popular Business Man Was
Born in Clinton, ^{Glenwood} Iowa

FUNERAL TO BE FRIDAY

Was Cashier of Cotton
Belt Bank and Trust
Company

Clarence W. Pettigrew, cashier and director of the Cotton Belt Bank and Trust company and one of the most widely loved and respected business leaders in Pine Bluff, died here at his home at 3:30 o'clock this morning after an illness lasting three weeks. Mr. Pettigrew was stricken on March 28 and since has been confined at his home, 519 West Fifth.

He had been identified with the business, civic and religious life of Pine Bluff for nearly 40 years and was one of the most popular men in this section, having an unusually large circle of friends in all walks of life.

Mr. Pettigrew was born at Glenwood, Miles county, Iowa, November 17, 1870. When a small boy he moved with his parents to South Dakota when that still was a new country where he resided until early manhood when he removed to Wyoming.

His first work was as the employe of a railroad at Laramie, Wyo., where he was a member of the staff of Capt. R. M. Galbraith, now a prominent Pine Bluff resident. When Capt. Galbraith came here in the early 90s as master mechanic for the Cotton Belt railway he sent back to Wyoming and had Mr. Pettigrew come here as his time-keeper.

He remained in the employ of the railroad company until 1902 when he became associated with the old Bank of Pine Bluff as individual bookkeeper. When this bank closed its doors in 1914 he was teller and assistant cashier.

Soon after he became associated with the Bank of Pine Bluff he was married to Miss Marion Dewoody. Their marriage was on November 17, 1903. Only one child, Clarence W. Jr., was born to this union and he died in infancy.

For a time he was associated with

the Dewoody Drug company as financial manager of its wholesale department and on November 15, 1921 he joined the Cotton Belt Bank, becoming its assistant cashier. On February 15, 1922 he was elevated to the post of cashier, which position he had since held.

Mr. Pettigrew was among the first men in this section to realize the importance of pecan growing and he was instrumental in the organization of the Southeast Arkansas Pecan Growers association. Through his influence he has interested a number of farmers in this section in growing pecans.

He also was instrumental in organizing several years ago the Bank Clerks' Investment company, an organization of young bankers, which functioned here for several years.

Mr. Pettigrew was a member of the First Presbyterian church here for 27 years and was well known for his numerous private charities.

Surviving him are his widow; four brothers, James H. Pettigrew, of Bradenton, Fla.; T. M. Pettigrew, South Pasadena, California; Moses W. Pettigrew, Redmond, Oregon; E. T. Pettigrew, Los Angeles; and three sisters, Mrs. Anna P. Bosbyshell and Mrs. Robert Evans, Los Angeles and Mrs. Wiley Massey, New Castle, Wyo.

Funeral services will be held from the First Presbyterian church tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock conducted by Dr. R. Excell Fry, Mr. Pettigrew's pastor.

The funeral will be in charge of H. I. Holderness.

Active pallbearers—V. D. Webb, P. M. Kilroy, W. W. Richmond, W. P. McGeorge, Louis R. Myers, M. R. Harrison, E. H. Elsberry; honorary—R. M. Galbraith, Fred Dilley, Harvey Hogg, Henry Marx, J. E. Boyce, W. D. Hearn, Pinchback Taylor, A. G. Bedell, Dr. L. E. Campbell, C. H. Ahrens, Peter Zack, W. E. Baker, C. B. Pettigrew and John W. Reap.

Cause of illness - Angina Pectoris - followed one week later by stroke of pons, etc. - left side.

Lexington Herald

SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1930.

Harrodsburg Historical Society Is Presented With Issue of Kentucky Gazette Published on April 1, 1797

[Special to The Herald]

HARRODSBURG, Ky., May 10.—An interesting copy of The Kentucky Gazette, J. Bradford, editor, published in Lexington and dated Saturday, April 1, 1797, has been presented to the Harrodsburg Historical Society by Mrs. Alfred Mason, of Memphis, Tenn. She is a daughter of the late Creed Taylor Walker and Lizzie D. Cox, who were married in Harrodsburg on January 4, 1866. The Gazette is a small four-page paper with four columns to the page, and the yellowed sheets present a quaint appearance.

The first, third and fourth pages are mainly advertisements of runaway slaves, stray horses, land sales or notices of new business ventures and positions open for school teachers. Many of the names signed to these are familiar surnames in Central Kentucky today. The wording in these notices is very unusual and interesting to readers of this century.

N. Lewis advertises that he will run his beautiful dapple gray, "Medley," bred in Kent county, Virginia, "against any untried covering horse in this state for 500 pounds, the four-mile heat, at Lexington, agreeable to the rules of the place."

James Trotter, Leonard Young, John Parker and Andrew McCalla, commissioners appointed by the court of Fayette county, serve notice on the public that they will meet "at the house of Mr. Megowan, in the town of Lexington, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of April next, in order to present a plan for a public jail to such person or persons as may incline to undertake the building."

The news items are limited to a column and a half of news from London dated November 22, 1796; a February 17 item from Salem that

a brig coming from the Cape of Good Hope had brought the news that General Dundas had arrived there to supersede General Craig; and a March 3 item from Philadelphia that certain citizens there had presented to the house of representatives bills relative to the losses

they had sustained by the capture of their property by French armed vessels on the high seas.

There is only one local item of news—three lines stating that "It was reported yesterday in town that a few days ago the Indians killed a family on the Scioto."

The Point of View

NANCY HUMBLE

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

One of the pioneer women of Kentucky was Nancy Humble, the daughter of Edward Tyler. She married first Capt. Peter A'sturgus, who was killed in an Indian raid in 1781 leading his men from Sturgis' Settlement to the relief of Squire Boone's Station. Nancy, with Peggy, her daughter, in arms was captured by the Indians, and after thirteen months reached home to find her husband and the father of little Peggy dead.

Nancy A'sturgus married second in 1785 James Denny, who was Sheriff and Presiding Justice of Jefferson County and a Captain in the American Revolution. He and his and Nancy's son, Edward, were killed on duty at the time Edward Denny was Sheriff of Jefferson.

Nancy Denny's third husband was Michael Humble, a Captain in the American Revolution and the first gunsmith of Louisville. The gun he made for Daniel Boone is yet preserved.

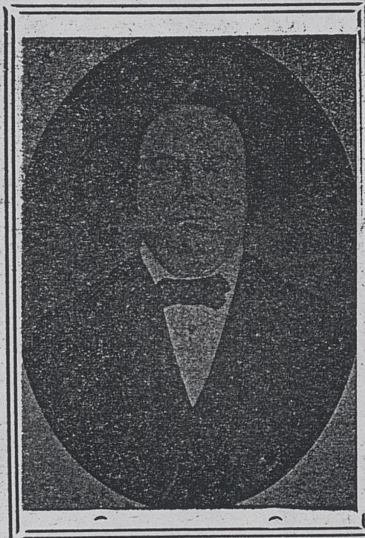
Nancy Humble's youngest son was James W. Denny. He was in the battle of New Orleans; was thrice a trustee of Louisville; member of both houses of the Kentucky Legislature; Attorney General of Kentucky from December 21, 1825, to March 14, 1832, and with Judge Bibb prosecuted Beauchamp for the murder of Solomon Sharp, one of the most noted murder trials ever in America.

Not far from the Mercer line, on Harrod's Run, in Boyle County on a high hill overlooking the little Southern railroad station of Faulconer are three graves. The oldest inhabitant around this little village remembers that every year in the springtime a stately woman came with little children and flowers. But this was years and years ago and the stately lady and the little children come no more and the box monuments have crumbled and fallen into ruins and Michael Humble and Nancy, his wife, and James W. Denny, her son, they that mouldered into dust beneath them, they that builded for us and generations yet unborn have been we will be forgotten.

JAMES BLYTHE ANDERSON.

THUMBNAIL SKETCH

JOHN SPEED SMITH

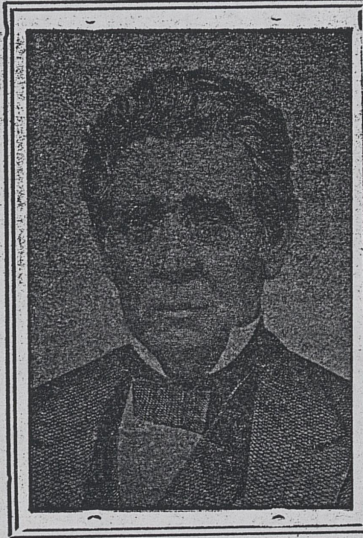


Grand Master Ky., 1825

John Speed Smith, Sr., (father of our brother of the same name, Grand Master in 1892) was a native of Jessamine County, Kentucky. Afterwards he resided in Richmond, where he practiced law. He was a member of the lower house of the Legislature from Madison County in 1819, '27, '30, '41, '45; its speaker 1827, and in the Kentucky Senate 1846, '50. A member of Congress 1821, '23, and secretary of legation sent to the South American Congress to assemble at Tacubava; United States Attorney for Kentucky, appointed by Jackson, and one of the two commissioners from Kentucky Legislature to visit Ohio to solicit the passage of a law to prevent enticing or assisting slaves to escape from Kentucky, and provide means for recapturing fugitive slaves, in which the Commission was successful. He served as aide to General Harrison (1813), from which, no doubt, he became known as "Colonel." He died June 6, 1854, and an appropriate notice thereof was taken by the Grand Lodge.—Grant's Centennial History.

THUMBNAIL SKETCH

LEVI TYLER



Grand Master Ky., 1831

Levi Tyler, son of Edward Tyler of Virginia, was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, December 8, 1789. He came to Louisville in 1807, and married Elizabeth Oldham, October 4, 1810, who died August 20, 1840. Brother Levi was Deputy Clerk of courts under Worden Pope, and afterwards was Deputy Sheriff. Bought property and became wealthy. Died March 16, 1861. He was master of Clarke Lodge No. 51 in 1830. Elected Grand Master 1831. Represented Clarke Lodge 1826; Junior Warden 1824, '28, '29; Treasurer 1823; Senior Deacon 1877; Grand High Priest 1829.—Grant's Centennial History.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Have we any proof today of a historical Jesus, other than the stories contained in the Bible, which we know were written long after Christ's death? Can you suggest books for me to read or help me in any other way to guide a young student in her search for knowledge? I shall appreciate any word you may care to say to either of us concerning the question.

The historical fact of Jesus having actually lived is not seriously disputed by men of learning. To be sure, George Brandes, the Danish critic and man of letters, attempted to explain the Master as an idealization, but the attempt failed and a reaction against Brandes' naturalism had already set in when he made it.

The Gospel of St. Mark, written between thirty and forty years after Christ's death, St. Paul's first letter, written twenty years after that death, and the New Testament literature which followed those earliest documents, afford convincing evidence that their hero had dwelt on earth and ministered to men.

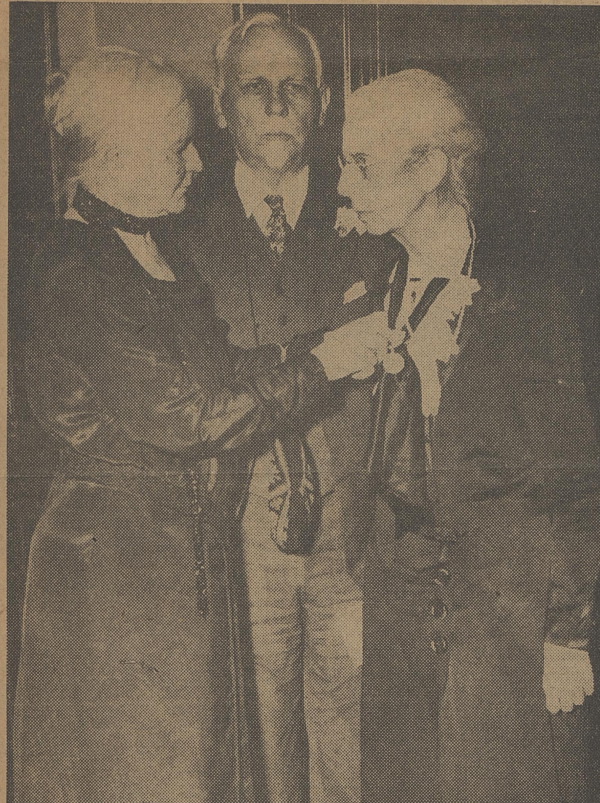
St. Paul's references to Jesus in the Apostle's correspondence are quite natural. Any impartial reader immediately concludes that His greatest disciple was dealing with a distinct and historic personality. What is true of St. Paul is also true of all the first century Christians who resorted to the pen.

Josephus, in his "Jewish Antiquities" (XVII and XX) mentions Jesus by name. Tacitus, in his Annals (XV:44) speaks of His condemnation by Pontius Pilate. Suetonius, in his life of Nero the Emperor, refers to the tribute of Roman Christians to "the Chresto," in all probability meaning "the Christ."

Read Dr. T. R. Glover's admirable works on this question. They can be had in any standard library or from your nearest bookseller. The instances I have cited are at least sufficient to show that the world's most illustrious spiritual leader was "not such stuff as dreams are made of." But to know Him in His fullness you and I require a light which history does not have. How often it has been nothing better than the record of human blunders, crimes and follies.

(Copyright, 1931)

RECEIVING FORD HALL FORUM AWARD



Alice Stone Blackwell receiving the award of the Ford Hall Forum for "pre-eminent service to human welfare," which was given her last night at the 26th annual banquet of the forum. Left to right: Mrs. E. Glendower Evans, winner of the award last year; George W. Coleman, president of the Ford Hall Forum, and Alice Stone Blackwell.

Depression Man-Made, Says Lewisohn; Miss Blackwell Gets Ford Hall Medal

Voicing the same thought that occurs in the Old Testament again and again, "Repent, repent, for the day is at hand," Ludwig Lewisohn, brilliant novelist, philosopher, and lecturer, who spoke last night at the 26th annual banquet of the Ford Hall Forum, declared that the present troubles with our man-made civilization are man-made and not incontrovertible unseen forces. This was Lewisohn's first American public appearance in 10 years.

"Society is man-made, and we live in a man-made world," he said. "The evils of our age are the evils of men and women—of those who do wrong, and of those who in their sloth of heart and mind, permit those evils to be done. 'It is evasion to blame anything on 'economic forces,' when you mean by

'economic forces' simple wickedness, selfishness, stinginess, and stupidity."

The banquet, attended by approximately 500 persons, was the occasion of the second annual bestowal of a gold medal as an award for pre-eminent service to human welfare. The medal was awarded to Alice Stone Blackwell who has been a worker for "the oppressed, the unfortunate, the misunderstood, and the underprivileged, no matter of what race, sex, creed or color" all the days of her life.

As the award was pinned on Miss Blackwell's black-silk bosom, her proud old face bending above it and looking down, the crowd cheered, and rose to do her honor. Mrs. E. Glendower Evans, who was the recipient of the award last year, affixed the medal on Miss Blackwell.

Speaking privately afterward, Miss Blackwell said that the greatest single advance women must make now in their fight toward freedom and rights for all people, is to learn to distinguish facts from propaganda.

"You know," she said, "men never wanted women to get the suffrage because they were afraid they couldn't fool them. But now they don't mind that we have it, because they have found that we are human—we can be fooled. It is our job now to learn to distinguish disinterested information from that which is colored to suit the purposes of any group or person."

A skit, "In the Goldfish Bowl," or "A Code for Critics of the Roosevelt Revolution," was presented after the speaking, with the following persons taking part: Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union; Francis G. Goodale, Boston attorney; Edward L. Israel, a rabbi of Baltimore; George E. Roewer, Boston attorney; Joseph E. Brodsky, chief counsel for the International Labor Defence; Richard W. Hale, Boston attorney; John J. Mahoney, professor of education at Boston University; Kirtley F. Mather, professor of geology at Harvard University; David D. Vaughan, professor of social ethics at Boston University; Herbert B. Ehrman, Boston lawyer who was junior counsel for the defence in the Sacco-Vanzetti case; Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor; Groeg Scudder, of the publicity department of the National Society for the Advancement of Colored People; Dorothy Kirchwey Brown, and Alice Stone Blackwell, workers for social welfare.

Boston Herald, May 4, 1934

June 9, 1934

MISS BLACKWELL'S MEDAL

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of Dorchester is a spiritual descendant of Mary Lyon, Margaret Fuller, Julia Ward Howe and those many other New England women who had the courage to espouse unpopular causes, particularly the emancipation and enlightenment of their own sex.

The daughter of Lucy Stone, one of the first exponents of equal rights for women, and of Henry B. Blackwell, a stalwart abolitionist in his younger days, Miss Blackwell was brought up and has lived ever since in an atmosphere of crusading reform. To her it is as natural to take the side of the persecuted and the despised as it is for other persons to support the established order. Sometimes she may have erred in her loyalties as her opponents have erred in theirs. But at no time has she been guided by motives other than the instincts of her heart. She is a living representative of the precious New England tradition of dissent.

In awarding her its medal for pre-eminent service to human welfare, the Ford Hall Forum has honored a woman who has devoted her life to the cause of all women.

SUFFRAGE CHAMPION PASSES AT RICHMOND

MRS. JAMES BENNETT, DAUGHTER OF GEN. CASSIUS M. CLAY, WAS 93

Special to The Leader

[Mar 1, 1935]

RICHMOND, Ky., March 1. — Funeral services were to be held here this afternoon for Mrs. Sally Lewis Clay Bennett, daughter of Gen. Cassius M. Clay and one of the first of her generation to work for woman suffrage.

Mrs. Bennett, 93 years old, was probably the oldest resident of Richmond. She died at her home here Thursday after a long illness. The last rites were set for 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at the grave in Richmond cemetery.

Mrs. Clay was the second daughter of General Clay and Mary J. Warfield Clay. Her father was minister to Russia from the United States under President Lincoln and was one of the earliest advocates of the abolition of slavery, a cause in which his daughter supported him. She was married in 1869 to James Bennett, who died in 1908.

She is survived by five children, Mrs. Mary B. Collins, Bellingham, Wash.; Mrs. Elise B. Jefferson, England; Miss Helen S. Bennett, Mrs. Laura B. Garland and Warfield Clay Bennett, all of Richmond, and two sisters, Miss Laura Clay, Lexington, and Mrs. Anne Clay Crenshaw, Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Bennett, one of the first of her generation to uphold and work for the enfranchisement of women, all her life was active in philanthropic enterprises. She devoted much

time and energy to the woman suffrage movement, advocating the cause both by speeches and written articles.

F. D. R. Pledges Aid To Canada

(Continued From Page 1)

University, Kingston, Ont., the President had declared that the United States and Canada "at least can assure each other that in this hemisphere, at least, shall remain a strong citadel wherein civilization can flourish unimpeded."

He added:

"I give to you assurance that the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other empire."

Urges Co-operation

Four hours later, standing on the long white span where a blue ribbon, dividing the American and Canadian sides of the bridge, had just been severed, the President referred to the opportunity for "co-operative exercise of technical skill and joint use of the imagination and vision which our two countries have" for the development of the huge St. Lawrence basin.

Then he added, carefully emphasizing each word:

"Let me make an unusual statement. I am sure you will not misunderstand. I consider that I have, myself, a particular duty in connection with St. Lawrence power."

Unparalleled Opportunity

"The almost unparalleled opportunity which the river affords has not gone unnoticed by some of my friends on our side of the boundary. A conception has been emerging in the United States which is not without a certain magnificence."

"This is no less than the conviction that if a private group could control the outlet of the Great Lakes basin, that group would have a monopoly on the development of a territory larger than many of the great empires in history."

"If you were to search the records with which my government is familiar, you would discover that literally every development of electric power, save only the Ontario hydro, is allied to, if not controlled by, a single American group, with, of course, the usual surrounding number of allies, affiliates, subsidiaries and satellites."

Cites Change In Attitude

He said that in earlier stages of national development this was "normal and usual" but added that "in recent decades" the government and people of the United States had come to realize the complications . . . resulting from the ownership by any group of the right to dispose of wealth which was granted to use collectively by nature herself."

The Kingston speech was pitched on an international theme of "good neighborliness" among nations but it was studded with warnings that the western hemispheres were prepared to maintain that state of affairs "even if our hopes . . . of contributing to the peace of the world . . . are disappointed."

Referring to "wanton brutality" and "undemocratic regimentation" in other nations, the President said: "We in the Americas are no longer a far away continent, to which the eddies of controversies beyond the seas could bring no interest and no harm. Instead, we in the Americas have become a consideration to every propaganda office and every general staff beyond the seas."

Vital Factors In Peace

"The vast amount of our resources, the vigor of our commerce and the strength of our men have made us vital factors in world peace whether we choose or not."

"Happily, you and we, in friendship and in entire understanding, can look clear-eyed at these possibilities, resolving to leave no pathway unexplored and no technique undeveloped which may, if our hopes are realized, contribute to the peace of the world."

"Even if those hopes are disappointed, we can assure each other that this hemisphere at least shall remain a strong citadel wherein civilization can flourish unimpeded."

Mr. Roosevelt spoke on the occasion of the presentation of an honorary degree of doctor of laws at a ceremony attended by Prime Minister McKenzie King and other Canadian officials.

He launched vigorously into an exposition of his principles of international policy, declaring that the theory that "civilization is not national—it is international" was being challenged "in some parts of the world."

Ideas Not Limited

"Ideas are not limited by territorial borders; they are the common inheritance of all free people. Thought is not anchored in any land; and the profit of education redounds to the equal benefit of the whole world. That is one form of free trade to which the leaders of every opposing political party can subscribe."

He spoke of the "sorrow and the wreckage" which may follow if "the inability of men to understand each other is rooted out from among the nations," and added:

"We, as good neighbors, are true friends because we maintain our own rights with frankness, because we refuse to accept the twists of secret diplomacy, because we settle our disputes by consultation and because we discuss our common problems in the spirit of common good."

"The latter address at the bridge was an extension of this theme to domestic affairs. He referred to the fact that "the liquid wealth" of the St. Lawrence river had run "in a large part unused" to the sea, and suggested both countries might "agree upon some better arrangement than merely letting it contribute a microscopic fraction to the level of the North Atlantic ocean."

Would Deepen River Channel
"There is today a 14-foot channel carrying traffic from the Great Lakes through the St. Lawrence river into the Atlantic ocean," he said. "If this were deepened—which can easily be done to 27 or 30 feet, every city on the Great Lakes, now inland, would become an ocean port. The banks of the St. Lawrence would become one of the great gateways of the world . . . of private groups" in the proposed development, Mr. Roosevelt said.

"I suppose it is true, as it has been true of all natural resources, that a good many people would like to have the job—and the profits—of developing it for themselves. In this

Tragedy Ends Dodge Honeymoon



Death brought to a tragic end the honeymoon of Daniel G. Dodge and his bride of 13 days, shown together at the time of their wedding. Dodge, 21-year-old heir to an automobile fortune, drowned in Georgian bay near Little Current, Ont., after being injured in a dynamite explosion. Mrs. Dodge, the former Laurine MacDonald, was seriously injured by the explosion. (Jay T. Winburn photo—From Associated Press).

Blue Licks Anniversary Fete Will Be Staged At Park Today

Special

CARLISLE, Ky., Aug. 18—An all-day picnic and program Friday will commemorate the anniversary of the "Last Battle of the Revolution," fought Aug. 15, 1782, at the Lower Blue Licks between several hundred crack Indian warriors led by British-Canadian officers and an outnumbered force of leading Kentucky pioneers. The all-day event will be held at the Blue Licks Battlefield State Park.

Included in the speakers on the day's program is Judge Samuel M. Wilton of Lexington, chairman of the battlefield commission and of the committee on arrangements. Seating with Judge Wilton on the committee are Judge James B. Ross

of Carlisle and William J. Curtis, custodian of the park and curator of the museum.

"The Spirit of the Pioneers" will be the topic of an address to be delivered by Charles R. Staples, Lexington, historian. Mr. Curtis will give a lecture on the exhibits in the museum.

A picnic lunch will be served on the grounds at noon, the food being brought to the park by the several thousand persons expected to attend the program.

A band, furnished by General Bailey P. Wootton as head of the Kentucky State Parks division, will assist in the exercises, and the battlefield commission has arranged for lead water and other necessities on the grounds.

James Roosevelt, In Second Of Magazine Articles, Denies He Was In "Political Insurance Business"

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—James Roosevelt, son and secretary of the President, denied today he was "in the political insurance business."

"Political insurance is insurance that is secured by a political boss or body in order to win contracts from that boss or gang," young Roosevelt, a member of the insurance firm of Roosevelt and Sargent, Inc., said in an article to be published Friday in Collier's magazine. "Listen," he continued, "I have never written a surety bond, a contractor's bond, fire insurance or any other kind of insurance that might by any definition be called political. Never. And I never will."

The article is the second of two in which the President's son replied to published charges he had made use of his father's office to promote his own interests and profits. The first presented his contention that his income had never touched \$50,000 a year, contrary to reports that it had amounted to from \$250,000 to \$2,000,000.

"If all these smear stories are so," Roosevelt wrote, "they must involve many of the government agencies and groups to whom I've sold insurance. Thus they, too, must be engaged in dark practices."

"Doesn't it seem to you that such improprieties are far too widespread for safety?"

The President's son denied he ever had been asked "by a prospect or a client to do anything except write insurance contracts."

case, however, the river happens to be placed in the hands of our two governments, and the responsibility for getting the results lies plainly at our hands."

Part Of Good Neighbor

Later in the address he explained that while it was "axiomatic" in Canadian-American relations that "both of us scrupulously respect the right of each to determine its own affairs," he had called to the attention of Canadians the supposed desire for private control of the St. Lawrence "as the part of a good neighbor."

"When I know that the operation of uncontrolled American economic forces is slowly producing a result which I know very well must eventually give American groups a great influence over Canadian development . . . the least I can do is call attention to the situation as I see it."

The chief executive spoke of the new bridge, situated near the source

"It has never been suggested to me in any form, directly or indirectly," he said, "that I intercede for a client or prospect in any government branch, commission, bureau or department. And this has surprised me. I quite expected some sort of overtures. I would have turned down such requests had they been made."

He said his firm obtained a contract under which National Distillers is insured for \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. On this business the firm makes an annual profit of 7 1/2 per cent of the premiums, which range from \$250,000 to \$350,000, he said. But that contract was obtained, Roosevelt declared, by "writing a new form of whisky insurance policy and having it accepted by the underwriters' association."

"The new schedules we wrote for National Distillers," he said, "saved them \$65,000 a year in premiums." He disclosed his company handles continental insurance for Trans-continental and Western Airways but said "no airmail contracts were given TWA since Roosevelt and Sargent did business with them."

Discussing reports he had requested his father while a candidate for the presidency to "be nice" to George Washington Hill, president of the American Tobacco Company, so that Hill would buy a big life insurance contract, Roosevelt said "that's utterly untrue."

Roosevelt said he had rejected "a vast amount" of business which he considered to be "political."

of the St. Lawrence river, as a symbol as well as material connection between the two countries, an international gap, never wide, has been spanned, as gaps usually are, by the exercise of shrewdly guided by co-operative common sense."

Speed Is Urged

It was in this connection that he warned co-operative development of the St. Lawrence waterway, his most cherished ambition, should go forward speedily to defeat certain interests which would be glad to determine the economic fate of a large area in both Canada and the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt's words, in the opinion of veteran correspondents, were an expression of a new version of the Monroe Doctrine, though the original doctrine can not extend to dominions or dependencies. It was pointed out, however, that there is nothing to prevent the United States coming to Canada's aid, or vice versa.

"Civilization is not national—it is

ANNOUNCING A NEW COMPLETE BEAUTY SERVICE

Opening Special
Oil Permanent Wave

Reg. \$5.00 Value. An Oil Wave \$1.50
you can care for yourself.

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North Permanent Wave \$1.00 Value \$5.00 Complete

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UND LEXINGTON

Man With Record Here
Shot In Indiana

street, early Tuesday morning and struck Henderson over the head with a blunt instrument. Henderson was treated at St. Joseph's hospital for the wound.

Police Court
Lessie Smith, alias Bessie Smith, breach of the peace, dismissed; William Franklin Hazelwood, Negro, house-breaking, sentenced to 30 days; at the peace, 30 days; Albert Smith, violating Section 23, Revised City Ordinances, operating filling station without license, continued to Sept. 17; Grover Neal, being drunk, three days; William Powell and Ethel Doyse, Negroes, malicious striking and wounding, continued to Aug. 25; Frank Offutt, operating automobile while intoxicated, continued to Sept. 3; William Tribble, Negro, each of the peace, 30 days; Mick Smith, being drunk, 30 days; Tom Arman, being drunk, dismissed; Bill Broadus, being drunk, dismissed; William Franklin Hazelwood, Negro, loitering, filed away. Ollie Denny, motion for new trial, granted, 30 days; William Kinstager and Jasper McQueen, motion for new trial, granted, \$100 and costs and 30 days, probated.

W. Suits Filed
Nettie Hurst Doty vs. Edgar T. Doty, for divorce on grounds of abandonment, drunkenness and cruelty, and for alimony of \$5,000 in lump sum or \$80 monthly.
John B. Elliott et al. vs. Schine Lexington Corporation, for \$3,000 and interest claimed due on note.
Prudential Insurance Company of America vs. James A. Milton Jr., et al., for \$4,644.35 and interest claimed due on note.

County Court Orders
Will of Dorcas Barnhill fully proven on oath of Robert T. Featherston and ordered to record.
Nannie Poley and O. C. Boone appointed and qualified as executrix and executor, respectively, of the estate of Dorcas Barnhill. Bond \$100, with no surety required.
Inventory and appraisement of estate of William H. Mappin, deceased, filed and ordered to record.
Will of Ella Smathers Barnett, deceased, fully proven and ordered to record.

Robert Wesley Barnett qualified as executor of estate of Ella Smathers Barnett, deceased, bond \$250, no surety required, will dispensing with same.
In the matter of the estate of Raymond Conley, deceased, motion, affidavit and written order filed.
In the matter of the Superior Construction Company's assignee, motion and order filed.

Deaths Recorded
Perry Lumber Company to Clifford Meece and wife, property on Pennsylvania avenue.
Robert E. Moreland and wife to Lexington Looseleaf Tobacco Warehouse Company, property on Anglin's avenue.

Mabel Ingels to Vivian Mahan Shields, property on north side of Richmond pike, three and a half miles from Lexington.

Marriage Licenses
James S. Carroll, attorney, and Edith R. May, both of Lexington.
Nelson J. Ladd, insurance salesman, and Mildred I. Goodremont, both of Michigan.

Building Permits
Z. M. Sullivan, repair residence at 371 East Seventh street, \$40.
H. B. McGregory, remodel residence at 338 Euclid avenue, \$700.
G. F. Vaughan, repair porch at 430 West Third street, \$100.

New Telephones
Cecil Congleton, 721 Cramer avenue, 5973.
F. & S. Furniture Company, 316 West Short street, 1160.
Mrs. J. S. Gilbert, 512 East Main street, 7641.
E. H. Penick Jr., Winchester pike, 3406-X.
H. A. Plummer, 1445 South Lime-stone street, 3149-X.
Dr. Ernest A. Wells, 914 First National Bank building, 1342.

Hammerfest, Norway, the world's most northerly city, is a center for the production of "sunshine" vitamins—in the form of cod liver oil.



William Edelen

According to dispatches from Lafayette, Ind., a man registered as William Edelen, 27, who gave his address as Lexington, was reported improving after being shot Tuesday by a state policeman who pursued him as a run-runner.

Records at the Lexington police station show that a William Edelen of Holy Cross, Ky., has been arrested here on several charges. He was arrested and convicted during October, 1932, on a charge of reckless driving and exceeding the speed limit. He was fined \$50 on each count.

On May 4, 1935 he was arrested by local officials on a charge of violating the internal revenue act and was sentenced to two years in the federal prison at Atlanta, Ga. A charge of banding to disturb, sworn to in a warrant in 1933, was dismissed.

Sinclair Ekes Out
Win Over Chrysler

The Sinclair Refiners came from behind to score a 5 to 4 victory over a greatly rejuvenated Chrysler-Drive-It team last night at Woodland park in a Lexington Diamond Ball League tilt that went eight innings. Harold Eastley, 15-year-old rookie, was the winning hurler while the loss was charged to "Heavy" Dunn.

The Gas House Gang went into the final frame trailing by one point but they pushed across a tally to knot the count and then came back in the extra stanza to win the game when J. Ritchey singled, went to third on an error, and then scored on Ruley's sacrifice out.

Red Men To Meet
Here In 1939

Ed Wilder, executive secretary of the Lexington Board of Commerce, was informed yesterday in a letter from E. H. Musterman of Louisville, great chief of records, that the Great Council of Kentucky, Improved Order of Red Men, has voted to hold its 1939 session in Lexington on Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 8 and 9.

The local trade board will assist the arrangements committee of the organization in planning and staging the meeting. Headquarters for the gathering will be the Lafayette hotel.

Breathitt Man Dies

JACKSON, Ky., Aug. 18.—W. B. Landrum, 62, farmer, died at his residence on Miller branch late Wednesday evening.

Survivors are three brothers, Price Landrum of Jackson and James and Sidney Landrum of Stephens; two sisters, Misses Mattie and Florence Landrum of Jackson; three sons, Ruben and Edgar Landrum of Newport and Lacy Landrum of New York City; a daughter, Miss Mildred Landrum of Newport.

Funeral services were held in the Ray-Blake funeral home here this afternoon and interment was in the Hagins cemetery, 12 miles east of Jackson.

Social, Club and Pe

Society Notes
From Richmond

The annual reunion of the McCord family will be held Sunday, Aug. 21, at Boonesboro.
Mr. Lloyd Martin, formerly of Richmond, who has been teaching at Crab Orchard was recently elected principal of the Hustonville high school and he and his wife are moving there this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Isadore Chase, have returned from a two-week vacation trip to South Haven and other interesting points in Michigan.

Dr. S. C. Garrison, president of Peabody College, and Mrs. Garrison

Two Freight Cars
Derailed At Danville

Special

DANVILLE, Ky., Aug. 18.—A broken flange on one of the wheels of a coal gondola on a Southern Railway freight train in the local yards caused the derailment of two of the cars at 6 o'clock Thursday night, resulting in a delay of freight traffic for several hours.

The train was being taken out of Danville to Cincinnati and the two cars, next to the last on the train, were derailed on the Lebanon road crossing here. Automobile traffic over that road was halted while railway workmen cleared the wreck.

Several hundred feet of rails were torn up as the cars jumped the track and were dragged for several feet. The North Main line was torn up for a distance of about 150 feet.

Denhardt Farm In
Oldham County Sold

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 18 (AP)—William H. Veemenan of Louisville, president of the board of Frankfort Distilleries, today purchased the 845-acre Oldham county farm from the estate of the late Gen. H. H. Denhardt.

L. H. Woodhouse, manager of the farm department of the Fidelity and Columbia Trust Company here, announced the sale. The purchase price was not disclosed.

Veemenan said he expected to use the farm for improved stock grounds.

Denhardt was slain last year on the eve of his second trial on a charge of murdering his fiancée, Mrs. Verna Garr Taylor.

Denhardt, former lieutenant governor and adjutant general of Kentucky, spent much of his time on the farm during his courtship of Mrs. Taylor.

Louisville Man
Is Honored

ST. PAUL, Aug. 18 (AP)—John R. Lindsey, Louisville, Ky., was elected a member of the executive committee at the annual convention today of the Municipal League Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada.

Deaths And Funerals

Mrs. Jessie Henry
Mrs. Jessie Henry, 72, widow of J. T. Henry, died at her residence, 318 Oldham avenue at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. She was a daughter of the late James and Kate Hardman Neal of Bourbon county. She was a member of the Mt. Sterling Christian church. She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. Emily Fogg and Miss Elsie Henry, both of Lexington, and Mrs. Edith Ewan, Columbus, Ohio; one son, Everett Henry, Lexington; three sisters, Mrs. Annie Boardman, Mt. Sterling; Mrs. Mattie Clay, Winchester, and Mrs. Laura Crouch, North Middletown; two brothers, Leonidas Neal and Omer Neal, both of Winchester, and several grandchildren.

The body was moved to Kerr Brothers funeral home and later returned to her residence.

Funeral services will be held at Kerr Brothers Funeral Home at 3 p. m. Saturday, conducted by Dr. A. W. Fortune and the Rev. Hayes Farish. Burial will be in Hillcrest cemetery.

Mrs. Nannie B. Wilson
Mrs. Nannie B. Wilson, 76, wife of Henry Clay Wilson, 129 Suburban Court, died at the Good Samaritan hospital at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. She was born in Harrison county and was a daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Brock Cummings. She was a member of the Christian church. She is survived by her husband, Henry Clay Wilson; two nieces, Mrs. Fannie Taylor, Cincinnati, and Mrs. Lela Cobb, Cincinnati; one nephew, Brady McClure, Harrison county.

The body was moved to Kerr Brothers Funeral Home, 43-65 East Main street, where funeral services will be held at 10 a. m. Saturday conducted by the Rev. C. L. Hargrove of Porter Memorial Baptist church.

Burial will be in Hillcrest cemetery. The bearers will be Joe Lall, Webb Lall, Zack Lee, Alva Robertson, Walter Robertson and Elmer Robertson.

Mrs. Larry Collinsworth
Mrs. Larry Collinsworth, 22, died at the Good Samaritan hospital at 2:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She was a member of a radio troupe that had been giving programs in Lexington for the past four months.

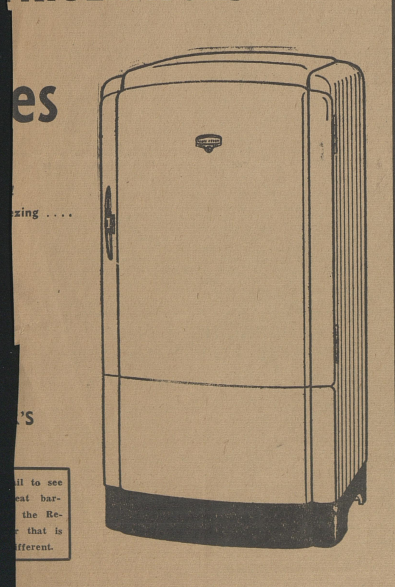
Besides her husband, who also is an entertainer, she is survived by one child, Ginger, 2; one sister, and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hamilton, Portsmouth, Ohio.

The body was taken to Portsmouth, Ohio, where funeral services will be conducted.

CONVENIENT MONTHLY
PAYMENTS FOR THOSE
WHO DO NOT HAVE
AVAILABLE CASH

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Phone 136

REFRIGERATORS



19 INDORSED BY REPEAL COUNCIL

Election In November to
Vote for Repeal In State
Convention, Aim.

A list of nineteen candidates for the State Repeal Convention at Frankfort, November 27, who will be balloted on in the November election, was announced Tuesday by Mrs. James Ross Todd, chairman of the United Repeal Council of Kentucky, as bearing the indorsement of the repeal group.

The repeal council, recently organized to conduct the campaign for repeal in Kentucky, is made up of groups interested in repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Mrs. Todd said. The aim of the council is to elect nineteen delegates in the State-at-large election who will put Kentucky in the repeal column.

The candidates indorsed by the wet organizations are:

First District—Mrs. J. G. Galtner, Hopkinsville; Roy M. Shelbourne, disdual, Lenoir; on Page 2, Column 5.)

(Continued)

Yeaman, Henderson; Gen. William Luther Sibert, Bowling Green.

Third District—Mrs. James Ross Todd, Louisville; Bruce Haldeman, Louisville.

Fourth District—O. Lee McClain, Bardonia; C. C. Boldrick, Lebanon.

Fifth District—R. C. Simmons, Covington; Harry J. Allington, Newport.

Sixth District—Miss Laura Clay, Lexington; Russell Gas Cognate, Lexington.

Seventh District—Henry D. Fitzpatrick, Prestonsburg; Dr. W. J. Smith, Belfry.

Eighth District—Dan S. Keenan, Ashland; D. E. See, Maysville.

Ninth District—Mrs. William M. Martin, Harlan; Beecher Smith, Somerset.

State-at-large—Charles P. Farnsley, Louisville.

General Sibert, retired United States Army officer, commanded the First Division, American Expeditionary Force in France and was later director of Chemical Warfare Service for the United States Army. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and the French Legion of Honor. General Sibert served as chief engineer of the Eighth Army Corps in the Philippines in 1888-99, built the Gajun Lock in Panama and has handled similar engineering projects since his retirement. He was educated at the University of Alabama and the United States Military Academy.

Miss Clay, a daughter of Cassius Marcellus Clay and granddaughter of Gen. Green Clay, was educated at Sayre College, Lexington, a finishing school in New York, the University of Michigan and the University of Kentucky. She was an active leader in the woman suffrage movement and other public questions. Her grandfather was a delegate from Kentucky, then part of Virginia, to the Virginia convention which ratified the Federal Constitution.

Mrs. Galtner, wife of Dr. Gant Galtner, is a member of the Kentucky Crippled Children's Bureau.

Mr. Shelbourne is a banker and member of the law firm of Wheeler, Wheeler & Shelbourne. He is a former member of the Kentucky State Highway Commission.

Mrs. Yeaman, a descendant of President Madison and Gabriel Jones, has been active in public affairs in her community.

Mr. Farnsley is a graduate of the University of Louisville School of Law and a practicing attorney. He is commander of the Kentucky Battalion of The Crusaders.

Mrs. Todd is chairman of the Kentucky Branch, Woman's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, and member of the National Executive Committee of the organization. She has been active in the repeal movement several years and is recognized as the State leader in the movement, through her position as chairman of the council. Mrs. Todd is a descendant of families which were prominent in the early history both of Virginia and Kentucky.

Mr. Haldeman, son of one of the early editors of The Courier-Journal, was educated in the Louisville public schools and the University of Virginia. He succeeded his father as president of The Courier-Journal and Louisville Times Company and held that position until the newspapers changed hands fifteen years ago. He is a former president of the American Publishers Association. Mr. Haldeman is chairman of the Kentucky Division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

Mr. McClain, graduate of the University of Kentucky, served as State Commander of the American Legion of Kentucky 1928-27 and State legislative chairman of the State Legion from 1931-32. He is a member of the board of directors of the American Legion Publishing Corporation and employed at present by a publishing concern.

Mr. des Cognate, who conducts a business at Lexington, is a member of the executive committee of the Kentucky Division, Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

Mrs. Martin, wife of Dr. William M. Martin, who is president of the Kentucky Medical Association, has been active in the Woman's Auxiliary of the association and is a former president. She has been active in public affairs in Harlan County.

C. C. Boldrick is a Lebanon attorney. He was educated at St. Mary's College and at the Centre College Law School.

Mr. Simmons is a Covington attorney who has served in both houses of the Legislature.

Mr. Smith is a wholesale grocer and owner and president of the Beecher Hotel at Somerset. The main office of his wholesale grocery is located at Somerset. Branches are operated at Burnside and Monticello. Mr. Keenan is general superintendent of the Kentucky and West Virginia Gas Company.

Mr. See is chairman of the Mason County Relief Committee, and secretary-treasurer of the City Board of Education. He is an accountant and bookkeeper of the Burley Warehouse Company.

Dr. Smith is a practicing physician at Belfry. He was graduated in medicine at Louisville.

Mr. Fitzpatrick is merchant and real estate dealer. He was educated at Centre College.

Mr. Allington, president of the Kentucky Federation of Labor for fifteen years and on the Newport School Board eleven years, at present advertising agent for the official Bulletin, a labor journal.

Mrs. Todd said the council will take steps at once to have petitions circulated for signatures indorsing the candidates approved by her organization. These petitions must be filed in Frankfort by September 25.

Organizations affiliated with the council, which will aid in the campaign include The Crusaders, the Woman's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, and the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment. Mr. Haldeman is vice chairman of the repeal council and Mr. Farnsley is secretary.

Mrs. T. C. Underwood Winner of First Place in Essay Contest Sponsored by Democratic Club

Mrs. H. K. Bourne, president of the Democratic Woman's Club of Kentucky, announced a few days ago the winners of the article contest sponsored by the club. The articles were entitled "Why I Am a Democrat and Why I Will Support the State Democratic Ticket," and were judged by three prominent Democratic men and distinguished citizens, who wished their names withheld. They were submitted to the judges numbered, with no name attached.

Decision of the judges: "We, the committee selected for the purpose of grading the various articles prepared and submitted to you by Democratic women of the state on the subject of 'Why I Am a Democrat and Why I Will Support the State Democratic Ticket in Kentucky,' would respectfully report:

"That we have carefully read and studied each article submitted and are pleased to state that all of them exhibit an astonishing familiarity with the underlying principles of the Democratic party and the distinctive lines of demarcation between them and those underlying the policies advocated and put into execution by the Republican party, and for that reason all of those who participated in the contest are to be congratulated.

"Notwithstanding that fact our duty required that we should determine to our best judgment which were the best three articles and although the task was difficult, we finally concluded that Article No. 9 was entitled to the first prize; Article No. 16 was entitled to the second one; while Article No. 8 was entitled to the third one, and we hereby so report to you.

"We regret that some of the other splendidly prepared ones under our decision are left without prizes, but the number (3) entitled thereto being limited, we were compelled to exercise our best judgment in designating them and which we hope will be accepted by the contestants in the same spirit of fairness and a desire for the right that we have endeavored to bring to bear in making our selections."

The first prize article (No. 9) was written by Mrs. T. C. Underwood, of Hopkinsville.

The articles winning the other two prizes were written by Miss Ann Gullion, of Carrollton, and Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, and will be published later in The Herald.

Mrs. Underwood's prize winning article follows:

Winning Article
"Why I am a Democrat is something that has never appealed to my reason before; being one has been purely a matter of sentiment. How could one be anything else if born and reared in the South? It was a sort of glorious heritage—our pride and our hope.

"If I am a Democrat in the sense that I believe in the fundamental principles of the Democratic party, that through the instrumentality of the Democratic party, if entrusted with the public business, my ideal of government will be more nearly realized than under Republican policies, it follows that I should give to the party my support. If an efficient party organization is to be maintained, Democrats everywhere should consistently support not only the party policies but the party nominees.

"While our constitution does not by its terms recognize political parties, the fact remains that from 1800 to the present time ours has been a system of party government as against the bloc system which obtains in other republics. It seems to me that the advantages of party government as we have it are apparent. Under it responsibility is fixed upon the party organization and responsibility is a vital force in all free governments. If government is to be responsive to the express will of the majority, there must be some party organization through which public opinion may find expression. The Democratic party not only offers a facility through which public opinion may find expression, but the history of the party gives assurance that the public will thus expressed will be more effective.

"The Democratic party is a party of idealism. It believes that the first and the highest aim of government is the welfare of the people. If those who believe in the Jeffersonian theory of government fail to give their support to the only party which promises a government democratic in fact, the inevitable result is to break down the force of party responsibility unless those who believe in its principles give it loyal support.

"I am a Democrat because I believe that the Democratic party is the party of the constitution. I believe in preserving to the people the right of local self government. I oppose the delegation to or usurpation by the federal government of the powers of the state calculated ultimately to destroy this fundamental American doctrine. That too much power is now exercised by the government at Washington does not admit of doubt. Instead of consenting to a further and additional exercise of power by the federal government, we should insist upon a decentralization of power which would avoid a despotism.

"One of the great problems before the American public today is what Wilson, graphically termed 'social justice.' Now justice which designates is not justice. The moment it becomes partial it is injustice. The idea of justice to all men, service to all men by a government, itself the servant and not the master, was first given a practical and concrete application by the genius of Jefferson. On this very question the lines were sharply drawn between him and Hamilton and his followers the Federalists.

"In those days it was flatly asserted that before giving to the man in the street the same voice in the conduct of his government as was accorded to the 'well to do and well born' was rank Jacobinism. They would call it Bolshevism now. Upon the rotten foundations of Republicanism, and all hope of social justice.

GIVE YOUR CHILD A SQUARE DEAL

SCHOOL DAYS are especially trying on the eyes, as they are not yet fully developed. Close application and constant study often prove disastrous to the delicate organs unless they receive assistance.

RASCH & WARREN
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109 South Upper St.
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CITY TAXES

Thursday is the last day to pay City Tax. Penalty will be added to all unpaid October half tax after Thursday. Do not wait until the rush of the last day.

J. FOLEY PRICE,
COMMISSIONER OF FINANCE

MADAME CURIE OPENS NEW CHEMISTRY HALL

CANTON, N. Y., Oct. 26 (AP)—In her first public pronouncement since her arrival in the United States, Madame Marie S. Curie, co-discoverer of radium, today dedicated the Hepburn hall of chemistry at St. Lawrence University after having had conferred upon her the honorary degree of doctor of science by the university's president, Dr. Richard Eddy Sykes.

The timid little woman, obviously tired from her intensive research and travels, spoke to about 10,000 students, alumni and townspeople of this little town who turned out en masse for the occasion.

Must come from the Democratic party.

"My idea is that the one and only available instrument for the efficient spiritual and moral uplift of the American people is pure Jeffersonian Democracy.

"I am a Democrat also because I believe that the division of power among the three departments of government should be scrupulously observed. I believe that all legislative power should be exercised by the legislative department. I believe with Abraham Lincoln 'that congress should originate and perfect legislation.' The delegation to the executive branch of legislative power is dangerous and takes away the efficacy of the force of public opinion in determining the legislative policy. Within the last eight years a Republican congress has delegated to the president of the United States the power to determine the amount of indirect tax which may be assessed upon the consuming public. This has been done over the protest of Democrats in congress and is a concrete illustration of the fundamental difference between the two parties.

"Under a Republican tariff policy we have witnessed not only a dangerous concentration of the powers of government but we have witnessed a concentration of wealth. Fortunately, we may compare eight years of Democratic government with eight years of Republican government. Under the Democratic regime the banking system of the country was reorganized, and even Republicans, who almost without exception opposed it, now acknowledge that the Federal Reserve System has proved its value over the archaic system which it supplanted. During the same Democratic administration the American farmer was given a banking system which has adequately met the farmer's requirements for capital credit.

"Then if we may turn for a moment to the field of social legislation, we find the Democratic party sponsoring measures for the eight hour working day, for equal rights of women in industry, for better sanitary conditions for working people, for modern and improved methods in our agriculture, and through government agencies the prevention of unfair and destructive competition in industry.

"The Democratic party should have a very special appeal to the women because it is, as its enemies, sometimes charge, idealistic. The Democratic party through Woodrow Wilson then leader of the Democratic party, did more to establish world peace than any other individual in all the world.

"The Democratic party had the advantage in giving effect to the will of the majority, in that it has no embarrassing obligation to special privilege. Its obligation is and always has been to the people, and its leaders do not have to consult with the captains of industry in regard to legislative measures.

"I know that a majority of the people of Kentucky are Democrats, that they believe in the fundamental principles of Democracy as enunciated by the party organization from Jefferson to Wilson, and they are under a solemn obligation to support the Democratic ticket in Kentucky this year because of reasons already stated, but there is a peculiar reason which should be urged upon the voters of this state in behalf of the Democratic party.

"The legislature to be elected will, in accordance with constitutional provisions, redistrict our state, and, as everyone knows, this may be done in such a way as to affect the possibilities of a future control of the legislative branch of the government. It is entirely possible also that the same legislature may be called upon to rearrange the congressional districts of the state and in doing so may influence our future representation in the lower house of the United States congress.

"In determining one's political affiliations a single issue should not control. Voters must have a definite conviction as to the character of government under which we live and should give support to that political party which represents their theories of a free government, and having decided this fundamental question, a consistent support of the party and an intelligent advocacy of measures within the party councils is the only wise and safe course.

"The Democratic party as an organization has existed for one hundred and thirty years. During 80 years of this time it was in control of the national government, and the record will sustain the proposition that during Democratic administration of the government the foundation of our national greatness was established.

"I take pride in the fact that I have the privilege through the Democratic party organization of making a contribution to the cause of good government in my native state, and urge the support of the Democratic party. I have the consolation of believing that I am speaking for the happiness and prosperity of the people of Kentucky."

ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE NOTHING ELSE

The J. W. STOLL & CO. AGENCY
National Bank Building
LEXINGTON, KY.
Third Floor First and City

WOMEN AIDED IN WAR'S AFTERMATH AT HARRODSBURG

"Southern Aid Society" Organized During First Year of Conflict, Did Work Among Prisons, and Helped in Rehabilitation of War-Torn Area. *used*

Special to The Leader.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., Oct. 17.—In the first year of the war between the States, when northern bastiles were filling with Confederate prisoners, the women of Harrodsburg, formed an association to relieve their distress as far as permitted by the authorities, and named it "The Southern Aid Society."

All women were eligible who were willing to contribute funds, material or assistance in sending boxes of food and clothing to the needy prisoners. Only relatives were allowed to communicate with the men thru officially inspected letters, and various ruses were adopted by these women to secure the names of captives, who were at once addressed as beloved "kindred," and asked to declare their necessities.

The society held its first sessions under the executive management of the mother of Col. J. Q. Chenoweth. The members gathered each afternoon in her pleasant home to sew, knit and pack boxes for shipment to our imprisoned soldiers. Wealthy women bought material from the Marimon wool factory; poor, but no less patriotic ones, spun and wove jeans and flannel to clothe our shivering heroes. Girls stopped on their way from school to join the workers, and those too young to assist otherwise wound yard and threaded needles.

Invasion of Kentucky

Time passed, and war pressed

nearer to Kentucky, until in 1862 it filled the State with gory victims. Then the members of the "Southern Aid Society" became sisters of mercy. Up and down the ghastly rows of sufferers in homes and hospitals they went, bearing pillows, blankets, soft bandages, cooling draughts, and loving words of deathless hope.

During that period after the battle of Perryville, each member of the Southern Aid Society became a committee of one to secure comforts for the sick and wounded.

Time healed the wounds of war, but left its dreadful battle scars of graves. Many of them rested on the green bosom of Kentucky, and in June of 1865 the Southern Aid Society set apart a day to cover those at Harrodsburg with flowers. There were loads and loads of blossoms, rare exotics from greenhouses and sweet, old-fashioned roses, lilacs and spice pinks from country gardens. Some were left by police servants, others by unreconstructed mountaineers, clad in home-spun, in whose eyes the light of war still burned. This was the first Decoration Day. Rich and poor rode together in that long procession to Spring Hill cemetery, and grief broke the walls of caste, for every-where people were weeping, and no one was uncomforted.

The Southern Aid Society of Harrodsburg was the first organization of the kind in the border States, and its friends declare it should have prominence among the initial societies of the United Daughters of Confederacy.

Oct. 18, 1925

Lexington (Ky) Leader

DR. W. B. CALDWELL
AT THE AGE OF 83

Tells Girls and Women to Avoid "Physics"

To Dr. W. B. Caldwell, of Monticello, Ill., a practicing physician for 47 years, it seemed cruel that so many women had to be kept constantly "stirred up" and half sick by taking cathartic pills, tablets, salts, calomel and nasty oils.

While he knew that constipation was the cause of nearly all headaches, biliousness, sallow skin, indigestion and stomach misery, he did not believe that a sickening "purge" or "physic" every day or two was necessary.

In Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin he discovered a laxative which regulates the bowels. A single dose will establish natural, healthy bowel movement for weeks at a time, even for those chronically constipated. Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin not only causes a gen-

tle, easy bowel movement, but, best of all, it is often months before another dose is necessary. Besides, it is absolutely harmless and so pleasant that even a cross, feverish, bilious, sick child gladly takes it.

Buy a large 60-cent bottle at any store that sells medicines and just see for yourself.

**Dr. Caldwell's
SYRUP
PEPSIN**

JAMES CRUZE'S SUCCESSOR



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May 8, 1924

INT BANK

Institutions
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FINANCIER AND OTHERS ON TRIAL IN ALLEGED PLOT TO ROB BANK

By Associated Press Lensed Wire.

MUNFORDVILLE, KY., May 1. —Cases of William Virgil Bell, 47, president of the First National bank of Horse Cave, and five others charged with confederating and banding together to rob the Canmer Deposit bank, eight miles from here, were called for trial today in the Hart circuit court by Circuit Judge O. M. Mather, of Hodgenville.

While some of the evidence against Bell is said to be strong, corroboration is lacking in most important details and even the most hopeful officials connected with the case are not sure of conviction.

Besides Bell and W. A. Lambers, the defendants are Rector Johns, of Louisville, operator of a chain of merchandise stores; Garman Dennison, 30, manager of Johns' Store at Horse Cave; Jeff Hunt, 37, of Horse Cave, and Young Hunt, 23, cousin of Jeff Hunt.

MITTENDORF WILL TALK TO AUTO CLUB

Annual Election And Membership Meeting At Lafayette Hotel Tonight; Smoker Is A Feature.

The second annual membership meeting and election of officers of the Lexington Automobile club will be held at 8 o'clock tonight in the ball room of the Lafayette hotel. Letters announcing the meeting have been sent to the entire membership of nearly 600 motorists and arrangements have been made for a large attendance. Among other things, a smoker is on the program. Officers to be chosen are president, two vice presidents and five directors.

Albert E. Mittendorf, a member of the club,

noon with Miss Mary B. Fisher at 174 Colfax street at 4:30 p. m. Song, Scripture lesson, Mrs. Williams; solo, Mrs. Doaty; reading, Mrs. Smith; solo, Mrs. Thomas; short talk, Mrs. Wilson; instrumental solo, Mrs. Black; solo, Miss Smith; mistress of ceremonies, Mrs. Elnora Bush. All are welcome. Mrs. J. B. English, captain; Mrs. J. B. Shepard, secretary.

Clarence H. Clark continues very ill at his home, 569 north Upper street.

The Blue Grass Medical Society will meet tonight at Dr. Hunter's office. All members are requested to be present.

The Elks' Progressive Club will meet in a special session at Dr. Barryman's office Wednesday night at 7:30. All members are requested to be present. J. L. Berryman, president.

Report on girls' pledges to the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A.—Ella M. Arnold, \$2; Elizabeth White, \$1; Sylvia Bartley, \$1; Rosa Briscoe, \$1. From Dunbar high school. Many of the girls

Pricetown. The funeral services will be held at Pricetown Wednesday afternoon at Mt. Calvary Baptist church at 1 o'clock, conducted by Revs. Alexander and Oliver Simpson. Friends who wish to see Mrs. Henderson may call at the residence.

BIG DANCE. Nicholasville Thursday night. Special car leaves Lexington at 9 p. m. Returning after the dance, 60 cents round trip. Music by Broadway Saxophone Six.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

To The Voters of Kentucky:

At the regular election to be held on November 6, 1923, an amendment to Section 145 of the State Constitution will be submitted to the voters for their ratification or rejection.

The right of women to vote has already been provided for by the Federal Constitution and Legislative Acts. The object of the proposed amendment is to include this same right in the State Constitution.

In conformity to the provisions of an act of the Legislature approved March 23, 1922, a proposition to amend Section 14, State Constitution, was proposed for submission to the voters of Kentucky. Said Section 145 when amended to read as follows:

"Every citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in the State one year, and in the county six months, and the precinct in which he or she offers to vote sixty days next preceding the election, shall be a voter in said precinct and not elsewhere; but the following persons are excepted and shall not have the right to vote:

"1. Persons convicted in any court of competent jurisdiction of treason, of felony, or bribery in an election, or of such high misdemeanor as the General Assembly may declare, shall operate as an exclusion from the right of suffrage; but persons hereby excluded may be restored to their civil rights by executive pardon.

"2. Persons, who, at the time of the election, are in confinement, under the judgment of a court for some penal offense.

"3. Idiots and insane persons."

Respectfully,

FRED A. VAUGHAN,

Secretary of State.

(5-1-4t)

Once Powerful Suffrage Agency Disbands On Birthday of Mrs. Catt, Leader in Victory

The National American Woman Suffrage Association quietly passed out of existence yesterday, on the ninety-first birthday anniversary of the late Carrie Chapman Catt.

At a small private luncheon, ten board members voted to disband the once-mighty organization that won its big battle thirty years ago under the leadership of Mrs. Catt.

Ever since the adoption of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which gave American women the right to vote, the association had been curtailing its activities.

From 1920 onward, much of its spirit—and its membership—was diverted to the League of Women Voters, founded by Mrs. Catt as a non-partisan agency to make sure that women made intelligent use of their franchise. Although its membership dwindled, it continued to encourage women's suffrage groups in other countries, mainly by correspondence.

In voting yesterday to go out of existence, the board made provision for keeping its cause alive. From the residue of funds it had received in past years, it gave \$5,000 to the International Women's Alliance, which tries to promote women's suffrage abroad.

It also gave \$1,000 to help maintain the museum in Rochester that

once was the home of Susan B. Anthony, an early suffrage leader. Its largest bequest—\$25,000—went to the League of Women Voters, "a living memorial to Mrs. Catt."

Mrs. Catt, as president of the association from 1900 to 1904, then from 1915 until her death in 1947, was firmly identified with the successful phase in the organization's long history. It had dated back to 1890, under its own name, but its predecessors were founded in 1869. These were the National Woman Suffrage Association, with Miss Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton as leaders; and the American Woman Suffrage Association, led by Lucy Stone.

The combined association had a total of five presidents—Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, the late Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Catt and Mrs. F. Louis Slade, in whose home in 49 East Sixty-seventh Street yesterday's luncheon was held.

Several of the board members and a few dozen other leaders in women's organizations were guests later at a tea given by the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund in the Women's University Club. The fund was created by the League of Women Voters to work with women's groups in other countries, as a tribute to the suffrage association.

1-10-50 h 4.1

Woman Suffrage Now 80 Years Old

People still wonder why movement
got its start way out in Wyoming

By ELLIOTT CHASE, Associated Press Writer

CHEYENNE, Dec. 10.—Just 80 years ago the territory of Wyoming decreed that women should be treated pretty much like human beings.

It was a brand new theory, known as woman suffrage. Wyoming was the first section of the country to enact it into law.

And if you are giving Sister Maudie a cigarette case for Christmas, or a portable typewriter to ease the pain of her senior year in law school, you might well review the sequence of things which led to her liberation.

On December 10, 1869, Wyoming's Governor John Campbell signed into law a bill which read: "Every woman of the age of 21 years residing in this terri-

serve on juries. This shocked even the East, according to the annals of Wyoming.

In time it shocked the settlers themselves and they repealed the jury part of it in 1871 after a bitter speech by Democrat W. R. Steele on the Council floor:

"A woman can't engage in politics without losing her virtue . . . and no woman's got a right to sit on a jury, nohow, less'n she's a man. . . . They watch the judge's face too much . . . while the lawyers are talking to 'em."

Wanted to Renege

Another councilman, C. K. Nuckols, also a Democrat, wanted to renege on the entire woman-suffrage deal. He told his colleagues: "Gentlemen, I believe women were made to obey men. Anyway, they generally promise to. I think we'd better abolish this female suffrage . . . or get a new marriage ceremony to fit it!"

A third speaker, unnamed by the historian, tried the sugar-talk approach: "Woman has been elevated to a higher sphere, where as an angel, she has attributes which render possession of everyday powers and privileges nonessential."

Governor Campbell signed the nonjury duty bill, but vetoed the move to deprive the women of their voting powers and office-holding privileges.

Mrs. Ross Does Well

In 1935 Mrs. Estell Reel Meyer, a Cheyenne schoolteacher, was elected superintendent of public instruction. Other women subsequently were elected to the State Legislature and to lesser posts, and in 1925 Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross became the first woman Governor in the United States.

Mrs. Ross hasn't done badly since then, either. She's now director of the United States Mint at Washington.

Five years before Mrs. Ross was chosen to fill the unexpired Governorship term of her late husband, the United States Congress had submitted the 19th Amendment to the States for ratification. At that time 15 States had followed Wyoming's suffrage example.



Esther Hobart Morris is credited with sparking the drive for women's right to vote in Wyoming.

tory may at every election cast her vote. Her right to the elective franchise and to hold office under the election laws of the territory shall be the same as those of the electors."

"None of the historians seem quite certain why this new attitude toward women found root way out here in buffalo country, where the average female was too busy battling blizzards and being scared of Indians to have much interest in political privileges.

One account of the times hints uncertainly that woman suffrage happened first in this rugged sector because the men were brave as all get-out.

I. S. Bartlett in his history of Wyoming says that many of the settlers were Yank and Rebel veterans who had seen combat duty in the Civil War. "They'd learned the value of freedom," Bartlett writes. "Those men were unafraid."

Dinner Credited

Other historians credit (or blame) woman suffrage, almost wholly, to a dinner cooked by a lantern-jawed widow by the name of Esther Hobart Morris.

The territory was all set for its first election when Mrs. Morris flung this historic feed. A couple of her guests were running for the Legislature. She stuffed them with goodies and friendship and they made her a promise: That if elected they would introduce a woman-suffrage bill.

One of the two, W. N. Bright, a Democrat, wound up as president of the Council (Senate). He was true to his word, introducing Council Bill No. 70 on November 27, 1869. It whisked through both houses, and here again you must remember that the settlers were a brave, headlong breed. The Governor approved it and the women were in.

Along with the voting privilege they were given the right to

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

NEW YORK—FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 21, 1888



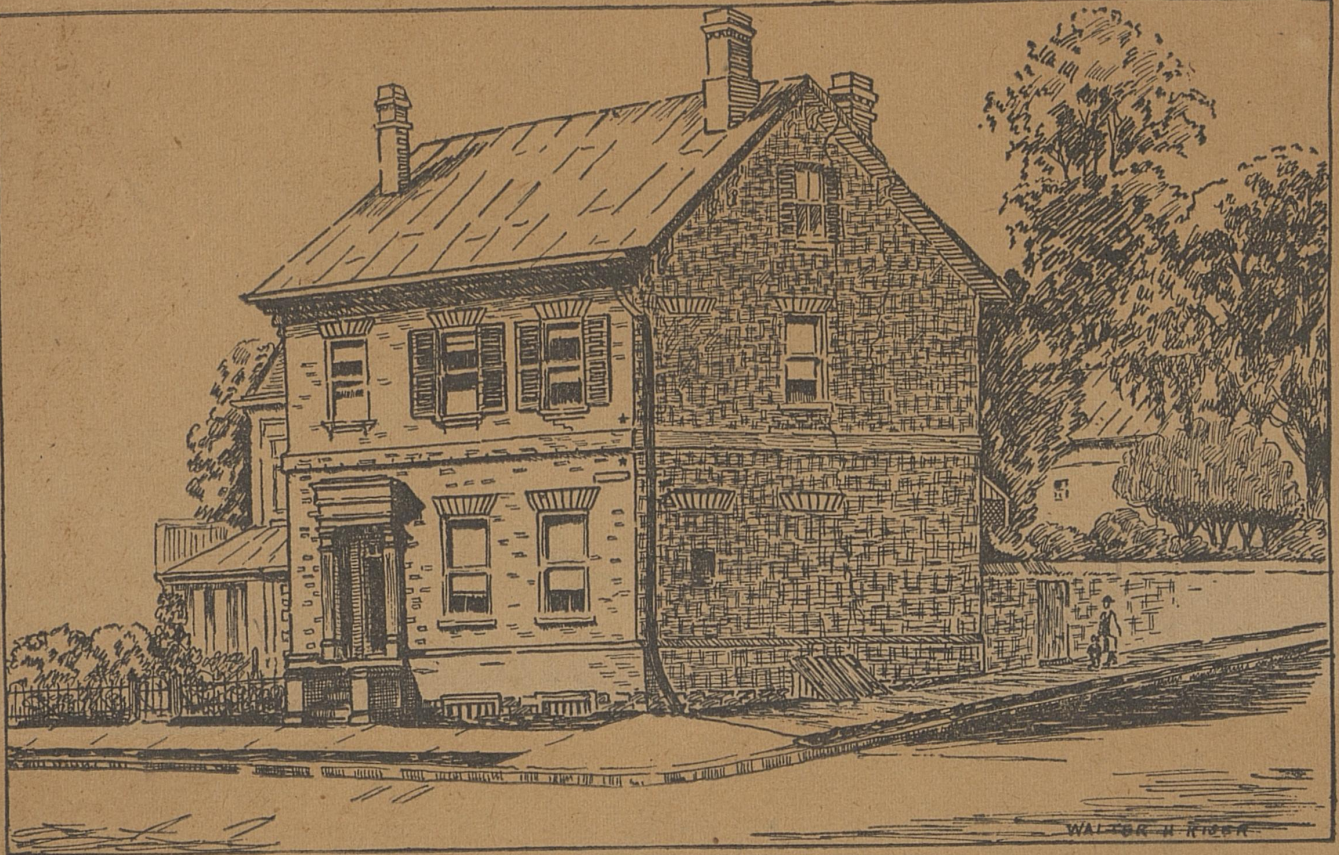
Wide World Photos

This full-page illustration in a New York newspaper shows women voting for first time in the territory of Wyoming. Paper is dated 1888, which was 19 years after Wyoming adopted law, but still people in East were wary of the idea, thought it somewhat odd.

Neighborhood Sketches

By WALTER H. KISER

[1937]



The Thomas Hart Home, Lexington, Ky.

THIS brick house, at the southwest corner of Mill and Second Sts., Lexington, was built many years before 1800. It was the home of Col. Thomas Hart in which, in 1799, the marriage of his daughter, Miss Lucretia Hart, to Henry Clay, the noted statesman, took place. Colonel Hart then built a home nearby for the newlyweds where they lived until Mr. Clay's purchase of "Ashland" in 1806. The Hart house at one time was the home of John Bradford who, in 1787, established the "Kentucke Gazette" in Lexington, and later of Gen. John Hunt Morgan, who lived here from the time of his marriage to Miss Rebecca Bruce, his first wife, until he left to join the Confederate forces. The house originally had twelve

rooms, but more have been added. Large folding doors between the parlor and dining-room have replaced doors that formerly swung on hinges. A classical arch divides the hallway through which a beautiful stairway may be seen.

Current interest arises from the association of the house with the memory of John Bradford. The John Bradford Society of Lexington has been observing the sesqui-centennial of the founding of the "Kentucke Gazette," and plans a commemorative ceremony Wednesday, which will be the 150th anniversary of the founding of the first newspaper in the West. The Kentucky Press Association met at Lexington in June to join in tributes to the first editor in Kentucky.

Next Tuesday—Old Covered Bridge, Cynthiana, Ky.

TON HERALD

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1938

Warehouse Here To

F. D. R. Pledges War-Time Aid To Canadians

**Declares United States
Will Not Stand Idly
By If Nation Is
Invaded By Enemy**

By Frederick A. Storm

THOUSAND ISLANDS BRIDGE, Canada, Aug. 18 (UP)—President Roosevelt today carried his "good neighbor" policy to Canadian soil in two vigorous speeches in which he urged "co-operation" between both nations in development of St. Lawrence river power projects, and pledged support of the United States if Canada ever should be attacked by a foreign power.

The chief executive's first speech at Kingston, Ont., was regarded as his most significant declaration on foreign policy since his world-shaking "quarantine" speech at Chicago last year.

Earlier this week Secretary of State Cordell Hull spoke in similar vein in a world-wide broadcast from Washington. Like Mr. Roosevelt he inferentially flayed totalitarian powers and dictatorships and called for a return of international law and order.

Speeches Bristle With Warnings

Both speeches bristled with warnings, direct and implied, against interference with the peaceful progress of the two nations; and in his second address, dedicating a new suspension bridge across the St. Lawrence, Mr. Roosevelt bluntly declared that "a group of American interests" were planning a power and waterways grab on the St. Lawrence river.

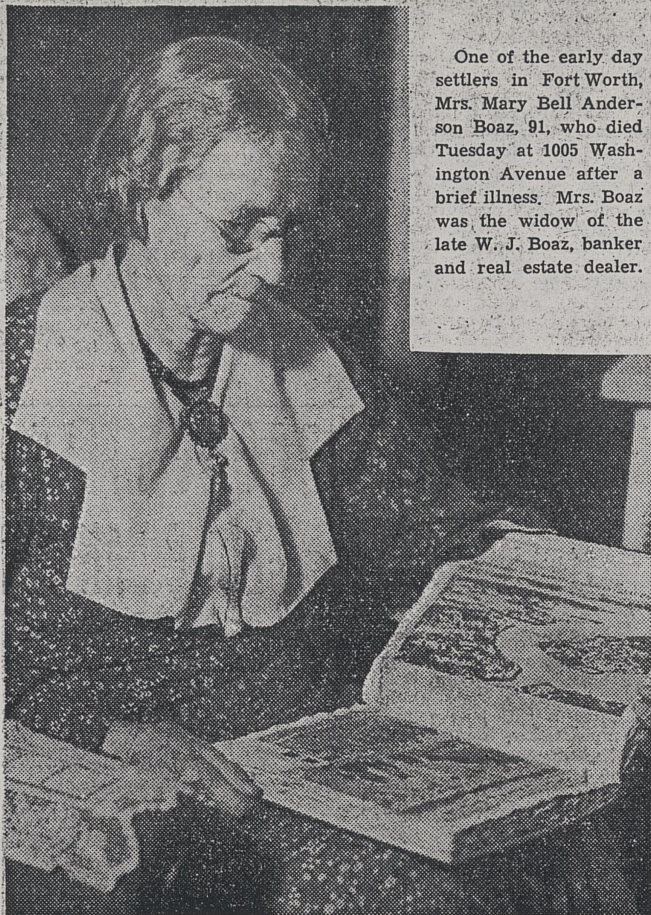
He said that "to put it bluntly," these interests "on our side of the boundary" were planning to put themselves "into a position where, unless caution is exercised, they may be able to determine the economic fate of a large area both in Canada and the United States."

Earlier, in a speech at Queen's

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Graduates Hear Harper Gattton

Illness Fatal to Pioneer



One of the early day settlers in Fort Worth, Mrs. Mary Bell Anderson Boaz, 91, who died Tuesday at 1005 Washington Avenue after a brief illness. Mrs. Boaz was the widow of the late W. J. Boaz, banker and real estate dealer.

Mrs. Mary Bell Boaz, Early Resident, Dies

Illness Fatal to Widow of Pioneer Banker and Real Estate Dealer of Fort Worth.

Mrs. Mary Bell Anderson Boaz, 91, pioneer resident of Fort Worth and widow of the late W. J. Boaz, died Wednesday at 11:40 a. m. at 1005 Washington Avenue after a brief illness.

Mrs. Boaz, who saw Fort Worth grow from a trading post to a thriving city, was born May 5, 1848, at Pirtle, Rusk County. Her family later moved to Selma, in South Texas, where she lived until she was 12 years old, when her mother died.

Shortly after the death of her mother, Mrs. Boaz moved to Fort

Worth and made her home with her grandfather, Maj. John B. Dickson, and an aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. John Murchison. Major Dickson was one of the first merchants to settle in Fort Worth.

In 1867 while traveling by stage to the Arkansas Ozarks, she met W. J. Boaz during a stop at Birdville. A correspondence followed and on Aug. 22 they were married at Selma, making the trip back to Fort Worth by horse and buggy.

Coming back the newlyweds pull-

(TURN TO PAGE 2, COLUMN 3.)

ILLNESS FATAL TO MRS. BOAZ

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

ed up the horse on a hill outside town and viewed the two communities of the same size, Fort Worth and Birdville. It was a toss-up to decide where they would settle.

Mr. Boaz was a banker and extensive dealer in real estate. He was president of the old American National Bank and vice president and board member of the Traders National Bank. Through a merger these two banks were consolidated into what is now the Fort Worth National.

The Boaz Estate holds large properties in the southeast part of the city with Boaz Street named for Mr. Boaz. Ernest Boaz, Clement A. Boaz and Wallace P. Boaz took over the operations of the estate at the death of their father.

The old Boaz home stood on the corner of Fifth and Throckmorton Streets.

An active church worker, Mrs. Boaz was the only member of the Missouri Avenue Methodist Church who has been a member since it was established. She was known as one of the city's heaviest contributors financially to Methodism.

Mrs. Boaz was a member of the Daughters of American Revolution and a lifetime member of the Woman's Club.

Other survivors are two daughters, Mrs. L. B. Comer and Mrs. C. C. Gumm, Fort Worth; four grandchildren, Mrs. James F. Sartain, Dallas; Everett B. Comer, Lucilla Gumm and Charles Gumm, Fort Worth; one great-granddaughter, Mary Susan Comer, Fort Worth, and a sister, Mrs. George Mulkey, Fort Worth.

Bishop H. A. Boaz, a distant cousin, and Rev. N. K. Little will officiate at the services, which will be held at the Missouri Avenue Methodist Church at 4 p. m. Thursday. Interment will be in East Oakwood Cemetery.

MISS CLAY IS CLUB SPEAKER

University Woman Hear Miss
Laura Clay Discuss Wo-
men in Business

DINNER MEETING HELD

At a dinner meeting held at the Glyndon hotel on Thursday evening the Richmond Branch of the American Association of University Women entertained as its distinguished guest Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington. Miss Clay spoke to the members of the association on "Some Aspects of the Woman in Business."

Miss Clay said: "The business woman has existed since the world began. Solomon described in the book of Proverbs the model woman of the time.—She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands. She is like the merchants' ships, she bringeth her food from afar. She riseth also while it is yet night, and giveth meat to her household, and a portion to her maidens. She considereth a field, and buyeth it; with the fruit of her hands she planteth a vineyard. She layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff. She maketh fine linen, and selleth it. Strength and dignity are her clothing; and she shall rejoice in time to come."

"Although this description was written 1,000 years before Christ, there was little change in woman's occupation for hundreds of years afterward. She continued to use the distaff and spindle as her tools, and her home remained the center of her labors. The industries of women underwent little or no change until the eighteenth century when industrial machinery was introduced. The modern era of woman's industry began with the installation of machines for textile manufacturing. This change, which forced women to go outside their homes to carry on their occupation, was brought about through outside forces and not through women's own volition."

"The first spinning jenny was introduced into the American colonies in 1775, the year in which the battle of Lexington was fought. In the southern agricultural states women did not go outside their homes to work until after slavery was abolished. Thus, the modern industrial era did not begin in the south until after the war between the states, when women were compelled to find a means of livelihood. With the world war the last vestiges of opposition which prevented women entering any vocation were swept away."

"One hundred and fifty years have passed since the introduction of industrial machinery, but it may still be said of the business woman that 'strength and dignity are her clothing.' Attempts have been made to draw a contrast between the business woman and the home woman. There is very little difference. Women formerly carried on their industries at their residences; they now work outside their homes."

"The fact that the home is no longer the center of the business woman's occupation does not mean that the essential quality of the home, which is the sanctity and sweetness of its domestic relations, has been altered. The fact that a woman can no longer work at home has not made any difference in her care of her family. It has not made any real difference in woman herself."

"There has, however, been a change in the woman's relation to government. Formerly she had complete jurisdiction over the affairs of her home, including food, clothing, and sanitation. When these matters were taken out of her hands she was given the ballot with which to protect herself. To cast the ballot at every election so as to make it most effective is one of the first claims on the intelligence of every woman and one of her first duties. In this way she can do better for her home and family than by personal superintendence. The law never sleeps, never dies, is never sick. Therefore, women should be anxious to use it to the fullest extent."

"Women have always earned their living. They have never been supported. Before the machine age they earned their living at home. The father or husband of a household was the employer of his wife and daughters, but he did not support them. Ninety years ago the store bill for one year of a certain well-to-do Madison county farmer was \$9.00. There were five daughters in the family. They spun and worked all day and sold 500 pairs of socks a year."

"If there ever was a time when there a large number of idle women it was during the transitional period of 150 years between the beginning of the era of industrial machinery and the present time. Because only the wealthiest men could support idle women the idea was conceived that idleness led to social prestige. The idea grew that all women were idle, although this was true of only a few. The census takers, when classifying a woman who worked at home, wrote 'No Occupation' opposite her name. This insult was omitted from the last census."

"Women who think that when they marry they ought to cease work are mistaken. There are very few men who can afford to support an idle woman. Women who live in small apartments do not have work enough to do at home to occupy their time. The argument has been advanced that they should resign their jobs in order that unmarried girls might have them. No one would dare propose to a man that he should give up his job because some other man wanted it. Age long experience has taught us that 'the devil finds some mischief still for idle hands to do.'"

"From time to time attempts are made to put through legislative measures, which are represented to be philanthropic in purpose, but which in reality threaten the economic liberty of women. It is our duty to understand and combat all such attempts."

Services To Be Held *Herald - July 6, 1941* Today For Miss Clay

Funeral services for Miss Laura Clay, 92, nationally known pioneer in the woman's suffrage movement and one of the state's most distinguished citizens, will be held at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at Christ Episcopal church, of which she was a member. Burial will be in the Lexington cemetery. The Right Rev. H. P. Almon Abbott, bishop of the Lexington diocese, and Dr. Christopher P. Sparling, rector of the church, will officiate.

Casket bearers will include Warfield Bennett, Carneal Kinkead, George R. Hunt, Esten Warfield Spears, J. Winston Coleman Jr., Thomas J. Smith, Neale Bennett and Arch Hamilton.

Lex. Herald. Apr 21, 1935

Proposed Pay Raise for Men Teachers Protested

Miss Laura Clay Scores Proposal Made in Education Survey; Declares Plan Would Result in Efficient Women Instructors Withdrawing From Profession; Dr. Hill Gives Views

Protest against a proposal made to the Lexington board of education in a survey by the bureau of school service of the College of Education, University of Kentucky, to the effect that special inducements should be offered men teachers, has been voiced by Miss Laura Clay, Lexington club woman and civic leader, it was learned yesterday.

That part of the survey which is being protested by Miss Clay, as well as other women leaders, includes the following:

"From a theoretical point of view, there is no justification for discriminating against women in the scheduling of salaries. Equal pay for equal ability, equal preparation, and equal experience is a principle acceptable to practically

every student of the subject. The difficulty is not that the principle is unsound, but that its application stands in the way of the achievement of another important objective.

"Most school administrators believe that there should be more men engaged in teaching and most of them are trying to increase the proportion of men on the teaching staff. However, they are not interested merely in the employment of an individual of the male sex. They want men of ability, but they find they can not employ capable men for the salaries that will buy the services of superior women teachers. The result is that they

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12, COLUMN 2

Lex Herald Apr 21 1932

SALARY PLAN DRAWS PROTEST

Proposed Pay Increase for Men
Teachers Is Scored by Miss
Laura Clay, Civic
Leader

DR. HILL SUBMITS VIEWS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE

must abandon the single salary schedule, operate the schools with mediocre men on the staff, or operate them without men.

"Neither of the three solutions to the problem is a satisfactory one. The abandonment of the single salary schedule is manifestly unfair to the woman teacher. On the other hand, assuming that the schools really need men teachers, it is equally unfair to the child to retain a single salary schedule and thereby prevent him from receiving instruction from men of superior ability.

"It is the opinion of the survey committee that the board of education should continue its efforts to provide the Lexington schools with a large proportion of men teachers, and that the salary schedule should be such as to make possible the employment of vigorous men of excellent training and character. Such men can be secured only by paying salaries that will permit competition with business, industry, and other professions. As the budget will not permit the payment of salaries of this kind to the entire staff, there remains but one solution to the problem—a salary differential in favor of men teachers."

Miss Clay Gives Views

Commenting upon this recommendation, Miss Clay declared that she was surprised that persons of intelligence would propose such a step in the schools. She pointed out that it is absurd to think that salaries paid out of the tax fund can compete with those paid by private industry.

It is a well-known fact, she declared, that persons paid from the tax fund can not expect to receive as much as they might otherwise receive if they were employed by a private concern where their ability could be capitalized into dollars and cents.

In support of this contention she pointed to the low salaries of the President of the United States and justices of the supreme court, adding that no one could rightfully say that these men could not obtain more money in another line of work.

If the salaries of men teachers are increased, then it necessarily must follow that the salaries of women teachers will be lowered, Miss Clay said, since the fund from which they are paid is restricted and must be made to balance.

"It is a commonly known fact," she said, "that we now are losing our most efficient women from the school systems of the country because of the more alluring salaries offered them by private industry. Should the proposed rule be placed in effect it would serve to increase the number of efficient women who are leaving the service of education."

Scores School Board

Miss Clay scored the city school board for attempting to put into effect a plan which they admit is unjust. "It would be a travesty," she said, "to have injustice prevail in the schools, whose purpose it is to train out boys and girls for better citizenship."

Another important feature to be taken into consideration, Miss Clay declared, is the moral side of the question—the conveying of the impression to boys and girls in their plastic ages that the male is superior to the female. "What will be the ultimate result to civilization," she asked, "if we teach girls that they are inferior, and boys that they are superior?" Such a plan, she added, is a reversion to barbarism.

Miss Clay said that such a change in the policies of the school system is a question for the taxpayers, and, she pointed out, she is objecting to the proposed change as a taxpayer, as a citizen, and as a woman.

"There is no reason to believe that men teachers are more desirable in the schools than women teachers, provided they are both equally trained, of equal ability and experience," she said. She pointed out that the proposed plan is being offered admittedly on the "assumption" that more men teachers are needed in the schools.

Such a serious question, Miss Clay said, should be based on something more tangible than an "assumption."

Hill Discusses Plan

Discussing the proposed salary schedule change, Dr. Henry H. Hill, superintendent of public schools, said that this is only one of many recommendations made by the survey prepared by the bureau of school service and that the board of education has taken no action on the matter. The proposition has purposely been put before the teachers to get their reactions to the plan, he said.

Dr. Hill stated that it is not probable that the school board will adopt the recommendation of the survey committee as it now stands. However, he added, it may offer men teachers slightly larger salaries, but in so doing provide them with extra duties which will justify the increase.

Need of Men Described

The school board pointed out that he and the board of education hold no brief for the placing of more men teachers in the elementary schools of the city, but he added, the junior and senior high schools are the places where more men teachers are needed.

He explained his stand in the matter by saying that boys of junior and senior high school age have reached that point in life where they need the counsel of men in deciding their everyday problems. It is not fair, he said, that these boys should be refused the opportunity of having associated with them in the schools men of high calibre, who can understand and help them with their problems.

“A Kentuckian at the Court of the Tsars or the Ministry Of Cassius Marcellus Clay to Russia,” Picturesque Story Of Great Character, Is Published by Berea College Press

A KENTUCKIAN AT THE COURT OF THE TSARS or THE MINISTRY OF CASSIUS MARCELLUS CLAY TO RUSSIA, 1861-1862 and 1863, by James Rood Robertson, (Berea College Press, Berea, Ky., 1935, 286 pp. Illustrations, notes and bibliography. \$2.50).

Dr. Robertson died in April, 1932, leaving the manuscript of his book practically completed. His widow, Catherine Lansing Robertson, edited his work and secured its publication. After a brief account of Mr. Clay's picturesque life, the peculiar circumstances of his appointment as minister, the interesting events of his journey to Russia, and his warm reception at the court in St. Petersburg, the author described

our diplomatic personnel during the War Between the States period and then discusses the attitude of European nations, particularly England, France and Russia, toward the United States during the early years of this period.

Mr. Clay, "standing as a sentinel at the outposts of the Republic," is shown as a most fortunate diplomatic appointment, where his presence and services suggest Franklin in Paris during the American Revolution, though the author does not mention the similarity. The displeasure of England and France over the blockade and the cutting off of shipments of cotton and the equal displeasure at Washington over the recognition of the belligerency of the Confederates, are clearly set forth in their threatening aspects. "The taint of slavery," however, is shown as restraining England from recognition, while France is portrayed as wanting to recognize a new American Republic but fearing to act alone.

The author states that Prince Gortchacow, the Russian chancellor, manifested sympathy for the Union throughout the conflict. In marked contrast with the "mockery and derision" with which news of the defeat of the Union forces at Bull Run was received in England, he instructed the Russian minister in Washington to give everyone "the assurance that . . . the American nation may 'count upon the most cordial sympathy of Russia

during the important crisis through which it is passing.'" This attitude the prince and the Tsar maintained to the end, much to the concern of Great Britain and the irritation of France.

The Polish revolt in 1863 is given as complicating conditions in Europe and creating a situation in Russia not unlike the rebellion in the United States. England, France and Austria, sympathizing with the Poles, invited the United States to join them in some form of intervention. Seward declined and Clay encouraged Gortchacow to publish his refusal, an act which highly pleased the Russians. Mr. Clay now found himself seeking the moral support of his country for Russians instead of seeking Russia's support for the United States. The emperor was left alone to deal with the Poles just as Lincoln desired to be let alone in putting down the rebellion against his government. Much significance was also given to Russia's manifestation of friendship by visits of her fleets in eastern and western ports of the United States in 1863-64. Lincoln was pictured "instructing Seward . . . to give 'mild applications of Russian salve for our friends over the way and heavy doses—and plenty of it—for our Southern patient.'"

One finds that Mr. Clay expressed much concern over the Mexican situation and sought to command an army along the Rio Grande on returning to the United States in

1862. It is interesting to learn that he came near commanding the Union forces at Richmond, Ky., when they were routed by Gen. Kirby Smith in August, 1862. Mr. Clay was concerned with many details of American interests in Russia. The tariff and commerce in general received his attention, and he did not encourage the notorious Perkins' claim against the Russian government. He was active in promoting plans to construct a telegraph line to connect the United States Islands, and he deserves much credit for the purchase of Alaska.

Dr. Robertson states that the minister's continuous service in Russia, from May, 1863, to September, 1869, was replete with most pleasant associations and courtesies. His presence, with the special permission of the Emperor, at the reception and banquet given in 1866 by the mayor and business men of Moscow, on the occasion of the anniversary of the coronation of Alexander II and the emancipation of the serfs, "was an unusual courtesy to our legation, and the first of its kind granted in Russia." The Moscow News reported that "Many ambassadors might come and go without notice, but the arrival of General Clay and his secretary 'could not pass unnoticed . . . Even the peasants presented themselves to the minister with greetings and bread and salt.'"

A valuable feature of the book is the several full page illustrations. The Steel engravings used by Mr. Clay in *The Life, Memoirs, Writings and Speeches of Cassius M. Clay* (1886), were used in producing cuts of President Lincoln, Alexander II, Empress Marie, Prince Gortchacow, and Mr. Clay's home, White Hall. A most unusual picture of Joel T. Hart's bust of Mr. Clay and a three-quarter length cut of the minister also are given. The full page cut of the Moscow banquet in 1866 where Mr. Clay was especially honored is most valuable. Dr. Robertson's own likeness constitutes the frontispiece.

Professioned historians will regret the lack of complete and copious footnotes. The work is not without some faults, but it is a most valuable contribution to the literature of this critical period in American history.—J. T. Dorris, Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College.



TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1933

An Heroic Spirit

An heroic spirit, unswerving loyalty, fidelity to the uttermost, ripe culture found their union in her who bore the beloved name of Mary Bryan.

Sprung from pioneers who trod the Wilderness Trail, inheritor of long tradition from those who had helped lay broad and firm the foundation of the commonwealth, she worthily played her part under changed conditions that gave reason for exhibition in different form of the same qualities that had made her forebears leaders in the first dangerous days and in later days in the building of the state.

Born to wealth as well as to position won by those from whom she came, because of the mutations of fortune she assumed and carried the task of earning her daily bread by her daily labor. No one ever carried more nobly that task than did she. No one ever gave more lavishly of herself and of the fruits of labor than did she.

Faithful alike to every obligation she was. None may know the extent of her labor, of her generosity, for to none did she ever reveal what she did for others.

For a longer period than is accounted a generation she worked in the newspaper field, bringing to it a high sense of responsibility, ripe culture and knowledge inherited and garnered of the people among whom her people and she had lived and played their part for a century and a half.

On Saturday, the last day of the week, she was at her desk for long hours. On the night of the Sabbath, the first day of the week, God's finger touched her and she slept.

We do not intrude into the circle of those in whose veins flows her blood, who know better than all others how splendid was her spirit, how generous her every impulse. Yet we share with them and claim the right to give expression to the grief that we share at her going, though knowing as we do that could she have had her choice she would have been called by God as she was called from daily task faithfully performed to eternal rest.

TRUMBO-SCHUPP & SCHMIDT

TRUMBO-SCHUPP & SCHMIDT

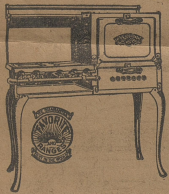
Annual Fall Introduction of New Favorite Gas Ranges

Few women need an introduction to Favorite Gas Ranges. They're known to housewives the country over for quality both in workmanship and material, and stand for the best there is in gas ranges. But we do want to introduce to every woman in Louisville the new line of Favorite Gas Ranges we have just received. Our great assortment of styles now awaits your approval. They're bright, new and shiny—yet withal they are every one solidly constructed, thoroughly reliable and up to the minute in scientific detail. There's sure to be a place in the finest of kitchens for the Favorite.

**EASY
CREDIT
TERMS**

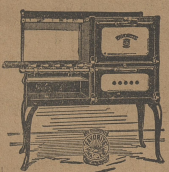
The Favorite Thermal Range

The Favorite Thermal because the unusual economies it effects—50% fuel, 20% to 40% food and 30% time—and its unusual design and construction has become the most popular range in America. The oven is unusually constructed, being doubly insulated so that a high oven temperature is easily maintained with remarkably low fire. It will be worth your while to ask to see this remarkable range when you are in the store.



**FAVORITE
Gas Range
\$49.75**

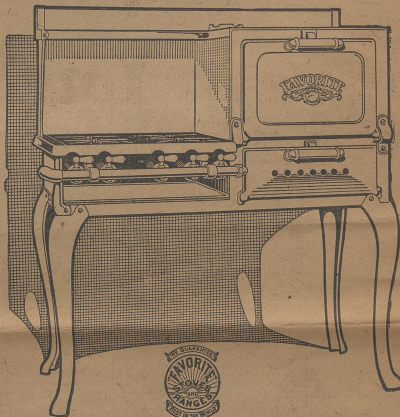
One of the smaller size ranges finished in black Lustron enamel with white panels in the doors and white splashers. Four burners, 14-inch oven and broiler below. Now only \$49.75. Twenty-five-piece aluminum set free.



**FAVORITE
Gas Range
\$64.50**

A large range suitable for the average family. Finished all over in Lustron black enamel with door panels in white. Four burners, 18-inch oven and broiler below. Now only \$64.50. Twenty-five-piece aluminum set free.

We
Give
Gold
Stamps

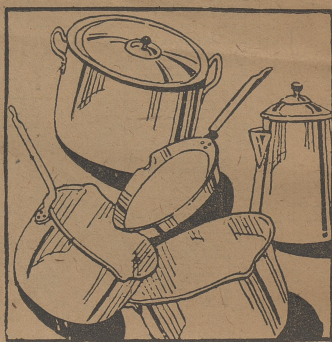


Our Introductory Special!

**FAVORITE
Gas Range
As Illustrated \$39.75**

We've priced this Favorite Gas Range extremely low during this fall introduction—less, in fact, than asked for many inferior made, plain-finished ranges. This favorite is finished in Lustron black enamel with white paneled door. Four burners, 14-inch oven and broiler below. Here's your opportunity to have an excellent range—Favorite quality throughout—at a special price, \$39.75. Twenty-five-piece aluminum set free.

FREE



**25-Piece Aluminum Set
With Any Range Purchased**

Buy a Favorite gas range here this week and we will give you, ABSOLUTELY FREE, twenty-five pieces of aluminum kitchenware. These are the twenty-five pieces you get: Percolator, double boiler with top, two pie pans, large dishpan, covered roaster, two sizes stew pans, covered kettle, large kettle, two sizes mixing pans, salt and pepper shakers, lemon squeezer, cup and five other useful pieces.

TRUMBO-SCHUPP & SCHMIDT
422 W. MARKET STREET INCORPORATED 422 W. MARKET STREET

We
Give
Gold
Stamps

Rotarians Hold Jollification At Crab Orchard Springs

(Special to the Herald-Post.)

Somerset, Ky., Sept. 11.—Rotarians, Rotary Aches and their guests from fourteen Kentucky clubs attended the intercity meeting at Crab Orchard Springs Friday and wholeheartedly entered into the spirit of the occasion. Golf and tennis tournaments, horse-shooting contests for both men and women, a beach contest and a bridge party for the women filled the afternoon program.

George Tomlinson, Winchester, governor of the Eighteenth district, sponsor of Rotary's task, of the business and professional men, Mr. Tomlinson's address followed the noon program.

40 - 30 - 20 - 10
YEARS AGO

From the Herald-Post Files

SEPTEMBER 12, 1888.

George F. Kuntz, men expert for Tiffany, New York, puts question to

rumor that small stones found in Kentucky are diamonds. His assumption

is that "there are no diamonds in Kentucky" and what he is referring to is a grand rush for sudden riches.

Joseph Sparras and Lizzie Smith, day at the Walnut Street Baptist

Plains, Tenn., and obtain a marriage license at Knoxville. The pair

hurry to be "applied" abandon search for minister of the hour.

interrupt proceedings at a negro re-

ception at the Broadway Methodist church, and the Rev. Dr. George E.

Walker at the Third Christian Church.

Reading dignitaries arrive for the opening tomorrow of the meeting at

the Jockey Club.

St. Joseph German Catholic Church of Louisville, and Bishop Edmund

of Louisville, and McCloskey of Louisville, officiate.

Frederick Douglas, negro leader, is

visited by the Wendell Phillips Club at Boston.

Preparations are made to blow up

Bones mountain, fifteen miles from Atlanta, for mining purposes. Atlanta

is the scene of the explosion. The

explosion will damage their property.

Period is put to an end to a game

at the Point when Long films show and seriously wound Jim Lee. Both

are the colored persuasion. The great advantage of this regu-

lator.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1886.

Former Gov. J. Proctor Knott and

Hon. D. H. Smith address a big Demo-

cratic gathering at Campbellsville, Ky.

Major McKinley today received a

letter of introduction from his

former first porch at Canton, O.

Worth Dickerson, Williamson,

Ky., who has bolted Bryan, says he is

not a candidate for Congress in the

Fourth District.

Louisville made it three straight

from the Reds today by winning, 6

to 4. When Otto Frederick kicked

the victory in the eighth with a homer,

a fan handed him a \$25 bill, just to

show how happy it all made him. Bill

will pitch for the locals. Billy Rhimes

serving for the Reds.

Piqued fans at Kansas City chased

Umpire Charlie Snyder out of the park

today. The same thing befell Charles

last July while officiating in the same

circuit—the Western League.

John McCloskey, former pilot of the

Louisville team, is umpiring in the

Virginia League.

The National Democrats of the

Fifth Kentucky District nominate

Judge Byrnes, Basins, for Congress.

Adelphi-Berlin's picture, columns wide,

appears the newspapers. His sports a

full beard almost as extensive as that

of Herr Most.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1904.

Twenty-two thousand people packed

the Armory to hear William Jennings

Bryan, who is the guest of Southern

Democrats, who came here to see

come him upon his return from a

tour of Europe. The crowd looked

upon, generally, as the launching of

a bomb for Bryan. President Bryan

years hence. Henry Watterson, Sen-

ator of the Commonwealth of the

State of Missouri, who also address

the throng, address "The Common-

wealth."

The meeting is preceded by a big

street parade.

News is received of the marriage

several days ago, of former Circuit

Judge John T. Hodge of Newport, Ky.,

to Mrs. Grace Stewart of Cincinnati.

The ceremony was solemnized at New

York.

Jockey Treubel is warned off Doug-

las Park track and his badge con-

fiscated. He was set down some days

ago for an alleged indifferent ride.

Judge Henry S. Barker of the Court

of Appeals today dissolved the in-

junction granted by Judge William Mc-

Shaw at Covington against the opera-

tion of pool rooms in that city. Sher-

iff Davidson at Covington states that

if the rooms undertook to renew oper-

ations he will arrest the owner and

employees. The injunction granted by

Judge Shaw was granted specifically

against Mark Simonson's room, but it

affected, of course, the other rooms.

September 12, 1916.

Louisville makes but four hits off

Griner of St. Paul, and lose, 4 to 0.

Milton H. Smith, president of the

Louisville and Nashville Railway, cele-

brates his eightieth birthday at

Nashville.

Bernard J. Campbell, Sr., president

of the Kentucky Wall Plaster Com-

pany, is dead at his home, 2315

Dunsmuir street, at 81 years.

Herman Reimann, manager of the

Louisville-Old Inn, resigns. He has

purchased a hotel at Kokomo, Ind.,

and will go to that city to direct it.

A. R. Macomber arrives at Douglas

Park with his racing stables, Dodge

and Ed Crump.

Mayor Buschmeyer is at Atlantic

City.

Pipeth Luke Meluke in the Post

today. When it comes to Advice, we

all know that it is better to give than

to receive.

TWICE-A-DAY

—THIS, ADVISE DENTISTS, TO
CLEAR THE TEETH OF FILM

What the Film on Teeth, to Which Many
Tooth and Gum Disorders are
Ascribed, Actually Is

By running your tongue across your teeth, you will feel a film; a slippery sort of coating. Ordinary brushing does not remove it. Film adheres discolored from food, smoking, etc. That is why, according to leading dental opinion, teeth look dingy and "off color."

Film clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It invites and breeds the germs of decay. And that is why it is judged so grave a danger to the teeth by authorities.

Film is the basis of tartar. And tartar, with germs, is the chief cause of porphyria. That is why regular film removal is urged as probably first in correct gum protection.

Most dentists authorities urgently advise thorough film removal at least twice each day. That is, every morning and every night.

For that purpose, obtain Peppodent, the special film-removing device. It is a small dental authority's favor. Different from any other tooth paste.

Peppodent cures the film, then removes it; then polishes the teeth in gentle safety to enamel. It combats the acids of decay and scientifically firms the gums. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. And meets,

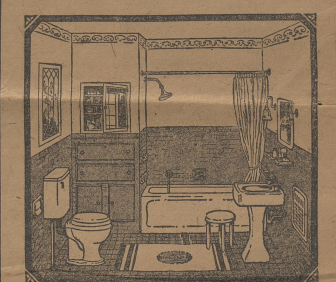


thus, in all ways, the exactments of modern dental science.

On dental advice, people are adopting this new way of tooth cleaning. Obtain Peppodent, the quality device, at drug stores. Two months' supply at a moderate price—or send for 10-day tube. Use twice every day. See your dentist twice each year. Make both a habit.

FREE Peppodent
Send one 10- day tube to 1181 R. Walden Ave., New York 19. Enc. A-2124 Chicago.

Peppodent is a family name. Only one tube to a family.



HIDDEN FACTS

Dependable Plumbing is not judged alone by its design and appearance, its durability is determined by the quality of its hidden materials under the surface, concealed in walls and under floors and when inferior material is used it is often not discovered until installed and the replacement cost is expensive.

Products that have stood the test of time and proven their merits are available only through years of concentrated knowledge and effort.

2 1/2" Superior Plumbing Fittings
Possess the qualifications that serve and endure for many years. Insist and demand they be specified and installed.

6-ft. Perennial Recess-Tub
with fittings \$81.25
Shower with Rod and White
Curtain 19.75
Disinfecting Toilet
with Church White Seat 45.00
20x24-inch Enamelled Lava-
tory on Enamelled Pedes-
tal with combination fit-
tings complete 42.25
Complete \$181.25

Prices subject to change and do not include piping and installation charges, for which see plumber.

Select your fixtures at one Sales and Display Room, 307 W. Broadway or Downtown Road at Stevens Avenue.



This booklet of select plumbing pictures mailed on request.

Laird Co.
Louisville, Ky.

Rites at Home For Crenshaw

One of Founders of
V. C. Co. Dies at 86

Funeral services for S. Dabney Crenshaw, 86, one of the founders of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, and a member of a family long associated with the history of Richmond, who died yesterday at the King's Daughters' Hospital, in Staunton, will be held here at 12:30 P. M. Wednesday at his residence, 919 West Franklin Street.

The services will be conducted by the Rev. Beverley M. Boyd, rector of Grace and Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, and interment will be in Hollywood Cemetery.

The active pallbearers will be Edwin Cox, W. O. Eubank, Leslie Dunn, Edward Ryland, Hermon Winfree, Hart Crenshaw, H. M. Ratcliffe, Thomas C. Armstrong, Jr., all of Richmond, and Dr. B. C. Willis, of Rocky Mount, N. C.

Honorary: Dr. W. T. Oppenheimer, P. C. Smith, Thomas J. Moore, Spencer Carter, John M. Miller, Jr., S. H. Ellerson, A. Seddon Jones, E. B. Thomason, Dr. D. S. Freeman, Waller Morton, Judge Frank T. Sutton, Ben Alsop, A. L. Ivey, Frederick E. Nolting, Carl Nolting, W. Meade Addison, W. Hill Urquhart, Henry Taylor, Jr., James Wheat, John Christian, P. L. Reed, John C. White and Alexander Ryland.

Also, J. Z. Johnson, of Hanover; James W. Graves, of Goodland County, and J. S. Purcell, W. C. Bibb and R. O. Crank, of Louisa. Mr. Crenshaw, who had been in failing health for some time, sustained a fracture of the hip while visiting in Staunton several weeks ago and since that time had been in the hospital at which his death occurred.

He was born in Richmond, Aug. 15, 1854, and was a son of the late Captain William G. Crenshaw and Mrs. Fannie Elizabeth Graves Crenshaw.

Captain William G. Crenshaw, the father, who was also a native of Richmond, was a son of Spotswood Dabney Crenshaw and Winifred Graves. He was widely known here before the middle of the last century as one of the city's leading businessmen and as a public-spirited gentleman.

William G. Crenshaw, before he was 40 years of age, had become the senior member of the firm of Crenshaw & Co., which had business interests both in this and foreign countries. He was a brother of Lewis D. Crenshaw, also long well known here.

Father Recruits Battery of Artillery at Own Expense

When Virginia seceded from the Union, in 1861, William G. Crenshaw, for the time being, withdrew from active participation in his own large commercial interests and recruited at his own expense, the battery of artillery which became widely known in the distinguished history of the Army of Northern Virginia as "The Crenshaw Battery."

Captain Crenshaw himself bore an important part in the various engagements from Mechanicsville to Sharpsburg; and then, in 1863, he was sent abroad as a confidential commercial agent for the Confederate Government—a position of trust which he continued to fill until the close of the War between the States.

S. Dabney Crenshaw, then a boy of about 10 years of age, accompanied his mother and his brothers and sisters on a voyage to England where the family joined Captain Crenshaw. The voyage was one marked by a good deal of danger and an element of adventure as the "blockade" of Southern ports had to be run.

Captain William Crenshaw and his family did not return to this country until about 1868, and it was during the period of English residence that S. Dabney Crenshaw entered "Rugby," the famous English school, where the foundation of his excellent education was laid. Later S. Dabney Crenshaw was a pupil at the old "Hanover Academy," whose principal was the late Colonel Hilary Jones, also a distinguished artillery officer of the Confederate Army.

After leaving the "Hanover Academy" Dabney Crenshaw entered the University of Virginia, where he graduated in 1877.

After leaving the University Mr. Crenshaw resided for a while at Elizabeth, N. J., where his father had established a temporary residence and was engaged in the fertilizer business on a large scale with offices in New York City.

In the early 1880's Mr. Crenshaw returned to Richmond and became one of the founders of the Atlantic and Virginia Fertilizer Company which, some years later, became merged with the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company. The Virginia-Carolina Company was organized by several leading gentlemen among whom were: S. T. Morgan, S. W. Travers, William Allison, Mr. Crenshaw and others.

For Many Years Official of V.-C. Chemical Company

Mr. Crenshaw was for many years secretary and later vice president of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.

In recent years he had also been president of the Phosphate Products Corporation and of the Sulphur Mining and Railroad Company.

At one time he was also president of the Bank of Louisa, which he had organized at Louisa Court-house, and he was a director of the First and Merchants National Bank, of Richmond. He retired from business about five years ago.

Mr. Crenshaw married Miss Anne Warfield Clay, a member of a distinguished Kentucky family, who survives her husband. Mrs. Crenshaw is a daughter of General Cassius M. Clay, of Richmond, Ky.

In this city Mr. and Mrs. Crenshaw had made their home for many years at 919 West Franklin Street.

Mr. Crenshaw was one of the old-

est members of the Commonwealth Club, of which he was a former president.

Besides his wife he is survived by two daughters, Mrs. George Haw and Miss Fanny C. Crenshaw, of Richmond; two sons, Clay Crenshaw, of this city, and S. Dabney Crenshaw, Jr., of North Grafton, Mass.; two grandchildren and two sisters, Miss Fanny H. Crenshaw, of Orange, and Mrs. B. C. Willis, of Alexandria.

The grandchildren are George E. Haw, Jr., and Anna Warfield Crenshaw.

REVOLT Of Clubs Growing

As Women Grasp Aim of Federation, Is View.

Withdrawal of State Bodies Reported.

Kansas Organization To Steer Own Course.

Purpose of Central Powers To "Hog-Tie" Constituent Members, Charge—South Joins West in Opposition.

By S. E. Spicer.

Rome one reports that there is a long-legged sheep in the Illinois state capitol building. Now that is the kind of little lamb that it would take to follow the political Marys nowadays. Things are moving fast in the world of women.

Two of the big women's pow wows have been run off according to schedule, the Biennial Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National Woman's party convention. And it reports are true concerning their accomplishments, the net results will be just about the same as when the Wisconsin girl is reported to have killed a bear with a rolling pin—she has not received a proposal so far as the writer knows to this date.

As some broadminds has said, it would seem that the trouble with the clubs, since the unlimited monarchistic ruling that all constituent clubs must abide by the ruling of the General Federation, willy nilly, they are getting too "divorced." And, referring to reports that constituent clubs are to the desk of the writer, hundreds of women's clubs are rearing up on their toes against the General Federation, because of its imperialism, and are withdrawing from it.

Two Causes Cited.

Behind this revolt are two outstanding causes of high-handedness on the part of the General Federation.

The growing knowledge among thinking women that the enemies of America are at work among women and they do not intend to be part and parcel of a group of women to contribute to such an imperial cause.

America's political landscape is being altered daily by over-emotionalized women and poppycock-opinionated men. From a nation that has its own institutions, its own honor, its own traditions, its founders and its faith in the integrity of its officers, its methods of government, business, home, religion and, in fact, all that is dear to the human heart, there is arising a nation of political mongrels—men and women afraid to defend by word or deed the principles bequeathed them by a sturdy ancestry—sturdy of word, spirit and deed, mind you.

The long tapestry of American life extending back over nearly two centuries as a nation among the great of the universe, is being peeled off today at such a rapid rate the question arises in the minds of the barometer as to the quality of either the weaving or the material.

It is coming to the point that an honest-to-God-fearing woman who keeps house for her husband and children, does the family wash, iron, sews and makes clothes for the kiddies, and cooks three meals a day for those who love, is almost taboo by her more worldly-wise—with a question mark after this—either who goes out "resolunt" "legitimately" and "locturins" to get the United States Census Bureau to list her as a professional woman is absolutely necessary to the progress of American feminism, whatever that is. It is this tomfoolery that makes women ridiculous, when in reality there are great issues at stake in the life of the country that has made the American women the envy and admiration of the rest of the civilized world.

While this woman was mouthing about the government of the United States bawling and putting her name in the United States Census as a professional woman, home-maker, another of the members of the National Woman's Party is quoted in the Chicago Daily News, of June 28, as saying:

"It is well known that we are against prejudice and customs which create an attitude of mind that women are inferior to men. We stand for the highest expression of living. If to effect this condition, compensation marriages seem the solution, the National Woman's Party is for it. Many of us think that method of living may help in solving the financial and social problems of the world as well as those of the young women."

Women are beginning to be aware of the fact that American governmental institutions are being run by propagandists. It is this realization that has caused many of the clubs to rise against such dominance of the government of a nation where representatives are chosen by the public. They are beginning to realize also that the General Federation is one of the most persistent propagandists.

Women Adapt Revolution.

The following resolution was passed by the Board of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, as written and presented by the Director to the General Federation:

"Whereas it has come to our attention that many of the speakers at the recent conference on the cause and cure of war held in Washington,

OTHER FOLKS' BUSINESS

BY CAROL BROWN.



Welcome, Tourists!

From the diary of Mrs. Artie Dumbly:

If you've ever read Professor Dumbly D. Tour's "Answer Me This One, Tourist," you remember the first question you find on the first page:—At what time of the day do desirable tourist camps appear most frequently?

Answer—"Tourist camps are seen most frequently during the hours from nine a. m. to six p. m. They seldom appear along about bedtime."

I called Artie's attention to this fact as we drove out of Bunville toward Chiggenburg at one a. m., the first night of our vacation, ten. Artie had wanted to stop at the Bunville tourist camp, but I'd pointed out to him that it was situated in a north-smelling distance of the town stockyards and three gasoline stations.

"I can't help that," he said. "My back feels as if it had been massaged by a pile driver. I've watched this road so long it looks like a corker seen through a haze of home brew."

"Now, Artie," I said. "Remember how you're away on your vacation. You must expect to be a little worn out by the time you get to Bunville. You're having from business. We're sure to find a better camp if we keep on."

He wanted to stop at every "Welcome, Tourist" sign we saw. And let me say that Lindbergh never had more welcome signs hung out for him than were hung along the road for us that night! I think all the welcome signs that used to hang in hotels have been taken out and hung on chicken coops and fence posts. Every farmer along the way just longed to have us to spend the night in back of his barn or out beside the pig pen.

But I saw to it that Artie stuck to the wheel until along about two a. m., when we found behind a tree and signs a genuine grove of trees and genuine water pump where the owner welcomed us joyously (for one dollar) and told us to drive in and pick out a camp site.

Artie was inclined at first to stop about having to put up the tent, but I reminded him again of the rest he had had from the hard work in the office. "And think too," I said, "that the pretty grove is just from our noisy neighborhood beds in the city."

He spoke there was a shower of rain and shrieking, and a shower of rain fell on our heads. "What a night!" I asked, as soon as I'd stopped coughing from the smoke. "Oh, that," he answered, as he twisted in his handkerchief to pick a splinter from his eye. "That's just a little freight train playing around among the trees. The pretty grove is different if it was from home. Of course we don't have freight trains in Bunville," he said. "But then there are so many things here you don't have at home. Don't you enjoy the feeling of isolation and solitude we have in this far away place?"

"How do you get that way?" demanded a voice about six feet away. "Gosh, I'd like to get to sleep!"

In December, 1926, were very critical of our Government, making attacks upon it and its policies, and the Government. Apparently the United States has no friend at court, though the conference was held in the capital of the nation, and

Whereas, Feeling that the controversial questions discussed at these meetings should have a fair presentation on both sides, on the one hand, advocates of peace at any price, and on the other, those standing for the peace and non-violence in the interests of universal peace, therefore be it resolved, That the Board of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs in session assembled, go on record as urging the General Federation to refrain from participating in any future conferences on the cause and cure of war unless attacks upon our Government by those taking part in the program cease entirely, and unless there can be a fair presentation of every subject under discussion."

Kansas Body Withdraws.

Kansas seems to have as bad luck as some of the other states in its dealing with the General Federation. Reports from a recent meeting as related by one of the delegates. She said:

"When I gave my report of the State Federation meeting to my club, it proved to be the last link in the chain of dissatisfaction and disgust. Federation," she said, "and the club unanimously voted to withdraw from the Federation and make known its reasons for doing so to every club in the state; also, to our Senators, Congressmen and state legislators. I think our action will do more to awake the organization to its stupidity in blindly supporting bureaucratic legislation than years of protest would have done. We have another Federated club in Ottawa almost as old and just as influential. It complies similar action, which, if it takes, will be a double blow to the Federation."

Further reporting from the State Federation meeting of the Illinois Federation, this delegate says: "Mrs. Edward P. White, First Vice President of the General Federation, made the statement from the platform that inasmuch as some of the measures discussed by the women were unconstitutional, it would be necessary to

Then we realized that we weren't the only tourists who'd been welcomed there, and that we'd pitched our tent close to another one that was hidden in the bushes.

"What Artie and I wanted him to do was to submit to such political manipulation of their state organizations and retain very much of a measure of self respect."

The Raleigh Times of June 6 has this to say:

"The controversy recently precipitated in the Woman's Club of Raleigh, and promptly squelched by the ruling spirits present at the meeting, raises a question that is worth considering by the non-political elements of these organizations. How women's clubs were locked into the realm of national politics is a bit of history we do not know, but that they have been so enlisted and their influence, whatever it may be, turned over to national lobbies operating in Washington is fact which any member of Congress can verify from his own experience."

"The method followed is one to exclude anything like administration for the propagandists by whom it was devised. There is, for instance, a National Marriage Law. Local clubs have been asked to support it. Amendment, a Mother's Aid project, these proposals and even less as to their actual and constitutional implications. They elect delegates to a State Federation, which sends delegates to a National Federation, which promptly passes resolutions of indorsement of what are frequently revolutionary measures. Whereupon the action of the national organization binds local members to the extent that they are prohibited from making subsequent protests."

National Divorce Law, for instance, was some only in another Federal amendment. To be effective such an amendment would have to be a National Marriage Law as well as a National Divorce Law, by reason of the issues settled in the Civil War, would have to recognize intermarriages between races which in all the Southern States are prohibited. As a consequence, the lobbies of the National Federation at Washington would be exerting influence on Congress in the name of five million women, few of whom would be in any sort aware of how their indorsement was being claimed.

"This is suggested as a somewhat extreme but by no means impossible device. In other less practical but in principle none the less vital projects the condition pictured already is operative. Since the interests of sections and their sentiments must be national, the effect is to build up a national club which is a political organization directed in the path of the much-discussed and sometimes threatened socialism. If persisted in, it will ultimately destroy the clubs."

The Greensboro (N. C.) Daily News, Friday, June 16, 1927, says under the caption "Critical Silence":

"It appears that the women's clubs have a way of hog-tying the opposition that would make the experts among the machine politicians wonder. The National Federation of Women's Clubs, we are told, has a rule which prohibits state federation or individual clubs conducting campaigns in the name of the club federation against measures which the national organization has ordered."

Violation of the rule means expulsion from the federation. The Louisville (Ky.) club tried it out and was expelled from the national and state federations. The last word of the national body, on any subject, as this is understood, is the last word. Criticism or agitation against any act of the national body with a view to being reconsidered, or official registering of disapproval, calls for drastic punishment.

"Once the national body acts the hands of the club members are tied, their mouths closed. The action may have been taken under a misapprehension. It may not represent the will of the majority of the club members. But the membership may not, in the name of their club, or their state, make protest, go on record in opposition, nor take action with a view to changing the attitude of the national body."

"And yet the impression had been created that these club women are liberals, open minded, with a view to new ideas and new truths. If the attitude herein set out, gathered from newspaper publication, is correctly interpreted, their members are not allowed to call their souls their own. The calling is contrary to what the National Federation may have said about it, and of course the teaching is that it would be impossible for the national body to go wrong about anything. Take it from national body or get off the reservation."

Yokes For Autumn.

PAINTS—There is a rumor that yokes are to be important innovation on many coats and day-time dresses this fall.

The evidence to bear out the report is still quite slender, but the hoots looking people who emerge from the dressmaking workshop with their mouths full of pins as those full of importance, agree that there may be something to the report.

At Worth's one of the newest coats has a yoke design accentuated with a yoke design or several tones. There is also a yoke design of the cross stitch at the bottom of the coat.

National Federation Blamed.

The most of the trouble tribulation of the national organization professes to represent 1,000,000 club women. Under representation of this kind it maintains a powerful lobby at Washington, advocating measures of its own designing, many of these mea-

NOVELTIES

Are

Native Of Richmond Dies In Virginia 1939.

RICHMOND, Ky., May 29 (Special)—Miss Van Greenleaf, professor of English at St. Catherine's School for Girls, Richmond, Va., died Sunday following a heart attack which she suffered Thursday. Miss Greenleaf was a native of Richmond, daughter of the late John and Ida Jennings Greenleaf.

She is survived by her brother, J. J. Greenleaf of Richmond, and two nieces, Mrs. Parker Gardner of Lexington and Miss Ida Greenleaf of Richmond.

The body was brought to Mr. Greenleaf's home here where funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. The Rev. Locke White, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, will officiate. Burial will follow in the Richmond cemetery. Pallbearers will be Burton Farris, Alex Denny, Paul Burnam, Clay Shackelford, William Blanton, Harvey Blanton, Parker Gardner and Clay Kauffman.

New Officers Assume Duties At Richmond

Special 1938.

RICHMOND, Ky., Jan. 3.—County and city officers elected in the regular November election took their offices today to assume duties for the coming terms.

William O'Neil, former mayor of Richmond, who staged a come-back to defeat Dave Powers, his former conqueror, was today sworn in as Richmond's mayor.

The council, which held its first meeting in December, is composed of four new members, Vernon Jackson and John W. Adams, being re-elected. The other members of the council are David Williams, Roy Wells, Bige McCowan and George Myers.

Vernon Congleton, defeated in the August primary by William S. Broaddus, who died after the primary, but before the votes were counted will be police judge of Richmond. Congleton was nominated by the county committee. George Robbins was re-elected city attorney. Kirk Moberly was selected to fill the unexpired term of Judge Broaddus.

Chief of Police Boian Lackey, who made a runaway affair of the race for re-election as police chief, began his fifth year today. His police force will consist of four new officers. Alf Douglas and Frank Barnett will remain as hold-overs.

The new police are Chester Jones, William J. Mason, Stone Maupin and Jesse Hale.

The sheriff's office was filled by Leslie Turpin, who defeated William F. Parks by a handsome majority. His deputies will be the former Sheriff John McWilliams, A. R. Guyn, Jim Gaines, C. C. Maupin and Margaret Guyn.

Judge Vernon Leer will remain as county judge after his defeat of J. H. Jones in the regular election. He defeated E. C. McDougale in the Democratic primary.

In the county clerks office, J. B. Arnett, who has operated the department during the last four years will remain there for the coming term. He defeated Forrest Hume, Republican candidate. His deputies will be Mrs. Arnett, Edna F. Hord and E. B. Noland.

Jess Kennedy assumed his duties at the county jail with Dan Maupin as deputy jailer and Tom York as turnkey. Walker Goins was selected as courthouse custodian.

William Jenkins will again act as coroner after scoring a win over J. R. Baker and the tax commissioner responsibility will be taken over by Joe T. Long, who succeeds R. E. Baker.

WILL CONDUCT FUNERAL TODAY

Rites for Mrs. E. L. Hutchinson
to Be Held in Christ Church
Cathedral This
Morning

BURIAL TO BE IN ARKANSAS

Funeral services for Mrs. E. L. Hutchinson, who died Tuesday following a heart attack, will be conducted this morning at 11 o'clock at Christ Church Cathedral. The Rev. Christopher P. Sparling, dean, will officiate. Burial will be in Little Rock, Ark., birthplace of Mrs. Hutchinson.

Active pallbearers will be C. H. Berryman, Dr. C. C. Garr, James A. Todd, Dr. C. N. Kavanaugh, H. J. Hutchinson and C. N. Manning.

Honorary pallbearers will be Leslie Combs, Col. John R. Allen, Judge R. C. Stoll, Dr. S. H. Halley, Esten Spears, Col. Samuel M. Wilson, Desha Breckinridge, George R. Hunt, H. M. Skillman, Maury Kemper, Dr. George H. Wilson, Dr. Clarence Deweese, Dean F. Paul Anderson, James H. Combs, Leonard G. Cox, J. W. Morford and W. R. Embry.

Accompanied by members of the family, the body will leave Lexington this afternoon at 2:35 o'clock over the L. & N. railroad for Little Rock.

As president of the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky, Mrs. J. A. Edge yesterday paid the following tribute to Mrs. Hutchinson:

"This is not the first time, unfortunately, that we have been called upon to record the loss of an honored member of the board of the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky.

"But in the death of Mrs. Jessie Leigh Hutchinson, who for the last 15 years has been the very active chairman of the department of citizenship, we mark the passing of one of our number who was still in the prime of life in the midst of various activities, vigorous, and of seeming boundless energy.

"Among her earlier club activities, Mrs. Hutchinson was a member of the political science department, when Mrs. Madge McDowell Breckinridge was the chairman, and they, with Miss Laura Clay, championed the cause of woman suffrage, and were prominent in the civic affairs of the city.

"Association with Mrs. Hutchinson was invigorating and inspiring. Her keen intellect, rare maturity of judgment, and unswerving loyalty to principle, combined with a ready wit and sense of humor, made her an outstanding force in all club activities."

SALARY DIFFERENTIAL IS FROWNED ON BY WOMEN

A resolution disapproving the "proposed salary differential in favor of men teachers" in the Lexington schools was passed by the Fayette County League of Women Voters at its semi-monthly meeting yesterday at the Lafayette hotel. A committee was appointed by Mrs. M. B. Guthrie, league president, to call upon the Lexington board of education to present the resolution.

Questionnaires prepared by Mrs. J. A. Edge for submission to candidates for governor of Kentucky in this year's election were read to the league members and approved by them;

May 19, 1935

DEADLINE NEAR

Less Than Half Of Fayette Automobiles Licensed For 1932

Fewer than half the automobiles in Fayette county had been licensed for 1932 when the county clerk's office closed Saturday night. Only six days remain in which to purchase tags before the 30-day extension runs out.

The total number of new licenses issued up to Saturday night was 6,478. The total number of cars licensed in this county in 1931 was 13,625.

The number of new plates sold, however, was only 16 behind the number that had been sold on the same day last year.

State, county and city officers have announced that persons operating cars after Jan. 31 with old plates will be arrested.

DEATH SUMMONS

C. B. BULLOCK, 91

Confederate Veteran Was Last Member Of Dis- tinguished Family

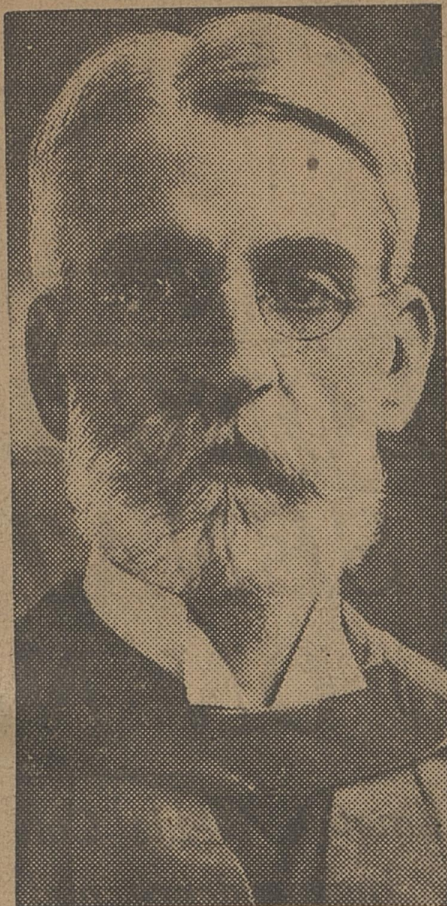
Cabell Breckinridge Bullock, 91, Confederate veteran, former master commissioner of Fayette county and for many years connected with the insurance department of the state of Kentucky, died at his home, 369 north Broadway, at 6 o'clock Saturday night.

Mr. Bullock had been in failing health for some time and his death was not unexpected.

He was the last member of a distinguished family, long connected with Lexington's social and civic life. His sister, Miss Laetita P. Bullock, recently preceded him in death. Another sister, Miss Mary S. Bullock and two brothers, Waller R. Bullock and Major John M. Bullock died several years ago.

Mr. Bullock was a son of Rev. Joseph J. Bullock and Caroline Breckinridge Bullock. His father was first superintendent of schools in Kentucky. Mr. Bullock was a nephew of Gen. John C. Breckinridge.

Mr. Bullock was born April 6, 1840. He served as a member of the Orphan Brigade, Confederate Army, throughout the War Between the States, and was considered an authority on the civil conflict.



DR. E. D. WARFIELD

President of Wilson College at Chambersburg, Pa., who seeks retirement. The school trustees will act upon the request.

DR. E. D. WARFIELD ASKS RETIREMENT

Wilson College Head Would
Quit Post at End of
'35-'36 Term

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., June 12 (A. P.).—Announcement was made at Wilson College today that Dr. E. D. Warfield, president since 1915, has asked that he be retired at the end of the 1935-36 term.

The board of trustees has appointed a committee to confer with Dr. Warfield regarding the definite time of his retirement, and authorized appointment of another committee to act on it.

Dr. Warfield retired as president of Lafayette College, Easton, in 1914.

During the year before his appointment as president of Wilson he practiced law in Los Angeles, while residing in Pasadena, Calif.

DEATH CLAIMS MRS. KINKEAD

Long Illness Is Fatal To Well-Known Lexing- ton Woman

Mrs. Alice Warfield Kinkead, 79, widow of Shelby Kinkead, died at 12.15 o'clock this morning at her home, 466 west Sixth street, after a protracted illness.

She was the daughter of Dr. Thomas Barr Warfield and Mrs. Alice Davis Carneal Warfield, who prior to Mrs. Kinkead's birth, lived at The Meadows, Loudon avenue. Mrs. Kinkead was born in the old Warfield home, 253 north Broadway, and later lived at Roseneath, now the home of E. S. Good, two miles from Lexington on the Nicholasville pike. She was connected with a number of the prominent early families in Lexington, including the Clays and Shelbys.

A life-long member of Christ church, Mrs. Kinkead was active in church circles until her final illness.

She is survived by four sons, Carneal, Warfield, Will and Sidney Kinkead, all of Lexington; a sister, Mrs. Kate Spears, Lexington; three grandsons, Shelby Carneal Kinkead, Sidney Clay Kinkead Jr. and Samuel McDowell Kinkead, Lexington; four nieces, Mrs. William Judson and Miss Isabel Clay, Lexington; Mrs. William Rogers Clay, Frankfort, and Mrs. Preston Wooten, Washington, and three nephews, Howell and Esten Spears, Lexington, and Carneal Spears, Casper, Wyo.

Funeral services will be held at the residence at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon, Rt. Rev. H. P. Almon Abbott, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Lexington, and Dr. Christopher P. Sparling, rector of Christ church, officiating. Interment will be in the family lot in Lexington cemetery.

Pallbearers will be Dr. George Wilson, William Rodes, Col. Louis Lee Haggin, J. Keene Daingerfield, H. J. Hutchinson, Ernest Thompson, J. H. Reed and Dan B. Nichols.

Dana Hall Co.

Miss Lucia F. Burnam Passes In Cincinnati

Special

1938

RICHMOND, Ky., Oct. 12.—Miss Lucia Field Burnam, 83, of Richmond, descendant of one of Madison county's leading families, died at the Jewish hospital in Cincinnati at 8:30 o'clock today of pneumonia. She had been a patient at the hospital about a week.

A daughter of Curtis Field and Lora Rollins Burnam, she was a native of Madison county and a graduate of the Madison Female Institute. Her father was assistant secretary of the treasury under President Grant and she spent much time in Washington during the administration. She had traveled extensively and had studied a year at The Sorbonne, France.

She is survived by a sister, Mrs. Waller Bennett of Richmond, with whom she made her home, and numerous nieces and nephews.

Called To Richmond

Lieut. Earl Harris, Mrs. Harris, Commander Baldwin Brittain and Mrs. Brittain, all of Annapolis; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. McLeod, Columbia, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. John Vanmeter Woodford, Bourbon county, and Curtis Bennett, Cleveland, O., were called to Richmond by the death of their aunt, Miss Lucia Field Burnam.

Oct 14 38

Madison Briefs

Bishop To Raise Fund For Memorial Tablet

Rt. Rev. H. P. Almon Abbott, bishop of the diocese of Lexington, has been authorized by the Transylvania Society, a patriotic organization, of which he is chaplain, to obtain a fund of \$400 to pay for the execution and erection of a tablet, commemorating the first Christian service held in Kentucky, to be placed at Boonesboro.

The tablet will be one of five, honoring five historical events, to be set in a granite boulder at Boonesboro by the society. The memorial will be unveiled Oct. 12 at a celebration planned by the Transylvanians and participated in by other patriotic societies, the governors of Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee.

The tablet honoring the first Christian service will be executed by a prominent sculptor and will bear the following inscription: "In pious and eternal commemoration of the first Christian service held in Kentucky, attended by the pioneer founders of Transylvania, and conducted by the Rev. John Lythe of the Church of England on this hallowed spot, May 23rd, 1775."

Transylvania Enrolls

Courage Of Mrs. Crawford Praised As Danville Monument Is Unveiled

Patient Called "One Of Surgery's Higher Saints" 1935

DANVILLE, Ky., May 30 (AP)—Tributes to Mrs. Jane Todd Crawford, the pioneer woman whose courage and fortitude enabled Dr. Ephraim McDowell to accomplish the world's first ovariectomy 126 years ago, were paid here today by prominent physicians and laymen at the unveiling of a marker to her memory.

The monument to Mrs. Crawford, who submitted at Dr. McDowell's frontier home here without benefit of anesthesia to an abdominal operation now common but then experimental, was unveiled in a small park here set aside in 1879 as a memorial to the backwoods physician who became one of the immortals of the medical profession.

"Let us not forget that it took more than a doctor to accomplish this great progressive step," said Dr. W. W. Bauer, Chicago, a director of the American Medical Association. "Without his patient he could not have proceeded."

Dr. Stewart R. Roberts, Atlanta, Ga., another leader of the medical profession here for the ceremonies, said, "Her heroism raised her to a surgical sainthood, for indeed she is one of surgery's higher saints."

"An impressive model of the many heroines of the backwoods of her time" was the tribute voiced by Judge Basil Richardson, of the Kentucky court of appeals.

Despite her affliction, Mrs. Crawford rode horseback from her home 60 miles away in Green county to the physician's home here to submit to an operation for the removal of an ovarian tumor. The surgeon told her the operation had never been performed before. Without an outcry she consciously underwent the ordeal which lasted 25 minutes. While the surgeon was removing a tumor that weighed 22½ pounds, the patient recited passages from the Psalms. Before picking up his knife, Dr. McDowell uttered this prayer:

"Direct me, oh God, in performing this operation, for I am but an instrument in thy hands, and am but thy servant, and if it is thy will, oh spare this poor afflicted woman."

The operation was a success and five days later the patient was performing household tasks. She lived for 33 years afterward. There were no modern newspapers then to herald the scientific feat and not until seven years later, after he had performed two other ovariectomies, did

Poems That Live

FOUR-LEAF CLOVER

I know a place where the sun is
like gold,
And the cherry blossoms burst
with snow,
And down underneath is the love-
liest nook,
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.

One leaf is for hope, and one is for
faith,
And one is for love, you know,
And God put another in for luck—
If you search, you will find where
they grow.

But you must have hope, and you
must have faith,
You must love and be strong—
and so,
If you work, if you wait, you will
find the place
Where the four-leaf clovers grow.

—ELLA HIGGINSON.

Death Claims Ezekiel Clay

PARIS, Ky., Sept. 17 (Special)—Ezekiel Field Clay, 33, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clay of Bourbon county, died Monday night of a heart attack at Farmdale, near Frankfort, where he had been under the care of a physician for several years. He was born April 11, 1907, and was named for his grandfather, Col. Ezekiel Field Clay of Runnymede.

Besides his parents, he is survived by a sister, Miss Mary Elizabeth Clay, and two brothers, James and Samuel Clay Jr.

Funeral services will be held at the residence on the Cane Ridge pike at 3 o'clock Wednesday, the Rev. Rhodes Thompson officiating. Private interment will be in the Paris cemetery. Pallbearers will be

Arthur B. Hancock Jr., E. F. Clay, Brutus J. Clay, Catlett L. Buckner, Buckner Hinkle, James Clay Ward, J. Miller Ward Jr., and John L. Davis of Lexington.

The family of Ezekiel Field Clay requests that no flowers be sent.—Advertisement.

Soil Tour Planned

HEROIC WOMAN PATIENT REMEMBERED IN STONE

The first monument in this country to be erected to the memory of a patient who contributed to the advancement of medical science was dedicated on May 30, at Danville, Ky. It pays tribute to Mrs. Jane Todd Crawford who, on December 30, 1809, was operated on in Danville for the removal of a tumor.

Kentucky, just after the beginning of the 19th century, was largely wilderness. In the frontier town of Danville, Ephraim McDowell, a pioneer physician, had his office. His practice extended over 100 miles around.

Anesthetics had not yet been discovered. Yet in the midst of this wilderness, without any of the facilities of modern times, Ephraim McDowell practiced surgery and did all of the operations attempted up to his time.

Here, for the first time, he did the abdominal operation which brought him enduring fame. His patient was Mrs. Crawford of Motley's Glen, 60 miles from Danville.

Everyone had said that the removal of such a growth as afflicted Mrs. Crawford would be fatal. She had in her side a great lump, constantly growing bigger and bigger, constantly causing pain and distress.

On December 13, 1809, Mrs. Crawford, then 47 years old, arrived in Danville. She had traveled the 60 miles on horseback. She was a small woman. The growth in her abdomen had become bruised against the horn of the saddle.

The room in the home of Ephraim McDowell was not the glistening white tiled operating room of our present day magnificent hospitals. Just a bleak space, in the center a hard wooden table, covered with a folded blanket.

There were no fine white sheets, no antiseptic solutions, no white-clad nurses standing before tables full of flashing surgical instruments.

Beside Dr. Ephraim McDowell stood Charles McKinney, a pupil studying medicine. On the opposite side of the table was Dr. James McDowell, a nephew; and at the end of the table was Mrs. Baker, an attendant.

Dr. Ephraim McDowell marked out the place for the incision which was then made by Dr. James McDowell. As the operation proceeded Mrs. Crawford recited numerous psalms.

Five days later she was up making her own bed. Twenty-five days later she rode home on horseback.

In 1813 McDowell operated on a Negro woman, and in 1816 he did a similar operation. Finally in 1817 he published his results.

In Danville stands a fine monument, erected by the physicians of Kentucky to the great pioneer surgeon, Ephraim McDowell. And now the doctors of that state have led in the erection of a monument to the woman who helped Dr. Ephraim McDowell make this great advance in medical science.

NRA's stabilizing influence is necessary as part of the movement for a new day, a New Deal, and a new freedom.—William Green, A. F. of L. president.

Half a teaspoonful of baking soda added to boiling frosting will keep it from running.

sense as
the Fourth of July
more enjoyable day by
human life rather than its

7/3/1937
Miss Margaret Payne's Death

The death of Miss Margaret Howard Payne is a loss to the community and will be noted particularly with a keen sense of loss by all who were associated with her at any time during the years she was in charge of the business department of The Lexington Herald. An outstanding personality, devoted to the community in which she had spent her life, she was connected with many of the leading families that have made their homes in Lexington and contributed much to its culture, its progress and development. Miss Payne resigned from her connection with The Lexington Herald during the World War to become a member of the Barrow Base Hospital Unit No. 40, which recruited almost its entire personnel and its enlisted membership from Lexington and Central Kentucky. In her capacity with this hospital unit she rendered courageous and patriotic service, never failing in her willingness to serve and with a loyalty to her nation's cause worthy and in keeping with the highest traditions of her Revolutionary forebears and the long line of distinguished Kentuckians and Americans to whom she was related.

LEXINGTON

15 Aug. 1938

Lexington, Kent

Death Takes Justice Clay At Age Of 73

Extended Sickness Fatal
To Venerable Member
Of Court Of Appeals
At His Capital Home

WELL-KNOWN JURIST
STUDIED AT TRANSY

Was First Appointed To
State's High Bench As
A Commissioner In '07

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 15 (AP)—
Judge William Rogers Clay, of the
Kentucky Court of Appeals, died to-
day at his home here after an ex-
tended illness. He was 73 years old.

Judge Clay returned to his home
here Saturday from a Louisville
hospital, which he entered a month
ago for an operation and treatment
for a throat infection.

The senior member of Kentucky's
highest court in point of service,
Judge Clay was noted for brevity
and clarity in his opinions.

Dissenting vigorously from a
court holding that the state could
retain taxes collected under an un-
constitutional law unless paid under
protest, Clay summed up his per-
sonal and official view with the
comment:

"The state should be as much a
gentleman as it expects its citizens
to be."

He is survived by his wife, the
former Miss Anne Field Clay of
Lexington; two sons, William Rogers
Clay Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio; and
Sidney Warfield Clay of Frankfort,
and one sister, Mrs. William Lee
Lyons of Louisville.

A collateral relative of the noted
statesman Henry Clay, the judge
upheld the traditions of the Clay
family of Kentucky when he entered
the legal profession and rose to the
position of the chief justice of the
Court of Appeals, the highest tribu-
nal of the state.

During the years he practiced
law, and during his service as city
solicitor of Lexington, he was con-
sidered one of the most fluent ora-
tors of his day. When he was ap-
pointed to the Court of Appeals
first as a commissioner, and later
elected as a judge, he carried with
him a mastery of language and a
technical knowledge that enable him
to hand down written opinions that
were considered exceptional by
members of the legal profession.

Born in Fayette county Nov. 9,
1864, young Clay received his early
education in the public schools, and

August 15, 1938

Death Takes Justice Clay At Age Of 73

Extended Sickness Fatal To Venerable Member Of Court Of Appeals At His Capital Home

(Continued From Page 1)

at the Threlkeld School in Lexington. In 1885, he was graduated from Transylvania University at Lexington with an A. B. degree. After working on the Wabash railroad in Missouri for several months, he re-entered college to continue his education, and in 1888, he was graduated from Georgetown University, in Washington, D. C., with the degree of LL. D. The following year, he received his LL. M. from the same university.

After leaving college, he was superintendent of schools in Lexington for several years. He began the practice of law about the beginning of the 20th century, when he formed a partnership with M. C. Alford, former lieutenant governor of Kentucky. In 1904, Clay entered public life as city solicitor of Lexington. He held this position until 1907, when he was appointed commissioner of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Clay succeeded Commissioner John D. Carroll, who was elected appellate judge after he had filled the first commissioner's office only a few months. After serving for 13 years, Commissioner Clay was elected judge of the Court of Appeals in 1920. He became chief justice in 1927-28, and in 1928, was re-elected to the appellate bench for an eight-year term.

Judge Clay married Miss Ann Field Clay, a distant member of the same family as his own, in 1900.

Judge Clay was a member of the Christian church. He belonged to the Phi Delta Theta Greek letter fraternity, and to the Odd Fellows.

MRS. W. D. OLDHAM PASSES TO REST

Wife Of Lexington Attorney Is Claimed By Brief Illness

Feb 8, 1938
Mrs. Alice Bronston Oldham, wife of Will D. Oldham, Lexington attorney, died Saturday night at 10:15 o'clock at the home of her son, Dowell Oldham, 806 Melrose avenue, after a brief illness.

Mrs. Oldham contracted a cold early in the week which developed into an illness that ended fatally.

Elected last year as national corresponding secretary of the American War Mothers, Mrs. Oldham was one of Kentucky's most distinguished members of the organization. She was the second state president of Kentucky War Mothers and was War Mother emeritus of Fayette county. She attended state and national meetings of the organization and became prominently identified with its work.

Mrs. Oldham was a woman of literary attainments and personal charm.

Besides her husband and son, she is survived by two sisters, Mrs. George G. Prewitt, Winchester; Mrs. J. Sherman Dudley, Chicago; a brother, James B. Bronston, Lexington; three nieces, Miss Sallie Bronston, Mrs. Hugh Buford and Mrs. Henry S. Berry, all of Lexington; two nephews, Charles and William Bronston, of this city, and a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Nina Otis Oldham, widow of Edwin B. Oldham.

Mrs. Oldham was a native of Richmond, Ky.

Funeral services will be held in the Lexington cemetery chapel at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Interment will be in the Lexington cemetery.

...ther plane was ordered out of
...ville to continue the flight.
...wrecked ship was reported as a
...rtiss-Palmer eight passenger
...lane, regularly used in carrying
passengers and mail.

MISS FLORENCE SIMPSON CALLED BY DEATH AT 79

Funeral services for Miss Florence Simpson, 79, who died at the home of her nephew, Laurance Simpson, Avon farm, at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, were to be held at the grave in the family lot in the Lexington cemetery at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, with Dr. Christopher P. Sparling, of Christ church, officiating.

Bearers were to be Eugene Simpson, Laurance Simpson, Robert Walker Jr., Robert Walker Sr., J. C. Milam and James A. Todd.

Miss Simpson was the daughter of Robert and Sidonia Young Simpson and was born and reared at the old Simpson home, Fairview farm, Fayette county.

Besides her nephew, Laurance Simpson, she is survived by three other nephews, Robert Simpson Walker, Versailles, and Eugene and Clay Simpson, Lexington; and one niece, Miss Josephine Simpson.

THEFT AT GAS STATION

While an attendant was filling the gasoline tank of an automobile early Sunday afternoon, a thief stole \$7 from the cash register at the Sudden Service gasoline station at Third and Georgetown streets, according to a report made to police.

Feb. 28, 1932

Estate Of Dr. Warfield Is Forgotten But Its Horses Will Be Remembered As Long As Men Race Thoroughbreds

By ELIZABETH M. SIMPSON
(Copyright, 1932)

It was spring in Kentucky. One of those delicious mornings in May when the air is flooded with the perfume of locusts and the fiery cardinal calls exultantly to his new-found mate.

Dr. Elisha Warfield sat contentedly on the side porch at The Meadows, his ears attuned to the harmonies of Negro voices humming plaintively in the cabins and the slow, methodical sound of the loom that emanated from the house of "Dumb Jane," the mule, who, from dawn 'til dusk passed her shuttles and pounded the wool.

Across the broad expanse of bluegrass pasture a long-legged colt frolicked beside his mother. He was Darlie, son of Bolton, and his mother's name was Alice Carneal.

That was in the spring of 1850. Dr. Warfield is dead. The cabins have fallen into ruins and The Meadows is forgotten. But the names of Bolton and Alice Carneal and Darlie will be remembered as long as thoroughbreds are raced and horsemen talk pedigrees. For Darlie was none other than Lexington, the greatest sire America has ever known, whose

immediate family won more than a million dollars in purses.

Darlie, named in honor of a great Arabian sire that was taken to England 500 years ago, was entered in his first race when he was a 3-year-old and he won two one-mile heats. A silver cup, made by Lexington's great silversmiths, Garner and Winchester, with figures in relief depicting the race at his old Kentucky Association track, was presented to Dr. Warfield. It is now treasured by his grandson, Brutus Clay, Richmond.

Richard Ten Broeck, hearing of Darlie's success during the first season, offered Dr. Warfield \$2,500 for him, with the understanding that he would pay \$2,500 more if Darlie beat a southern mare, Sally Waters, in a match race at New Orleans. The proposition was accepted and Darlie won the match. His name henceforth was Lexington.

As a 5-year-old Lexington was sent to Robert S. C. A. Alexander, of Woodburn, Woodford county, who purchased him after a trip to Europe where he had gone in search of the finest stallion that could be bought. Alexander paid \$10,000 for Lexington, a fabulous sum in those days to be paid for a horse, yet it was his

few years until Norfolk, a son of Lexington, sold for a dollar more than his sire had cost.

Lexington died in 1875, having founded a family that has to its credit the winning of 40 Kentucky Derbies, three English Derbies, the Cambridgehire, Czarvitch, Grand Prix and Melbourne Cup.

The Warfields were a Maryland family that came to Kentucky in 1790 from Ann Arundel county. The father of Dr. Warfield, who was also Elisha, was a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife was Ruth Burgess. Twelve children were born to them, five sons and seven daughters. Three of the sons, Elisha, Lloyd and Nicholas, became physicians, and Benjamin and Henry were breeders of blooded cattle.

Created Fortune

Elisha, the oldest of the children, was 20 when he came to Kentucky, and after receiving his medical degree he taught classes in the Transylvania medical school for a year in 1809, when his health became impaired and he entered the merchandising business, in which he made a large fortune. His store was on Main street opposite the courthouse where the store of B. B. Smith is now, and even to this day his apartments. A walled garden in the rear ran back to Town Branch and across the front of the building there was a balcony where his family and friends gathered on summer afternoons to watch the straight-away races on Main street.

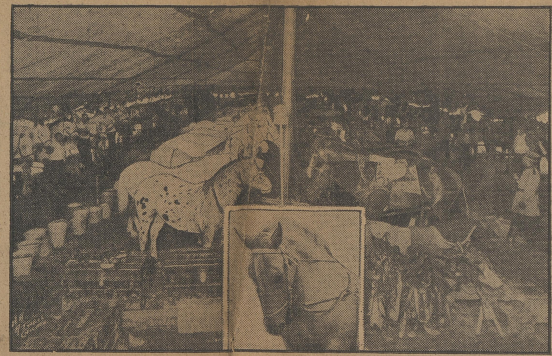
Dr. Warfield's wife was Maria Barr, daughter of Robert Barr, who owned extensive tracts of land in Fayette county. He was a native of Ireland and his daughter inherited much of his Irish wit and high spirit. Dr. Warfield was gentle, genial and eminently just. His wife was clever, enterprising and a wonderful executive, and it was she who was the active manager of The Meadows when they acquired the property in later years and managed the 100 slaves that her husband owned.

Dr. Warfield was on the board of Transylvania College, and a member of the first board of trustees of Christ Church Cathedral, where all of his family were devout attendants. It is said that Julia, the daughter who married Francis Key Hunt, always swept into the cathedral as though she were entering her private chapel.

In 1806 the Warfields purchased three lots at Second street on Market from Dr. Frederick Ridgely, one of the founders of the medical college at Transylvania, who had built on the southeast corner the brick house which stands there today. That house was occupied by the Warfields until 1831 when the family moved to The Meadows, property lying between the Windmill and Bryan Station roads, part of the tract owned by David Todd and his wife, Eliza Barr Todd, which the latter inherited from her father, Robert Barr. One hundred and twenty-three acres were in the place when Dr. Warfield purchased it for \$3,700 in 1829, and considerable acreage was added to it later.

There were three sons, Thomas Barr, William and Elisha, and six daughters. Rebecca, the wife of Chatham Hunt, Lexington's first physician, Julia, who married Francis K. Hunt and lived at London, the estate adjoining The Meadows; Ann Fitz, who was the wife of Maj. Edward Ryland, St. Louis. (After her husband's death Mrs. Ryland returned to Lexington and lived in the historic house on the south corner of Mill street at Second.) Mary Jane, on her 18th birthday, became the bride of Cassius H. Hecellus Clay, Kentucky's most efficient

Horses Are Important With Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus



Time was, when the horse was king—when he was monarch of the premises, next in importance to the members of the family, for he meant transportation and power.

Today, when horses are seldom seen on the streets of American cities, and there are no prize almost extinct, circus horses have become a greater attraction than at any time in history.

The great Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus, coming to Lexington Saturday, May 7, for afternoon and night performances at the Mayeville place, has ingratiated itself with admirers of fine horses. It presents the most comprehensive array of educated blue-bloods, and splendid draft stock ever exhibited in the realm of savants and spangles, it is said. Perfect specimens of almost every known strain are to be found in the tented stables which shelter its hundreds of equines.

On the lengthy program of the big show, scores of these handsome animals appear in the several dis-

plays and menage numbers. Groups of highly trained liberty horses also add their respective values to the displays. Numerous high-spirited steeds are seen on the great oval track, while others are presented in picturesque formation and in stately displays on the three huge stages. Still others, of the western plains variety, go to make up the contingent of mounts in the wild west portion of the program.

Then there are dapple greys, blacks, whites, and sorrels, known as "baggage stock" which move the great circuit to the circus lot and back again at night to the trains.

The Hagenbeck-Wallace horses are nationally known and they present a snug fortune when they canter about the great hippodrome track and in the four huge rings beneath the mammoth big-top.

adv.

ful figure, — emancipator, warrior, ambassador to the court of Russia, and father of Miss Laura Clay.

The marriage of Mary Jane Warfield to Francis Key Hunt took place at The Meadows in 1833, and 16 years later their oldest son, Warfield, was a baby daughter, Flora, lay dead in the double parlor. Warfield, who was recuperating from typhoid fever, rode from White Hall, his parents' home in Madison county, to his grandfather's house and died as a result of a relapse. His mother, called to his bedside, brought the baby and she, too, died within a few hours of her brother's death.

Caroline Tilton Warfield married Bryan Tilton, and Laura Warfield was the bride of Christopher Rogers.

It was in honor of his beautiful daughter-in-law, Alice Carneal, wife of Thomas, that Dr. Warfield named his famous mare, the dam of Lexington. Young Elisha's wife was a daughter of considerable note, Catherine Percy Ware, and William married Eliza Griffith, of prominent Mississippi family that was descended from one of the princesses of Wales.

Meadows Changes Hands

Dr. Warfield died in May, 1859, and his widow's death came seven years later. The Meadows became the property of Joseph Bondurant, who after five years, sold it to William Warfield, son of its original owner. He kept it but a short time, however, and it passed swiftly from one purchaser to another. Beriah Magoffin, retired governor of Kentucky, lived there for three years and sold it to A. J. and G. M. Asher, who came to Lexington from eastern Kentucky, and thousands of dollars was spent upon the place during their tenure. A deer park was established there, pressed steel ceilings were installed throughout the house, modern mantels took the place of the beautiful old carved ones, and a front porch was built that broke the classic symmetry of the front facade. But the Ashers did not remain there long. Selling the place to the late James S. Stoll they returned to eastern Kentucky, remarking that their stay in Lexington had cost them \$300 a day.

After the death of James S. Stoll The Meadows was purchased by U. C. Saunders, capitalist, whose heirs are its present owners. For years it has been occupied by tenants and little has been spent on the house itself. But it was built by artisans who built for eternity, and its splendid walls and great, sturdy chimneys are a memorial to the masonry of a century past.

The fine proportions of the structure are strikingly like the buildings designed by Gideon Shryock, and inasmuch as it was built at the same time Shryock was building Morrison College it is believed likely that he also was the architect for The Meadows. There is a long triangular pediment across the front into which a lovely half circular window with fan shaped panes is set, matching the fanlight of the wide door directly beneath. There was no porch on the house as it was in the days of the Warfields, and wide, shallow stone steps led to the entrance. A broad hall traverses the house from front to back, and doors on the right open into large double parlors that are connected by massive double doors. And the doors of the house are especially noteworthy, being paneled horizontally, the five panels graduating from wide ones at the bottom to narrow ones at the top. They are of solid cherry and walnut. Two windows in the rear parlor, matching those in the front, look out on what was once the garden, where pear trees and lilacs are still to be found.

The stairway rises at the rear of the front hall, and on the left of the hall are the rooms formerly used as dining room and a family living room. In the all beyond are store room, in which the back stair ascends; the large pantry, kitchen and laundry, with four bedrooms, each opening into the other, in the story above. Five large bedrooms are on the second floor over the main portion of the house, and another is on the third floor.

Four stone pillars mark the entrance to The Meadows from London avenue, and a tangle of honeysuckle covers the fence. Gate on either side of the wide entrance open to narrow footpaths that border the driveway and rows of balustrades outline the walks. Beneath the avenue of trees there is a carpet of myrtle and violets, and a redbud tree bursts into a cloud of color with the first days of spring. About The Meadows there lingers a beauty that is imperishable.

Mr. Hoover says we can make times good by buying a car. Then, too, it's so much nicer to ride as you look for a job—Wheeling Intelligence.

HEART ATTACK FATAL TO MISS MARY BRYAN

Herald Society Editor Dies Suddenly at Home of Niece;
Had Served Lexington
Newspapers 37 Years

WAS DESCENDANT OF ONE OF
STATE'S PIONEER FAMILIES

Funeral Services to Be Conducted at Residence Wednesday Morning

Nov. 12, 1933
Miss Mary Bryan, society editor of The Herald, was found to have died during the night when her niece, Mrs. Cecil E. Cantrill, called her at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Miss Bryan lived with Mr. and Mrs. Cantrill at their home, 122 Park avenue.

A heart attack was the cause of her death. Saturday during the day and early part of the night Miss Bryan, as was her custom, worked long hours editing her Sunday society column. Sunday, at her home, she said that she had not been well but did not think that she was seriously ill.

Funeral services will be conducted from the residence Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. The Rev. A. W. Fortune, pastor of the Central Christian church, of which she was a member, will officiate. He will be assisted by the Very Rev. C. P. Sparling, dean of Christ Church Cathedral.

Fallbearers will be nephews, John B. Bryan, Berkeley Bryan and William Harting, of Lexington; Joseph Bryan Shelby, of New York; Lieutenant Elliott Shanklin, U. S. N., and Hugh C. McDiarmid, of Cincinnati.

Dean of Society Writers

For 37 years Miss Bryan had edited the society columns of Lexington newspapers. After having been society editor of The Leader for 23 years she became, in September, 1913, society editor of The Herald.

Miss Mary, as she was better known to the large number of those who read and furnished to her accounts of social events, weddings and personal notices, was one of the best known society editors in the United States. Many other newspapers copied the style that she developed of a poem, a calendar of events daily, gossip of interest to women readers and accounts of social events, followed by personal news items.

She was the dean of Kentucky newspaper women, and no one had more accurate knowledge of family history of the Blue Grass.

Descendant of Pioneers

Miss Bryan was a great-granddaughter of William Bryan, one of the settlers of Bryan Station five miles northeast of Lexington, where pioneers repulsed the Indians. She was a daughter of the late Joseph Henry and Mary Gist Bryan.

Her father, Joseph Henry Bryan, died on November 3, 1931. He was 96 years old at the time of his death.

Born at Larchmont, a home place at Brannon station in this county, she later moved to Waveland, the ancestral home, on the Higby Mill

plantation, and was educated by Miss Hoon College, then a young ladies school.

Charter Member of D. A. R.

She was a charter member of the Bryan Station chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and an honorary member of the Lexington chapter, D. A. R. She was a member of Lexington chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and headed a committee which was active 30 years ago in the purchase of a portrait of James Lane Allen, Kentucky author, which was presented to the Lexington public library.

She also was an early and active member of the Woman's Club of Central Kentucky and an ardent Democrat.

Miss Bryan is survived by five brothers, Joseph Bryan, New Orleans; William Bryan, Richmond, Va.; George G. Bryan, Lexington; Volney Bryan, Louisville, and Capt. John I. Bryan, New York City, stationed at Staten Island in the United States coast guard service; one sister, Mrs. W. P. Hobson, Richmond, Va.; and a number of nieces, nephews and great-nieces and great-nephews.

Mrs. Cecil Cantrill, with whom she lived, was elected in November as city representative of Lexington in the legislature. Her other nieces and nephews in Lexington are Mrs. Joseph Harting, Miss Mary Elizabeth Bryan, John B. Bryan and Berkeley Bryan.

Other nieces and nephews are Bryan Shanklin and Mrs. John Anderson, of Schenectady, N. Y.; Joseph Shelby, of Maplewood, N. H.; Lieut. Elliott Shanklin, U. S. N., Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Hugh McDiarmid, of Cincinnati; Miss Martha Bland Hobson and James Bryan, of Roanoke, Va., and Henry and Miss Mary Bryan, of Louisville.

Death Claims Benjamin Gratz

May 2, 1939.

Native Of Lexington Passes Away At His Florida Winter Home

Benjamin Gratz, 88, a resident of St. Louis, Mo., and descendant of a prominent Kentucky family, died Sunday night at his winter home at St. Petersburg, Fla., relatives here were notified yesterday. He had been in poor health for some time.

A native of Lexington, he was born Feb. 26, 1851. A son of the late Howard and Minerva C. Gratz, Mr. Gratz was named for his grandfather, for whom Gratz park, in which the Lexington Public Library is located, was named. He left here while a young man. He had been in business at St. Louis since that time, but frequently had visited Lexington.

Mrs. John Johnstone of 201 North Mill street, a sister, and Mrs. Godfrey Rockefeller of Greenwich, Conn., a daughter, were with Mr. Gratz at the time of his death. Mrs. H. H. Gratz of 228 Market street, his step-mother, returned here from St. Petersburg last Wednesday.

Survivors include a son, Archibald Cary Gratz, Claremont, Calif.; three daughters, Mrs. Edward Watson, New York City, Mrs. Marion Carr, St. Louis, and Mrs. Rockefeller, and his sister, Mrs. Johnstone. Another son, Clifford, died some 10 years ago, and his wife several years earlier.

Funeral services and burial will be held in St. Louis Saturday.

Richmond Register

E. F. CLAY

SUCCUMBS

Thursday, Dec. 8, 1938

Denver Attorney,
Native of Richmond
Dies as Admitted
to Hospital

FOR OPERATION

Word was received here today of the death in Denver, Colo., of Ezekiel Field Clay, prominent lawyer and son of the late Brutus J. Clay, former United States ambassador to Switzerland. According to the message, Mr. Clay was admitted to a Denver hospital for an emergency operation Monday. He died suddenly in the hospital before the operation was performed.

Ezekiel Field Clay was born in 1874 to Pattie Field and Brutus J. Clay in Richmond. He has been a resident of Denver since he was 9 years old.

He is survived by his wife and one daughter, Mrs. William C. Benton, of Denver. He is also survived by three sisters, one brother and three grandchildren. Burial will be made in Denver. The details of the funeral services were not learned here.

Breck Rites Held

1936 Special 1938

RICHMOND, Ky., April 24—Funeral services for Daniel Breck, 76, St. Louis industrialist, were held this morning at the grave in the Richmond cemetery. The body arrived by train this morning and was taken directly to the cemetery. Mr. Breck, a native of Richmond, was president of the Selder-Breck Construction Company.

Illness Fatal To Justice Clay At Frankfort

**Native Of Fayette,
73-Year-Old Jurist
Will Be Interred
Here Wednesday**

Special

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 15—Judge William Rogers Clay, 73, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals succumbed at his home here at 12:40 o'clock this afternoon after a long illness caused by a throat infection.

Judge Clay entered the St. Joseph's hospital in Louisville a month ago for an operation and treatment, and had returned to his home here Saturday.

Funeral services will be held at the residence at 10:30 o'clock Wednesday morning, followed by interment in the Lexington cemetery.

Born in Fayette county November 9, 1864, the son of Samuel and Mary Rogers Clay, Judge Clay received his academic education at Transylvania College and was graduated in 1885. He studied law at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., receiving his LL. M. degree in June, 1890. He was valedictorian of his class.

After serving as private secretary to Senator James B. Beck for several years Judge Clay spent three years in Missouri. Returning to Kentucky he became superintendent of the city schools of Lexington.

In November, 1903, Judge Clay became city solicitor of Lexington, which post he held until June 14, 1907, when he was appointed commissioner of the Court of Appeals to succeed the late Judge John D. Carroll who was elevated to the bench. Before being appointed commissioner of the court, Judge Clay served, by appointment of former Gov. J. C. W. Beckham, as special judge of the Court of Appeals in two cases in which one of the regular judges was disqualified.

When Judge Carroll retired from the bench to engage in the private practice of law Judge Clay succeeded him as judge, being elected in November, 1920. Eight years later he was re-elected after obtaining both nominations—Democrat and Republican. While a Democrat he polled more Republican votes in the 1928 general election than he did on the Democratic ticket. It was obtaining the G. O. P. nomination that saved him the election that year. In 1936 he was re-elected to the bench. He served as chief justice in 1927 and 1928 and in 1935 and 1936.

Judge Clay had few petitions for rehearing sustained against his opinions, because of unusual brevity and clarity about them. He specifically avoided discussion in his opinions of questions that he deemed irrelevant.

Dissenting vigorously from the court's opinion holding that the state could retain taxes collected under an unconstitutional law unless paid under protest, Judge Clay wrote: "The state should be as much

Ardery May Succeed Clay

**State Circuit Judge
May Be Named To
Court Of Appeals**

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 15 (AP)—The death today of Judge William Rogers Clay, 73-year-old senior member of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, created the second vacancy on the tribunal in Gov. A. B. Chandler's administration.

Kentucky law requires the governor to make an appointment effective until a successor to Judge Clay is chosen in the general election in November, 1939.

The name of Circuit Judge William B. Ardery of Paris loomed prominently in the talk of political circles regarding the temporary appointee.

Ardery is judge of the district composed of Franklin, Scott, Bourbon and Woodford counties. His wife was state women's chairman of the governor's recent unsuccessful campaign for the Democratic nomination to the United States Senate.

The first vacancy of the Chandler administration, caused by the death of Judge Basil Richardson of Glasgow, was filled by appointment of Judge Virgil H. Baird of Glasgow, who subsequently was elected to fill out Richardson's unexpired term.

Illness Fatal To Justice Clay

(Continued From Page 1)

a gentleman as it expects its citizens to be."

Judge Clay served by appointment of both Presidents Coolidge and Hoover on commissions to arbitrate railroad wage disputes. He was the American Law Institute attendant for the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

Influential Democratic party leaders several times attempted to prevail on Judge Clay to accept nomination for governor or United States senator. He always declined, preferring the quietude of the appellate bench.

Judge Clay was a member of one of Kentucky's distinguished families and a relative of Henry Clay. He inherited from his forebears oratorical ability of a high order. His voice, as clear as a bell and rich and resonant, was in demand in Kentucky and many other states on dignified occasions, and as a campaign orator he had but few equals in the country. He was a noted after-dinner speaker.

On June 14, 1900, Judge Clay married Miss Anne Field Clay, daughter of Sidney and Sallie Warfield Clay and great granddaughter of Gen. Green Clay of Madison county. They have two children, William Rogers Clay Jr. and Sidney Warfield Clay.

Fayette Bar To Pass Resolutions

Anthony W. Thomson, first vice president of the Fayette Bar Association, announced last night that the organization would hold a special meeting in the circuit court room at 10 o'clock this morning to prepare resolutions on the death of Judge Clay, who was a member of the Fayette bar.

Captain Clay Succumbs After Long Illness

Lexington Herald
Last Living Grandson
Of Henry Clay Dies
At Memorial Hospital
In New York City

Nov. 17, 1939
Capt. Thomas Jacob Clay of Lexington, last surviving grandchild of Henry Clay, died yesterday afternoon at Memorial hospital in New York City after a long illness. He was 85 years old.

Captain Clay, a retired U. S. Army officer, Indian fighter and thoroughbred breeder, had resided in recent years at the Lafayette hotel here. He left Lexington last Thanksgiving Day to go to the New York City hospital for medical treatment.

Captain Clay is survived by two nieces, Mrs. William Sawitzky of Stamford, Conn., and Miss Elizabeth S. Clay of Lexington; a nephew, Capt. Robert Pepper Clay of Fort Sill, Okla.; a sister-in-law, Mrs. Maria H. Pepper Clay, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles D. Clay, and two grandnieces.

The body will be returned here for funeral services and burial, arriving early Wednesday morning. It will lie at "Ashland" Wednesday night. Services will be held at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon at Christ Episcopal Church, the Rt. Rev. H. P. Almon Abbott, bishop of the Lexington diocese, and the Rev. Christopher P. Sparling, rector of Christ Church, officiating. Burial will be in Lexington cemetery.

Was Born At "Ashland"

Captain Clay was born at "Ashland," ancestral home of the Clays here, on April 5, 1853, the sixth child of the late Congressman James Brown Clay, who was the fourth son of Henry Clay, and the late Susan Maria Jacob Clay.

He lived at "Ashland" with his family until the fall of 1862, with the exception of about a year spent in Washington, D. C., while his father was a member of Congress. In 1862, conditions in the War Between the States were such as to compel young Clay and two of his sisters to be sent to live with an aunt in New Jersey, where he remained until the fall of 1863.

He rejoined his family at Montreal, Canada, where his father was desperately ill. His father had been a delegate to the Peace Congress held at Washington during 1861 to consider plans for adjusting differences between the North and the South.

James Brown Clay, a Confederate sympathizer, had decided to go south at the beginning of the war, but he was betrayed by a guide and was apprehended by Home Guards in one of the mountain districts of Kentucky. He was taken to Camp Dick Robinson.

Meanwhile, a warrant was issued in the civil court at Louisville. He was released from the custody of the military authorities, however, and at his trial no evidence was found to sustain the charge against him. The civil grand jury refused to indict him and he left Kentucky after Bragg's invasion, went south and then later to Montreal where his son joined him before his death.

James Brown Clay died in Canada Jan. 26, 1864, and early in 1865 Thomas Jacob Clay and other members of the family returned to Kentucky.

Attended Patterson School

Among schools Thomas Jacob Clay attended was one located in

Captain Clay Passes Away

(Continued From Page 1)

an old brick building in what is now Gratz park. It was operated by the late James Kennedy Patterson, president of the University of Kentucky in later years, and his brother, Walter Patterson. Captain Clay later studied at Round Hill school at Northampton, Mass., and the Agricultural and Mechanical College here.

He decided to follow the profession of medicine and surgery when in his teens and entered the Louisville Medical College. He was graduated from the institution in March, 1873, almost a month before attaining his twentieth year. Before beginning practice in St. Louis, Mo., he studied under Dr. Lewis A. Sayre and in New York City.

Later in life, Captain Clay related that "after about two years' practice I realized that I was too young to expect a lucrative practice, and that gray hairs inspired confidence." He had met with a number of regular Army officers in St. Louis and was advised to apply for an appointment as a second lieutenant from civil life.

Obtained Army Appointment

No vacancies existed when he applied to President Grant for appointment, but, following the election of President Rutherford B. Hayes, another application was approved. He received the appointment of second lieutenant in April, 1877.

He was assigned to the 10th Infantry and ordered to report for duty at Governor's Island, New York. After remaining there a little more than a month, he was ordered to join a regiment at Fort McKavett, Texas. He was stationed at Fort Clark, Texas; at a camp near the Rio Grande, at a camp at Paint Rock Spring, San Felipe, in the Nueces river country at what is now Del Rio.

In the spring of 1879 his regiment was ordered to change station to the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich. His company was ordered stationed at Fort Brady, Sault Ste Marie, Mich. In 1879 and 1880, he was on the Army rifle team and won two rifles awarded in competition at Creedmore, Long Island, N. Y. The rifles were given to the best shot on the Army teams.

Having been ordered in 1881 to the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., the then Lieutenant Clay was graduated in 1883, standing second in his class. He rejoined his company at Fort Brady, Mich., and then changed station to Fort Union, N. M. He won first prize, a gold medal, in divisional rifle matches in 1884 at Fort Leavenworth, and then won second prize in the Army competition.

Searched For Geronimo

Later serving at Lang's Ranch and Fort Union, N. M., he went with General Nelson Miles to Nogales, Ariz., conferred with Governor Torres of Sonora and then proceeded to Fort Huachuca, Ariz. He was ordered to recruit 20 Teremari Indians as scouts and was sent through the Yaqui river canyon to try to locate the great leader of the Apaches, Geronimo.

The troops and scouts met with Geronimo on a little river east of Fronteras in the Sierra Madre mountain range, where Captain Lawton of Lieutenant Clay's command had persuaded the Indian to consult with Army officers. The Indian, with his chiefs, conferred with the Army officers and while in the Army camp, several officers proposed either to capture or to kill the Indians.

Lieutenant Clay and two other officers "made a most strenuous protest against such a course," according to historical accounts and threatened to prefer charges against officers proposing such an act. Thus, the Indian chieftain and his men were allowed to return to their camp. Later they surrendered unconditionally to General Miles.

Lieutenant Clay later served in an Army unit at Los Angeles.

From Los Angeles, he was ordered to take the Indian, Mangus, and his band of renegade Apache Indians from Holbrook, Ariz., to Forts Pickens and Marion in Florida.

Lieutenant Clay later served as inspector of small arms practice of the Department of Arizona for more than four years. He later was with his company at Fort Wingate and Fort Bowie, Ariz., and at Oklahoma City with Captain Stiles' company. With this organization, he visited the World's Fair in 1893 at Chicago.

Retired in 1894

While in Chicago he suffered from heart trouble and was advised by a noted heart specialist that his death would result if he were to return to the high altitude of New Mexico. As he could not get sick leave, he ap-

plied for retirement and was retired in 1894.

After being placed on the retired list, of the Army, with the rank of captain, Mr. Clay returned to Kentucky and engaged in the thoroughbred breeding industry with his brother, the late George H. Clay.

They operated the Balgown Stock Farm, five miles from Lexington on the Versailles pike, which now is part of the Calumet Farm of Warren Wright. Captain Clay remained in this business until March, 1927, when he and his brother disposed of their horses.

Captain Clay was presiding judge at the old Kentucky Association race track from 1911 to 1914 and served as steward at Churchill Downs and Latonia race tracks.

Captain Clay was a member of the Christ Episcopal church and the Order of Indian Wars. He was the last child born in the original house at "Ashland." His father, James Brown Clay, rebuilt the house after the death of Henry Clay.

LEXINGTON

N, KY., TUESDAY A

CIVIC LEADER DIES



MRS. E. L. HUTCHINSON

MRS. HUTCHINSON DIES OF STROKE WHILE AT MEET

Heart Seizure Claims Life
Of Prominent Lexington
Civic Leader

Mrs. Jessie Leigh Hutchinson, 50, wife of Edward L. Hutchinson, Lexington attorney, and an outstanding leader in charitable, civic, church and women's organization work, was fatally stricken with a heart attack at 11:30 o'clock this morning at a meeting of social workers at the Lafayette hotel.

The meeting had been called by Harry E. Bullock, Lexington coal operator and chairman of state welfare relief work.

Mrs. Hutchinson died within six minutes after she was stricken. She never regained consciousness after she slumped from a chair to the floor in the red room of the hotel.

Immediately before she was stricken, Mrs. Hutchinson, in characteristic manner, had condemned partisan control of the state's penal and charitable institutions. She scored political machinations which resulted in the hampering of social agencies in their relief work, and opposed creation of a partisan board of charities and corrections, with salaried members. Mrs. Hutchinson spoke heatedly, sat down and in a

LONG ILLNESS PROVES FATAL

July 1937

Miss Margaret Howard Payne,
Of 644 North Broadway,
Succumbs at St.
Joseph's Hospital

SERVED WITH BARROW UNIT

(Continued From Page 1, Section 1)

Scott, Mrs. Preston Johnston, William Preston, Dr. Caroline Scott, J. Winston Coleman, Jr., and Walter Payne Coleman.

Included in the out-of-town relatives are the following cousins: Robert W. Woolley, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. W. S. Alexander, of Charles Town, W. Va.; Mrs. Robert Haskins, of Anchorage; Mrs. Henry M. Waite, of Cincinnati; and Mrs. Peter C. Brashear, of Castleton-on-Hudson, New York, and Major-Gen. Preston Brown.

Complete funeral arrangements will be announced later.

HISTORIC KENTUCKY

Photos and Text by J. Winston Coleman, Jr.



WHITE HALL, MADISON COUNTY—This historic three-story, 40-room house stands a mile or so off the Lexington-Richmond pike, about four miles west of Richmond. Gen. Green Clay, a Revolutionary War soldier, claimed the rolling acres which surround White Hall and, in 1798, built the two-story brick structure which forms the rear wing. His son, Cassius M. Clay, was born here in 1810. After attending Yale University, Cassius Clay turned bitterly against the "peculiar institution" and became a noted antislavery worker. He established in Lexington *The True American*, a newspaper which was later suppressed by an angry mob and the type and presses boxed and sent out of the state. Clay was U. S. minister to Russia for six years and played a large part in the purchase of Alaska. He served for a time as a major general in the Union Army and took part in the battle of Richmond. It was during his overseas stay that this house was built, which incorporated the older house in the rear. Maj. Thomas Lewinski, noted Lexington architect, designed the "castle"; the construction was in charge of John McMurtry. "Cash" Clay was a wildly eccentric old man who mounted his brass cannon on the balcony, took pot shots at officials who came tax-collecting and, at 84, married Dora Richardson, the 15-year-old daughter of a tenant farmer. The old "Lion of White Hall" died here on July 22, 1903, during a severe electric storm which knocked the head off the Henry Clay monument in the Lexington Cemetery. Except for an occasional tenant living in the back part of the old house, White Hall has been empty and deserted since Clay's death 57 years ago.

average of \$8.10.

MRS. PATTIE STONE

DIES IN JEFFERSON

MOTHER OF JAMES C. STONE SUC-
CUMBS TO HEART
TROUBLE 1931

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 28.—Mrs. Pattie H. Stone, 80, widow of Sam H. Stone, Sr., former state auditor, died at her home at Prospect, this county, following a heart attack suffered three weeks ago. Her two sons, James C. Stone, vice chairman of the federal farm board, and Sam H. Stone, Jr., president of the Indiana Cotton Mills, were at her bedside when she died.

A native of Richmond, Ky., Mrs. Stone came to Louisville with her husband in 1899. She was a past regent of the Fincastle Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and a member of the Woman's club, the board of directors of the Colonial Dames and the First Christian church.

Besides her sons, Mrs. Stone is survived by a sister, Mrs. Cassius M. Clay, Paris, Ky.

Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock Thursday morning at the First Christian church, Rev. Dr. Homer W. Carpenter, pastor, presiding. Burial will be in the Richmond cemetery Thursday afternoon.

The Courier-Journal

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LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1926.

GAMBLING BOOTS

Woman's Club Its Attitude

Mrs. Engelhard Reaffirms Organization's Stand On Majority Rule Issue.

NOT INSURGENT, SHE SAYS

Seeks Only to Uphold Free Speech, Local Autonomy, Statement Asserts.

A statement issued "in view of the fact that there has been some misapprehension of the stand of the Woman's Club of Louisville on the question of majority rule" was made public Thursday by Mrs. John C. Engelhard, president.

Reaffirming its stand on the question which has brought it in disagreement with the General and the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, the Woman's Club maintains that it is "neither revolutionary nor insurgent," according to Mrs. Engelhard.

"It is asking for not one single new right or privilege. It is seeking only to maintain, with all the strength of which it is capable and in the face of suppression, the old inalienable rights of the English-speaking people to freedom of speech and local self-government."

At the same time the club made public a letter from Mrs. Thorpe Cleaver, treasurer of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, declining to accept the Woman's Club

(Continued on Page 2, Column

STAND OF WOMEN HERE EXPLAINED

Mrs. Engelhard Reaffirms
Louisville Club's Position
In Controversy.

NOT INSURGENT, SHE SAYS

(Continued from First Page.)

dues in the State and General Federa-
tions. Mrs. Cleaver's letter follows:

Dues Are Refunded.

Lebanon, Ky., Nov. 11, 1926.

Miss Catherine M. Grey,
Executive Secretary, Woman's Club
of Louisville,
Louisville, Ky.

My Dear Miss Grey:

Acting in accord with the action
of the Executive Committee of the
Kentucky Federation of Women's
Clubs, as outlined in letter of June
21, 1926 to the Woman's Club of
Louisville, the treasurer of the
Kentucky Federation of Women's
Clubs is not in a position to accept
the check for \$237.65, inclosed with
your favor of October 25, 1926, and
thereby place herself in a position
of continuing her recognition of the
membership of the Woman's Club of
Louisville in the Kentucky Federa-
tion of Women's Clubs, and in the
General Federation, unless the
Woman's Club of Louisville advises
the treasurer of the Kentucky Fed-
eration of Women's Clubs that the
Woman's Club of Louisville has re-
sounded the by-law of April 13,
copied in your letter of April 27,
1926, directed to Mrs. Allie S. Dick-
son, president Kentucky Federa-
tion of Women's Clubs, announcing
refusal of the Woman's Club of
Louisville to be bound by any action
of the Kentucky Federation of
Women's Clubs, until such action
shall have been duly ratified by the
members of the Woman's Club of
Louisville at a meeting called for
that purpose.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) MAMIE N. CLEAVER
(Mrs. Thos. Cleaver),
Treasurer, Kentucky Federation
of Women's Clubs.

The Woman's Club's answer to
Mrs. Cleaver was also made public
and it follows:

Louisville Club's Reply.

December 1, 1926.

Mrs. Thomas F. Cleaver,
Treasurer, Kentucky Federation
of Women's Clubs,
Lebanon, Ky.

My Dear Mrs. Cleaver:

In reply to your letter of No-
vember 11, 1926, the Woman's
Club regrets that you feel that
you are not in a position to ac-
cept its check for \$237.65 in pay-
ment of its dues to the Kentucky
Federation of Women's Clubs and
the General Federation of Wo-

History of Motion Pictures

Who's Who In the Movies,"
a new booklet from our Wash-
ington Information Bureau, in-
cludes a history of the movies, a
description of how pictures are
made and distributed, data about
the industry and its vast scope,
and a "Who's Who" of the movie
stars.

These and other features make
it the most interesting of movie
publications. Being especially
compiled for the information and
entertainment of readers of this
paper, the new booklet may be
had for a few cents for cost
and handling.

Use the coupon.

Frederic J. Haskin, Director,
The Courier-Journal
Information Bureau,
Washington, D. C.

I inclose herewith 6 cents in
stamps or coin for a copy of
"Who's Who In the Movies."

Name

Street

City

State

Mr. Haskin will answer any
question a reader of The Cou-
rier-Journal asks. Please avail
yourself of this service.

It is free.

men's Clubs, for the year 1926-27,
and have therefore returned it.

The Woman's Club of Louis-
ville, however, does not recognize
the authority of the Executive
Committee or of the Board of
Directors of the Kentucky Federa-
tion of Women's Clubs to de-
prive the Woman's Club of Louis-
ville of its membership in the
Kentucky Federation or in the
General Federation because of the
passage of and adherence to its
by-law of April 13, 1926, referred
to in your letter. It therefore
stands ready at any time to remit
to you the amount of said dues
upon receipt of your request for
the same.

Very truly yours,

THE WOMAN'S CLUB OF
LOUISVILLE.

By ANNIE J. GAMBLE, Cor-Sec'y.

Full Text of Statement.

Following is the full text of Mrs.
Engelhard's statement explaining
the Louisville club's attitude:

In view of the fact that there has
been some misapprehension of the
stand of the Woman's Club of
Louisville on the question of major-
ity rule, it here presents the follow-
ing statement to all who may be in-
terested.

About eighteen months ago the
Council of the General Federation
of Women's Clubs, assuming a new
power never before exercised by it
or conceded to it, undertook,
through a ruling of its president,
to silence any federated club which
might be in disagreement with its
policies. In other words, it, for
the first time, set up the claim that
when a measure has been indorsed
by a majority of the delegates to a
General Federation Convention, all
federated clubs who may be opposed
to such a measure are bound to re-
main silent and inactive in the mat-
ter.

To give two concrete examples of
conditions which might arise under
such a ruling: Should the General
Federation vote to recommend to
Congress certain legislative meas-
ures looking to the abolition of the
use of tobacco, all Kentucky clubs
would be bound to keep silence,
even though they might be in oppo-
sition.

Should the General Federation see
fit to recommend to Congress the
passage of a uniform marriage and
divorce law, the federated clubs in
South Carolina, where there is no
legal ground for divorce, no matter
what their convictions, would be
forbidden to protest as clubs. Not
only this. The weight of their in-
fluence as federated women would
be sent to Washington as favoring
the bill.

These are but two instances
which might be multiplied.

Free Speech Is Issue.

It is plain that the relationship of
the individual club member to the
parent club is the same as that of
the individual federated club to the
General Federation. Would any
club think of denying the right of
free speech to one of its members
because that member happened to
be in the minority?

The Woman's Club of Louis-
ville believes in majority rule with
all the strength of a deep-rooted
conviction, but it also sees and

maintains the
to be heard.

It has no way with
any way with
of the General
the Kentucky
through majori-
such organization
The Woman's
edges unreserved
the General Fed-
portionate repres-
vention assembly
measures as the action
Federation. But it does claim for
itself the right of voicing its opin-
ion if it should be in disagree-
ment. It is not willing to be dead
as a club on vital public questions
should it chance to differ with
the policies of the Federation.

It does claim that the General
Federation, in sending a recom-
mendation to Congress, shall not
represent itself as speaking for
3,000,000 women until, through a
referendum to its constituent
members, it shall find out whether
or not this be true.

There is nothing new or start-
ling in this idea of a referendum.
Such a powerful organization as
the United States Chamber of
Commerce functions through this
method, with no restrictions on
minority members, who remain in
good standing, although in dis-
agreement.

Crux of Situation.

The crux of the situation is this:
When the General Federation was
formed, as stated in its charter,
"for educational, industrial, phil-
anthropic, literary, artistic and
scientific culture, and to bring into
communication with one another
the various women's clubs
throughout the world," there was
no thought of the political power
which has since been placed in the
hands of women.

Therefore, no claim was ever
before made by the General Fed-
eration that it could speak in the
name of all the women included
in its membership. There was
nothing to be gained by so doing.

Now, however, when the fran-
chise has come to women, the
3,000,000 votes for which the Gen-
eral Federation claims to speak
are on a very different footing.
They mean political power, and
for the first time the General
Federation proposes to use them.

This arbitrary authority which
the General Federation is arrogat-
ing to itself is in conflict with the
spirit of the Constitution of the
United States, with the spirit and
language of the Constitution of
Kentucky, and is not sustained by
the charter and by-laws of the Gen-
eral Federation itself, or the arti-
cles of incorporation and by-laws of
the Kentucky Federation.

This statement is founded on the
opinions of such eminent lawyers as
Judge Alex. P. Humphrey, Judge
Walter F. Lincoln, Mr. Edmund F.
Trabue, Mr. Neville Miller and Mr.
Herman Nettleroth of Louisville
and Judge Samuel M. Wilson of
Lexington, all of whom are unre-
served in their support of the Wo-
man's Club in its position.

Not Revolutionary.

The Woman's Club, therefore, is
neither revolutionary nor insurgent.
It is asking for not one single new
right or privilege. It is seeking only
to maintain, with all the strength
of which it is capable, and in the
face of suppression, the old inalien-
able rights of the English-speaking
peoples to freedom of speech and
local self-government.

Does this merit expulsion from
the body of federated clubs in a
State which has always stood for
liberty and independence of thought?

The Woman's Club is not trying
to weaken or disorganize the Gen-
eral Federation, which it recognizes
as a great power for good when
rightly used. This club's concep-
tion of the relationship between the
General Federation and its constitu-
ent clubs is that of consultation
with a view to co-operative action
wherever possible.

In ninety-nine cases out of 100
the Woman's Club of Louisville
might be in entire sympathy with
the purposes of the General Federa-
tion. In the possible hundredth
case it reserves the right to judge
and speak for itself.

This is not a local question. It
is bigger than the Woman's Club.
It is bigger than the Kentucky Fed-
eration. It is a far-reach-
ing principle which affects every
federated woman in the United
States.

MARGARET H. ENGELHARD,
President, Woman's Club of Louis-
ville.

EVANSVILLE.

Special to The Courier-Journal.
Evansville, Ind., Dec. 2.—Stage of river,
21.3 feet, falling. Local Movement—Alton
for Paducah, Evansville from and to Bowling
Green.

SUNDAY, DEC. 10, 1933

Letters to the Editor

THE MONETARY SITUATION

Lexington, Dec. 7, 1933

Editor, Lexington Herald:

Following your editorial admonition, I have read with care the very able speech delivered by Mr. Charles N. Manning to the Optimist Club of Lexington, and printed in full in The Herald of last Sunday. Although I share your admiration for the erudition, culture, integrity, business accumen, and financial ability of the president of the Security Trust Company, I feel that his learned exposition of the much mooted question of money, as applicable to the situation now confronting the American people, and in fact the whole commercial and industrial world, leaves much unsaid that ought to be said, lest the readers of The Herald be led into a distorted, or at least an inadequate, view of the current money problems.

I share also your traditional allegiance to sound money. During the second administration of Grover Cleveland I was the editor of a daily newspaper, and throughout that period gave as vigorous support as I could to Mr. Cleveland's uncompromising stand for maintaining the public credit and the soundness of our monetary system. It may not be out of place to observe that during this period the Hon. Carter Glass, now the recognized senatorial champion of monetary orthodoxy, was my editorial neighbor and a zealous supporter of the free coinage of silver at sixteen to one. Senator Daniel, the brilliant Virginia orator, was Mr. Glass, fellow townsman and one of the most eloquent champions of the silver cause. I declined to be a member of the Democratic state convention in Virginia in 1896 because I did not want to be committed to the support of the nominee

able basis of credit, and inevitably its promises to pay became worthless.

The French Revolution was an economic upheaval, as well as a political and social catastrophe. The old order was uprooted and destroyed. In the chaos that resulted every element of public credit was lacking until Bonaparte began to restore order. In 1914, before the outbreak of the World War, the French budget was out of balance, and her financial position was technically unsound. The enormous cost of the war, the devastation of the region from which she had derived a great portion of her revenue, the terrible depletion of her man power, and the burden of rehabilitation were more than French credit could stand.

When French credit cracked, inflation followed. The franc lost 90 per cent of its pre-war gold value, and was finally stabilized at 20 per cent—the present basis of the gold standard in France. No sane man believes it was possible for France to build the franc back to its pre-war gold value and resume gold payments on that basis. Stabilization at 20 per cent enabled France to build up, in a short time, the greatest per capita gold reserve in history, and to resist the world wide depression more effectively than any other country.

Germany, beaten in the war, her people starving, with no gold, her resources temporarily exhausted, and burdened with a reparations war debt impossible of payment, was without a basis of credit, even if her leaders had not conceived the purpose of flooding the world with currency and bonds with no intent that they should ever be redeemed. Post-war Germany did not have a basis of credit to sustain a currency system.

The brief review of the record re-

far to offer the slightest reason to question his good faith.

The President has definitely and repeatedly declared his monetary objective. It is not uncontrolled inflation and a worthless dollar. It is a dollar with a purchasing power of the dollar of 1926. Will such a dollar rob any widow or orphan? Will such a dollar do the slightest injustice to any savings bank depositor or bond holder, or the holder of any insurance policy? The man who put all his holdings into cash and government bonds in 1929 has an enormous profit within his grasp. He could buy back now all he sold and retain a large proportion of his bonds and cash. In view of the enormous losses widows and orphans and bank depositors have suffered in the meantime, is the government under any obligation to protect the profit of those who are in position to cash in on the distress of a nation?

Some inflation already has been accomplished. A still higher price level, or more inflation, is the only alternative to chaos. Those who now oppose the President were not publicly assailing the credit of the government during the years that expenses mounted while revenues declined. They did not point to the government bond market in January, 1932 as foreshadowing collapse of the national credit. They did not talk about danger of credit collapse in the early twenties when 4 1-4 per cent Liberty Bonds sold in the low eighties. They are not now agreed as to what they would substitute for the president's policies. In fact his critics show little inclination to express any definite ideas of their own as to what should be done. Dr. Sprague has not said whether he favors the gold exchange standard, the gold bullion standard, or the free gold coinage standard, nor has he intimated any idea as to what should be the gold value of a dollar.

The thirty-eight Columns are equally reticent as to time and place at which

Football Coach

Both were
ed for their endeavors for the
h, although in Chicago, Father
nnell admitted he was disap-
ted with the results of the 1933
ball campaign, in which Notre
me won only three games. He
d he felt the team should have
one better.

At Indianapolis, Layden, who
leaves the head football coaching
job at Duquesne, Pittsburgh, said
he was elated with his new job.

"Naturally, I feel honored," the

olarly looking fullback marvel of
nine years ago said. "Who wouldn't,
being called to such a post at his
alma mater. I'm afraid to think of
the responsibilities it involves—
trying to uphold Notre Dame tradi-
tions not only as they exist at
Notre Dame, but also as they are
being exemplified by scores of splen-
did men, who are making football
history all over the country. I have
the greatest admiration for my pre-
decessor, whose resignation placed
me in the position of refusing a call
from my alma mater or accepting

one of the hardest jobs in the coun-
try. All I can promise is that I will
do my best and the Notre Dame
authorities tell me that is all they
want."

Joe Bach, who assisted Layden at
Duquesne, wasn't mentioned for a
job in the new Notre Dame shake-up
but it was understood he would be
offered a connection if he decides
to break away from Duquesne.
Many figured Bach would now be-
come a leading candidate for the
head coaching position there to suc-
ceed Layden.

that of France in 1793, or following the French Revolution, or following the World War? Is there a fair basis of comparison in what the administration at Washington is doing and what was done in Germany?

To use the words of a distinguished statesman who has recently displayed great zeal for "sound money," let us look at the record.

The government that issued the Continental currency was not, in fact, a government. It possessed no reserve of gold or silver. The great bulk of the wealth of the colonies was owned by the Tories of that day. The Continental Congress never had the power to levy taxes. It was entirely without any reason-

tees that the credit of the government will be maintained and there will be no uncontrolled inflation.

(1) The credit of a government with our record for meeting obligations, our gold reserve, and our resources has never been successfully assailed, and under such conditions there has never been uncontrolled inflation.

(2) Franklin D. Roosevelt has repeatedly given his pledge that the credit of the government will be maintained and that a sound and adequate currency will be provided.

Congress has given him ample powers to live up to these pledges. There is nothing in the record thus

far Treasury, author of a book on currency and credit, and the author of money in the latest edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, says: "Devaluation was common in the middle ages when the imperfect or debasement of the coin had led to a depreciation of the unit and restoration was deemed impracticable or undesirable. Nowadays it is denounced as something like a fraud which robs creditors of their dues. This is a misapprehension of the real nature of a monetary standard. The equivalence of the monetary unit to a specified weight of gold

Colonis to Meet Wednesday Night

er Bill Emrick of the Lexington
sen, of Danville, and John Ki-
torium, George Gable, also, has

s only once in a blue moon. The
t for interference of police they

PSIHOTS SPORTS eville Dunn

character endowed with eternal
if the late James R. Keene, the
thoroughbred horses who ever
t that told him when he chose
a bay colt born at his place,
stowing a title that was to be
olt?

eventually and inexorably reaches
g. Death comes stalking in and the
ecure lie there, artistic sculptures of
secure of its all, it but hastens and
at. Peter Pan symbolizes the great.

d been given another name, he
eat. That he bore that name but
ism of his attributes with those

die. He shuffled off his mortal coil
his blood will live so long as
a horse.

the veins of some of our greatest
a Hari to name but two whose
hem fresh in the minds of turfmen.
generation to generation.

the achievements of Peter Pan
a sire whose sons and daughters
have enriched the turf beyond
is (not was) one of the greatest

sinews and magical instep earned
him a place on the third All-Amer-
ican team and the first Southeast-
ern Conference eleven, has accepted
an invitation to play in a charity
football game at Miami on New
Year's day. The game will be play-
ed between Southeastern Confer-
ence stars and Southern Conference
luminaries. Kercheval is the only
University of Kentucky player in-
vited to play in this game.

Kercheval also received an invi-
tation to play in a charity game at
Knoxville on New Year's day but
accepted the Florida offer "because
I know it's warm in Miami and it
may be ten degrees below zero in
Knoxville on New Year's day."

HIGH LIGHTS OF GRID SEASON
Dillon Graham, Associated Press
sports writer, has gleaned the fol-
lowing nutmeats from the Southern
football season just deceased:

The Upset Carrying Most Disaster
for the Losers—Georgia Tech's 6-0
win over Duke in last game where
victory would have brought Duke
an unbeaten season and possibly an
invitation to the Rose Bowl.

Other Surprise Decisions—Auburn's win over Georgia, Tulane's triumph over Colgate, Centre's vic-

U. of K. Net Men Will Be Theater Guests

Phoenix Amusement Com- pany to Entertain Basket- ball Squad This Season

In keeping with its policy in-
augurated during the football
season, the Phoenix Amusement
Company, operator of the Ben
Ali, Kentucky and Strand thea-
ters in Lexington, will enter-
tain members of the University
of Kentucky basketball squad
each week at one of its theaters,
it was announced yesterday.

During the 1933 grid season
at the university, members of
the football squad were guests
of one of the theaters each
week and now, with the opening
of the net schedule, the amuse-
ment company announces that
the same policy will be carried
out during the net season.

Members of the squad, accom-
panied by Coach Adolph Rupp,
will be admitted to any one of
the company's three local thea-
ters one afternoon or night each
week during the current sea-
son.

tory over Washington and Lee,
Erskine's defeat of Newberry, Georgia's narrow escape from Mercer, Mississippi's tie game with Alabama, Duke's win over Tennessee, Mississippi State's tie with Vanderbilt, Florida's win over Auburn.

Probably Best All-Around Line-
man—Tom Hupke, Alabama guard.

Probably Best All-Round Back—
Beattie Feathers, Tennessee half-
back.

Year's Hard-Luck Team—Georgia Tech, lost four games by total margin of eight points.

Biggest Player—Jack Torrance, Louisiana State's 270-pound, 6-foot, 4-inch tackle.

Smallest Player—Clarence (Shorty) Roberts, Georgia Tech's 129-pound, 5-foot, 2-inch quarterback.

Longest Run—Bucky Bryan's 101-yard return of kickoff against Georgia Tech for Tulane victory.

Longest Gain Via Pass and Run—79 yards, Georgia vs. Georgia Tech, Key to Grant, pass 14 yards, run 65 yards.

Most Tied Team—Centenary, which played three scoreless deadlocks in succession.

Best Kickers—Feathers of Tennessee; Grant, of Georgia; Howell, of Alabama; Kercheval, of Kentucky, and Mickail, of L. S. U.

Probably Best Passer—Jack Phillips, of Georgia Tech.

Biggest "If" Team—Tennessee. If Fullback Breezy Wynn hadn't been hurt in the opening game and lost for the year the Volunteers might be Southeastern champions and the Rose Bowl choice.

Best Defensive Clubs—Alabama with 17 points for opponents and Centenary with 13 points.

EMORY AND HENRY BEATEN

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 9 (AP)—A fighting University of Richmond eleven today broke up a perfect football season for Emory and Henry College and knocked the Wasps out of the state championship by pushing across third and fourth-period touchdowns for a 13 to 0 victory on a mud-covered field.

of the conference officials of 1938 fairness.

The committee appointed by President Birkhead is composed of W. R. Champion, of Lancaster; H. C. Burnette, of Nicholasville; A. L. Lassiter, of Madison; F. A. Scott, of Paris, and H. A. Babb, of Mt. Sterling. These five men will study various plans between now and the next meeting, which will be held the third week in March, at which time the new plan will be presented to the conference for acceptance or rejection.

It is not thought that the league will drop the Dickinson system entirely, however. A plan that was discussed Saturday morning called for the retention of the Dickinson system, but, when the winner under the system was not the leader in percentage, as was the case this year, then the Dickinson winner and the percentage winner should play a post-season game for the championship. This contest, it was proposed, would be played on a neutral field with one-third of the net proceeds going to each of the competing schools and the remaining third going into the conference treasury.

The football championship for 1933 was officially awarded to the Paris High school Greyhounds, who finished the season with a record of four victories and one tie game. The final official ratings were announced by Secretary J. Wilbur Lancaster, of Georgetown, and were the same as were published in The Herald Friday.

An amendment to the by-laws proposed by Principal Roy Knight, of Maysville High school, was passed by a substantial majority. Mr. Knight's amendment gave the schools a right to play as many basketball games as they desired before the first of January, and the maximum 15-game rule will now apply only to the number of games played after January 1. Previously any team which played more than 15 games during the entire season was automatically barred from championship consideration. Mr. Knight's amendment called for the trial of the plan for one year only, but it is expected that it will be permanently adopted at the spring meeting if it is satisfactory this year.

The board of control submitted an amendment making it mandatory for all high school players to wear a helmet during football games at all times, and calling for the ejection from the game of any player who discarded his headgear for as much as a single play. It will be voted upon next spring.

Coach John G. Heber, of Lexington Henry Clay, submitted a resolution calling for the marking off of basketball courts of less than 75 feet in length in accordance with the recommended ruling of the rules committee, thereby giving the offensive team 40 feet in which to work its attack, instead of a smaller area, as would be the case in small gymnasiums. The resolution was passed unanimously.

University High school, Lexington, applied for membership, but since the maximum number of schools allowed are now already members of the league it was impossible to admit the Lexington school. University High was represented by Prof. J. S. Mitchell, who filed his school's application with the board of control and it will be acted upon whenever there is a vacancy.

Shelbyville High school succeeded in scheduling five C. K. C. games for next year, and thereby will remain in the conference.

den Will Go Back to Campus Director and Head Football C

of the Chicago convention that was to follow. Mr. Glass was the Virginia member of the resolutions committee at Chicago, but it should be said to his credit that he protested against the condemnation of Mr. Cleveland by his own party for maintaining law and order in the riots incident to the great railroad strikes led by Eugene Debs. As I recall, however, Mr. Glass was otherwise in full accord with the Chicago platform of 1896. However, I did support Mr. Bryan in that campaign in spite of his monetary views, and because, as the campaign progressed, it seemed to me that he represented the control of the government by the people as opposed to the domination of a few for their own purposes—a system that appears now to have reached the state of final collapse on March 4, 1933.

Since you have recalled the campaign of 1896, it seems opportune to point out some of the differences between the conditions of that time and the present. We were then a debtor nation. We were dependent upon Europe for a great part of the capital necessary to our industrial development. The credit of the debtor is always largely dependent upon the attitude of the creditor. It was necessary for us then to maintain what our creditors regarded, and demanded as the sound basis of credit.

In the light of subsequent history, it is perhaps not an exaggeration to say that our creditors abroad, as well as internal creditors, regarded this period as the opportune time for establishing the world wide supremacy of the gold standard. We are now a creditor nation, the principal creditor nation of the world. Our existence is not dependent upon what Europe regards as the essential basis of credit. In the meantime, there has come an expansion of credit without parallel in history, both with respect to public and private affairs. The debt of the City of New York is greater than the debt of the United States of Cleveland's day. There has been a corresponding increase in the volume of international commerce. The demands upon the monetary system today could not have been conceived in the nineties. It must be said in fairness too, that the gold discoveries in Alaska, following soon after the inauguration of McKinley, and the impetus given to business by the Spanish-American War, leave some doubt, to say the least, as to whether recovery from the depression of the Nineties was solely the result of the final and definite establishment of the gold standard.

There is general agreement as to the undesirability of a flood of worthless money with the consequences so graphically described by Mr. Manning. I have no inclination to question the soundness of the general theory of money he expounds. Most of us agree also that sound money is vital to the commercial and industrial society, but there is room for difference of opinion as to what constitutes sound money. For the purpose of the present discussion I state this proposition:

Money to be sound, must be a fair and dependable representative of intrinsic value.

This eliminates unlimited printing press money and uncontrolled inflation, whether of currency or credit.

In his inaugural address, Mr. Roosevelt committed himself unreservedly to a sound and adequate currency. He insisted that the budget must be balanced and the credit of the government maintained. Are current policies a departure from this position? Is this country threatened today with the sort of inflation that made the Continental currency worthless? Is our present position parallel to

the French franc, a mark shows that inflation follows the break-down of public credit. A corollary conclusion is that as long as public credit is maintained there is no danger of uncontrolled inflation. We are in no danger of the dire consequences other countries have suffered from inflation unless the public credit is in danger. Are we threatened with a break-down of the credit of the United States that would lead to uncontrolled inflation? Dr. Sprague answers in the affirmative. While Mr. Manning does not discuss this phase of the question, the implication of what he has to say is in the affirmative.

It may be presumption for a mere layman to dissent from this exalted professional authority, but in all humility I dare present what seems to me the reasons for the greatest confidence in the credit of the government of the United States. Instead of the conditions that made a sound basis of credit impossible under the Articles of Confederation, we have the strongest government on earth today. Certainly our vast resources in men, machines, and every known form of natural wealth does not subject us to the condition of relatively diminutive, war-crippled France. With the greatest gold stock in the history of the world, certainly our monetary condition today is not to be compared with Germany under a flood of Reichmarks.

There are few civil institutions extant with a record for living up to obligations equal to that of the United States. From July 1 to November 21, this year, our treasury receipts amounted to \$1,106,000,000 against \$658,000,000 during the corresponding period of last year. General expenses were \$22,000,000 less than last year. Bankers do not deny credit to customers who have always met obligations when they can show marked increase in revenues and at the same time radical reduction in operating expenses. If the credit of our government is not sound, there is no sound basis of credit in the whole wide world.

Obligations to the amount of \$700,000,000 in round numbers mature December 15. There does not now appear to be the slightest reason to doubt the ability of the government to refinance this maturity. The treasury holds more than \$1,000,000,000 in cash which is held for other purposes. The government will not be forced to use any part of it for maturing obligations unless the campaign of fright brings about the dumping of government securities and the refusal of banks and individuals to extend credit to the government. The President has what appears to be ample power to protect the public credit even in so extreme an emergency.

We have a monetary gold stock of four and one third billions of dollars with gold valued at \$20.67 an ounce. The President has the authority to raise the price of gold to \$41.34 an ounce, or to reduce the gold content of the dollar 50 per cent. He can, at any time, if he deems it wise or necessary, restore the gold standard on this basis. He also has the power to require the Federal Reserve Banks to buy three billions of bonds. With the gold content of the dollar reduced 50 per cent, or the price of gold bid up to \$41.34 per ounce, our monetary gold stock becomes nine and two thirds billions. The Federal Reserve Banks hold a little more than three billions in gold. They could, under a changed dollar valuation, issue notes for the three billions of bonds they may be required to buy and have one hundred per cent gold coverage for such notes. Most economists will agree that such a course would repel all assaults upon the public credit, and prevent uncontrolled inflation.

We appear to have two guarantees of the credit of the government.

Warburg, probably, the President's critics, saying the dollar should return to its old gold value, says that a return to a standard as it formerly existed is unthinkable. He suggests that work out a revaluation and stabilization agreement with Great Britain with no gold redemption of currency, with gold used only in bonafide international transactions. The only difference between Mr. Warburg's position and the President's policy, or at least the main difference, is as to the time when negotiations for international stabilization of currency should begin. Mr. Roosevelt informed the world in a message to the World Economic Conference the exact conditions upon which the beginning of those negotiations may be expected. In reading Mr. Manning's very able speech, I was disappointed to find no expression of opinion on this phase of the subject.

The President's monetary policy is working in the direction of higher prices. It will work more effectively as the obstruction subsides. He and his advisers realize that business revival is an essential part of the plan. This revival is retarded by the fear engendered by the propaganda of the opposition. If the gold market control plan works to the price objective he has announced, it will also work to prevent a price runaway.

Under the old system we had prices moved up or down by the expansion or contraction of credit with control of credit in private hands. We know now that the sort of credit inflation we experienced in the late twenties, with no clamor against inflation from those who now oppose the president, is quite as disastrous as the sort of currency inflation France suffered after the war.

The government is striving for such control of the price of gold as will take the manipulation of price out of the hands of those private interests that have heretofore controlled credit, and to make prices stable by public control of the gold price. If this plan succeeds, and it has every promise of success we will really have sound money, as well as adequate currency, for the first time in the history of the human race.

This policy is, of course, wholly at variance with the old orthodox idea, that the dollar or the pound or the franc should represent and be exchangeable for a definite amount of gold. All efforts to maintain this orthodox system have failed. This theory dominated the greater part of the commercial world from 1870 to the outbreak of the world war—less than 50 years. All efforts to revive it from the effect of the shock of that upheaval have proved futile.

Only two small nations, Switzerland and Holland, maintain the pre-war gold value of their currency. France has devalued her currency 80 per cent. Great Britain is as silent as the Sphinx with respect to the possible future gold value of the pound. British economists and statesmen now recognize that a great blunder was made when the British government, instead of accepting the exchange value of the pound when it went to \$3.20 as the true gold value, artificially built it back to par with our old gold dollar and resumed gold payments on an unsound basis. Mr. Hoover made an equally serious blunder when he failed to seize the opportunity offered by Great Britain in 1931 to put an embargo on our gold when the British quit the gold standard, probably never to return to it. We can not entirely ignore general world conditions in our monetary policy.

There appears to be a prevalent idea that the creditor or the owner of gold has the right in the form of currency to sell it at right in

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1932

A High Gentleman

From 1840 to 1932—a long, long period marked by marvelous inventions and developments. The steam engine perfected, the gasoline engine invented, the telegraph and telephone, the radio, talking pictures, motor and aeroplane—from the horse to the aeroplane, from an agricultural to a machine age.

How can one compare the world of 1840, when Cabell B. Bullock was born, with the world from which he departed?

Changes that no human imagination could foretell have come during those long years. Yet there are some things that are unchanged and that are as desirable and as admirable in the world of today as they were in the world into which he was born—simple courage, high faith, rigid integrity, gentle courtesy, genuine tolerance—qualities that, united, make that rare combination that gives meaning to the precious old word, gentleman.

We assume we are like all others in having a subconscious habit of looking upon some individual as the personification of the qualities that seem most admirable. To us, since we were a lad, Cabell B. Bullock has seemed the personification of those qualities that make a gentleman.

During all the long years of his life he never had a malicious thought; never committed a cowardly act; never spoke a venomous word.

Gentle, with the gentleness of perfect courage; tolerant, with the tolerance of sympathetic understanding of the weakness and the foibles of his fellowmen; dutiful, meeting every obligation and every crisis with absolute fairness, he was in truth a gentleman.

We doubt if we have ever put this thought into words until today. But the news of his death crystallizes that which throughout the years has been inchoate.

Cabell B. Bullock was a son of the Rev. Dr. Joseph J. Bullock, distinguished both as a preacher and an educator, and Caroline L. Breckinridge. Through his mother he inherited the blood and the traditions of a long line of preachers and theologians. His grandmother was the daughter of Dr. Smith, president of Princeton College, and a descendant of John Witherspoon and John Knox.

By his breeding he was foreordained to believe in the Calvinistic doctrine of predestination, and throughout his life was adherent to the rigid doctrine taught by his forebears, Calvin and Knox and Smith and Bullock. His aunt, Frances A. Breckinridge, married the Rev. Dr. John C. Young, the great president of Danville College, three of whose daughters, his first cousins, married Presbyterian ministers.

When but little more than a lad he entered the Confederate army as a private and served with high distinction in the Orphan Brigade, commanded at different times by his kinsmen, Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston and Gen. John C. Breckinridge. He was in war, as in peace, faithful to every duty, yet never seeking self-advancement nor accepting any advancement save that won by his own proven courage and demonstrated ability.

Yesterday his body was laid to rest by the side of his kinsfolk—one of the last of his generation, one

of the last who followed the sword and bar.

The simple services, in accord with the simple dignity of his life, brought poignant recognition of the fact that it will not be long till a Confederate soldier is carried to his last resting place and no Confederate is left to follow him to the grave.

Kentucky Press Association

At the midwinter meeting of the Kentucky Press Association in Louisville last week it was determined to meet in midsummer at Middlesboro. Middlesboro and Corbin both issued invitations but it had been virtually agreed last year that Middlesboro should be this year's choice.

The election of James T. Norris of Ashland, as president, to succeed Joe Lovett of Murray, was a popular selection and gives to Mr. Norris a double presidency as he is president, also, of the association of members of the Associated Press in Kentucky. Mr. Norris has been vice president of the association, Lawrence Hager, of Owensboro, was elected vice president and George Joplin, of Somerset, was elevated to the chairmanship of the board of directors. Curtis Alcock of Danville, was re-elected secretary-treasurer, with the suggestion that it be made "for life."

Under Mr. Lovett's presidency the association has grown and the keen interest of the newspaper men was shown in the large attendance at the winter meeting. As this is the business meeting, the attendance usually is not so large, but the enthusiasm of Mr. Lovett and his associates, including those elevated to the office in the association, has resulted in bringing up the attendance.

From all indications the Middlesboro meeting should be one of greatest interest and importance.

Farm and Home Convention

Welcome is extended to those who gather in Lexington today for the annual farm and home week at the University of Kentucky.

The program will deal principally with the economic phases of the farm problem.

Kentucky has made progress in actual farming. Many farmers still cling to tobacco while a greater diversification would be beneficial not only to the soil but to the bank account.

The economic problems of the farmers of the United States as a whole remain unsolved. The farm problem is not a single problem. There may not be as many problems as there are farmers, but there certainly are as many problems as there are types of farmers.

Agricultural development affects not only the farm. Agriculture affects all business in Kentucky and every other state where it is the basic industry.

All Kentucky will be interested in the discussions here of the vital problem of the farmer.

PARAGRAPHS

Despite all, our message to those who strive to stagger forward beneath this black pillar of cloud, depression—born is still to stand fast, for He that vouchsafes us both "seed time and harvest" hath made no promise that ever yet has failed.

If those who persist in covering a fellow's windshield with advertising stickers would append information as to how to get them off, we need not have all this profanity.

Now that it has just been learned that 1931 contained three Friday days that fell on the thirteenth of the month, what's the use to try to beat that for an explanation for our economic heebie jeebies?

It is our profound and reverent conviction that it is the Lord who is tempering the wind this winter to the sheep lamb; we've tried the Wall Street outfit.

Nevertheless, it is a bully sign to see so many of our "improvised and depressed" fellow citizens struggling nobly to push on in brand new and shiny machines.

Noble as the request may be to divide old clothes with the poor, we just naturally feel it is only fair personally to hold on to enough to get through the winter on.

Coolidge now condemns hoarding, the loquacious old spendthrift!

If the doctors do not cease putting out propaganda against the spreading of germs by kissing, first thing we know we shall not have a first class popular amusement left.

Although experts tell us genuine kissers invariably close their eyes at the moment of contact, the fact is there never was a time when it was safer for the celebrants to keep 'em open.

It looks now as if Uncle Sam will be compelled to set aside \$500,000,000 to build prisons to take care of criminals who violate the Volstead act.

EQUAL RIGHTS IN OREGON

HOW WOMAN SUFFRAGE HAS
FARED IN OREGON.

Mrs. Jefferson Myers' Address Before
the National Association in Ses-
sion at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—(Special)—The following report of the origin and progress of the equal rights movement in the Oregon country was given yesterday at the 24th annual convention of the National American Equal Suffrage Association by Dr. Annice Jeffreys-Myers, vice-president of the Oregon State Equal Suffrage Association, who is now in Washington in company with her husband, Jefferson Myers, president of the State Commission of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition. Mr. and Mrs. Myers and Senators Mitchell and Fulton are duly accredited delegates to the convention, and Senator Mitchell is chairman of the equal suffrage committee of the Senate.

Mrs. Myers said: "It is not as generally known as it ought to be that the great

trouble issued, on the 24 day of January, the following:

INITIATIVE PETITION.

To the Honorable F. L. Dunbar, Secretary of State, for the State of Oregon—We, the undersigned legal voters of the State of Oregon, respectfully demand that the following proposed amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted to the legal electors of the State of Oregon, for their approval or rejection, at the regular general election to be held on the 15th day of June, 1904, and each for himself says: I have personally signed this petition and my residence, postoffice and voting precinct are correctly written after my name.

Section 2 of Article II of the Constitution of the State of Oregon shall be and hereby is amended to read as follows:

Section 2.—In all elections not otherwise provided for by this Constitution, every citizen of the United States, of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in the state during the six months immediately preceding such election, and every person of foreign birth of the age of 21 years and upwards, who shall have resided in this state during the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States one year preceding such election, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote at all elections authorized by law; it is expressly provided hereby that no one shall

VICE-PRESIDENT OREGON STATE EQUAL SUFFRAGE
ASSOCIATION.

DR. ANNICE JEFFREYS-MYERS.

Oregon Country, of which the public is hearing so much during the present year, was the first geographical division of the American continent, or of the world, either, for that matter, to recognize the legal individual existence of any married woman. The exercise of this right or privilege, as it should be styled, since rights, like wealth, are inherited, was secured to the women of old Oregon in the year 1859, through an act of Congress, known as the Oregon donation land law. This law, which was in force for two years and then repealed, enabled the few married women then residing in the vast Oregon domain to claim and hold, separate and apart from their husbands' property, the lands thus secured, on the same footing as the lands acquired in the same manner by their husbands.

"If this donation land law had been perpetuated the question of 'no taxation without representation' would long ago have settled itself. But the existence of the law was of such short duration that comparatively few women were able to avail themselves of its provisions; the few original women settlers of the Oregon country were too busily engaged in holding wild beasts and wilder Indians at bay to pay much attention to the affairs of posterity. Enough was gained, however, to establish the precedent out of which has grown the full enfranchisement of the women of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho, citizens of four fully free states who are now united with us in demanding the same recognition for the women of the mother state which has been extended to them by their own husbands and sons, almost without the asking.

"We have had before the voters of Oregon in the past 20 years two proposed constitutional amendments to enfranchise women. In 1884 the vote stood ayes, 11,231; noes, 25,178. In 1890 the vote was ayes, 2,532; noes, 25,402. Therefore, although the population had more than doubled, especially in the cities, where the slim vote is heaviest, and always solid against justice for women, the total increase of the no vote throughout the state in 16 years was 25, while the yes vote had been augmented by 15,000.

"To you ladies," asked Abigail Scott Duniway, our indefatigable state president, who is affectionately styled "The Susan B. Anthony of the Oregon Country" by our public-spirited citizens, after we had carefully compiled these figures, "that we thank the men of Oregon and take courage."

"A new amendment to the constitution of Oregon, known as The Initiative and Referendum, was adopted at the state election of 1902, thus removing an almost insurmountable obstacle from the progress of the equal suffrage movement, known as the two-thirds rule, which was thrust into our faces as a constitutional gag, after we had come in the year 1890 within one and one-ninth per cent of a majority vote. After the initiative and referendum amendment had passed two successive Legislative Assemblies and had been adopted, our executive committee decided to go to work at once to secure the necessary petitions for resubmission of our equal suffrage amendment at the June election of the year 1904.

"But here another, though not unexpected, difficulty confronted us. There would be no certainty about the life of the initiative and referendum amendment till it should have passed the ordeal of the lower and higher courts. So, again, our impatient workers were called to ambush, while our District Judges, sitting en banc, decided, as we hoped they would, adversely on the constitutionality of the new law, thus opening the way, through a more or less friendly suit, for an appeal to the Supreme Court. This appeal was carried up by Attorney Ralph R. Duniway in a case known as 'Kaufman vs. the City of Portland.' Mr. Duniway made an exhaustive argument, supported by many 'friends of the court,' resulting in a reversal of the decision of the lower court and placing the legality of the new amendment beyond question.

"But this decision was not handed down till December 22, 1903, and the holidays were then upon us, so nothing in the way of securing the suffrage amendment could be attempted till after January 1. But we concentrated counsel and in conformity with the new amendment to our state consti-

be denied the right to vote on account of sex.

"The petition required the signatures of 5 per cent of the legal vote of the state based upon the highest number of votes cast at the election of 1892, or, in round numbers, 720 names, to be gotten together by precincts, attested by notaries of public and checked up and recertified by County Clerks, to whom they were to be submitted before final acceptance by the Secretary of State.

"It seemed a forlorn hope. We had been long working in ambush, awaiting the result of litigation, that our treasury was practically empty, and the long and perilous illness of our state president had almost created a panic. But the petitions were printed, stationary and letter-heads were provided, postage stamps were purchased and the work begun. A public meeting was called, which was addressed by eminent speakers, and resolutions calling for the cooperation of public-spirited men and newspapers were offered and passed unanimously.

"The response to this appeal was so general that in less than three weeks we had gathered 200 signatures of legal voters, which was our required number, with 700 names to spare. But, as only about half of these names had been verified or classified by precinct and we did not have the means at our disposal to do this work within the time limit, which was to expire on February 1, the work was called off and the petitions ordered held in escrow for the present, while the slogan 'on to 1907' became our rallying cry.

"Leading men, without distinction as to party or sect, are rallying to our standard as they have not done since the year 1887, when a political conflict frightened them from our standard under the mistaken apprehension that women must be kept out of power, lest they should take the life between their teeth and run the Government to suit themselves only, without deference to the wishes of the majority of men. The conservative action of women in the four enfranchised states having dispelled this illusion, we are hoping never again to be made the victims of the contending forces of men, who are now, and always will be, beyond women's control."

Noted Suffrage Leader Here After Attaining New Honor

First Woman Delegate Admitted to Episcopal Synod Discusses Reasons Why Women Should Exercise Rights.

By Virginia Lee Cox.

Those who were most active in the old days of the suffrage fight in Richmond will remember with great pleasure and pride Miss Laura Clay, of Lexington, Ky., who was a bulwark of strength in those days. Miss Clay is now visiting in Richmond and comes back with another and recent honor—she was the first woman delegate to the Episcopal Synod of the District, of Sewanee, in Wilmington, N. C., from which she has just come, and therefore, probably the first woman delegate to an Episcopal Synod.

"There was some question about my being recognized," said Miss Clay yesterday, "for, while the general convention in 1919 decided that the dioceses might change their canons to admit women to their conventions, it left the decision of admitting women to the district synods entirely up to the synods. I was elected a delegate from the diocese of Lexington, and I was recognized by the synod.

"I am greatly interested in women being given their proper place in the legislative bodies of the church, and I made use of my opportunity as a delegate to the synod to tell the synod so. It is my idea that the church is not recognizing the power of its womanhood as it should. It does not offer higher education to women as it does to men, and yet it requires the women who do missionary and social service work to be as highly trained as its men. It is not fair.

"There are hundreds of social service organizations that are on their knees begging women to help in all sorts of work. When I was young in Lexington, Ky., about the only social service work a woman could do was through the Ladies' Aid Society of the church. All that is changed today, and if the church does not hurry up and wake up to the power of its womanhood it will find that its power drained away by other organizations when it is needed. The women are not deserting, but other interests are begging for their time, and the church is merely asking them to come in and sit on the pews. The great trouble with women is that they are passive. They don't openly resist, but men usually find that women do not carry out their lives along the lines that men have laid down for them."

Miss Clay talked a while of women in politics in Kentucky. She attributed the fact that Kentucky did not go Republican in the landslide of 1920 to the fact that Democratic women had got ahead of the Republican women in the organization of party clubs, which brought in an immense woman vote. But, she said, she could not explain the Republican landslide of this year in Kentucky, unless it was a fear of La Follettism, which might prevail if the vote of the State was given to the Democrats.

"The women in Kentucky vote fairly well, observed Miss Clay. "A larger percentage of them vote than in other States, I believe. But the woman vote has not been noticeably increased. However, I was never one of those who argued that women ought to be given the vote because she would make things better. I thought and think that she ought to be given the vote because

she had a right to it as a human being. I dare say, with a little time, that the standard of the woman vote will increase.

"But our work for suffrage is not over. We must teach the women that it is now their duty as well as their privilege to vote. A silent electorate is one of the greatest dangers this country can have. One can not tell what it will do under emotional stress, except one can always imagine that it will act most indiscriminately, as untrained people always do. We must also teach those women who do not wish to go onward that they must stand back and let the progressives march on."

ALL THE NEWS
Of the Blue Grass State
Every Day

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER

KENTUCKY EDITION

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1933

REPEAL VOTE

WRITING CLOSING CHAPTER OF PROHIBITION IN KENTUCKY

Ratified In Kentucky.

Prohibition Death Warrant
Is Written Speedily

By State Convention—Covington
Man Speaks—Laffoon Appoints
Liquor Control Commission.

By Wilmer G. Mason.

(Staff Correspondent)

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Frankfort, Ky., November 27.—Kentucky today formally ratified repeal of national prohibition, the thirty-third state to write "finis" to prohibition and assure its passing December 6, when the thirty-sixth state will carry repeal into effect.

Meeting to carry out the mandate of Kentucky voters, who rolled up a majority of 150,000 for repeal in the November election, the repeal ratification convention turned directly to two new problems—repeal of state prohibition and the promotion of "true temperance" under state control of liquor.

Governor Laffoon immediately announced appointment of a State Liquor Commission to prepare for state control.

The Commonwealth is to remain officially dry at least until November, 1935, the earliest date when voters may pass on repeal of the prohibition amendment to the state constitution.

Delegates to the repeal ratification convention met informally and began discussion of a state organization for state repeal. Governor Laffoon, opening the convention, expressed the hope that repeal of national prohibition would not mean the return of the open saloon, and every speech made to the convention directed attention to the two resultant problems to follow national repeal—state repeal and control of an orderly liquor traffic.

Action Is Speedy.

Nineteen delegates, all favoring repeal, met to carry out formally the will of the state ratifying repeal of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution. They were elected from the state at large in November. Business of the convention was expeditious. It met one-half hour late at 10:30 o'clock and adjourned exactly at noon.

Miss Laura Clay, Lexington, eighty-four-year-old veteran of the fight for states' rights, for woman suffrage and a host of other activities that long have endeared her in the Kentucky scene, was temporary Chairman and yielded the gavel to Bruce Haldeman, Louisville, permanent Chairman.

The Program Committee neglected to arrange for a clerical invocation or benediction. Teaching temperance will be the duty of all good citizens in the future, Governor Laffoon declared, opening the convention.

"I now become the duty to teach the people of our state and our nation how to be temperate," he said, "for the law will no longer say what people shall and shall not do, and we should create a desire among our people to be temperate in all things."

"This is a momentous occasion in Kentucky," the Governor said, "and is a history-making day in this Commonwealth, for it is the first time that duly elected delegates have met in a convention to repeal a part of our nation's constitution. This never has occurred before either in the history of our state or our country."

Problem Before State.
"By your action here today and that of states that will follow, the Eighteenth Amendment will be repealed not later than December 5," he said.

This means the end of prohibition, but I sincerely hope it will not be interpreted to mean the return of the open saloon. It now means that the liquor situation has changed in both the state and the nation and places before Kentucky and the other states the gigantic task of handling this problem."

Miss Clay hailed repeal as a return to states' rights.
"Whatever the motives may have been, they inspired this move to remove the Eighteenth Amendment from the constitution, and the people themselves have expressed a wide and deep-rooted conviction for the right of states to govern their own internal affairs," she said.

"I know the people of Kentucky will have the courage and ability to solve the problem that now confronts them, and I am sure their solution will lead toward higher and better social conditions than those which thrived under prohibition," Miss Clay declared.

R. C. Simmons, Covington, in the only lengthy address of the convention, sketched conditions that arose after the enactment of prohibition and declared they became such that the people of Kentucky or the Nation could endure them no longer.

Opposition Is Absent.

The action of the convention was merely a technical formality, as all of the delegates, although there were no binding resolutions, had been elected by voters of the state to cast their votes for repeal, which they did. All of the delegates signed the convention's journal, which is to be forwarded by Miss Sara W. Mahan, Secretary of State, to Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State.

Organization of the convention moved with clock-like precision, the details having been agreed upon before the convention assembled. After Governor Laffoon called the convention to order, Miss Clay was named temporary chairman and Bruce Haldeman, Louisville, permanent chairman. C. C. Boldrick, Lebanon, was elected temporary and permanent secretary. Mrs. James Ross Todd, Louisville, headed the Committee on Resolutions, which offered the repeal amendment, and



Here is the Kentucky Repeal Convention as it appeared when it assembled in Frankfort yesterday to ratify the voters' action in balloting for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Judge W. H. Rees, Chief Justice of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, is shown at the extreme right administering the oath to the 19 delegates to the convention.

Simmons, in according the motion to adopt the committee's report, became spokesman for the convention.

Proceedings of the convention were conducted in the Chamber of the House of Representatives. Certificates of election were delivered to the delegates by Frank Owens, Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Judge W. H. Rees, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, administered the oath to delegates. The House chamber was filled when the Governor rapped for order and began his brief address. Leaders in the fight for repeal from many sections of the state were present to witness the ceremonies that denoted success to the 19 long years of effort they had given in the cause of repeal.

The committee of eight members to study the question of liquor control in Kentucky and submit recommendations to the Legislature meeting January 2 was named by Governor Laffoon as follows:

S. Y. Trimble, Hopkinsville; Dr. Forrest Black, Lexington; Elwood Hamilton, Louisville; Leonard B. Shouse, Lexington; Henry Barrett, Henderson; Dr. Raymond Kent, Louisville; Ulls Howard, Covington, and Mrs. Atwood Martin, Louisville. The Governor said members of the committee would decide when to conduct its first meeting. The committee is to select its own Chairman. Repealists and drys are represented on the committee, the Governor said.

TROOPS

Threatened For Bell County, Ky.,
Unless Dynamiting Of Property
In Pineville Is Stopped.

Frankfort, Ky., November 27.—(AP)—A warning that state troops would be sent into Bell County unless dynamiting of property in Pineville was stopped was delivered to Bell County authorities late today by Adjutant General H. H. Denhardt on behalf of Governor Laffoon.

The warning resulted from a dynamite blast last Friday in an apartment occupied by Lawrence Dwyer, organizer for the United Mine Workers. It was the second blast in recent months and Dwyer attributed them to attempts to make him leave the county.

Denhardt said the Governor was sending secret investigators to Bell County to investigate the situation.

FRANK C. TURRELL DIES.

Covington Auto Dealer Native
Of Harrison, Ohio.

Frank C. Turrell, automobile salesman and former Covington newspaperman, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 1821 Greenup Street, Covington. He had been ill several years.

Mr. Turrell was born and reared in Harrison, Ohio, where, with his brother, the late Albert Turrell, he was engaged in dry goods business. He came to Covington 21 years ago and served several years in the advertising department of the Times-Star. Later he became associated with the sales department of the Hanauer Automobile Company, Covington.

Surviving him are his widow, Mrs. Lou Turrell; one daughter, Miss Charlotte Turrell, teacher in the John G. Carlisle Junior High School, Covington, and two sons, Richard J. Turrell, civil engineer, Covington, and Robert L. Turrell, salesman, Ludlow.

Funeral services are to be conducted tomorrow at 2 o'clock at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. L. Cameron, 205 Park Avenue, Harrison, Ohio. Burial will be in Harrison Cemetery.

FEDERAL JUDGE

FIRST MONEY RECEIVED

DEATH THREAT

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SURE TO WIN.

THE Woman Patriot, a newspaper published in Washington, D. C., declares that what is needed in America is a "new Declaration of Independence for women voters from women dictators," and from that standpoint discusses at considerable length and with admirable clearness the action of the Louisville Woman's Club in demanding that member clubs of the Federation of Women's Clubs may reserve the right to approve or reject political action inaugurated by the federation.

That the importance of this matter is recognized not only in Washington but all over the country is abundantly proven by the continuing stream of press comment, practically all favorable to the Louisville organization. The facts in the matter are, in brief, as follows:

For some years the Federation of Women's Clubs has maintained a lobby at Washington, and that lobby has been constantly pressing upon Congress radical measures. The latest measure to be so pressed was the ill-omened child labor amendment that has been since so decisively beaten in the State Legislatures. It has been the regular practice of this women's lobby to tell Congress that it represented 3,000,000 women voters.

Finding itself constantly committed to radical and unwise legislative proposals it did not favor, the Louisville Woman's Club, with a membership of over 700, called a special meeting to consider the existing procedure, and, by a vote of 250 to 80, the following amendment to the by-laws was adopted:

The Woman's Club of Louisville shall not be bound by any action of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs or General Federation of Women's Clubs until such action shall have been ratified by the members of this club at a meeting called for the purpose.

How reasonable is this by-law may be proven by a glance at the procedure regularly followed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. That body, with headquarters in Washington, never seeks to make a recommendation to Congress without taking a referendum of its member clubs. Nor is this all. In the constitution of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States this language appears:

On a question submitted to referendum no organization member found to have voted with the minority shall be deemed to have impaired its standing in the chamber by adhering to its position or by continuing its efforts in support thereof.

Thus the Chamber of Commerce explicitly gives to its member clubs the right to make their own decisions upon political or economic questions considered by the chamber, and to continue to agitate for what they believe in, no matter what may be the opinion of a majority of the member clubs. Nor is there any attempt to deceive Congress. Upon making a recommendation the Chamber of Commerce certifies the number of clubs that have voted with the majority and the number of clubs that have dissented.

This is transparently fair and sensible, and why should not organizations of women's clubs be as fair and sensible, in dealing with political, social or economic questions, as organizations conducted by men? Well, the coterie that control the general federation voted the other way. When the Louisville delegation appeared at the national convention it was denied an opportunity to put its case fully before the delegates. Only a few minutes were allowed for the discussion of this vital matter. The federation sustained the Washington dictatorship, and for a time longer the legend that that dictatorship will represent 3,000,000 will be repeated.

But a great movement has been launched, and the Louisville Woman's Club deserves the credit of starting it alone and single-handed. In the first place the politicians at Washington now understand the situation. When some woman gets up before a Congressional committee and boldly says that she represents 3,000,000 women, the Congressmen will smile softly to themselves. It is pretty hard to deceive the politicians in a matter such as this. In the next place, the movement inaugurated by the

Louisville Woman's Club is bound to succeed in the end. To believe otherwise would be to indict the intelligence of the clubwomen of America.

DEAN MASSIE PASSES AWAY AT HOME HERE

**Former Head of Christ Church
Cathedral Dies at Age of 68
Following Protracted
Illness**

**WAS CALLED TO PARISH
HERE IN FEBRUARY, 1913**

**Resigned From Pastorate Four
Years Ago; Was Active in
Civic Affairs**

Dean Robert K. Massie, 68 years old, former dean of Christ Church Cathedral, died last night at 10:30 o'clock at his residence, 516 North Broadway, after a protracted illness.

Dean Massie was a son of N. H. and Eliza Nelson Massie and was born in Charlottesville, Va., February 4, 1864. He served as dean of Christ Church Cathedral from February, 1913, to July, 1923, when he retired.

Dean Massie is survived by his wife, Mrs. Harriet Ross Milton Massie; one son, Dr. Francis M. Massie; a sister, Mrs. Lucy Massie Hamlin, of Washington, D. C., and one nephew, N. Hardin Massie, of North Carolina.

Dean Massie received his early education in private schools in Charlottesville and later enrolled in the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1888. He spent the following three years in preparation for the Episcopal ministry at Virginia Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1891.

Shortly afterward Dean Massie went to Shanghai, China, to engage in missionary work, but was forced to return to the United States because of ill health. After two years as rector of Meade parish, at Upper-ville, Va., he was appointed to the chair of Ecclesiastical history, canon law and Christian missions in his theological alma mater, where he remained until his appointment to the pulpit of Christ Church.

Always interested in civic and charitable affairs, Dean Massie served one term as president of the Lexington Ministerial Union, was chairman of the city vice commission in 1915, was vice president and a member of the executive committee of the Associated Charities of Lexington and Fayette county from 1914 to 1917, and was one of the charter members of the Community Service Association of Lexington and Fayette county. Dean Massie also was a former president of the Kentucky Conference of Charities and Corrections.

The body was removed to the W. R. Milward mortuary. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Summoned by Death

**End Comes to Former Dean
of Christ Church
Cathedral**



DEAN ROBERT K. MASSIE