TWENTY PAGES THE BELLINGHAM HERALD PAGES 9 to 12

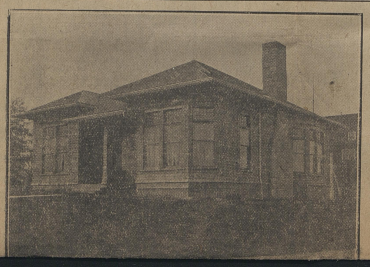
P. L. F. CLUB IN ITS HOME

MISS CATHERINE CAMPBELL.

The neat home of the P. L. F. club completed during the present year at Garden and Holly streets, has brought this organization prominently before the public. It was the second such club house erected in the state of Washington, stands as a monument to the enterprise of its builders and makes the club take a recognized place as an institution in the life of the community. With the Aftermath now constructing a home on extensive scale at West Holly street and Broadway, Bellingham will be able to boast two of the best edifices of the kind in the northwest.

The P. L. F. club was organized September 8, 1900 with seven charter members, Mrs. W. H. Axtell, Mrs. L. H. Darwin, Mrs. C. S. Roray, Miss Nellie Lee, Miss Mabel Donovan, Miss Ida Agnes Baker, and Miss Catherine Montgomery. It was federated with the state federation of women's clubs October 20, of the same year, and was incorporated under the laws of the state of Washington September 4, 1904. At the close of its first year its membership had grown to thirty-nine; at present its number is fifty.

One of the leading events in the social world of the present week has been the sale of Mexican fancy work and other articles, carried on by members of the c ub at their home. This has been largely attended and the means of producing considerable revenue.



MRS. W. H. AXTELL.
First president of P. L. F. club, nowpresident of business incorporation.

most economical and effective way is the keynote to success in the united efforts of women. A live club must not only do good literary work, but must be a potential factor in moulding public opinion and must be interested in the sociological and humanitarian development of the community in which it exists, otherwise it has only half fulfilled its mission.

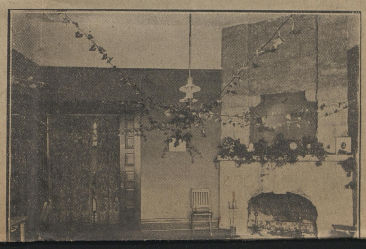
"It is natural to expect from the altruistic work of club women immediate tangible results. This is such a give and take world, that club women should be willing to sow for others to reap. Ethical changes cannot be shown like a sum in arithmetic with the right answer at the end of the book. In short, Mrs. Burdett's definition of a club woman's applies not only to the P. L. F. club members but to all sister organizations as well:

"A true club woman is not a selfish, self-seeking, emotional, tangent woman, but rather the gracious, home loving, humanity loving, thoughtful, patriotic, woman citizen, working ever toward better things."

"Club work is oft times strenuous, but when busy housekeepers, society women, authors, artists, musicians, teachers, etc., all meet together in the study of child-life, science, literature, history, art, civics, household economies, language and religion, all reasoning together with tolerance and liberality for each other's opinions, all this certainly means something for the future culture of a nation—for it must be instrumental in making all our women citizens larger in their ideas broader in their sympathies, nobler in their work."

The officers of the P. L. F. club at present are, Mrs. A. M. Muir, presi-

MRS. BLANCHE JEWETT.



MRS. L. P. WHITE.

P. L. F. CLUBHOUSE.

enue to apply on the investment of the building. The cozy interior of the little house was never made more attractive than it is at the present time.

The motto of the P. L. F. club is, "The world is advancing. Advance with it." The letters P. L. F. by the way, stand for Progressive, Literary and Fraternal. In discussing the history of the building and the progress of the club, Mrs. W. H. Axtell, president of the society for the first three years of its existence, and now president of the business incorporation, said that it was found impossible to carry on successfully the two phases of the work, literary and altruistic, without a club house. Failing in its effort to secure a union building which might be used by the various women's organizations of the city, as is done in many communities, it undertook the erection of the modest P. L. F. clubhouse, now completed.

"It is hoped by our members," said Mrs. Axtell, " that many women within and without the club may derive much pleasure and profit from the building and that it may become the center of many educational and philanthropic influences.

"The Industrial School's kindergarten class now finds within the club rooms a most desirable place for work and the club hopes to extend its usefulness far beyond the limits of its own membership.

"Doing something for others in the

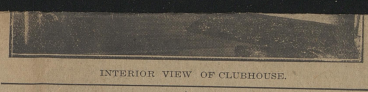
MRS. A. B. CLARK

MRS. EMRYS MORGAN.

MISS EMMA CAMPBELL.

MRS. F. C. PETTIBONE.

MRS. M. MUIR,
Presid P. L. F. Club.



INTERIOR VIEW OF CLUBHOUSE.

dent; Miss Nellie Lee, vice-president; Miss Catherine Campbell, secretary; Miss Mary Carpenter, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. F. C. Pettibone, treasurer. Mrs. Pettibone, Mrs. Axtell, and Miss Montgomery compose the auditing committee. Miss Carpenter, Mrs. Jewett, Mrs. Roeder, Miss Campbell and Miss Johnson are members of the program committee.

The associate membership list includes Mrs. Ella Higginson, Mrs. Richard Winsor, Mrs Jeanette Baker Hibbard, Miss Anna Graham, Miss Ina Pratt, Miss Carrie Wilmore, Mrs. Laurel Harper Seeley, Mrs. Mittie Myers Chapin, and Mrs. O. E. Souper.

The regular club members are: Mrs. W. H. Axtell, Miss Nellie Abbott, Miss Ida Agnes Baker, Mrs. L. L. Berens, Mrs. Alice M. Biggs, Miss Cora F. Bratton, Miss Mary A. Brownlow, Mrs. George B. Burke, Miss Catherine Campbell, Miss Emma Campbell, Miss Mary Carpenter, Mrs. A. B. Clark, Mrs. L. H. Darwin, Miss Mabel Donovan, Mrs. E. G. Earle, Miss Evva Eckerson, Mrs. Rose Ferandini, Miss Lucile Fobes, Mrs. Blanche Jewett, Miss Feronia Johnson, Mrs. Anna T. Hunt, Miss Jessie Knight, Miss Nellie Lee, Miss Anna McBride, Miss Catherine Montgomery, Miss Minta Adams Morgan, Mrs. A. M. Muir, Mrs. H. S. Nolce, Mrs. F. C. Pettibone, Mrs. John Polson, Mrs C. S. Roray, Mrs. Henry Stanislawski, Mrs. P. L. White, Miss Miriam Darwin, Mrs. E. Morgan.

Of the P. L. F. corporation, organized for the purpose of holding and controlling the property of the club, the officers are, Mrs. Axtell, president; Miss Lee, secretary, and Mrs. Pettibone treasurer.

MISS CORA F. BRATTON.

MRS. JOHN POLSON.

MISS IDA AGNES BAKER.

An invisible plaid in a medium green velvet collar and cuff. The coat the shoulders that extends down the single-breasted with buttons and cord shoulders and is merely a straight puff yet cuff. The skirt is very closely fitted flounce is shirred on, this having box plait appears in the back and being too tight in the fitted portion.

Thanksgiving Thoughts and Society Chat

(BY KATHERINE DARWIN.)

shade is plainly trimmed with a dark has a yake-shaped emplecement over front to the hem; and the fastening is loops. The sleeve is set in low on the not very full, and caught into the velted in the top, and above the knee a haircloth stiffened hem. A broad saves the skirt from the reproach of

and best composers. The orchestra of fifteen pieces was well balanced and numbered several most gifted young musicians. The celebrated Marino soon won the audience, and was exceedingly gracious in responding to encores. After his second number, he was repeatedly recalled and finally responded with a beautiful selection given without accompaniment.

The performers and those in the audience who wished not to lose a note of the music, were repeatedly annoyed by talking and moving about during the playing of numbers. Some strict measure should be adopted by the management of theaters, to protect those who pay their money and desire the benefit of the full performance. Whispering should be strictly prohibited and no person should be allowed to walk down an aisle during a number at a musical performance. To a finely organized musical temperment one might as well beat loudly on a tin pan.

The last week in society has not been dull—far from that, yet there has been few gatherings that might be termed "functions." Mlady of society was never so busy, but as was stated the first of the week—she is working for the bazaar." The bazaar is here and there are enough fancy and useful aprons to encircle the city, and the incense of the mince pie and delicatessen counter is ascending, if not to the nostrils of heaven, it has at least reached the children of earth and all are happy.

+

The P.L. F. Bazaar was the first to be followed by numberless ones. On Friday afternoon and all day today the P. L. F. Club rooms have been the scene of delightful social gatherings of club women and their driven work brought forth many ecstatic "ohs" and "ah," and the most of it is now beautifying Bellingham homes. During the afternoons and last evening there were musical numgiven under the direction of Mrs. E. J. Jewett. The ladies of the club served light refreshments to visitors.

+

The week has been a very entertaining one at Beck's. On Monday evening "The Runaways" was accorded a most fashionable house, who enjoyed this musical extravaganza in a high degree. The comedians were really comic, the girls were pretty and effectively gowned. Nearly all the boxes and loggia were occupied.

+

On Tuesday evening James J. Jeffries was here and on Thursday evening Marino, the celebrated Italian violinist was keenly appreciated by a small house.

+

To-night Arizona set to music—"The Tenderfoot"—will be a most popular attraction, as the advance sale also indicates.

+

The ball given last night in the Skating Pavilion by the Women of Woodcraft was one of the largest and most prominent events of the week, there being about three hundred guests invited.

Among the Lodges

The Fairhaven lo[dge] Pythias, together with the [lodge], will give a masqu[erade] Thanksgiving evening [in] hall. Cash prizes will [be] other features of int[erest] sented.

A number of Earl[y] meeting last eve[ning] importance came u[p]. After business had [been] social hour was [enjoyed].

Several of the orga[nizations] the bay are planning to give entertainments this coming week [or] Thanksgiving. Some will [have] dances while others will [have] entertainments to the members [of] lodges and the committees will [do] they can to make all who at[tend] have a good time.

One of the pleas[ant] social events of the week was the [party] given Friday evening in Swan[son's hall] by the Bellingham courts of [Catholic] Foresters, the lodges on [the] north and south sides uniting. It was [their] third annual ball. Bardwell's [orchestra] furnished the music for the occasion.

The Rebekah order on the north side spent a social hour Wednesday evening after the business of the order had been transacted. Refreshments were served and a good time was had by all.

The Degree of Honor has postponed their afternoon tea which would occur on next Thursday on account of the day being Thanksgiving. The next one will be held a week from next Thursday, the committee and place to be decided later at a meeting of the order.

Grand Master Steinbeck of the A. O. U. W. of this state, was in Aberdeen this week visiting the order stationed there.

The district convention of the Knights of Pythias has been in session this week in Everett. District No. 5 includes Whatcom, Skagit and Snohomish counties. The third rank was exemplified on an Everett candidate by the team that went from Bellingham, this being followed by a sumptuous banquet at the Mitchell hotel. All of the sessions of the order were very interesting and were much enjoyed by all who attended.

The Knights of Columbus entertained their friends Tuesday evening in Eagles' hall. A program was given followed by a social dance. About 200 guests were present and a fine time was had.

In the death of Mrs. Nellie Simpson the Women of Woodcraft No. 188 have lost an honored and beloved neighbor. The funeral was held at Everson and several of the members of the order

the circle honors. The or[der] has been in existence in [Bel]lingham for the past six years and this [is] the death the order has had, [not] being a member for the [past] years.

Those who attended the [Knights of] Pythias convention in Everett last week were: F. F. [Cleveland], J. S. Burrows, Virgil Per[kins], C. Judson, R. N. Gifford of [Fairhaven], D. McNair of Ferndale and J. Lund of Blaine.

The Foresters of America will give their fourth annual ball on Thanksgiving evening, in the K. of P. hall in South Bellingham.

The Neighbors of America [will] entertain friends in their hall [on] evening.

The Woodcraft gave a [party] at the skating pavilion [last] night. Many of their friends were [present] and enjoyed themselves. [The] committee consisted of [Mrs.] Miss Fay Coberly, [Mrs.] Mrs. Theo. Wagner, [Mrs.] Sutherland.

Considerable discussion has arisen as to which city will be the fortunate one to have the next concatenation. Tacoma and this city are rivals for the honor and both are working hard for the honor. The last concatenation was held in Ballard on September 9, and a spectacular time was provided, especially the trip to Seattle where some first-class entertainment of an informal nature was provided.

The members of Holly Rebekah lodge No. 153, tendered Miss Mae Beals a farewell party last week in the home of her aunt, Mrs. Alvira King, on Forest street. The evening was pleasantly spent with music, games and refreshments. Miss Beals left this week for her home in Manlen, Michigan. For the past year she has visited in Bellingham at the home of her aunt, Mrs. King. The lodge presented Miss Beals with a beautiful emblematic gold pin of the order as a farewell gift.

The Women of Woodcraft gave an observation social in their hall Tuesday evening. The time was spent in general amusements, followed by delicious refreshments served by the ladies. The committee in charge was composed of Mrs. Leith, Mrs. Spenger, Mrs. R. L. Kline, Mrs. Filler, Mrs. W Buffun.

Mrs. M. Appleby of Tacoma, department inspector of the Ladies of the G. A. R., department of Washington and Alaska, was in the city Wednesday, and held a meeting with the circle of the Ladies of the G. A. R. in the K. of P. hall. A number of the ladies were present and all enjoyed

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Vigorous Denial by Jefferies.

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 18.—"The story that I have agreed to fight Jack Johnson is not true," stated James J. Jeffries this afternoon. "I will never fight a negro—back to the boiler works first. I am entirely in the hands of the press and public. Any white man they may choose I will fight on six weeks' notice. Unless this is done before a great while I will retire from the ring and be the only retired champion."

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THANKSGIVING.

Is it for stores of harvest grain,
Or wooded hills or stretching plain—
Is it for autumn's flame and gold,
That unto Thee our thanks are told?
Is it for fame or fortune's gain
Won through the way of tears and pain—
Is it for eloquence of men,
Of silver tongue or golden pen—
Is it for beauty, wealth or power
We offer praises in this hour?
No, no, my Lord—a mightier word
Must reach to Thee—of men unheard!
Alone with Thee and God above
We whisper thanks for Thy dear love.
The world is little, Lord but Thou
A warm and loving friend. We vow
That live alone is meet to bring
To Him who of love's realm is king.
O, what is power and what is gold
When all the tale of life is told!
And what of wisdom is the gain
When love is not the greatest name?

Where beauty fills a far, dream-land,
Where men and women faultless stand—
Where roses twine the sunny hours
And perfume sleeps in evening bowers
Where poppy-dreams come from the south,
And curve the sleeping infant's mouth
In holy, tender wreathes of light—
In the heart's world—where all is bright—
We bow in thankfulness, and say:
"Lord, Lord, we love Thee well, today."

THE HOME GATHERING.

The spirit of Thanksgiving is here. As all seasons have their atmosphere of sentiment, pleasure and anticipation, surely the Thanksgiving time, the close forerunner of still a happier time—the Christmas tide—is truly all that its name implies.

The hearts of the people are drawn together by invisible threads of goodwill and thankfulness, that grow into a strong cord of reverence that binds us all in one great Thanksgiving harmony.

There is a grand, common impulse that sweeps the heart of our land at this time to worship. We remember all our benefits—the ceaseless lovingkindness that follows our often wayward footsteps. We remember our golden harvests, the peace within our borders—we remember friends—love—our mothers and God! We seek the sacred portals of the church, and here, while the stately lily and chrysanthemum lift their purity all unafraid to Heaven, we bow our heads in humble thankfulness, but with hearts lifted with the certainty of the flowers, that our offering is acceptable and well pleasing in the sight of Him who delights in giving to His children.

The Home Gathering on Bellingham Bay can afford to be one of the most joyful in all the land. Can we name anything, that we do not possess? Our state is one of the greatest. There is gold and precious metals in our hills, fish in our seas, forests of wealth and plains waiting for habitation to make them a garden of Eden. We are sons of affluence in many ways. Our snow capped mountains, our purple isles, our sunsets, are beautiful beyond words. Our roses are still clambering over our verandas in a riot of joy, their branches heavy-laden with bloom and bud!

And then our people are treasures—they have the sunshine of good-will and friendship in their faces. They are charitable, not only in theory, but in practice—profoundly respecting personal intellect and moral conviction. In the great west we have ruggedness, strength of originality, breadth and height. And the people are Westerners.

Our houses are not yet built cheek by jowl, we all have a front yard where we can exercise and plant roses. And we are thangful.

THE MARINO CONCERT.

Shall We Have Only the Good, or Shall We Have the Best?

Marino the Italian violinist played to a small house Thursday evening in Beck's theater.

Bellingham is all right but sometimes Bellingham is too busy. Thursday evening was one of those very busy times and Bellingham suffered a loss.

You have all heard the story about the ambitious young man that married a pretty wife, placed her in a comfortable home and then went out in the world to make a fortune of dollars. He was gone day and night for many years engrossed with his work. His wife complained, but he was always busy. In ten years he came home a wealthy man to enjoy his own fireside, but his wife was busy with other interests. The sweet affection of their early youth could not be revived—a golden time was forever lost.

Well, Pietro Marino was here Thursday evening and Bellingham was busy. "What is the particular loss," says one, "that you make so much fuss about it—even if he was the most wonderful of artists?"

It would be difficult, I am afraid, to make this questioner understand his loss.

Any good and great influence beating upon the soul, whether it comes through a beautiful picture, a harmony of tones in music, beauty or kindly and tender words of kindness—is a wonderful gain. It is refining, enobling and brings us the deepest and greatest enjoyment.

In this busy day of work and action, we often have to make a real effort to find time for the really good things. It is more essential for our aesthetic nature to be sustained, than it is for us to have our daily dinner. We are complex, and must have all we need, or we will dwarf in whatever function is neglected.

Even if no deeper need is felt, it is fashionable to be cultured to hear and see the best in art; this should not appeal in vain.

Marino is a wonderful artist. His temperment and personality seems to partake largely of the harmony of music—he is one with his art. His face is ideally poetic—beautiful as a Murillo dream, under the inspiration of his work. This Marino can draw your soul into another world by the exquisite sweetness and purity of his musical expression—he can also show you that he is sure enough, man and modern intrepeter by the way he plays "Tessie" and conducts an orchestra.

The program presented Thursday evening at Beck's was not heavy, but of very high class, introducing favorite compositions of the masters

The reception given by the Normal seniors at the Normal last evening was a most delightful affair and largely attended.

✦

One of the very popular dancing parties of the week was given by the young men of the B. B. Club Friday evening in Swanton's hall. About one hundred and fifty guests were present.

✦

At the Whatcom High School in Assembly Friday morning Mr. William Prior of Seattle one of the leading violinists with the Marino Concert company, rendered several selections. Mr. Prior was formerly one of Professor Twitmeyer's pupils in the Seattle High school. In the afternoon at the High School, the Friday afternoon Literary society gave a very entertaining program of readings, speeches, and music.

✦

The ladies of the Tuesday Cinch Club will give a series of dancing parties in the P. L. F. club house, the first one to be given next Saturday evening. They will entertain a few guests at each meeting.

✦

One of the most interesting functions of Thanksgiving week will be the ball given on Wednesday evening in Swanton's hall by the members of the Golf club.

✦

The Young Ladies' Guild of St. Pauls met at the rectory, Friday afternoon with Mrs. C. A. Darling in charge.

✦

One of the social events of the week was that of the Unique club. The members of the club entertained a few of their friends at Marshall's hall at the lake on Wednesday evening. Lunch was served at a late hour and all returned to their homes after enjoying a most pleasant evening. Those present were: Messrs. Harry Monroe, T. N. Slokum, Mark Timson, Jack Milner, Perry Coffman, Art Moran, A. Betkie, Fred Betkie, Chet Mayer, Will Carlson, Ralph Jones, Ralph Simons, Otto Mayer, Fred Warner, Jack Bardwell; Misses Bessie Bell, Maggie McAllister, Ida Douglass, Reule Spence, Flosie Kerns, Beulah Kerns, Fay Coberly, Fern Coberly, Betkie, Annie Mayer, Haight, Norman, P'anche Warmouth, Alice Stubbs, Mrs. . Warner, Mrs. J. Bardwell.

Lynden.

Preparations are being made for a special song service to be held in the Methodist church next Sunday evening. There will be no preaching service, the entire time being given over to singing. The regular choir will be assisted by Mr. and Mrs. I. Stiles, Miss Leah Plummer and J. F. Stark. The evening promises to be very entertaining.

Miss Churchman, a returned missionary to India, occupies the pulpit at the Mission church here last Sunday, morning and evening, and spoke to crowded houses. Her talks were interesting and a good collection was taken for the work in that field. Miss Churchman is in the country for rest, but will return to India in the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Denning of Onarga, Illinois, and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Loudon of Winfield, Kansas, arrived here this week on a visit to their relatives and friends. They are making quite a tour of the west and will spend

LABOR UNIONS

The total disruption of the Chicago Federation of Labor is threatened by rescinding of their charter by the national executive board of the American Federation of Labor, who are now holding their convention in San Francisco. The action was taken because of alleged defiance of orders issued by the national body. The Chicago officers are still defiant and have declared that, charter or no charter, the federation of Chicago would still continue to do business.

The Fall River print cloth mills of Fall River, Mass., we opened a few days during the past week to give the striking operatives an opportunity to return, but so few responded that a number of the millswere unable to keep their machinery running and were compelled to close for an indefinite period.

A special meeting of the welfare committees of the Naonal Civic Federation has been in NW York to consider means of protting employes from loan sharks. Dinite plans will soon be arranged and will be formulated at a later sessio.

The Ninth annual convention of the International Seamen's union will be held in San Francisco in next December. Representatives from every port in the country expecto be present.

The strike of the telephone girls in Portland, Oregon, has been taken up by the pulpit of that ice and now every Sunday stirring sermons are preached condemning the actions of the company.

At a recent celebton of Mitchell day by the Pennsylvia coal miners at Mahony city, it w intimated by Mr. Mitchell that t coal question would come up again 1906 and the anthracitie miners wo then ask for better wages and a m united condition would be sought after between the employes and the employers.

The Twenty-fourth Annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is now in session in San Francisco and is expected to last about a week longer. Four hundred and eighty delegates are in attendance, which represents 3,400,000 members of labor unions. The convention was called to order Monday by J. O. Walsh, president of the San Francisco Labor council, and addresses were delivered by him, Harry A. Knox, president of the State Federation of Labor, and by P. H. McCarty, president of the State and Local Building Trades' councils. A great deal of work was accomplished during the sessions of the past week, a number of resolutions being brought before the convention which were referred to special committees. Unions everywhere were called on to be more careful in their actions relative to placing firms on the unfair list. The delegates representing the state of Washington, are: P. W. Dowler of Tacoma, representing the Tacoma Trades council; W. F. Moyer of this city, representing the State Federation of Labor; Fred Hudson of Seattle, representing the Seattle Western Central Labor, and Robert Sawyer, a member of the Pressman's union of this city, representing the Bellingham Trades council.

A number of the better class of retail stores of Buenos Ayres were closed Monday on account of strikes among the employes. They ask for better wages, two hours off for lunch and the privilege to live off of the premises, besides many other demands. The storekeepers are inclined to yield to the principal reuests, but refuse to close for two hours in the middle of the day.

The union printers have a home for the aged, distressed and indigent men of the craft, which is situated in Colorado Springs, and is the only institution of the kind which is maintained by a trades union. Improvements and additions are being made constantly and the union finds no trouble to keep the institution in good running order.

some time here. The like this country very much.

Custe

The friends of Miss Pratt, niece of Mr. and Mrs. N. Pratt of Custer, formerly teacher in the Bellingham High school, will be glad to learn of her marriage to D. U. Gingney, of Port Townse. The ceremony will take place at the bride's home 4311 Twelfth avenue northeast Seattle, November 24th. Many friends will be present on accot of the recent death of Miss Pratt's ter.

Cost of Carr; Mail.

Washington, Nov.—The annual report of W. S. Faberger, second assistant postmastemeral, shows that the annual raff expenditure for all inland mail tportation service during the fiscal year was $67,931,430. To this added $21,-510,053 for foreign se.

County Commissio J. L. Easton left today for a trip to kane.

A resident of Marietta, who was in the city today states that new log jam is forming in the Nooksack river below the Indian church at Lummi.

Funeral services of Mrs. Nellie Simpson were held at Nooksack yesterday afternoon. Interment was made in the Nooksack cemetery.

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FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

Leave Seattle 9 a. m.
City of Seattle, Nov.16, 28.
Cottage City, Nov 7, 21.
Humboldt, Nov. 11, 24.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave Seattle 9 a. m.
Queen, Nov. 14, 29; Dec. 14.
City of Pueblo, Nov. 19; Dec. 4.
Umatilla, Nov. 8, 24; Dec., 9.

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Trains Leave Bellingham.

No. 1—Passenger, daily, 2:25 p. m. for Cumas, Vancouver, Maple Falls, Glacier and all points east.
No. 2—Passenger, daily except Sunday, 4:45 p. m. for Everson and Lynden.
No. 5—Mixed, daily except Sunday, 9:45 a. m. for Sumas.
No. 7—Passenger, Saturday only, 9:35 a. m. for Everson, Lynden, Sumas Maple Falls and Glacier.

Trains Arrive Bellingham.

No. 2—Passenger, daily 12:20 p. m., from Glacier, Maple Falls, Vancouver and all eastern points.
No. 4—Mixed, daily except Sunday, 9:15 a. m. from Lynden.
No. 6—Mixed, daily except Sunday, 4:15 p. m. from Sumas.
No. 8—Passenger, Saturday only, 6:05 p. m. from Glacier, Maple Falls, Sumas, Lynden and Everson.

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J. J. DONOVAN, Gen. Supt.

SENATORS VOTE DEPUTIES RAISE

Similar Bill for Jefferson Officers Killed In House.

AIM HELD "LIVING WAGE"

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau.

Frankfort, Ky., March 2.—Louisville Republicans scored in the State Legislative melee today when the Senate voted to raise the pay of Jefferson County deputy sheriffs $500 a year each and passed a bill which would create two new $2,000 a year jobs in the Commonwealth's Attorney's office.

Senate members also passed a measure which would remove the limit to "necessary expenses" incurred by the Commonwealth's Attorney of Jefferson County in discharging his official duties. The present law fixes $500 as the maximum expense allowance of the office.

Another Louisville measure approved by the body would raise the pay of the stenographer of the Police Court from $1,200 to $2,400 a year.

Ten others bills received the approval of the Senate during a lengthy session.

The deputy sheriff's salary raise measure, sponsored by W. H. Davis, Louisville Republican, would provide that the pay of the Chief Deputy Sheriff be increased from $2,000 to $2,500 a year. The pay of the Assistant Deputies would be raised from $1,500 to $2,000 a year each.

Other Raises Killed.

The bill, as passed, retained its major features, although William A. Perry, Louisville Democrat, lopped from its structure provisions which also would have raised the salaries of the deputies of the County Clerk and of the Circuit Clerk.

Mr. Davis declared that the only intent of the measure was to give the county employes a "living wage."

"Every man is entitled to a living wage, even though he is a Republican and a politician," Mr. Perry replied. A similar bill was killed yesterday in the House.

The new employes of the Commonwealth's Attorney's office would be termed "criminal investigators." Their duties, according to the bill, would be to "assist the Commonwealth's Attorney in the preparation of all criminal cases pending in the Circuit Court."

The raise for the Police Court stenographer was necessary, it was explained, because of the increased volume of work in the court since the Court of Appeals decision diverting a large number of trials from magistrates' courts. The stenographer formerly could do outside work, but now was compelled to devote his entire time to Police Court, it was said.

Porter Only Opponent.

In bringing out the Louisville measures, Dr. Lewis Ryans, Louisville Republican, announced that they "affected only Jefferson County" and had the support of the Louisville Democratic Senators. Only one vote was cast against the bills, C. M. C. Porter, Bullitt County, voting against the removal of the expense limit of the Commonwealth's Attorney's office.

The Senate passed by a vote of 20 to 3 the bill of Perry B. Gaines, Carroll County, which would amend the State prohibition laws by decreasing the minimum peace bond required of liquor law violators from $1,000 to $100. The measure would not affect the maximum bond of $5,000 now provided by statutes, that they would not be permitted unless they would be "materially beneficial" to the grantees or devisees.

Frank M. White, Monroe County, fathered the successful passage of a bill which would authorize police judges of fifth and sixth class cities to try misdemeanor cases and turn proceeds over to the town board of council.

The judges would be placed on a salary fixed by the board, under the provisions of the measure. Mr. White said the action was another step toward the solution of Kentucky's inferior court problems.

Senate members passed the measure of Wallace Brown, Nelson County, to give defendants in penal or criminal prosecutions in inferior courts the right of jury trials, after a substitute measure had met with defeat. Mr. Brown's substitute sought to place the cost of such jury trials on the counties. The measure, as passed, would require defendants seeking jury trials in inferior courts to pay for the services of the jury men at the rate provided by law.

Other Bills Passed.

Other bills passed by the Senate were:

To increase the maximum yearly allowance of members of county education boards from $75 to $100.

To include cities of the fourth class under the provisions of the State Permanent Registration Law.

To provide that suits against a common carrier shall be filed at the residence of the descendants or at the location of accident causing suit, rather than at the residence of the personal representative of the descendants.

To provide for protection of grave yards or burial grounds by preventing city governing bodies from using such plots as a dumping ground.

E. C. Walker, Franklin County, was put in the position of fighting against his own motion in yesterday's story of the Senate proceedings, due to an error in transmission by telegraph.

Waller Resolution Author.

James K. Waller, Union County member, offered a resolution calling on Gov. Flem D. Sampson to name his appointees to the various vacancies existing in State departments.

Mr. Waller moved the resolution be referred to the Rules Committee.

During the debate that followed, it was Mr. Waller and not Mr. Walker who urged that the resolution be voted on immediately by the Senate. Mr. Waller, not Mr. Walker, was the one who engaged in debate with Senator Hiram Brock, Harlan County, on the immediate passage of the resolution.

Bills introduced today were:

S. B. No. 305—E. C. Walker, Franklin County. To add road from Taylorsville to Lawrenceburg to primary system.

S. B. No. 307—E. A. Polard, Laurel County. To provide for the establishment of Cumberland Normal School in Southeastern Kentucky.

TAKEN IN RAID.

A. J. Spain, 44 years old, was arrested by Fourth District police at his home, 1838 West Kentucky Street, at 2:30 o'clock Friday afternoon and charged with maintaining a room where bets on horse races are taken. The police said they found racing forms and betting slips in Spain's room.

Court of Appeals

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau.

Frankfort, Ky., March 2.—Kentucky Court of Appeals, Eastern Division, sitting:

185—Hillims vs. Commonwealth, Boyd; reversed, Thomas, J.

183—Redford vs. Crowe's Administratrix, Union; appeal granted; judgment reversed. Thomas, J.

184—Blackburn vs. Bevins, Pike; reversed, Clay, C. J.

186—Harper et al. vs. Wilson, Allen; affirmed, Rees, J.

186—Walton, Sr., vs. Commonwealth, Campbell; affirmed, Rees, J.

187—Swiss Oil Corporation vs. Hisner et al., Magoffin; reversed, Drury, C.

Been Photomatoned? 8 Poses, 8 Pictures, 8 Minutes. Two Machines Inside Market Street Entrance—One At Radio Shop, 315 South Fourth

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Fine quality check nainsook, fancy madras. Perfectly tailored. Reinforced elastic shoulder and back. Sizes 36 to 46.

Lot No. 3

Read These Important Facts:

1. This SECOND ANNUAL union suit event is repeated this year by request—for the thousands of men (and women who buy for them) — and more — who saved in it last year.
2. Helping Louisville industries progress, we arranged with Kane, local maker, to buy 10,000 yards of his purchase from a manufacturer who needed production to keep his factory busy — he bought at the market's "low"—we've bought the same way at bra-

The bill further would permit County Judges to release pauper prisoners in jail because of failure to make such peace bonds, after they serve thirty days in jail and make affidavit attesting to their inability to make the required bond.

Mr. Gaines said he introduced the bill at the request of State temperance workers. He declared the present law requiring a minimum peace bond of $1,000 frequently worked a hardship on counties by forcing them to support such prisoners in jail, as well as on the prisoners themselves. He denied emphatically that the measure was intended to weaken the State prohibition law.

Young's Bill Lawyers Hit O. K'd.

The bill of Allie W. Young, Rowan County, which would require all demurrers to contain "specific grounds upon which the demurrer is filed" was passed by a vote of 17 to 15 after the lawyers of the Senate, practically in a body, lined up in violent opposition to the measure.

The bill would provide that in a general demurrer the author must specify the defects he is seeking to advocate. Its opponents declared it would, in truth, banish entirely general demurrers from Kentucky courts. Opponents to the measure also declared that it would force such legal documents to become unwieldly instruments involving considerably more labor. William A. Burkamp, Newport, declared that all demurrers would become "omnibus demurrers" under provisions of the bill. Before the measure was passed a motion to postpone action on it "indefinitely" was defeated by one vote.

Senate members also passed the measure of E. C. Walker, Frankfort, which would make all State warrants payable to "bearer" and thus transferable and negotiable. The bill also would change the interest payment on such warrants from semi-annually to annually and would empower the State Treasurer to pay warrants when they were presented without the necessity of advertising.

Mr. Walker said it was estimated that the bill would place $20,000,000 in circulation in the State and would save the State approximately $200,000 a year in interest.

Entailed Land Sale O. K'd.

Mr. Perry's bill to permit the sale and re-investment of property held for twenty years after the execution of a deed or probation of a will forbidding such a sale, skinned through the Senate by a vote of 18 to 13. Mr. Perry cited provisions of the measure which would require that such sales be approved by a Court of Equity and

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The Supreme Court: Commonwealth, Wallace, affirmed. Drury, Jr., Commonwealth for use and benefit, etc., vs. Parish, Bell, appeal granted; reversed. Dismissed.

Ill—Avondale Heights Co. vs. Rhodes et al., McCracken; reversed. Dietzman, J.: Commonwealth, by etc., vs. Family's Administrator, Franklin; opinion modified on its face and appellee's petition for rehearing overruled.

Ford vs. Jones, Jefferson; opinion modified on its face and appellee's petition for rehearing overruled.

Forbes vs. Broadus et al., Madison; appellee filed brief and motion to strike out.

London Assurance Corporation vs. Bailey et al., Breathitt; Yorkshire Ins. Co. vs. Jackson Roller Mills, Breathitt; appellants' petition for rehearing overruled.

Linde vs. Ellis, Jefferson; appellee filed brief and notice.

Crampton vs. Dalme, Rockcastle; appellant filed reply brief and notice.

Jones vs. Jones, Whitley; appellee filed response to rule issued against him, with notice, and filed brief on response with notice.

Bradley, Watkins and Warner Hunton vs. Commonwealth, Logan, appellee's motion to make instruction No. 3 given by the trial court a part of the record, sustained and certified copy of said instruction ordered filed.

John Baker vs. Commonwealth, Rockcastle; appellant's motion for time to March 20 to file a petition for rehearing sustained and time granted.

Ellis vs. Union County, Union; motion to docket, advance and submit sustained and case docketed, advanced and submitted.

Morris vs. Ohio Valley Fire & Marine Insurance Company's receiver, Franklin; appellee's motion for cross-appeal sustained and cross-appeal granted.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company vs. Stapleton's guardian, Floyd; on motion of appellant it is ordered that the issual of the mandate herein be stayed, pending the application of the appellant for a writ of certiorari herein to the Supreme Court of the United States, and until the petition for said writ of certiorari is passed upon.

Big Sandy Steel Company vs. Lewellen, et al., Pike; appellant's motion for a rule against appellees to show cause why they should not be required to take appeal herein up to the filing of his brief on February 1, 1926, under Section 5 of Rule 5, passed to the merits.

Whitt, et al., Kentucky Oil Producing Company, Allen; Westchester Fire Insurance Company vs. Crume, Nelson; Pioneer Coal Company of Kentucky, et al., vs. Ashby, Mr. Bell; appellants in forenoon cases filed reply brief and notice.

Roberts (Dan) vs. Commonwealth, Laurel; arrement; mandate issued.

Fletcher-American Company vs. Culbertson, etc., Jefferson; arrement, appellee filed reply brief.

Christian vs. Commonwealth, Barren; appellant filed copy of order of the court and brief on appellee's motion to dismiss.

Hounshell et al. vs. Hounshell et al., Breathitt; arrement filed; mandate issued.

Ohio Valley Electric Company vs. Payne, Mr. Boyd; appellant filed petition for rehearing and notice.

Morris vs. Ohio Valley Fire & Marine Insurance Company's receiver, Franklin; appellee filed motion for agreement to cross-appeal and notice; appellee filed motion for cross appeal.

Security Investment Company of St. Louis vs. Harrod Bros., Franklin; Taylor vs. Howard, Pike; Friel vs. Grayson Road Corporation, Boyd; Smith et al vs. Icon et al., Elliott; Icon et al. vs. Weddle et al.; Letcher; appellants in forenoon cases filed brief and notice.

Blanks (Andy) vs. Commonwealth, Muhlenberg; appellee filed brief.

Nash (Albert) and Bickard (Edna) vs. Commonwealth, Perry; appellants filed motion for appeal.

Hyatmer vs. Cox, Rockcastle; appellant filed motion for appeal; appellant filed brief and evidence of notice.

Jones, administrator vs. Prudential Insurance Company of America, Jefferson; Cowan (Will) vs. Commonwealth, Livingston; Mercersthaler Linotype Company vs. Griffin, Calloway; appellants in forenoon cases filed brief.

Sheriff Miller, Sheriff of Fayette, et al., Fayette; appellant (Henry Oliver) filed brief and notice.

Baker Insurance Company vs. Porter et al., Graves; appellees filed brief and notice.

Baker (John) vs. Commonwealth of Kentucky, Rockcastle; appellants filed affidavit of counsel and motion for time to March 20 to file petition for rehearing.

Waller, et al., vs. Union County, Union; appellee filed briefs; joint motion filed to docket, advance and submit, supported by statement.

Sherman's Administrator, et al., vs. Kelly, Harrison; arrement filed; death of W. S. Oson, administrator, suggested and case revived in the name of W. W. Van Deeren, administrator; appellants to April 2 to file brief; appellee to May 1.

Harmon vs. Harmon, Warren; arrement; appellee to April 1 to file brief.

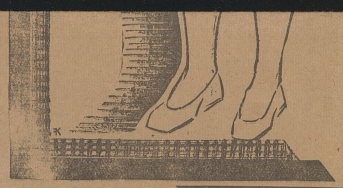
Blackberry Kentucky and West Virginia Coal & Coke Company, et al., vs. Kentland Coal & Coke Company, Pike; appellants filed petition for rehearing and notice, and response to appellee and cross appellant Kentland Coal & Coke Company's petition, and notice.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company vs. Stapleton's Guardian, Floyd; appellant filed motion and notice to stay the issual of the mandate, pending applications for writ of certiorari herein, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Stewart's Adm'r vs. Wyman, Greenup; appellant filed brief and notice.

Goodson vs. Hopwood, Davies, Dennis, Jr., introduced by Hon. George H. Mitchell, and sworn as an attorney.

Ordered that court adjourn until Tuesday, March 16, 1926, at 10 a.m.



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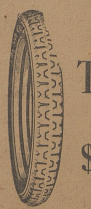

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- ☐ Cuticura Soap, 3 bars for 39c
- ☐ 25c Packer's Tar Soap; 3 bars for 49c
- ☐ 5c Wool Soap; 6 water glasses with each purchase; dozen 49c
- ☐ 10c Olivilo Soap; 12 bars for 59c
- ☐ 10c Jergen's Toilet Soap; 12 bars for 59c

TOOTH PASTE

- ☐ 50c Size Ipana, Pebeco, Peps-odent, Sanreco; 3 tubes for 89c
- ☐ 40c Squibb's Tooth Paste; 3 tubes for 85c

POWDERS

- ☐ 75c Lov' Me Face Powder; 2 boxes for 75c
- ☐ $2 Flair Double Compact; square shape; 2 for $1.75
- ☐ $1.50 Melba Double Compact; silver finish; 2 for $1.49
- ☐ $2 DuBarry Face Powder, 50c DuBarry Cream; both for $2.00

CREAMS

- ☐ 50c Melba Skin Cleanser; 2 for 75c
- ☐ 25c Pond's Vanishing Cream; 2 for 39c
- ☐ $1.25 Lady Esther Cream; 2 for $1.98

TALCUMS

- ☐ 25c Johnson's Baby Talcum; 3 for 49c
- ☐ $1 Coty's Talcum; all odors; 2 for $1.50
- ☐ $1.50 Houbigant's Dusting Powder, 2 for $2.50

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Toilet Goods—Street Floor

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- ☐ 25c Odorono, for perspiration; 2 for 39c
- ☐ 25c Mum; 2 for 35c

MISCELLANEOUS

- ☐ $1.20 Van Ess Liquid Scalp Massage; 2 for $1.50
- ☐ 80c Icy Hot Vacuum Bottle, 35c Lunch Kit; both for $1.00
- ☐ 10c Amami Shampoo; 3 for 29c
- ☐ 90c Hind's Honey and Almond Cream; 3 for 89c
- ☐ 20c Kiss-Proof Lipsticks; 2 for 79c
- ☐ 40c Fletcher's Castoria; 2 for 59c
- ☐ 20c Bayer's Aspirin; 2 boxes for 25c
- ☐ $1 Listerine, 14-oz. size; 2 for $1.39
- ☐ 50c Lavoris Mouth Wash; 2 for 69c
- ☐ Cutex Remover; 2 for 59c
- ☐ Cutex Nail White; 2 for 59c
- ☐ $1.00 Melba Opera Face Powder; 2 for $1.00
- ☐ 50c Semprey Pink Complexion Cakes; 2 for 75c
- ☐ 50c Mum; 2 for 69c
- ☐ $1.00 Azurea Face Powder; 2 for $1.35
- ☐ $1.00 Golden Peacock Cold Cream Powder; 2 for $1.39

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Street Floor.

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Consolidation of *The Focus* (November 22, 1826), *The Louisville Daily Journal* (1830), *The Morning Courier* (1837), *The Daily Democrat* (1843). First issued as THE COURIER-JOURNAL November 8, 1868. Founded by HENRY WATTERSON and WALTER N. HALDEMAN.

ROBERT W. BINGHAM,
Editor and Publisher.

HARRISON ROBERTSON,
Chief of Editorial Staff.

EMANUEL LEVI,
Vice President and General Manager

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SATURDAY.....MARCH 3, 1928

SOME OUTSPOKEN DEMOCRATS

There are still some real Democrats in the country, as is proved by the remarkable communication addressed by the Baltimore Federation of Democratic Women to the Democratic members of Congress.

As published on this page of The Courier-Journal, it is strikingly impressive in two respects. One is its resonant protest against the encroachments of bureaucratic Federalism; the other is its scathing condemnation of the feminist bloc in current politics.

All persons, men and women, who call themselves Democrats, should read what these "straight women Democrats" of Baltimore say of "mounting Federal power and bureaucracy." That should help the readers to decide whether they have any rights left. Then they should read what these women say of the feminist bloc's attempt to "coerce" the head of the Executive Department. Then they should ask themselves whether they have any rights left.

Nothing could be more timely than this double-barreled protest. Nothing could be more courageous. Nothing could be more patriotic. Nothing could be more Democratic. Nothing could be more American.

A SHOWDOWN AT FRANKFORT

Mindful that only a few days of the present session remain, Senator Waller frankly introduced a resolution requesting Governor Sampson to send his belated appointments to the Senate for confirmation or rejection. They include the Board of Charities and Correction, three Highway Commissioners, Tax Commissioners and members of the Workmen's Compensation Board. Two years ago Governor Fields didn't appoint Seldon Glenn to the Tax Commission until the day after the Senate adjourned.

Senator Brock, Republican floor leader, was outraged at the impudence of a Senator trying to "coerce" the head of the Executive Department. But Senator Waller more likely was trying to protect the integrity of the Legislative Department. Governors have been known to trade bills through with promises of appointments. Senator Brock's indignation implies that he knows whom the Governor has in mind and is content. Procrastination with Administration measures on the Democratic side might indicate that Senator Allie Young also has his suspicions and isn't satisfied.

The Waller resolution went to the Rules Committee. Events are shuffling along toward the inevitable showdown at Frankfort. So far it has all been Maurice Galvin's way. On the business side he is clear. All his interests have been spared. He has only to dig himself in behind the political barriers of the Tax Commission, Workmen's Compensation Board, Highway Commission and Board of Charities and Correction to be "sitting on top of the world" when the Republican Convention meets to reorganize the party.

Whether he gets away with everything probably depends upon how determined the Governor is about his legislative programme of increased taxes, "free" textbooks and his booster budget. The latter promises to be fecund in patronage. Galvin can let the Governor worry about his "Administration measures;" but it becomes increasingly evident that the horticultural advantages of Kentucky and the superiority of its products.

The State Senate made no mistake when it appropriated $10,000 for the work of the Horticultural Society and praised the work of its indefatigable secretary, Ben E. Niles. As Senator Littrell said, the Horticultural Society has "created wealth totaling thousands of dollars" in fostering fruit growing, and the time is now opportune for redoubling its energies in the direction of making the hillsides and valleys of Kentucky to blossom more profusely than ever, for the ultimate happiness and prosperity of all the citizens of the State.

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Senator Brock, Republican floor leader, was outraged at the impudence of a Senator trying to "coerce" the head of the Executive Department. But Senator Waller more likely was trying to protect the integrity of the Legislative Department. Governors have been known to trade bills through with promises of appointments. Senator Brock's indignation implies that he knows whom the Governor has in mind and is content. Procrastination with Administration measures on the Democratic side might indicate that Senator Allie Young also has his suspicions and isn't satisfied.

The Waller resolution went to the Rules Committee. Events are shuffling along toward the inevitable showdown at Frankfort. So far it has all been Maurice Galvin's way. On the business side he is clear. All his interests have been spared. He has only to dig himself in behind the political barriers of the Tax Commission, Workmen's Compensation Board, Highway Commission and Board of Charities and Correction to be "sitting on top of the world" when the Republican Convention meets to reorganize the party.

Whether he gets away with everything probably depends upon how determined the Governor is about his legislative programme of increased taxes, "free" textbooks and his booster budget. The latter promises to be fecund in patronage. Galvin can let the Governor worry about his "Administration measures;" but it becomes increasingly evident that the purport was an appeal to the soldiers of the British Isles to mutiny, and as it was discovered while the Labor Government was urging the recognition of Soviet Russia, it proved a bombshell. Immediately the Labor Cabinet collapsed. In the following election campaign the one cry was "Bolshevism." The pendulum that had swung to the left following the fall of the Lloyd George coalition veered sharply to the right. With a preponderant majority, the Conservatives were given control, and the once powerful Liberal party, torn by internal dissensions, became but a shadow of itself.

In vain the Labor faction explained that the document was a forgery, a neat political hoax, and Moscow denied connection with it. MacDonald and Zinovieff both protested to no effect. The communication attributed to the then head of the Russian propaganda department had sufficient weight to cause a landslide.

Coming up at this time in another Parliamentary investigation, the Zinovieff letter may have a clarifying effect on British politics. If it can be shown that the document was a hoax and that the mandate to the Conservatives was gained by a ruse, normal party lines may be restored. Whether this may mean a Labor Government, or retention of the Unionists, or a strengthening of the Liberals, the political complexion of the country will be better represented in the House of Commons following another general election.

The letter has never been traced to its source. It remains a mystery, which may shortly be cleared up.

In the urgent desire to get farm relief out of the way so that it will not be annoying during the campaign or a complicating element in the Convention, President Coolidge is reported as desirous that Congress dispose of the question before adjournment. Incidentally the McNary-Haugen measure has been revamped by changing the appellation of the "equalization" fund. He vetoed it once; but in view of his record for backing down on the World Court, the method of tax reduction and the Navy programme, advocates of the McNary-Haugen bill are hopeful that equalization by some other name may not smell so sour to the President this time.

There is some encouragement in the fact that Mayor Harrison, who at first was elated over a uniform street car-bus fare as the solution of Louisville's transportation problem, is now reported as doubtful of the soundness of that proposal. The Courier-Journal has never been able to see how any system would be satisfactory that would necessitate the increase of street car fares with the increase

"Straight Women Democrats"

They Speak Straight Out to Congress Democrats, Straight or Otherwise.

Washington, March 2.—The Democratic members of Congress have received this communication:

Federation of Democratic Women of Baltimore, Incorporated.

To the Democratic Members of the Congress of the United States:

We are an association of straight women Democrats, politically organized, and working shoulder to shoulder with our party men for Democratic candidates, the Democratic Party and Democratic principles, and we are alarmed at mounting Federal power and bureaucracy, intolerable to a liberty-loving, self-reliant people, and, therefore, it was resolved at the federation's December meeting most respectfully to appeal to every Democrat in the national law-making body to resist and reduce these interlocked dangers which were the very grievances of the American colonists against the British Parliament in 1776, for they complained about the substance," and we believe we are threatened by a like menace and respectfully urge you to vote against any expansion of the Federal power such as the creation of new departments, bureaus, commissions, boards and divisions, and also to strive to curtail this power by resisting all further interference with the rights of the States and with local self-government.

We wish to point out that there is danger in invasions of the private lives of citizens, however sentimentalized and disguised as public welfare (in outright perversion of that term's restricted meaning as used in the Constitution), and that the Federal Government transcends its powers when it meddles in the most intimate domestic relations, and attempts to interfere with the parental authority of fathers and mothers over their children. In submitting to such a system American citizens surrender their ancient Right of Castle, guaranteed them under our Constitution.

We are indignant at the group of bills and amendments being foisted on the Congress as "Women's Measures" by the little inner ring of interlocked executives of feminist organizations, known as the "Women's Joint Congressional Committee." It in no way represents women in general and we who are aligned with men along legitimate party lines, contend that nonpartisan political organization along sex lines is disruptive of both Government and society. Such an organization can only be used for illegitimate pressure work. They are organized to mislead Congress and misrepresent women and we dissociate ourselves completely from this feminist bloc.

We wish to point out that the feminist agency in Government most obnoxious to the rank and file of normal women is the Children's Bureau in the Federal Department of Labor, which, since its establishment, has been a storm center. Its "expanding programme" for establishing a dictatorship over women and children has resulted in two unconstitutional Federal child labor laws, the Federal Maternity Act, the pending Federal "Child" Labor Amendment, and a constant stream of communistic propaganda from that bureau to nationalize and standardize the care of mothers, babies and youth, compared by these bureaucrats of the Children's Bureau to the supervision exercised by the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture which deals with the breeding, care and feeding of hogs, cattle and sheep for slaughter.

Get Into the Parties—Democratic women, you need the help of your them today can take away arbitrarily from the human being the right to earn his living. . . Never before was there ever heard of. . . . a proposition so monstrous that was brought before any legislative body in any country. . . . It is not a child labor amendment; it is revolution. It is the creation of a new, a great despotic power in the Federal Government. (Congressional Record June 2, 1924.)

This miscalled "Child" Labor Amendment was driven through Congress swathed in sentiment. In the exposure of the ratification campaign (on which the States stand 36 to 5 for rejection) the Amendment was shown to be, on the one hand, an attempt to eliminate youthful competition in labor, and on the other hand an attempt at communistic control and maintenance of the youth of the Nation up to 18 years by the Federal Government, with a raising scale (Sec. 2) of a hoped for 21-year limit in the States—a power not asserted by any Government today save that of Soviet Russia, and not even there exercised.

It is the drive of this bureau for this despotic power that is responsible for the cleavage between the rank and file of normal women and the feminist bloc, co-operating with the Children's Bureau.

We resent the assumption of a protectorate over women and children by a Federal Bureau, and the implication that we are, like the Indians, "wards of the Government."

Even the President of the United States appears to hold this theory of benevolent despotism. He says:

"The welfare of women and children is being especially guarded by our Department of Labor. Its Children's Bureau is in co-operation with twenty-six State boards and eighty juvenile courts." (Annual message, 1927.)

This assertion is only to be matched by the claim of Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau:

"The Children's Bureau has the whole field of child welfare and child care." (Proceedings of the Trade Union League, Waukegan, Ill., June 5-10, 1922, p. 90, address by Miss Abbott.)

In close co-operation with the Joint Congressional Committee, the Children's Bureau chief, in violation of civil service ethics, operates politically. She formulates legislation both State and Federal, boasts of her "legislative technique" and teaches and leads what she calls "the final assault upon the Legislature or the Congress."

It is precisely the programme of this Children's Bureau for a revolutionary "full grant of power," as Miss Abbott called it (House Child Labor Hearings, 1924, p. 35), over our homes, schools and children (including youth up to 18 years) by constitutional amendment, that the States and the people have "especially guarded" against in rejecting that amendment by 36 to 5!

We beg you to remember that neither party owes the feminist bloc—the chief supporter of this bureau and these "welfare" measures—anything whatever. The feminist bloc threatens and wheedles, but never supports any candidate or any party. It is organized, instead, to "bore from within" the legitimate parties, and to get women to betray their parties, from the inside for the benefit of the feminist bloc measures.

For example, in its campaign bulletin for May, 1920, the National League of Women Voters instructed its members:

THE SLOGAN WRITER

Manhattan Days and Nights

By HERBERT COREY.
(Copyright.)

New York, March 2.—This is a sad world. I read in The New Yorker that Neely and Dickinson, who are getting hopelessly rich out of the Nedrick Orange Drink business — at last accounts they had more than 100 stands in this city alone—a few years ago were trying to make a living in the old Bartholdi Hotel at Twenty-third Street and Broadway. On hot days they solaced themselves with orange juice purveyed by a harassed little man named Root.

"Root's gone bust," said Neely to Dickinson one day. "Let's take his stand and make a go of it."

"They did. Oh, they definitely did. The reason why I am sad is that at the same time I assuaged a similar thirst at the stand. Only I restaurant window near his hotel. Especially was that window filled with fish. Superb fish. He smacked his lips:

"A fish breakfast for me."

But the fish were not for sale and the bartender was a little haughty about it. He said to my friend from out of town:

"Whadda yuh mean—Fish?"

* * *

And if you will give a check in a night club, at least endeavor to restrain yourself. Do not give more than one check. If the head waiter examines the check and then tears it up and demands that you write another—

"That signature is too rotten," he

Grins and Groans

No Hope.

"I feel bad about this case."

"Gonna send the woman to the penitentiary, Judge?"

"No, but I fear I shall have to return her to her husband. She is not entitled to a divorce."

* * *

Hard to Understand.

"How did the playwright make out at bridge?"

"Pulled some funny stuff."

"Well, he is noted for his queer plays."

to call themselves Democrats.

And every woman, whether she claims to be a Democrat or a Republican, should read what these Baltimore women say of women who profess to be women before they are either Democrats or Republicans. The Baltimoreans are indisputably sound in their contention that "non-partisan political organization along sex lines is disruptive of both government and society."

There is no place in a true democracy for any political division on sex lines. The women of the United States, if they are to exert an enduring and salutary effect on the politics of the country, must exert it, not as women, organized and working as women, but as Americans, loyally promoting Democratic, Republican or Independent principles.

KENTUCKY FOR FRUIT

"Those who are in position to be conversant with the subject report that orchard men and fruit growers are turning to Kentucky as the future fruit State of the Union," says the Campbellsville News-Journal.

It is true that Kentucky is happily situated as a fruit State. Kentucky apples come into ripeness several weeks before the popular fruit stand apples of the West arrive here. Kentucky's peaches are ready to be marketed a week or two after Georgia peaches have gone off the market and before the Northern peaches are ripe. Kentucky's strawberries arrive just at the right time to be sold in maximum quantities in the big city markets. Much of the same thing is true of cherries and other small fruits which might be grown in greater abundance.

Until the farmers were told what they could do with their opportunities, Kentucky produced little fruit of any kind. Many another potential "gold mine" has lain dormant in much the same fashion. Years ago few dreamed of the unharnessed power in the flow of streams. Only recently Kentucky farmers have come to learn that the clay beds they despised as useless contain that valuable fertilizer known as marl. Until the Kentucky Horticultural Society taught landowners how they could profit by fruit-raising, Kentucky had only the old farm orchards. Commercial fruit-growing was left to New York, Virginia and the Pacific Northwest.

Back in 1855, when the Kentucky Horticultural Society first was established, it was mainly the backyard gardener and the amateur orchardist who was interested. Commercial fruit growing did not come in until a generation later. Now, however, this State-fostered organization encourages better methods of production, packing and marketing, acts as a medium for the distribution of scientific knowledge on fruit growing, conducts annual displays of horticultural products and advertises the Governor can't budge them till he discloses his intentions toward the boards under him.

He can stand pat and abandon his bills as he apparently has abandoned the policies of the Kentucky Educational Association since he stood up before the county and city superintendents and, grasping the hand of the State Superintendent, declared that he would assist the Educational Department in every way in his power. He can discard some and concentrate upon the one his heart is most set on, and that would be illuminating.

The Governor has talked most about "free" textbooks. Will he go down fighting for them? The bill is just where its predecessor died in Morrow's first session, the Senate. The fatal stroke was dealt by a Republican Administration Senator in 1920, after the Senate had recessed on it till night and Morrow's efforts prevailed to defeat it. Governor Sampson said in his campaign that he was for free textbooks in 1920, but he didn't. inflience Governor Morrow to support them. Morrow said in the 1927 campaign that he is for them now; but he wasn't when he could have made them possible. The Governor has sucked about all the juice out of this orange. He might not be willing to trade any of his marbles for the dry pulp of troublesome administration and taxes.

At a venture, the booster bureau is most to his fancy. It carries an annual appropriation of $50,000, with a paid secretary and a personnel on travel allowance. The department is given authority to set up local branches anywhere in the State and receive contributions to its maintenance and expansion. There are possibilities in that. However, a group in the Legislature is bent on placing the appropriation in an independent organization where their own friends can handle it. A stiff fight is imminent over this, and anyone who will undertake to forecast the outcome of the situation developing in the closing hours must have temerity as well as vision.

A POLITICAL MYSTERY

After being all but forgotten for four years, the so-called Zinovieff letter again assumes the proportions of a major issue in British politics. It will be debated in the House of Commons, and a Parliamentary investigation will no doubt be demanded. Whether it is genuine or a forgery will be gone into, and this alleged Russian document, because of which the present Government rode into power, will be probed almost on the eve of another general election.

Mysteriously this Red communication made its appearance in a London newspaper office in the closing hours of the MacDonald Ministry, Its

of bus service. Buses cannot be operated as cheaply as street cars, and we cannot have an adequate bus service if it is to be restricted by the inequitable policy of saddling the losses of the busses on the users of the cars.

Will H. Hays likened to a "Red Cross Drive" the methods for obtaining funds for the famous 1920 Republican campaign, preceding the bribery and indictment of a Cabinet officer, and the conviction of the Alien Property Custodian and the head of the Veterans' Bureau. Is that a hint for the Senate Committee to look for the rest of the proceeds from the shady Continental Trading Company deal in the treasury of the American Red Cross? There was not the same reason for the Teapot Domers to be as generous with the Red Cross as it was toward that Republican campaign.

The public probably will be able to restrain itself from passing judgment on the charges made by Chairman Ben Johnson of the Highway Commission in his request for the State Auditor to refuse payment on a road contract. If his request be complied with, a suit probably will result. Mr. Johnson's associates on the Commission say the contract was awarded legally. If the contractor demands his pay and a lawsuit follows, it will eventually appear who is right.

Lowden gets Iowa and files for the South Dakota primary, but he decides to stay out of Michigan notwithstanding a petition circulated in his behalf. The Michigan primary, to which the Governor invited all Republican Presidential aspirants, apparently will be left to Hoover unopposed. If the rest had not shied off from that tournament it would have been a good opportunity for an elimination contest.

The Flemingsburg Times-Democrat is celebrating its golden jubilee this year. Hiram Duley, its veteran editor, is to be congratulated on his vigorous campaigning for a better Kentucky, which has contributed in no small degree to his success.

Lindbergh has been awarded the Wilson Foundation Peace prize for his transatlantic and Central American flights. The dauntless aviator made the countries he visited actually forget about our State Department for the moment.

Representative Rainey of Illinois says that Cuba raised its tariff on American cigarettes overnight because they contain alfalfa. Has this anything to do with the high price of hay?

Oil and water do not mix, but oil and politics do, as the nose very well knows.

The "Child" Labor Amendment launched by this bureau (deliberately to circumvent two decisions of the Supreme Court, 247 U. S. 251; 259 U. S. 20) contained, as stated by Senator Reed of Missouri:

An entirely new power, that the Federal Government never possessed, that no State ever possessed. . . No State possesses the power under the principles of the common law. . . No State today, no Government today, where flies the American Flag, not the Federal Government, not an individual State, not a combination of all of

Just Among Home Folks

Local Items: People asts curis questions. . . We told Charlie Goecke that we had lose our door key and he says how did you lose it and we says by disreckollecting where we put it. . . You do not suppose, do you, that he thunk we had bet it on a tarrypin race or anything, eh wot? . . . We have received a whole passle of letters that are too many and too much for to print in full if we are to do any work our ownself. . . We are half a mind to go feeshing and run the stuff that other people have wrote for us. . . But anyway here is part of a letter of apology as follers, towitless:

Dear Homefolks: I will have to take back what I said about the Methydast preachers quitting your colum sence I seen the letter from parson jones but I was brout up among preachers and noeing them as I do I noe how come parson jones to come santering back, it is nearly spraing and that spraling brings Backsliders.

ISHMELL SIMPKINS.

Russellville, Ky.

Trouble with this country is that lawyers spells arraigned rong. . . They keep on spelling hit arraigned. . . When prisoners is arrainged for examination that there is what is did and why not spell hit thataway is what we would like to know unlesen hit is aimed to confuse the public mind, if any. . . Some prisoners needs a lot of arraignine at that before they are fitten to be brung into court. . . Gentman ast us to find out for him what was the origin of the expression Fore as Johes Tirkey. . . But we cannot do much for him on account that we are busy ingaged looking up the statistics on Adams off ox. . . The Taxpayer told us at the Munching Club that he thought Metinsalem was a drawback to the human race. . . Statistics shows that the average span of long levity is seventy years, he says and Methusalem run over the aver- about a thousand per cent he says. . . What diffunts does that make to me or you either, we says. . . Well, he says, the law of averages cannot be busted he lows. . . So if Methusalem run over the average somebody else has got to die early for to bring the average back to where hit belongs at, he says. . . We use to admar Uncle John Shell which he was the oldest man in the world but if we have got to die sooner on his account just to make the average come true, he can go to the devil.

Republican sisters. Republican women, you will succeed only if you join hands with the Democratic women, working from within. Neither side could win without the other, but by team work in behalf of the legislative measures in which women believe, the League of Women Voters will become invincible.

Observe that women members of this organization were not urged to enter the parties for the parties—but as party snoopers, spies and traitors to make this non-partisan League of Women Voters "invincible."

There is room in the Democratic party for every woman Democrat. There is room in the Republican party for every woman Republican. But there should be no room in either party for the "50-50" woman voter, "working from within" with women of the opposite party on behalf of an outside league of no party!

Finally, we urge you to vote against a Federal Department of Education; against any bill to replace the Maternity and Infancy Act, repealed by the last Congress to take effect June 30, 1929, and against the so-called "Equal Rights" amendment of the National Woman's Party—another would-be political monopolist of an entire sex—and to repeal the act of April 9, 1912, establishing the Children's Bureau.

There is no excuse for the existence of that bureau. Every possible legitimate interest the Federal Government can have in the education, health, enumeration, or labor of children is limited by the Constitution to gathering of facts and statistics under the census clause and its implied powers, and can be and is being exercised by the Federal Bureau of Education, the Federal Division of Vital Statistics (which reports infant, maternal and other mortality, birth, etc.), the United States Public Health Service, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Four distinct Federal bureaus can and do cover every statistical fact concerning children that the Federal Government has a right to gather or disseminate.

Therefore, we most earnestly urge every Democrat in Congress to work and vote for the abolition of this fifth-wheel on the Federal system, called a "Children's Bureau," which, in insolent defiance of the Constitution, and the Supreme Court, has waged political campaigns to secure national control of children, and in its last annual report indicates that it has no respect for the overwhelming action of the people in rejecting the "Child" Labor Amendment, and considers the action of the Congress in repealing the Maternity Act of little or no consequence!

Respectfully submitted.

MRS. MORTIMER W. WEST,
President.

THE YELLOW DOG TYPE.

(Union County Democrat.)

The Interstate Commerce Commission is controlled by the national Republican administration, and the Republican party must shoulder the blame for the coal situation in this State.

HOME TRAINING DISGUISED.

(Life.)

"A dancer spun 'round on her toe thirty-eight times—of all the useless stunts!"

"Oh, I don't know. It would come in handy if she ever had to get the dinner in a kitchenette."

A LA PINEY WOODS.

(Elizabethtown News.)

Every means has been offered to pay for "free" textbooks except the original suggestion of skunk-trapping.

UTILIZE A KENTUCKY PRODUCT.

(Cynthiana Log Cabin.)

While casting about for an antidote for crime, it might be well to consider the possibilities of hemp.

think? have the intelligence to do anything else.

* * *

A few scattered items—

The quaint little figures on the balcony of the old Police Gazette office. One sees them from the Brooklyn Bridge. One of these days someone will get them for antiques.

And that the night clubs have all lost money this winter. This report was first made in the spring of 1920 and has been made each spring since.

The society folk are giving goose and dumpling breakfasts now. Not being a member of society, I do not know how the goose is applied to the dumplings. But it sounds good.

* * *

Ship dinners are not as popular as they used to be. There was a time, praise be, when a guest at a dinner on board ship was certain to be regaled with wines and small beers. Nowadays ship dinners are dry as the inside of an oven. Which reminds me of a story.

* * *

The deacons of a very celebrated church, known the world over because of a one-time celebrated pastor, dined with the newest deacon one recent night. The newest deacon did not know his fellow-deacons very well.

"Ah, take a chance," his wife advised.

So she shook up a cocktail. Then there were scrapings. Then the deacon himself shook up another. On that night he was elected chairman of the board.

* * *

It doesn't seem to prove anything except that New York and Brooklyn are wet, and everyone knew that. Which again recalls a story. A friend from out of town noted a lovely

Life In Louisville 100 Years Ago

Louisville's first election as a city was held in the Court House, polls closing at 7 o'clock, March 3, 1828, a Monday. Neither of the two newspapers gave details of the vote. John C. Buchlin was elected Mayor. The polls were said to have been crowded until closing time, although but 650 votes were cast. The Public Advertiser believed there were 1,000 voters in the city, and it was informed, it said, that Mr. Buchlin's majority over W. Tompkins, Esq., was twenty. All the various announced candidates but the two had withdrawn. All the seven former trustees were elected members of the new Council, with the addition of John M. Talbot, William D. Payne and Benjamin P. Buckner. William A. Cocke was elected marshal "by a considerable majority over the opposing candidates." The Focus editorially intimated that the Jackson men had attempted to draw party lines and been defeated, and the Advertiser said the political question was directly involved but that the contest had been animated.

* * *

In a communication to the Public Advertiser "Aristides" denounced as grossly and shamefully false an editorial in the Louisville Focus charging Representative Chilton of the Eleventh Kentucky District with being grossly and shamefully ignorant. Although Mr. Wyeth was announced editor of the Focus, and Morton & Company at the Louisville Book Store, the publishers, the communication spoke of "Buchanan" as the responsible editor.

Apparently the communication was from Mr. Chilton himself as it was printed just above a letter signed by him, addressed to the editor of the Advertiser, purporting to give an outline of proceedings in Congress and concluding: "With due consideration, sir, I am yours."

* * *

Snead & Anderson had on hand a full supply of machine cards for carding both cotton and wool.

* * *

Announcement was made of the dissolution, January 1, of the evidently important firm of Robert Ormsby & Company. The business would be continued by Abraham Hite, William Fellowes and Ormsby Hite, under the name of Hite, Fellowes & Hite.

* * *

The committee appointed by the Louisville Bible Society to distribute Bibles was called on to perform its duty and make report to those entrusted with the superintendance that they might make formal report to the society. No names were mentioned in this notice, that fact indicating that women were in charge of the movement.

* * *

Dan P. Strother offered for sale 80 feet of ground between the United States Bank and the tavern occupied by Mr. Porter. This property, it was stated, could he had on very accommodating terms.

* * *

The list of uncalled-for letters published by Postmaster J. T. Gray this time a hundred years ago was the longest by far yet appearing, indicating a great number of strangers in and about Louisville, or supposed to be here.

* * *

In a guarded way it was suggested in extracts from New Orleans newspapers that recent destructive fires there had been caused by some kind of organized gang or society. Several persons had been arrested, but the charges seem to have been vague.

* * *

A new attack was being made on Henry Clay because, it was alleged, he used English writing paper and wax in his correspondence.

* * *

R. S. Wheatley had settled permanently in the city of Louisville and would practice in Jefferson and Oldham courts. His office was on Jefferson Street, next to the office of Charles M. Thruston, Esq., and his dwelling house on Main Street, immediately back of Anderson & Roberts' commission store.

* * *

This was the fourth new lawyer to advertise arrival and settlement in Louisville within three weeks, which fact, taken with the unprecedented number of advertised letters, suggests that the incorporation of the town as a city had been followed by something of a rush of new people.

* * *

No Argument.

"Man is a tyrant," declared Mrs. Flubdub. As Mr. Flubdub seemed inclined to dissent, she fixed him with a glittering eye.

"Do you dispute that?"

"No."

* * *

Saying It.

"Why doesn't he say goodby?" Asked father on the sly

When midnight rolled along.

"He's on his fourth goodby."

Thus mother made reply,

"And going strong."

* * *

Apparently Posted.

"Here's a gent who says there are 16,000 ways of making a living."

"Does he say he has tried all of them?"

* * *

Taking Dictation.

"My wife doesn't understand me."

"I have difficulty myself," responded his stenographer coldly.

* * *

Not Market Stuff.

"What are you getting over the radio?"

"Important. Quotation on silver."

"Eh?"

"No, I'm wrong. It is a statement to the effect that there are silver threads among the gold."

The Worst Story I Have Heard Today

By WILL ROGERS.

Kids are better about thinking up explanations than married men. There was a kid that went skating a whole lot later in the season than he had any business to, and he came back home all soaked with icy water. His mother bawled him out, and he says, "Well, I couldn't help it, could I? I saved two other kids from drowning."

"What kids?"

"The Jones twins."

So his proud ma went around telling about it next day, and that night she came back and called Willie in.

"You said you saved the Jones twins from drowning, and they say you didn't do anything of the kind. Mrs. Jones says they came home with dry clothes on. What do you mean by telling me tales like that?"

"Well, that's what I get for savin' 'em. They was just going out on the ice when I skated out there and fell through. That saved them from falling in and getting drowned, didn't it? I won't do anything for them kids again."

(Copyright, 1928.)

Answers to Questions

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Q—How old is the author of Adam and Eve, Private Life of Helen of Troy, etc? L. L.

A—John Erskine was born October 5, 1879, so will be 49 upon his next birthday. He is an author, a professor of English literature at Columbia University, and a musician of concert class.

Q—What was Weston's best record for a day's walk? R. H. B.

A—Edward Payson Weston's longest day's trip was eighty-two miles. This distance was traveled in 1867 on his walk from Portland, Maine, to Chicago, Ill. Weston at this time was 28½ years old.

Q—Is there any foundation for the story of George Washington and the hatchet and cherry tree? R. C.

A—The story of the hatchet and cherry tree and similar tales are undoubtedly apocryphal, having been coined by Washington's most popular biographer, Mason Weems.

HOME—FASHION—FICTION

"SAINT AND SINNER"

—By ANNE AUSTIN—

NEA Service Inc., Copyright, 1926

CHAPTER 89

Cherry's eyes widened, held the coroner's for a long moment as comprehension of the motive behind his question dawned, then she shook her head. "I wasn't looking for footprints or thinking about them. All I was thinking of was getting away from there—here—before Bob Hathaway came and caught me running away with Chris."

"You were not running away because you were afraid of the consequences of your act—of what you had done to Mr. Cluny?" the coroner shot the question at her suddenly.

Anger flooded Cherry's cheeks with color. "Dr. Murchison! I didn't do anything to Mr. Cluny. I don't believe anybody did anything to him! Mr. Cluny, I believe it was an accident, that the wind blew the vase off the bookcase or that he knocked up against the bookcase and jarred the vase so that it fell on the back of his head and—and killed him."

The coroner picked up the big, broken Chinese vase and hefted it curiously, with a half smile on his lips.

"Are you prepared to testify that that is the way it happened, Mrs. Wiley? Come, now—don't be frightened. Let's have the whole truth. In scuffling for your freedom with Mr. Cluny, did he bump against the bookcase and jar it so that it fell upon his head?"

Cherry half rose from her chair, her eyes blazing. "I only said that is the way I think it happened!" she cried indignantly. "I didn't see anything happen to Mr. Cluny. He was alive and well when I left the room. That's all I know—every blessed thing about Mr. Cluny. I didn't kill him—I didn't. I didn't. And I didn't see any accident happen to him, or [illegible] anyone else kill him! You've got to believe me!"

"Try to control yourself, Mrs. Wiley," the coroner spoke in a gentle, soothing voice. "And, go on with your story. You joined Mr. Wiley in his car—"

"Yes, sir! Chris wanted to stop at his apartment to get his bag, which was already packed. He said he'd been pretty sure I'd marry him, if he could talk to me at the last minute, as he did. He got the bag, while I waited in the car. Then he stopped at the garage where he keeps his car, and had it filled up with gas and oil, and we drove on to Marlboro county. We got to the preacher's—his name was Bates—about 10 o'clock."

"Just a minute, Mrs. Wiley. You say Mr. Wiley drove all that distance—at least 36 miles in an hour, while it was snowing hard?"

"Oh, Chris' car can do 50 any time," Cherry answered, with a tinge of boastfulness. "He always drives fast. Now, shall you go to thinking we were driving fast because we were scared?" she cried indignantly. "We didn't know that anything dreadful had happened. But, of course, we wanted to get married as quick as we could because—because, well, I was afraid Faith would try to stop me."

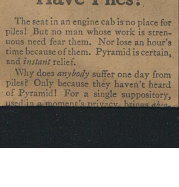
"I see. Now, Mrs. Wiley, when and how did you receive the first news of the tragedy?"

"After we were married, Chris and I went to a farmhouse that often takes eloping couples in for the night. The Rev. Mr. Bates sent us there. They didn't have a telephone, or I'd have phoned Faith that I was married, and not to worry about me. We'd planned to drive on to Chicago for our honeymoon, if the roads were good enough, and get up early this morning to make a start.

"When we were eating breakfast early the next day, Mr. Bates came over with a morning paper, and told us he'd phoned the police here that he had married us last night. Chris and I couldn't believe our eyes; it seemed too horrible, so we drove right on, to Minturn and reported to the sheriff. We came here with him, and—and that's all I know."

(To Be Continued)

ECZEMA
Relieve that itching, burning torment and start the healing with
Resinol



Engineers Can't Have Piles!

The seat in an engine cab is no place for piles! But no man whose work is strenuous need fear them. Nor lose an hour's time because of them. Pyramid is certain, and *instant* relief.

Why does *anybody* suffer one day from piles? Only because they haven't heard of Pyramid! For a single suppository, used in a moment's privacy, brings the]

BEAUTY CHATS

ANSWERED LETTERS

Dull Eyes.—You can add to your weight by taking a tablespoonful or olive oil in the same amount of grape or orange juice three times a day. You may take this with your meals if you prefer.

John T. L.—Apply peroxide before and after you have removed the ingrown hair to be sure you have made the skin thoroly antiseptic.

Leslie J. M.—You should make the water for the bath as briny as ocean water. You can get the sea salt in packages at most drug stores for about 25 cents for a large bag—enough for a dozen baths in the regular size bath tub.

Discouraged Edna W.—Try massaging your scalp every night and morning until you feel the blood tingling thru it. Do this thoroly and never mind how much hair comes out while you are working your scalp.

The loose and dead hair should come out to give place for the new ones that will be coming in after you have awakened the circulation. You may also include a good hair tonic with the massage for two or three times each week, but keep up the massage daily between times.

If your hair does not improve after several months of this stimulating treatment, you should have a scalp specialist examine it, to see if you have any scalp troubles that call for professional treatments.

Evelyn H.—No formula is needed, and all you have to do is to paint under the tips of your nails a very little bit of bitter aloes. You can get ten cents worth of this at any drug store. It is harmless if you should get any of it into your mouth. It is so extremely bitter that you should be cured of biting the nails after a few days.

H. J. S.—Use any of the honey-almond lotions on your hands after each time you have immersed them in water. And of these dry quickly and also soften the skin so there is no roughness at all. If you used the lotion a dozen times a day, you would not have any bad effects from it.

Miss J. S.—Hip and bust measure should be the same if the development has been completed. For a height of five feet, with thighs 17 inches apparently you are much too stout from the waist down. You did not state your age so I can not say what your weight should be.

Miss R. L.—It is evident that your operation causes the oily scalp just as it causes the trouble with your skin. Use ice or very cold water on your skin after every time you have cleansed it until you have recovered your health again. Instead of shampooing so often, try rubbing the oil out of the hair with old soft muslin or towels.

TO PROTECT LITA'S INTERESTS IN CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S MILLIONS

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13 (AP)—Receivers mounted guard today over the California millions of Charles Chaplin to protect the interests of his estranged wife, Lita Grey Chaplin, whose suit for divorce asks a portion of the film comedian's fortune of $16,000,000.

The receivers, W. I. Gilbert, attorney, and Herman Sarbin, real estate operator, were appointed by a superior court order Tuesday as a result of a surprise move on the part of Mrs. Chaplin's attorneys, who filed an application for an ex-parte receivership.

The court empowered the receivers to take over all the actor's properties and funds in California pending the outcome of the divorce suit. Mrs. Chaplin contends that $10,000,000 of the fortune is community property.

The first step to take possession of the comedian's holdings here was taken when notice of receivership was served on officials of the Chaplin studios in Hollywood. The receivers indicated that they would next take possession of Chaplin's 40-room mansion in Beverly Hills.

DADDY GANDER'S SONGS

Teddy

Little Teddy Wetherface

Louisville Woman's Club Attitude On Federation Stand Given In Address

HENDERSON, Ky., Jan. 12.—In response to an invitation from the Woman's Club of Henderson, to meet with the clubs of the second district today for the purpose of discussing the question of local self-government for federated clubs, Mrs. John C. Engelhard, president of the Woman's Club of Louisville, speaking for the club and with the authority of its board of directors, presented the following statement of its position in this matter:

"We are not here today in any spirit of ill-will toward the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs. It is true that the executive committee of the federation has seen fit to strike the name of the Woman's Club of Louisville from its roll and records on account of our stand for local self-government. But we hope that the day will come when, in the light of a fuller understanding of our position and a realization of the fact that we are no insurgent, but are upholding the rights of the Kentucky federation as well as our own, the action of its executive committee will be reconsidered, and all Kentucky club women may stand shoulder to shoulder against the unwise centralization of power in the general federation.

"The issue involved is a very simple one. The General Federation of Women's Clubs, thru a ruling of its president, Mrs. Sherman, has assumed a new power—a power unsustained by its charter and by-laws, and in direct conflict with a resolution now standing on its books—a power never conceded to it or heretofore exercised by it. Thru the assumption of this new power the general federation now undertakes to silence any club or state federation which may disagree with its policies. In other words, when the general federation has endorsed a measure of proposed legislation, no State federation or individual club may oppose such measure, no matter what its convictions. The question of the particular legislative measures which the general federation may or may not endorse does not now enter into this discussion. The Woman's Club is standing, at this time, neither for nor against any measure or measures, but for the broad principle of self-determination, and is maintaining that the claim of the general federation to speak for it on any legislative question without its consent is tyrannous, subversive and un-American.

Believes in Majority Rule

"It has been argued that only thru majority rule can the general federation function. This is, of course, true. The Woman's Club believes in majority rule. How could it do otherwise when majority rule is a well-established principle of our government? But it also sees and maintains the right of minorities in disagreement with the action of the majority to speak and still remain in good standing, which is also a well-established principle of our government. Witness: The minority opinions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"A majority can only rule within the constitutional limitations of the organization which it represents; that is, within the powers that have been conferred upon that organization by its members thru charter, constitution or by-law. Witness: The reference by Congress to the Sovereign States of questions upon which the authority to act has not been delegated to it in the Constitution adopted by these [illegible] it. That is self-government. It is seeking to strengthen it for usefulness by insisting that its actions shall bear the stamp of legality and that its statements shall represent the facts.

"The Woman's Club takes this occasion to state authoritatively and specifically that neither it, nor any one of its members, has ever, in the matter under discussion, either directly or indirectly, been under the influence of, worked in connection with, or received financial aid from any organization or group of persons outside of its own membership. Any statement to the contrary is untrue.

"This movement in the Woman's Club has been entirely spontaneous and its genesis, almost two years ago, was the concern of the members of the club over the growing assumption of power by the general federation and the unthinking endorsement of bills, often unread, by women over all the country. Mrs. Sherman's ruling at West Baden 18 months ago proved to the Woman's Club that its fears were well founded and brought about the passage of its by-law last spring. This by-law which states that 'the Woman's Club of Louisville shall not be bound by any action of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs or of the General Federation of Women's Clubs until such action shall have been duly ratified by the members of the club,' relates specifically to 'endorsement of proposed legislation and matters of public interest,' as will be seen by its context in the printed by-laws of the Woman's Club under the general head of 'Endorsement.' It does not relate to other actions of either federation. It claims no new right or privilege for the club, but asserts the old rights of the English speaking peoples, which are our heritage, to freedom of speech and local self-government.

Claims Right of Home Rule

"Not only does the Woman's Club claim this right as a heritage, it claims it also because the general federation itself has specifically recognized the principle of home rule. Let us examine the facts: In 1924 a controversy over a question of national importance arose in the ranks of the general federation and feeling ran so high that a disruption of the organization was threatened. The issue which had been raised was finally settled by a compromise resolution at Los Angeles in 1902 which asserted the right of the several States to local self-government in the following unequivocal words, which are extracts from the whole resolution: 'We recognize the principle of "State Rights" . . . and we declare a full exemplification of the general federation's basic principle of 'Unity in Diversity.'" It is now proposed to reverse this policy, but so long as this resolution stands on the books of the federation, Mrs. Sherman's ruling, asserting the arbitrary authority of the general federation, is null and void.

"The action of the Woman's Club in passing its by-law and adhering to it is in harmony with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and with the spirit and language of the Constitution of Kentucky, which latter declares that 'absolute and arbitrary power . . . exists nowhere in the republic, not even in the largest majority.' It is in conflict with nothing in the charter or by-laws of the general federation or the articles of incorporation of the Kentucky federation, and it is actually upheld by the aforesaid resolution on the books of the one

RUTH CAMERON'S PHILOSOPHY

IF YOU WANT PEOPLE TO LOVE YOU

If you want people to love you—and who doesn't—never fool yourself with the idea that you can win their love by helping them to improve, or by making them better, or even by doing kind things for them.

We are far quicker to love the people who love us and admire us than those who do things for us. Gratitude is a cool emotion compared to a fastened vanity. And as for the people who rub us the wrong way by trying to improve us, no matter how much we need the improvement, we are likely to feel little gratitude and no liking for them.

And Yet I Wasn't Grateful

When I was a girl I had an aunt who was always trying to correct deficiencies in my manners and habits generally. As I look back I can see what a small hottentot I was and how badly I needed all her admonitions to stand up straighter and improve my table manners and to keep my hair more tidy (that my mother was the gentlest soul on earth is proved by the fact that she did not resent this outside interference—there are mighty few mothers of whom you could say that), but now I did hate her at the time. And yet she tried to be very tactful in her suggestions, there is no doubt, whatever that she was actuated by a genuine concern for my own good, and she was generous with gifts. It was not until long after I grew up and she had ceased her efforts to make me over that a really kindly feeling came into my heart for this woman. Whereas for the uncle who loved me and play with me and never did anything to improve me and seldom gave me anything but some peppermints out of a perennial bag in his pocket (but only because he had nothing else to give, he would gladly have given it if he had), I had a whole-hearted adoration.

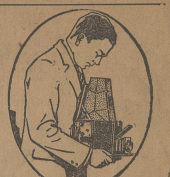
There is a delightful anecdote in a wholly delightful book on a woman's experience in business (if you like this sort of autobiography just send me a stamped, addressed envelope for the name of it) that bears on this subject.

And Never Forgave Her

The writer had under her a woman who was clever and competent but who failed notably in personal tidiness. There was an opening for her higher up, but here untidiness stood in the way. Finally the superior called the girl to her and haltingly intimated the improvement that would be necessary if she were to have the better position. She thanked me," says the writer, "adopted all the suggestions, was promoted, was thereafter always trim and neat. She never forgave me."

They never do. Or almost never. It takes a rare character to achieve it.

So if improving your fellow men is its own reward and you don't care whether people like you or not, go to



A super-speed camera
GRAFLEX
Twenty-four instantaneous speeds, 1-10 to 1-1000 of a second are available with Graflex cameras.
Come in and see our line —prices are $58.50 up.
W. W. STILL
Camera and Film Shop
129 W. SHORT ST.

Hello---
880
PEOPLES
DRUG STORE
502 E. Third
Yes; We Have It.
Will Deliver At Once.
Originators
Cut Rate Prices.

This Kitchen convenience *pays for itself*

BESIDES making your kitchen work easier and happier, making possible greater variety for winter menus and protecting the family's health, this convenience actually *pays for itself* in foods and milk saved.

Why then take chances with any unhandy make-shift or "cooler" when it really is more economical to have all the advantages of a well iced refrigerator?

Window boxes and devices that depend on the outside air waste foods and milk worth many times the cost of ice service.

Often foods that do not seem actually "spoiled" have lost their appetizing, nutritive qualities through freezing and thawing, as well as through exposure to insanitary conditions.

From any standpoint, it will pay you to continue *healthful, convenient, economical* ice service.

LEXINGTON ICE CO.
(Incorporated)

late relief. Yes, even when they are the painful bleeding kind, or protruding. Ask any druggist!

Sixty cents the box, the world around, or free box to try, if you mail coupon:

PYRAMID DRUG CO.
1900 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mich.
Please send me a box *plainly wrapped*, sealed, postpaid, and entirely free.
Name .....
Street .....
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Blotches Mar Beauty

ZEMO FOR ITCHING, IRRITATIONS, PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES. APPLY ANY TIME

No more worry about ugly Skin Irritations. For you can have a clear smooth skin. Zemo, the pleasant-to-use clean liquid for Itching Blotchy Skin—banishes Blackheads, Ringworms and Pimples. Use any time. Get Zemo now. At druggists—60c and $1.00.

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FOR SKIN IRRITATIONS

—Advertisement.

The Thorough Electric Cleaner

A THOROUGH HOUSE CLEANER SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME IN LEXINGTON

The Royal Electric Cleaner cleans from attic to cellar and is so light and easy to operate that housecleaning becomes a pleasure when the Royal enters your home.

We can offer you the Standard Royal Cleaner complete with all attachments for $48.50 cash, or $53.35 on easy monthly payments.

The Royal is built of the very best materials and fully guaranteed by the P. A. Geier Co. and the Lexington Utilities Co. which insures satisfactory service.

Phone 19 today and we will be pleased to come out and show you how easy it is to keep your home clean with very little effort on your part.

Lexington Utilities Co.
(Incorporated)
MAIN AND BROADWAY

Leaves his things all out of place.
Flip-flop! doesn't care—
Throws them on the bed and chair.

Sorry

I am sure it's pain to me
To hear my kitty wail,
So I am sorry as can be
I went and pulled her tail.

End of Day

Dark blue are the mountains,
Orange red the sun,
Telling little children
That the day is done.

Questions

Nellie, have you grown a heap?
And have you studied any?
Write to me and you shall see
I'll send to you a penny.

TO SPEAK AT NASHVILLE

Prof. L. J. Horlacher, of the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, left today for Nashville, Tenn., where he will make an address at the Southern Regional Lamb Improvement Conference Thursday on, "Can the West Compete with Kentucky and Tennessee in Spring Lamb Production?"

Dean Thomas P. Cooper, of the College of Agriculture, addressed the Farm Loan Association at Shelbyville Tuesday, and Prof. E. J. Kinney, likewise of the College of Agriculture, returned Tuesday from Washington, D. C., where he attended a conference on the control of the European corn borer.

LEGION CLUB TO MEET

The American Legion lunch club will meet at Canary Cottage at noon Thursday for its regular luncheon. Capt. G. Cronander, U. S. Cavalry, D. O. I., instructor of the 53rd and 54th machine gun squadrons and stationed in Lexington, will be the speaker. Dr. Boyd Jeffers is president of the club.

IF RHEUMATIC EAT NO SWEETS

Says Glass of Salts Helps to Overcome Rheumatism Acid.

Rheumatism is easier to avoid than to cure, states a well-known authority. We are advised to dress warmly, keep the feet dry, avoid exposure, and shove all drink plenty of good water and avoid eating sweets of all kind.

Rheumatism is caused by body waste and acids resulting from food fermentation. It is the function of the kidneys to filter this poison from the blood and cast it out in the urine; the pores of the skin are also a means of freeing the blood of this impurity. In damp and chilly cold weather the skin pores are closed, thus forcing the kidneys to do double work; they become weak and sluggish and fail to eliminate this waste and acids, which keeps accumulating and circulating thru the system, eventually settling in the joints and muscles, causing stiffness, soreness and pain, called rheumatism.

At the first twinge of rheumatism get from any pharmacy about four ounces of Jad Salts; put a tablespoonful in a glass of water and drink before breakfast each morning for a week. This is helpful to neutralize acidity, remove waste matter, also to stimulate the kidneys, thus often ridding the blood of rheumatic poison.

Jad Salts is inexpensive, and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and is used with excellent results by thousands of folks who are subject to rheumatism. —Adv.

same states.

"In the case of the general federation the authority which it is now arrogating has never been delegated to it by the clubs which formed it 'for . . . culture, and to bring into communication with one another the various women's clubs thruout the world.' (Quoted from charter of general federation.) Therefore, its action in claiming such power is neither constitutional nor legal and can not be made so by any majority, however large, so long as its present charter and by-laws stand. As has been well said by Mr. Edmund F. Trabue: 'Constitutions exist to protect the rights of minorities—majorities need no protection.' In those matters where authority to act has been delegated to the general federation and the Kentucky federation thru charter, articles of incorporation and by-laws, the Woman's Club stands ready, as a matter of course, to abide by their decisions.

What Is Questioned, Denied

"The Woman's Club acknowledges unreservedly the right of the general federation, in convention assembled, with proportionate representation (which at present it has not) to act and to endorse measures in the name of the federation. This is the right of any deliberative body and it is absurd and untrue to say that the Woman's Club has ever questioned it. What it does question and deny is the right of the federation to command obedience to its will from any and all State federations and clubs which may be opposed to its endorsements, and to claim to endorse bills as the unanimous action of the general federation and its three million members when, as a matter of fact, many of these members are in active opposition and many indifferent. The general federation is composed partly of art clubs, mothers' clubs, magazine clubs, cultural clubs, literary clubs, current events clubs, history clubs, Shakespeare clubs, hospital leagues, chautauqua circles, country clubs, tourist clubs, alumnae clubs, musical clubs, book lovers' clubs, etc. (this list of clubs is taken from the year book of the Kentucky federation), many of which have no legislative departments, no machinery for the study of proposed legislation, and which never take a vote on the measures which the general federation represents them an unanimously endorsing.

"On the other hand, there are many clubs with legislative departments which do make a careful study of proposed legislation, and are able to take an intelligent and enlightened vote on it. Shall such clubs, when they happen to be in disagreement with the federation's endorsements, submit quietly to being forbidden to express their opinions while their unanimous endorsement of the measures they have opposed is sent to Congress? Unless the general federation knows such unanimity to be true it has no right to make the statement that it exists, or to hold the votes of all the women in its organization over the heads of Senators and Representatives (as it does thru a political lobby in Washington, the women's joint congressional committee, of which Mrs. Sherman, until very recently, was president), to force the passage of legislative measures sponsored by the federation. The Woman's Club does not make this statement unadvisedly or lightly. See the Congressional Record of July 3, 1926, in which Senator Bayard, of Delaware, one of the most eminent and conservative men in the Senate, uses these words: 'Can it be denied that the women's joint congressional committee is a device for misrepresenting the masses of organized women without consulting them, and for tricking the United States Congress by pretended mass support by women.'

Would Strengthen Federation

"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 employed by a by-law relative to endorsement of legislative measures, passed at Henderson, Ky., in 1925, on the books of the other. In other words, the Woman's Club has conformed to both laws of the land and to those of the two organizations with which it is affiliated. Is there anything revolutionary or insurgent in this?

"As its right and duty, therefore, it claims for itself and its sister clubs, that, in the words of Judge Alexander P. Humphrey, they 'shall not be committed to the approval of matters of governmental policy unless and until they have had an opportunity to pass upon them. And, further, the right to differ with the conclusions reached by the larger bodies of which they are, directly or indirectly, constituent members.'

"In Kentucky, where personal liberty and independence of thought are a birthright, it seems strange that such a stand should be considered a reason for expulsion from the body of federated clubs.

"Have the women of this great Commonwealth lost the spirit of freedom which animated their forefathers in the days of its early history? We have come a long way from those times when a federation of Kentucky women votes to let another body of women settle its policies and control its speech."

OVER 100 CORRALLED, GAMBLING EQUIPMENT SMASHED AT 'THE SHIP'

CHICAGO, Jan. 12 (AP)—A sleepy lookout dozed at his post before "The Ship" Tuesday night and delivered the Cicero resort, more than a hundred patrons and thousands of dollars worth of gambling equipment into the hands of the law.

Several months ago, city detectives descended on "The Ship" in a sudden sortie, but that took no sentry by surprise and they pushed their way in to find silence and idle roulette wheels.

The dozing lookout gave one cry of alarm before he was subdued Tuesday night, but patrons raced for exits to find every door guarded and 109 were corralled.

Scooping up the small amount of money on the tables, the officers reduced the equipment to wreckage with sledgehammers with the exception of a few pieces for evidence.

The raid was conducted by the county police and Chief Michael J. Hughes, newly appointed, said it was the first move in his campaign on suburban vice resorts.

Successful stretching of six months of telephone wire from an airplane in eight minutes by Swedish engineers suggests a new field of usefulness for flying craft in war, forest service, etc.

CREAM FOR CATARRH OPENS UP NOSTRILS

Tells How To Get Quick Relief from Head-Colds. It's Splendid!

In one minute your clogged nostrils will open, the air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more hawking, snuffling, blowing, headche, dryness. No struggling for breath at night, your cold or catarrh will be gone.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic healing cream in your nostrils. It penetrates thru every air passage of the head, soothes the inflamed or swollen mucous membrane and relief comes instantly.

It's just fine. Don't stay stuffed-up with a cold or nasty catarrh—Relief comes so quickly.—Adv.

Drs. J. T. & L. D. Slaton
DENTISTS
Suite 204 Guaranty Bank Bldg.
Phone 250

Your Last Opportunity To Get Lexington Utilities Company 6½% Preferred Shares

At $98.00

To Pay You Over 6.6%

PRICE ADVANCES TO $99. PER SHARE—JANUARY 15th, 1927

Invest now to enjoy a cash income as a partner in this great public service to the people in this community. Act now—while you can get $100. par value shares at $98. and dividends paying you over 6.6%, tax free in Kentucky.

Now over 1,000 profiting partners in this territory.

For further information Phone 19, and we will be pleased to have our representative call on you.

Lexington Utilities Company
(Incorporated)
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

USE WANT ADS

PHONE 4800

Ads ordered by telephone are accepted from persons listed in the telephone or city directory on memorandum charge only. In return for this courtesy, the advertiser is expected to remit promptly.

Adjustments

All claims for adjustments and refunds must be made within 10 days. The Leader assumes no responsibility for error after first insertion.

Closing Time

Want Ads accepted until 10 a. m. on day of publication; 7 p. m., Saturday for all Sunday editions.

Rates

3c a word .....3 consecutive days
10c a word .....7 consecutive days
Minimum charge 30c

Discount

Ten per cent discount allowed on transient classified advertising paid cash in advance.

Changes—Cancellations

Changes and cancellations must be made before 9 a. m., for the day of publication and 6 p. m., Saturday for Sunday's paper.

AUTOMOBILES

USED CARS

$1 Cadillac 4 passenger Coupe. Shock absorbers, new tires, new Lyco, fine mechanical condition.

Type 57 Cadillac Touring.

Type 59 Cadillac Touring.

Studebaker Touring.

Dodge Sedan.

A number of other used car values not listed.

LEXINGTON CADILLAC CO.
Incorporated
Main and Deweese Streets
Lexington, Ky.

FOR SALE—Four 33x5 and two 34x4 oversize first quality cord tires and tubes; 32x4 are slightly used, $12.50 for each tire and tube; 34x4, new, closing out at way below cost. West High St., corner Anglin Ave.

TIRES AND BATTERIES

30x3½ Cord	$ 6.95
30x3 Cord	$ 7.95
32x4 Cord	$13.80
Six Volt Battery	$10.95
Twelve Volt Battery	$18.75

GOODWIN BROTHERS

FOR SALE—Five passenger Cadillac Touring Car, V-63 model. Perfect condition. Fair price. Can be seen at 433 W. Second. Phone 7-6-Y.

FREE

1927 LICENSE
WITH ALL USED FORD CARS PURCHASED FROM US DURING MONTH OF JANUARY.

FRAZER MOTOR CO.
250 E. MAIN

EXPERT AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING. Wrecked cars rebuilt. Skinner & Ruthatien, 818 Walnut St., near Third. Phone 5742.

TRUCKS FOR SALE—Change of policy necessitates selling these good trucks at bargain prices. Reo 1¾ ton truck, good running order and good tires, $200. Reo 1¾ ton truck; good tires and running order, $250. Dodge ¾ ton truck, good tires and running order, $250. Dodge ¾ ton truck, good tires and running order, $250. Dodge ¾ ton truck,

ing. Phone 3004. 266 W. Short St.

USED CARS

1922 Ford Coupe ..... $ 85
1922 Nash Roadster $245
1924 Ford 5 door Sedan $325
1925 Ford 1 ton Truck ..... $ 90
1923 Ford ½ ton Truck ..... $ 40
1925 Ford 4 door Sedan $175
1920 Dodge Touring ..... $ 90

FRED BRYANT MOTOR CO.
263 E. Main St. Phone 1230

APARTMENTS FOR RENT

MODERN 4 room apartment. Barr St., near Lime. Apply to J. Arthur Graves, Phone 459.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished apartment. 138 E. Third St., Phone 7218.

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED apartment near Public Library. Very central and comfortable. Phone 4667.

WELL FURNISHED apartment for rent. Right downtown. Phone 4596 or apply 112 W. High.

UPPER APARTMENT, 5 rooms, bath, 2½ blocks from Post Office. 221 Stone Ave. Call 2406.

FOR RENT—Furnished front apartment, first floor, Rutherford Apartments, to adults. Phone 4577, after 6 p. m. call 1388.

APARTMENTS in the new Donaldson Apartments, 128 South Broadway. Complete and very modern. Phone 4442-X.

FURNISHED or semifurnished apartment, garage, 427 E. Main, Lafaille Apartments. Phone 1091.

MODERN 2 room apartment, second floor, Furnace heat, private entrance, garage; adults only. Woodland Ave. Phone 1205-L.

FOR RENT—Modern apartment, close in, furnished or unfurnished. Phone 1440.

DUPLEX—201 Preston. Private entrance, Hall living room, dining room kitchen, two bedrooms, tile roof, tile bath with shower, concrete front porch and basement. Block porch, gas, electricity. Mrs. Higgins screens. Garage. Phone 4625-X.

TWO LOVELY connecting rooms, nicely furnished, private entrance, furnace heat. 134 Hanson Ave.

FOR RENT—Splendid apartment, close in, residential section, cheap rent. Phone 2320 after 5 p. m.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished or unfurnished 4 room modern apartment; Furnace, garage, porches. Desirable location. Phone 1825.

FULLER APARTMENTS — Furnished, modern, central, private bath. Phone 3145.

MODERN APARTMENT in delightful residential section. No children. Garage. Rent reasonable. Phone 2831-Y.

FOR RENT—Duplex apartment, 5 rooms and bath, front porch, garage, located 338 Grosvenor Ave.; $65 per month. Phone 2081 during day, 3370 after 7 p. m.

UPPER APARTMENT, 4 rooms, bath, sleeping porch, garage, modern, no children, 240 Desha Road, $50. Phone 4357.

FARMS FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Small dairy farm on Dixie Highway near city limits. Large residence suitable for tourist inn or camp. Phone or call on Franklin Wallace, No. 6, Northern Bank Bldg.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY, COR. SECOND AND JEFFERSON. INTERESTED IN OTHER BUSINESS.

FOR SALE—An established coal, feed and building material business. Write 59, care Leader.

FOR RENT—Central store room, cheap rent. Apply J. Arthur Graves. Phone 459.

LEADER WANT ADS PAY.

per week while learning. Office, 307 W. Short. L. N. Minks, Phone 2262.

FRUIT TREE SALESMEN — Profitable, pleasant, steady work. Good sideline for farmers, teachers and others. Permanent job for good workers. Write for terms. Concord Nurseries, Dept. 160, Concord, Ga.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

NURSE WANTED—Good wages. 522 Aurora Ave.

WANTED—Stenographer part time Saturday mornings and Mondays. State experience, age and salary expected. Write Box 400, care Leader.

SEE "THE FUN of being a beauty operator" for the story. Write Moler College, 206 E. Fourth, Cincinnati.

WANTED—Neat white woman to assist with housework and 2 children. Must stay on place day and night. Call 6496 or apply 350 Oldham.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Nice 7 room 2 story frame dwelling. Priced for quick sale at $3,750. Phone 382.

ALMOST NEW house for sale, 4 rooms, garage, bath, gas, electricity. Bennett Ave.; $200 cash, balance like rent. Buy from owner. Call 6081.

FOR SALE OR RENT

128 LOUDON AVE.
Five room house with bath. All conveniences, nice garage.
SEE OWNER,
624 Price Ave.

EAST END

Six room brick with hardwood floors. Nice light fixtures, French doors, glassed in back porch. Nice lot with garage. Terms easy. Price $5,500.

ALEXANDER & LEWALLEN
144 Market St. Phone 6481

$5300 HOLLYWOOD

Five rooms, hardwood floors, complete basement, attic, plenty presses, large garage, stone foundation. The largest bargain every offered in Hollywood. Don't wait but see this one at once.

WILLIAM REID
Phone 3004. 266 W. Short St.

FOR SALE

One of the most desirable homes in the city, located on N. Broadway, opposite Transylvania campus. Hardwood floors, tile bath, hot water heating system, tile basement and garage. Lot 60 ft. front and almost 300 ft. deep. Price right. Terms liberal.

LAWWILL & NORWOOD
Cor Main and Upper Phone 6050

FOR SALE

Full two story brick, living room, dining room, breakfast room with china closet, kitchen, two closet and two piece bath on first floor; four nice bedrooms with closets in each room and tile bath on second floor; floored attic, hardwood floors throuout, ivory and mahogany woodwork, Parker mantle, French doors, tile roof, white shutters, furnace, concrete basement, concrete porch with brick piers, two car garage. All street assessments tax paid and all taxes for the year of 1927 paid. Payments are $1,500 down and the balance at the rate of $75 per month including interest. Price $10,000.

RENICK & RUCKER
153 N. Mill St. Phone 1156

$40 DOWN, $40 per month, buys 5 room modern home. Bath, gas, electricity, on main street, only $3,750. Woods 3004. 266 W. Short St.

5 room apartment, Bell Court, $35. 9 room home, Central Ave., $50. 5 room apartment, Campsie ..., $40. Small home, Kenwick ..., $10.

SILL, H. LEWIS & CO.

FOR RENT—Eight room brick, first class shape, on car line, $40 month. Good 3 room frame, fixed for two families, well located, Price $30. Six room bungalow, Rodes Addition, with furnace, $35 month. Four room flat, close in, $20, with garage, $35. Three large unfurnished rooms, garage, close to State University, $20. Mrs. John Triplett, Real Estate Broker, Phone 4455, Residence 148 E. Sixth.

FOR RENT—Five room house, 223 Carlisle Ave., gas and water, $15. See Mrs. Poe, Shipp & Co.

FOR RENT—Five room cottage. Bath, gas, electricity, porches; splendid location; Ky. Ave. Phone 1303-X.

FOR RENT—New 6-room bungalow with garage, east—$45.00. Phone 6451.

FOUR ROOM cottage, 487 E. High. Gas and water. Phone 2540.

MODERN 7 room house, garage. Located 417 Woodland. Apply 325 W. High. Phone 1303-X after 5:30.

FOR RENT—Nine room house, 2 baths, suitable for 2 families; garage. Phone 2949.

722 AURORA AVE.—Seven rooms, bath, gas, electricity and garage. Close to Ashland School. Phone 1010 or 1216.

FOR RENT—House, 622 Bright Ave. Phone 420.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Chain from baloon tire. Return to John Milward Funeral Home, Phone 641.

LOST—Tire chain Monday afternoon between 5 and 5:30 on Broadway, Vine or Upper. Reward. J. E. Bassett.

LOST—Bunch of keys on ring. Return to Leader.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

WANTED—RADIOS TO REPAIR. WE SELL SERVICE. PINSON RADIO SERVICE — 147 N. MILL, PHONE 943.

53 BARRELS of extra fine corn for sale, and two cow's, one a registered Jersey, the other a well bred Jersey. Phone 3004. 266 W. Short St.

PIANOS—If you know one you are not using, trade it in on radio or phonograph. If you have phonograph you are not using, trade it in on player piano or radio. Candloto saves you money. Every musical way. Candloto Piano Co., 120 S. Limestone St.

FOR SALE—Used rubber tired pony, pocket billiard table, clothes, 45x80 tent, Apply Y. M. C. A. manager, Phoenix Hotel billiard room.

FOR SALE—Two extra fine eight foot show cases. Superior Woolen Co., 127 N. Lime.

One 5x Laval milker. Two units; in first class condition. Only been used three months. Owner quitting dairy business and will sell at a bargain. J. W. Congleton, Phone 2313.

PIANOS, player piano, Grand pianos. Some real bargains. House sale for 10 days. See the real quality goods. New pianos, $295; one walnut new piano, $275; one new piano, $300; one new player piano, $595; one Grand piano, $540. One used Grand, like new, $425; one used player piano, $240; one used Grand; like new, $425; one used player piano, $275. Candloto Piano Co., 120 S. Limestone St. We tune and repair all makes of pianos.

FRENCH HORNER for sale, Good as new. Will sell half price. Call 2057. Mrs. Bruce.

SAXOPHONES—C melody with case, $50; eflat alto with case, $65; one C melody silver gold bell, like new, $60; cornets, $15; bass drums, $25; snare drums, $10; guitars, $5; violin outfits, $12.50. Candloto Piano Co., 120 S. Limestone St.

FOR SALE—Yellow poplar framing lumber, doors, windows, flooring, ceiling, two bath outfits complete, gas and water pipe, brick and cut stone. Apply 177 N. Mill.

FOR SALE—Six gustavan radiators, one 24 inch ventilating fan, one pair windshields. Kelley Carpet Cleaning, 175 Georgetown.

conveniences. Phone 2185.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms with kitchenette. Bath, gas, electricity. 317 N. Broadway.

SINGLE ROOM suitable for gentleman or lady; with board. 177 North Broadway.

TWO unfurnished rooms. Gas, electricity, sink in kitchen to couple. Adults only. Phone 2971-X.

TWO furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Private entrance; all conveniences. Call 2197.

LARGE room with 2 windows, private entrance; garage if desired, 306 E. Maxwell, Telephone 2311-X.

THREE UPSTAIRS unfurnished rooms. Modern conveniences. Reference required; 1½ week. 360 Merino St.

THREE ROOMS, upstairs, furnished or unfurnished. Phone 1251-X, 364 Merino.

FURNISHED apartments, also separate rooms. Steam heat, gas for cooking, electric lights, running water, maid service, close downtown. Phone 629-X.

FURNISHED ROOM, next to bath, separate entrance, central location. Phone 1218-Y.

ROOMS for rent with board if desired. Also table boarders. 114 Woodland. Phone 4264.

FURNISHED ROOMS by day, week or month. Also light housekeeping. 701 E. High, cor. Lane. Phone 1684-Y.

176 E. HIGH ST.—Large nicely furnished room on second floor. Hot and cold water in room. Gas and electricity. Close downtown. Phone 6028.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Flat top office desk. Phone 352, Mrs. Sparks.

WANTED—Large rolled top desk. Cheap for cash. Apply W. H. May, Realtor, Phones 56 or 2785-X.

WANTED—Burlap bags and burlap. Phone 2711-X, 319 Lexington Ave.

WANTED—Last year for sale or rent property with Renick & Rucker, 153 N. Mill St., Phone 1756.

WANTED TO BUY—Machinery, motors, boilers, entire plants, bankrupt stocks, Surplus and salvage materials of all kinds. Will buy anywhere and pay cash. Overton C. Evans, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

WANTED—All kinds of raw furs. Bring or ship them to us and get the highest market price. Wides & Baker, 731 N. Limestone.

WANTED—Poultry and eggs. W. T. Sistrunk & Co.

WE BUY WALNUT LOGS 14 inches and up. Pay extra for logs with sound stumps 20 inches and up. Write Foreign & Domestic Veneer Co., Knoxville, Tenn.

WE BUY men's used clothing. Try us. Phone 1 Main 761. Lowenstone's.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN

On first and second mortgages and household goods. Right now service. Strictly confidential.

SOUTHERN LOAN & REALTY CO.
268 W. Short St.
Phone 1154-4624

NEW COMPANY NEW SYSTEM QUICK SERVICE

YOU CAN GET MONEY HERE
SALARY LOANS

WE WILL LOAN YOU $10 TO $100
Loan $10—Repay $1.25 Weekly
Loan $20—Repay $1.60 Weekly
Loan $50—Repay $3.00 Weekly
Quickly and privately, which you can repay on terms to suit you.

PEOPLES LOAN SOCIETY
Room 604 Guaranty Bank Bldg.
N. W. Cor. Short and Upper
Phone 2182

TEN YEAR LOANS—On improved real estate. Easy terms. Low cost. R. D. Steele, 148 N. Upper St. Phone 1728.

MONEY TO LOAN—LEXINGTON'S OLDEST INDUSTRIAL LENDERS ESTABLISHED 1906. KENTUCKY SECURITY CO., JOHNS BUILDING. PHONE 1431-Y.

11:30 P. M.
WHAD (275) Milwaukee—Organ. 12 Midnight
WJD (370) Mooseheart—Popular.
WENR (226) Chicago—Frolic.

FEATURE TALKS
5:30 P. M.
WGY (380) Schenectady—"Knowledge"
6:00 P. M.
WEAF (492) N. Y.—Synagogue.
WDAF (366) Kansas City—Story Lady.
6:10 P. M.
WOC (484) Davenport—Educational.
6:45 P. M.
KDKA (357) E. Pitts.—U of P address.
8:30 P. M.
WSMB (319) New Orleans—Talks.
9:00 P. M.
WCX (517) Detroit—Cole Lessons.
10:00 P. M.
WGN (302) Chicago—Sam 'n Henry.
11:00 P. M.
WHT (400) Chicago—Short gossip.

WANT TO DANCE?
7:00 P. M.
WJZ (455) N. Y.—Imperial Imps.
7:30 P. M.
KPRC (297) Houston—Wilbrick's.
8:00 P. M.
WEAF (492) N. Y.—"Isons Troubadours, WCCO, WOC, WGR, WSAI, and KSD.
WMAQ (448) Chicago—Gus Edwards.
WJZ (455) N. Y.—Record Boys.
8:30 P. M.
WHAS (400) Louisville—Brown.
9:00 P. M.
WMEB (250) Chicago—Trianon.
WEEI (349) Boston—Palais Royale.
9:30 P. M.
WJZ (455) N. Y.—Hotel Astor.
WOK (238) Chicago—Tearneys.
10:00 P. M.
WTAM (390) Cleveland—Serenaders.
WAAM (262) Newark—Four Towers.
10:30 P. M.
WHAD (275) Milwaukee — Wisconsin Roof Garden.
10:45 P. M.
WSB (428) Atlanta—Peerless.
11:45 P. M.
WDAF (366) Kansas City—Nighthawks.
12 Midnight
KPO (428) San Francisco—States.
WENR (226) Chicago—Dance Music.
12:30 A. M.
KHJ (405) Los Angeles—Hickman's.
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THURSDAY, JAN. 13

INTERNATIONAL RADIO PROGRAMS
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

EVENING CONCERTS
5:35 P. M.
WTIC (476) Hartford—Concert.
5:45 P. M.
WOC (484) Davenport—Chimes.
6:00 P. M.
WTIC (476) Hartford—Religious Sing.
WICC (285) Bridgeport Studio.
6:15 P. M.
WPG (200) Atlantic City. Organ.
6:30 P. M.
WSAI (325) Cinci. Request.
WEEI (349) Boston. Musicale.
WTIC (476) Hartford. Staff Artists.

POULTRY AND PETS

WHITE KING PIGEONS—Very choice birds. L. F. Miller, 611 Central Ave., Phone 4916.

WANTED TO RENT

WANTED TO RENT—Large room furnished or a room suitable for lodge room. Write "G. E. L." care Leader.

PERSONAL

EPILEPSY—How poisoned blood causes fits. How to stop fits promptly. Free treatise and instructions. Write Western Medical Ass'n., 137 W. 62nd St., Chicago.

TYPEWRITERS

ALL MAKES FOR SALE, RENT OR REPAIRED.
STANDARD TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
225-27 W. Short St. Phone 1792
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE

REPAIRING

LEXINGTON WAGON WORKS
Spring and Vine. Phone 2982
Expert wagon repair work, and truck body building. Automobile top and wheel repair work a specialty. General blacksmithing.

WGX (389) Schenectady. Book Chat.
7:00 P. M.
WJZ (456) N. Y. "Silent Drama."
7:30 P. M.
KOAC (286) Corvallis. Book Chats.
8:00 P. M.
WSOE(246)Milwaukee. Bible Conference.
8:30 P. M.
WBBR (273) Staten Isl. Bible Lecture.
9:00 P. M.
WMAQ (448) Chicago. Players.
10:00 P. M.
WGN (303) Chicago, Sam 'n' Henry.

WANT TO DANCE?
6:00 P. M.
WRC (469) Wash. Carleton.
6:30 P. M.
WFAA (476) Dallas. Jimmy Joy's.
8:00 P. M.
WMAQ (448) Chicago. Gus Edwards.
WRC (469) Wash. Royal Salon.
8:15 P. M.
WHAS (400) Louisville. Brown.
9:00 P. M.
WIP (509) Phila. Steeplechase Pier.
WRC (469) Wash. Le Paradis.
WEAF (492) N. Y. Goodrich Zippers.
9:30 P. M.
WIP (509) Phila., Fry's.
WCAU (278) Phila. Parodians.
WBZ (333) Springfield. Frivolity.
WHIB (266) Clearwater, Fort Harrison.
WJZ (455) N. Y. Frivolity Club.
10:00 P. M.
WPG(300)Atlantic City. Silver Slipper.
WTAM(390)Cleveland. Bamboo Garden.
10:30 P. M.
KTHS (375) Hot Springs. Dance.
11:15 P. M.
WLW (423) Cinci. Castle Farmers.
11:30 P. M.
KGO (361) Oakland. Paradise.
11:45 P. M.
WDAF (366) Kansas City. Nighthawks.
12:00 Midnight
KGW (492) Portland, Ballroom.
KPO (428) San Francisco, Mandarin.
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COLORED NOTES

All teachers, officers and members of the Women's Bible class and Big Brothers' class of St. Paul Sunday school are requested to meet in the annex of the church Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock for election of officers. Miss Thelma Sisk, superintendent; Edythe Berry, secretary.

SECOND REDUCTION

Now $7 a ton for Red Ash Jellico coal. We started the new year right with a second reduction in the price of Jellico. Other coals reduced in proportion. Phone 6, Louis des Cognets & Co. —Adv.

The Colored Charities acknowledges donations from the following persons: Miss Margaret Lynch, J. D. Purcell, Sistrunk & Co., Harry B. Miller, Mrs. Maggie Brooks, Mrs. Alice Boswell.

COAL—One dollar's worth delivered anywhere in city. Also Red Ash JELLICO LUMP coal now $7 per ton. Elmendorf Coal & Feed Co., Phones 533-350. —Adv.

A Kentucky oyster supper will be given Saturday night at the home of Sister Bradshaw, 513 west Fifth street for the benefit of Mt. Zion Baptist church.

SECOND REDUCTION

Now $7 a ton for Red Ash Jellico coal. We started the new year right with a second reduction in the price of Jellico. Other coals reduced in proportion. Phone 6, Louis des Cognets & Co. —Adv.

The Willing Workers Club of the Mt. Zion Baptist church will meet Friday night with Sister Ida Brooks, 791 Deboode street. Ida Brooks, president; Sister Bradshaw, vice president; Margaret V. Arnold, secretary; Sister Perkins, treasurer.

The Missionary and Educational Society of Brackttown, were received by Mrs. Mamie J. Beatty at dinner on last Wednesday evening. After sentence prayer and Testimonial services Rev. W. M. Alexander entertained the body with a talk. Mamie J. Beatty, presi-

Departures Southbound

No. 5 Swannee River Special	12:01am
No.161 Royal Palm	8:30am
No.15 Local Express	9:35am
No. 3 Ohio Special	11:20am
No. 91 Queen & Crescent Ltd.	12:10pm
No. 31 Blue Grass Special	4:25pm
No. 27 Carolina Special	9:15pm
No. 7 Ponce de Leon	9:30pm
No. 43 New Orleans Special	9:50pm

Departures Westbound

No. 12 St. Louis Limited	5:10pm

Arrivals From West

No. 11 Louisville Local	7:55pm

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD CO.

Schedule of trains arriving and departing via Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co., from Union Station, Lexington, Ky.

Schedules in Effect

Departing	Arriving
*4:25am Fyra-Cincinnati	11:10pm
6:10am Frankfort-Louisville	8:50pm
**6:40am Frankfort-Louisville	7:30 P. M.
*7:00am Win-Quick-Jack	6:30pm
7:25am Cin-Lex-Special	11:40am
*7:25am Paris-Maysville	7:40pm
8:30am Paris-Knox-Atlanta	3:40pm
**11:00am Paris-Maysville	6:40pm
11:45am Ravenna-McRobts	12:10pm
2:20pm Paris-Cyn-Cin	11:45am
*2:45pm Frank-Shelbyville	11:00am
**4:15pm Frank-Louisville	9:45pm
**5:00pm Winch-Beattyville	9:35am
6:00pm Paris-Maysville	7:57am
6:00pm Paris-Cyn-Cin	12:10pm
*6:20pm Winch-Beattyville	7:50am
8:30pm Paris-Knox-Atlanta	8:30pm
10:45pm Ravenna-McRobts	1:20am
8:25pm Paris-Knox-Atlanta-Jaxville-Miami	6:05am

*Daily except Sunday.
**Sunday only trains.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILROAD

Arrival	Departure
5:20am	Washington, Philadelphia & New York
12:01pm	Frankfort, Shelbyville & Louisville
12:40pm	New York, Philadelphia & Washington
5:00pm	Washington, Philadelphia & New York
5:45pm	Frankfort, Shelbyville and Louisville

OUT-OF-TOWN LINES

PARIS-WINCHESTER-RICHMOND
Bus Line Schedule, Effective May 2
SOUTHBOUND

Lv. Paris	Lv. Winch.
7:30pm	8:15pm
9:15am	10:00am
1:30pm	2:15pm
5:15pm	6:00pm

NORTHBOUND

Lv. Rich.	Lv. Winch.
7:00am	8:15am
9:45am	11:00am
1:00pm	2:30pm
4:30pm	5:45pm

ROBERT NIXON & SON
—Adv.

WINCHESTER AND STANTON

Lv. Winch.	Lv. Stan.
9:00am	10:00am
1:30pm	10:30am
6:00pm	2:00pm

OWINGSVILLE-MT. STERLING-PARIS-CINCINNATI

Schedule Effective Dec. 1, 1926

NORTH BOUND		
Lv.Owgs.	Lv.Mt.St.	Lv.Paris	Ar. Cin.
6:00am	8:35am	10:40am	11:00am
9:00am	11:30am	12:40pm	2:00pm
1:00pm	3:30pm	4:40pm	6:00pm
5:00pm	7:30pm	8:40pm	9:00pm
SOUTH BOUND			
Lv. Cin.	Lv. Paris	Lv. Mt.St.	Ar.Owgs.
8:00am	9:15am	11:40am	12:00pm
12:00pm	1:00pm	3:40pm	4:00pm
4:00pm	5:00pm	7:40pm	8:00pm
7:00pm	8:00pm	10:40pm	11:00pm
2:00pm	3:00pm	5:40pm	6:00pm

Schedule subject to change without notice.
NIXON & DONALDSON BUS CO.

GRAY BROS. BUS LINE DANVILLE AND SPRINGFIELD

Lv. Springfield	Lv. Danville
7:00am	10:30am
2:30pm	6:00pm

Fare $1.75
Medium size trunks handled except on Sundays.

RICHMOND-LANCASTER-DANVILLE

SOUTHBOUND

Lv. Rich.	Lv. Pt. Lick	Lv. Lane.
7:00am	*10:45am	*8:10am
10:00am	1:45pm	11:10am
*1:00pm	*3:45pm	6:10pm
4:00pm	6:45pm	8:10pm

Saturdays only

NORTHBOUND

Lv. Dan.	Lv. Lane.	Lv. Pt. Lick
*7:00am	*7:40am	*8:10am
10:00am	10:40am	11:10am
*1:00pm	*1:40pm	*3:10pm
4:00pm	4:40pm	6:10pm
*Lancaster only		

LEXINGTON-NICHOLASVILLE-WILMORE BUS LINE

Leave Nicholasville

Lv. Wil.	For Wil.	For Lex.	Lv. Lex.
7:30am	7:00am	7:55am	8:15am
10:00am	9:30am	10:25am	11:00am
1:00pm	12:00m	1:25pm	2:15pm
3:30pm	3:00pm	3:55pm	5:00pm
6:00pm	5:30pm	6:25pm	6:40pm

SUNDAYS

10:00am	9:30am	10:25am	11:30am
12:30pm	12:00m	12:55pm	1:30pm
4:00pm	3:30pm	4:25pm	5:00pm
6:00pm	5:30pm		

LEXINGTON-CORBIN

Lv. Lex.	Lv. Cor.
4:00am	6:00am
8:00am	9:00am
10:00am	12:00m
12:00m	10:30am
2:00pm	1:00pm
4:00pm	3:00pm
	4:30pm

SOMERSET-DANVILLE-LEXINGTON

Lv. Lex.	Lv. Dan.	Ar. Som.
7:00am	8:30am	4:20am
8:45am	8:40am	10:30am
10:00am	10:10am	12:30pm
11:30am	11:40am	1:30pm
1:00pm	1:10pm	3:00pm
2:30pm	2:40pm	4:00pm
4:00pm	4:10pm	4:30pm
5:00pm	5:10pm	6:45pm
X6:00pm	Ar. 5:40pm	7:30pm
	5:40pm	

X—Danville.
X—Stanford.

LEXINGTON-CYNTHIANA

Lv. Lex.	Lv. Cynth.
7:00am	7:00am
8:00am	9:45am
10:00am	10:45am
1:00pm	1:00pm
2:00pm	3:45pm
3:00pm	4:45pm
*4:30pm	6:45pm
	7:45pm

*—Sunday 5:30 instead of 4:30.

LEXINGTON-PARIS

Lv. Lex.	Lv. Paris
7:00am	8:45am
8:00am	9:30am
9:00am	10:15am
10:00am	11:15am
11:00am	12:15pm
1:00pm	2:15pm
2:00pm	3:15pm
3:00pm	4:15pm
4:00pm	5:15pm
5:00pm	6:15pm
6:00pm	7:15pm
7:00pm	8:15pm
8:00pm	9:15pm
9:00pm	10:15pm

LEXINGTON-ATHENS-BOONESBORO

Lv. Lex.	Lv. Booneshr.
8:15am	10:00am
1:00pm	3:00pm
5:30pm	7:30pm

*11:00pm Saturday only.
SUNDAY

9:00am	10:45am
1:00pm	2:00pm
5:00pm	7:00pm
8:30pm	7:30pm

LEXINGTON-MIDWAY

Lv. Lex.	Lv. Mid.
8:00am	7:00am
11:00am	10:00am
2:00pm	1:00pm
5:30pm	4:00pm

LEXINGTON-LOUISVILLE

Lv. Lex.	Lv. Louis.
6:00am	6:00am
7:00am	7:00am
8:00am	8:00am
9:00am	9:00am
10:00am	10:00am
11:00am	11:00am
12:00noon	12:00noon
1:00pm	1:00pm
2:00pm	2:00pm
3:00pm	3:00pm
4:00pm	4:00pm
5:00pm	5:00pm
6:00pm	6:00pm
7:00pm	7:00pm

RICHMOND-IRVINE

Lv. Rich.	Lv. Irvine
6:15am	6:00am
7:15am	6:45am
8:15am	7:45am
9:15am	8:45am
10:15am	9:45am
12:15pm	10:45am
12:15pm	11:45am
1:15pm	12:45pm
2:15pm	1:45pm
3:15pm	2:45pm
4:15pm	3:45pm
5:15pm	4:45pm
6:15pm	5:45pm

LEADER WANT ADS PAY.

Piping the Plays

By BOYD MARTIN

Alamo

"I'll Tell the World."

Modern newspaper methods, according to the best fiction writers, combine with romance, set in an old world atmosphere, to make Lee Tracy's latest picture, "I'll Tell the World" very amusing and frequently quite exciting. The picture opened Sunday at The Alamo where it is to remain through Thursday when the bill is to be changed. The Thursday programme is to include "Sing and Like It" and "The House of Mystery."

Tracy, in "I'll Tell the World," plays a foreign correspondent on the staff of a large newspaper syndicate. On the trail of a story he is scooped by a rival but eventually gets the beat on him and picks up a princess who has been educated in America and lured back to her mythical kingdom with the general ideal of re-establishing the old regime. As a matter of fact it is to be hoped, by killing her, to dethrone the present government so the reporter, who has done a good turn now and then for this government, is able to protect the girl even while he is miles away from her.

Mr. Tracy plays with his usual virility and magnetism and has no trouble in establishing himself as the hero. Roger Pryor is a satisfactory contrasting force as the rival. Gloria Stuart is every inch a queen as the princess and Onslow Stevens, Alec Francis and others give adequate support.

The Alamo programme includes a Fox Movietone News and the final chapter of "The Mystery Squadron," a serial which has been a first-half-of-the-week-attractions for several months.

* * *

Previously Reviewed

Brown: "Stingaree," proves to be a very pleasing romance with songs in which Irene Dunne has the better opportunities although Richard Dix plays the title role.

* * *

Mary Anderson: "Twenty Million Sweethearts," a gay diversion, appears to be on its last week for "The Merry Frinks" is advertised for a Friday opening.

* * *

Rialto: Warner Baxter in a tailor-made role, has a very sensible film play in "Such Women Are Dangerous" and he has an excellent supporting cast.

* * *

Loew's: "Hollywood Party" is a mixture of this and that with a great deal of obvious talent gone to waste.

* * *

Strand: Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell in "Change of Heart" promise to give way to "Private Scandal," in which Zasu Pitts and Ned Sparks are to open Friday.

* * *

Kentucky: "David Harum," which stars Will Rogers, and which has Louise Dresser, Evelyn Venable, Kent Taylor and Stepin Fetchit in the cast, is to close its run at The Kentucky today.

Starting Tuesday and through Thursday, The Kentucky is to offer a double feature programme which includes "Spitfire," starring Katharine Hepburn, and "Hi, Nellie," which stars Paul Muni.

KENTUCKY

Last Day — Tomorrow

Will ROGERS In "DAVID HARUM"

MAT. 15c

Katharine HEPBURN "SPITFIRE" —And— "HI, NELLIE"

Who's Afraid of a Big Bare Chest?

To A Hair Tonic Co.

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to tell you that my joy is so great. I have been desperately in love with a beautiful maiden for over two years, but she always rejected my suit, P. S. not what I wear—but my plea to have her marry me, because she always told me that her lover and sweetheart and husband had to have hair on his chest, and the more hair he had on his chest, the more she would love him. So you may imagine my grief that God made me with a hairless chest. And for two years I have been rubbing hair tonics on my chest and don't let on that I am rubbing it there, and all that has ever happened is some blisters on my chest and my heart gets heavier and sadder, until I hear how wonderful your hair grower is. I ordered some 2 months ago and now there are five little black hairs on my chest and it makes me so happy that I could hug you to death. But I am not going to show them to my girl until they grow out strong and heavy, and I can just picture her surprise and love for me when she sees that her husband to be has a hairy chest.

Yours most reverendly,
MARTINI G.....

How Thoughtless.

The H..... Insurance Co.,
London, England.

Gentlemen:

I have my car damaged to report. Another car collided with mine without giving any warning of its intention.
HANS A.....

I can picture her surprise and love for me.

(Copyright, 1934, By The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

Just Folks—

By EDGAR A. GUEST.

(Copyright.)

A CHARACTER.

Three wives had tried him and deserted,
Fleeing the horror of his lonely shack,
By woman's charms he could not be diverted
From what appeared to them a dismal track.
He would not work for any stated wages
Nor stay for long on any crowded street;

Behind a Screen

By ROBERT GRANDON.

(Copyright.)

Hollywood, May 28.—Whether it be old or whether it be new, it looks the same to the camera's eye if it be authentic in design . . . and thereby hangs the reason that so many odd things are to be found in the studios . . . some are authentic antiques . . . and others are fresh from the prop room . . . but they all look the same when filmed.

One of the rare bits in the studios is a millionaire's bed. It comes from the home of John D. Rockefeller and was used by him when he lived in Cleveland from 1905 to 1915. It looks as unlike a millionaire's bed as any rabid screenie director can imagine, and for that reason, the imitation goes much better with the public.

There's a desk that is a museum

HOW ABOUT THIS ONE?

What movie actor uses no makeup and never has? Answer tomorrow.

piece. It belonged to Elizabeth the Great and is of the Louis XV period. It's valued at $75,000, but it isn't a bit more impressive than one turned out by the experts after carefully drawn designs.

In "Queen Christina," John Gilbert carries a duplicate of the handwrought rapier of Philip IV in the Prado Museum. He could have used an antique from the collections, but nonfitted as well as the made-to-order weapons . . . and the uniforms, hats, boots and weapons of Christina's army were all made to order to comply with historical details.

When "Berkley Square" was filmed John Throck, of a long line of carriage builders, came to Hollywood and built the stage coaches used in the picture . . . wooden pegs for nails, pine seats, leather springs . . . all were there . . . and the effect was perfect.

After all, the made-to-order props often are the more effective when filmed.

FIGHT OVER NICKEL ENDS WITH SLAYING

Rufus Tibels, Negro, 45 years old, 816 West Walnut Street, was wounded fatally at 4:15 o'clock Sunday afternoon as the result of a dispute over 5 cents involved in a dice game, Luther Taylor, Negro, 42, of 909 West Madison Street, was arrested on a charge of murder after he admitted the slaying, according to the police.

Taylor was arrested by Detective Sergeant Hackworth Griffin, who happened to be passing while the shooting was going on. Taylor, with his own pistol and that of the wounded man, rushed out in front of the detective, who was going in to investigate.

WIND RAVAGES TOWN.

Santiago, Chile, May 27 (AP).—Two persons were reported killed, thirty injured and many houses destroyed by a tornado which ravaged the town of Concepcion today.

Today's Photoplays

BROWN—"Stingaree," Irene Dunne and Richard Dix. Feature starts 1:45, 12:32, 2:36, 4:20, 6:01, 8:01, 9:35.

MARY ANDERSON—"Twenty Million Sweethearts," Dick Powell. Feature starts 10:30, 12:14, 2:08, 3:46, 7:40, 9:35.

STRAND—"Change of Heart," Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell. Feature starts 10:23, 12:25, 2:17, 4:09, 6:01, 7:53, 9:45.

Picking American Beauties

(This is the fourth of a series of articles about the world's most famous producers on feminine beauties to the screen, from Ziegfeld's beauties to the nymphs of the nude time in Paramount's "Murder At the Vanities.")

Chapter IV.

Earl Carroll was 30 years old when the first edition of the "Vanities" was produced. For twenty-one years, except for his trip around the world, he had been closely connected with the theater. He was ambitious to be America's greatest producer of the legitimate stage.

EARL CARROLL

One show spotted all that. He put on the "Vanities" in 1923, and from then on—till this present day—he is "America's premiere authority on feminine pulchritude." He has produced forty-three legitimate productions, but he is known only for the "Vanities." He has invented any number of valuable contributions to the theater, but he is known only as a beauty authority.

In the cast of that first "Vanities" were Peggy Hopkins Joyce and Joe Cook. Both have become famous in the entertainment world. Miss Joyce for her numerous husbands as well as her stage appearances, and Cook for his always-baffled, but never-dying attempts to imitate four Hawaiians.

In everything that Carroll has done, he always has aimed at perfection. So when he staged the first "Vanities," he decided that he might as well have in his show the most beautiful girls available. He got them by paying higher salaries than any other producer was offering. He was the first producer to give show-girls a minimum wage of $100 a week. They flocked to him in droves.

"I don't know where the idea of calling the show 'Vanities' came from," Carroll explains. "We were casting about for a suitable title; someone suggested 'Vanities,' and we accepted it. At that time we had no idea that the show would become as world-famous as it has."

Carroll wrote the book, the music and lyrics for the first production of the "Vanities," and of course staged and produced it. He still directs and produces the show, but the writing, dialogue, music and lyrics, dance ensembles and other details are left to able assistants. But Carroll selects the chorus personally.

"Girls are the show-window of a good show," he explains. "They are the setting in which the acts operate. They are not essential to the production of a show, but if there are to be girls, then they must be the most beautiful girls available. Consequently I do the selecting myself, to insure that we will have lived up to our motto of having 'the most beautiful girls in the world.'"

Eight editions of the "Vanities" played at that first Earl Carroll Theater. Then he decided to expand, and built what then was the largest legitimate theater in the world, at a cost of $4,500,000. That was in 1931. In its first six months, the show grossed $1,100,000, smashing all records of all kinds. But Carroll had been too ambitious. The depression got the better of him, and his financiers stepped in and took over the theater.

(To be continued.)

INJURED BY FALL.

Thomas Manning, 59 years old, 1659 Tyler Avenue, was admitted to the City Hospital at 12:10 o'clock Sunday morning with a fractured right leg, suffered when he slipped and fell on the sidewalk near his home.

TWO ST. LOUISANS ARRESTED.

Two men slated as P. C. Goforth, 23 years old, and R. V. Glenn, 25, both of St. Louis, Mo., were arrested on charges of drunkenness in a public place at 7:15 o'clock Sunday night after police found them attempting to repair a disabled truck at Bardstown Road and Sils Avenue. Police reported that the clothing of Goforth, who was underneath the truck, was saturated with gasoline. He was treated at the City Hospital before being taken to jail.

Those who are wise will let us help their tired eyes.

DR. W. H. FANE
Optical Department
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CITY HALL ANNEX

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"CHEVROLET IS RIGHT!

After driving the New Chevrolet five miles, I'd never buy any other low-priced car!"

WOULD-BE PIRATES!
This coupon will admit any WOULD-BE PIRATE free tomorrow from 3:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. to see "PIRATE TREASURE" and George Bancroft in "BLOOD MONEY." If you are fond of pirate stories, don't miss this chance to see a natural.
SAVOY
Wed. and Thurs. Screen Attractions—"Blood Money" & "Throne of the Gods"

MARY ANDERSON
Second Week—Ends Thursday
DICK POWELL
GINGER ROGERS
"20 MILLION SWEETHEARTS"
STARTS FRIDAY
"THE MERRY FRINKS"
ALINE MacMAHON, GUY KIBBEE
ALLEN JENKINS, HUGH HERBERT
25c Til 6. Eves. 25c-40c, Kiddies 15c.

STRAND
Till 6 P.M. 25c
EVENING, 25c-40c
SECOND AND FINAL WEEK
JANET GAYNOR
CHAS. FARRELL
REUNITED IN
"Change of Heart"
With JAS. DUNN, GINGER ROGERS

LOEWS
DOORS OPEN 10:30 A.M.
GOOD SEATS 25c
AFTER 2 P.M. EVES. 35c

CHARLES "CHIC" SALE
"Little Feller"
A Metro Oddity
OUR GANG COMEDY
Metronews
HADEN READ AT THE ORGAN

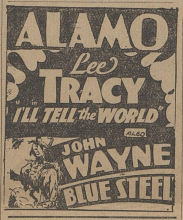
He found no joy in reading princes' pages
And learned no pretty speeches to repeat,
For leaving him I do not blame his spouses,
He was a man impossible to them:
A man unfit to dwell in well-kept houses,
With all the faults the women-folks condemn.
There seemed no lofty purpose that could hold him,
No goal worth pain and sacrifice and toil,
Yet there were things the voice of nature told him
That made him wise in sky and stream and soil.
Unlettered and untutored, he was kindly;
He knew the ways of beast and bird and bee;
Where others walked a stream or wood path blindly
Innumerable marvels he could see.
He would not live his life as other men did,
No wife could be contented at his side,
Yet men there were, when winter's reign was ended,
Who loved him as a comrade and a guide.

ACTRESS GUARDED AS KIDNAP PLOT FEARED

Los Angeles, May 27 (AP)—Maureen O'Sullivan, Irish-born screen actress, was under special police guard today as the Police Department began an investigation of a purported plot to kidnap her. Miss O'Sullivan reported the asserted plot to authorities.

"A young man, a stranger to me, spoke to me at a luncheon and said he had information that I was to be abducted and held for ransom," the actress told police.

Police were looking for Miss O'Sullivan's informant in an effort to obtain what he knows of the affair.

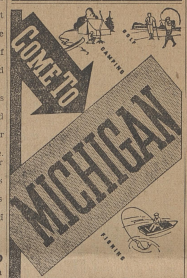


IRENE DUNN'S MAGNIFICENT VOICE WILL ASTONISH YOU IN THIS NEW HIT!!

ALAMO — "Whirlpool." Jack Holt. Feature starts 10:30, 12:22, 2:15, 4:07, 5:55, 7:47, 9:35.

KENTUCKY—"David Harum." Will Rogers. Feature starts 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:10, 8:10, 10:10.

RIALTO—"Such Women Are Dangerous," Warner Baxter and Rosemary Ames. Feature starts 10:30, 12:19, 2:08, 3:57, 5:57, 7:57, 9:57.



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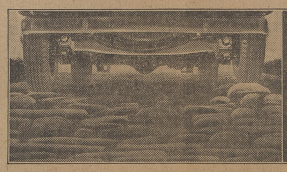
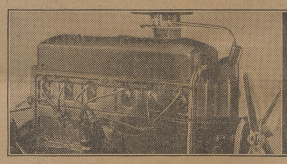


FULLY-ENCLOSED KNEE-ACTION WHEELS



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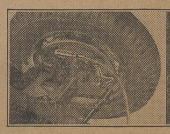
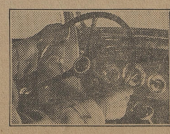


CABLE-CONTROLLED BRAKES

BODIES BY FISHER



SHOCK-PROOF STEERING

SAVE WITH A CHEVROLET VALVE-IN-HEAD SIX

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MEMBER NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE.

MONDAY.....May 28, 1934

VINDICATED

The Woman's Club of Louisville, as shown by a communication on this page, is justifiably gratified by the virtual vindication of its course which led to its expulsion from the General Federation of Woman's Clubs eight years ago.

At that time it was the custom of the General Federation to announce its stand on public questions, with the claim that it represented the three million members of the woman's clubs of the country. The Courier-Journal has often exposed and condemned this lobbying practice, which Senator Bayard properly described as "a device for misrepresenting the masses of organized women without consulting them, and for tricking the United States Congress by pretended mass support by women." The Louisville club refused to be bound by any such procedure on questions concerning which its members had not committed themselves, and not even been consulted. It adopted a law declaring its refusal to be bound by the action of the General Federation unless, and until, such action had been ratified by its own members. It was notified that it must rescind this by-law or be dropped from the Federation. Being everlastingly right in the position it took, the club refused to rescind, and was dropped.

Now the Federation has adopted the principle for which the club contended, and has ratified the action of the Federation's board of directors in withdrawing support from the Pan-American Women's Conference, which was called by Mrs. Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Commissar of Soviet Russia; the other is Norman H. Davis, America's representative. The two diplomats who left Geneva in disgust when the wrangling nations refused to settle their quarrels and get down to the disarmament business, are now asked to do the impossible. And they will exert themselves to the utmost.

Litvinoff, promoter of a series of non-aggression pacts, will oppose adjournment, it is expected, by urging security measures based on non-aggression agreements and pledges of mutual assistance in the event of a threat of war. Davis may put forward as a way to disarmament a curb on munition makers through international supervision of the traffic in arms. The Soviet diplomat, according to reports, has offered to France an agreement of mutual assistance, and the American Congress has just approved a resolution prohibiting the sale of arms to Bolivia and Paraguay.

How far these proposals will go toward saving the conference remains to be seen. France with its numerically powerful following at Geneva wants adjournment of the parleys. It wants to return to the League of Nations, which called the gathering, the question of disarmament. It wants to bury the baffling problem, and call in its stead a conference on security.

It would seem that conferences on security have gone to the limit in old-time secret diplomacy fashion. France has surrounded Germany with a ring of potentially hostile allies. With Russia in its scheme of things, the waste estimated to have run beyond four billion dollars?

Something more drastic than Congressional action to prevent the practice in the future is demanded, if the circumstances are as represented. The material waste which, after all, is not destruction, but redistribution, of wealth, is unimportant compared to the incidental disclosure that unfaithful or incompetent judges occupy the bench. A judge who is subject to deserved censure should be ousted. Respect for courts and those who preside over them is imperative to the preservation of our institutions. The people wish to respect them and do respect judges who respect themselves and their positions.

THE COLLAPSE OF DISARMAMENT

Hopelessly deadlocked by the long and bitter feud between France and Germany, the Geneva disarmament conference will reassemble today probably for its final session. Nothing but a miracle can save it, according to the British view. Every effort to find a basis for agreement has failed. Every move to reconcile the differences between the Latin and the Teuton nations—the one refusing to reduce its arms and demanding that the other be kept disarmed and the other insisting on arms equality—has met with failure. The death knell has been sounded. The funeral of the world gathering is looked for.

Two specialists, however, have been called in to save the corpse. One is Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Commissar of Soviet Russia; the other is Norman H. Davis, America's representative. The two diplomats who left Geneva in disgust when the wrangling nations refused to settle their quarrels and get down to the disarmament business, are now asked to do the impossible. And they will exert themselves to the utmost.

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It would seem that conferences on security have gone to the limit in old-time secret diplomacy fashion. France has surrounded Germany with a ring of potentially hostile allies. With Russia in its scheme of things, to be given up and a new car was the first thing to be bought when the pay envelope was forthcoming again regularly. Even with homes and furniture gone and the family reduced to rooming house status, the first money raised often went for payments on a better car, when the old one would serve no longer. In other words, the American public is sold on the automobile as a primary necessity.

That is why motor car plants continued operations with no more than seasonal interruption and maintained among the leaders, unbroken dividend records. That is why, despite aggravations of the times, the automobile industry flourishes and there is every expectation of continued favorable earnings.

DON'T LET IT BECOME A RACKET

The tally of the present Democratic State Committee shows eighteen members or their kin holding political positions under the State or Federal Government.

One was a registered lobbyist interested in whisky and insurance legislation; another president of the State depository bank; a third member of the firm which receives the lion's share of the State's fire insurance.

What would the banker do if the State Treasurer should tell him he would either have to vote for a State Convention instead of a primary or lose the deposit? He was to be sure, a member of the committee which called the 1931 convention and the State Treasurer was a beneficiary of the convention, but that could have been a mere coincidence. The successful applicant for the State fire insurance business also voted for that convention. Needless, of course, to inquire how a lobbyist would vote if his employers had any preference. He is employed as a politician.

So when the committee met to direct the policies of the Democratic Party in Kentucky there would be assembled two State officers, a lobbyist, an insurance broker, a banker having business with the Government, a postmistress, State employes, and mothers, mothers-in-law, wives, daughters, sisters, fathers, husbands and brothers of employes in the Highway, Tax, Banking, Welfare, Insurance and Attorney General's Departments and of the Legislature.

A great political party has fallen into the hands of persons who want jobs for themselves or their kin and whose positions inevitably confront them with the alternative of choosing between their jobs or contracts and their freedom to decide for the best interests of the party. The party committee could degenerate into a "racket" without any abrupt departure from the current trend.

RUMANIA'S POLITICAL UNREST

If rumors from the Balkans are to be credited, another military coup d'etat, perhaps this week, will add another European country to the growing list of Fascist dictatorships. Latest reports are to the effect that Army officers in Bucharest, with the

The Point of View

Communications should be briefly legibly written, preferably typewritten, on one side of the paper. The writer's name and address must be signed, not to be published without the consent of the signer. Publication does not imply approval by The Courier-Journal.

VINDICATION OF THE WOMAN'S CLUB OF LOUISVILLE.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

Eight years ago the Woman's Club of Louisville, oldest woman's club south of the Ohio River, with a membership of 700, entered into a much publicized fight with the General Federation of Women's Club, the question involved being independence of action for federated clubs in the indorsement of proposed legislation.

Events of the past few days having again brought this question to the front, we venture to ask space in your columns for a discussion of these recent happenings, and, for their better understanding, a short recapitulation of what has gone before.

In 1926 delegates were sent from the Woman's Club of Louisville to the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs meeting at Atlantic City, May 22 to June 5. They were instructed to protest against a new, and, as they believed, an illegal assumption of authority on the part of the General Federation.

The issue involved was a simple one. Women, enfranchised in 1920, had just become a potential political power, and the leaders of the federation, with Mrs. John D. Sherman at their head, desiring to use that power and to be able to say to members of Congress, without fear of contradiction, that 3,000,000 organized women stood solidly for or against certain measures, had undertaken to silence any State federation, or individual club, which might happen to be in disagreement with the federation's indorsements of legislative measures.

The Woman's Club of Louisville, realizing the inherent dangers of such a course, and its subversive and un-American character, had passed a by-law in April, 1926, which incorporated its refusal to be bound by the action of the general federation on questions of proposed legislation unless and until such action had been ratified by its own members. And it was to uphold this by-law, and to protest against the high-handed action of the general federation, that these delegates asked for a hearing before the convention in Atlantic City. This was reluctantly agreed to by the executive committee of the general federation which finally granted to each of the five delegates, two minutes in which to present this important question. However, when only three of them had spoken, a gavel rule was applied, the previous question was moved, a vote was taken, and the Louisville delegates were overwhelmingly defeated.

Later the Louisville club was told that it must rescind the offending by-law or face the alternative of being "drooned" from the federation.

Ignoring this threat, however, and supported by a number of important newspapers, by a few of its sister clubs in Kentucky, and by opinions volunteered in its defense by some of the foremost lawyers and Judges of the State, the Woman's Club stood firm.

Its subsequent expulsion from the Federation was the beginning of a slow but steady growth of feeling against what Senator Bayard of Delaware has characterized as "a device for misrepresenting the masses of organized women without consulting them, and for tricking the United States Congress by pretended mass support by women," many of whom filled before the accounts can be even brought into balance. It is therefore highly improbable that any great surplus of revenue will accumulate before elections or before the Legislature meets again in regular session and at that time public sentiment if dissatisfied with affairs can exert pressure for any needed changes.

If our public officials are not fit to be trusted with the disposition of much needed additional funds they are not fit to be trusted with those we now have and the possibility of misappropriation on their part is a poor excuse for refusing the much needed support for schools. If our officials are dishonest or prove dishonest it is the fault of the electorate.

This latter argument is motivated only by selfishness and plainly comes from reactionaries, those totally opposed to school support, or who believe that schools are already adequately supported. These people have always made a most stupid and unfair distinction between the tax dollar and money spent otherwise. They pay their doctor, for instance, a dollar for a few pills and fifteen minutes attention to one adult individual, but rave about the high salaries of teachers receiving 40 or 50 cents an hour for taking care of thirty or forty of their children at a time and directing their learning processes. Their demands for reduced costs of education have been unreasonable. Some who would not buy the cheapest in food and clothing, in dwellings, in churches, in other professional service and entertainment are willing to have the very cheapest that can be obtained in education, both in payment for teaching service and in ramshackle school buildings, some of which are hardly safe and suitable for housing cattle, let alone young human beings. Others appreciate competent teachers' service, in the sense that they recognize and desire it, but they want it almost given to them simply because they see that teachers are in a situation from which they cannot at present escape. Even in better times teaching was admittedly an underpaid profession, and since the depression they have certainly taken their share of cuts in salary. Now recently it seems that many are about to be asked to almost donate their services. Thanks to the policies of the training schools, for numbers at any price, there is a great surplus of teachers. Many will leave or be crowded out of the profession entirely, and with the present salaries and basis of selection it will by no means be a survival of the fittest. But granting what will not forever be true, that as good teachers remain in the work at poor pay as at better pay, is it right, even if expedient, to let the law of supply and demand take a limitless toll on the remuneration of a defenseless and already underpaid profession?

Real estate cannot bear a greater load of tax, we know, but its owners can be censured when they oppose rather than advocate any form of tax that would bring in revenue from other sources and help to distribute the tax burden more widely and more equally. People really interested in the cause of education and reduction of taxes on real estate should get back of the general sales tax and see that their legislators give it support when it comes up for reconsideration.

A CITIZEN AND TEACHER.
Taylorsville, Ky.

THAT DEMONSTRATION IN FRANKFORT LAST MONDAY.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

Will you please give space for another's expression of his reaction toward the debacle at Frankfort on May 21?

New York Day By Day

By O. O. McINTYRE.

Los Angeles, May 27.—We saw the widely publicized Cecil B. De Mille in action today filming "Cleopatra." My wife's 82-year-old aunt, whose middle name is Cleopatra and whose husband's name was Anthony, sat on the black marble throne, photographed with De Mille on one side and the star, Joseph Schildkraut, on the other.

Great golden urns suffused their smoulder of incense and four peacocks, like beautiful lines of a quatrain, swept by in rhythmic roll. The training of peacocks for the intense beat of seventy-five giant lights that beat down on the apron of the throne is a study in patience.

For two months they became inured to the blast by easy gradations. At first they screeched and darted [illegible]. But finally they [illegible] sters, but at Marlene's years ladies should be their age.

* * *

Hollywood was qui vive over Will Rogers first try at a legitimate stage role in "A Wilderness." He medicined himself against a flop. He would, in that eventuality, close the show with a plea "the star suffered nervous fatigue." Anyone as jumpy as Bill is entitled to a fit of fatigue any time, any place in any language. But as it turned out, his version of the George Cohan part is a smash, an achievement that pleased Rogers more than any other in his varied career. He is like a boy with a new red top.

* * *

As the French have it: "The more it changes, the more it is the same thing." An evening seven years ago this month I dropped into a familiar haunt in Paris, having arrived by a

Answers to Questions

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Mr. Haskin will answer any question a reader of The Courier-Journal asks. Please avail yourself of this service. Write your questions plainly and briefly. Give full name and address and inclose 3 cents in coin or stamps for return postage. This is a bureau conducted solely for the benefit of readers of The Courier-Journal. Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C.

Q—When was the pari mutuel system of betting invented? When did it go into effect in Kentucky? D. R.

A—The pari mutuel method was invented about 1872 by a Frenchman named Oller. It was not until 1908 that the pari mutuel system of betting was methodically exploited in the United States. In the spring of that year it was adopted in Kentucky.

tion it took, it stood firm and was dropped.

Since then the General Federation seems to have come to a realization that it, not the Louisville club, was wrong in this matter. Last week, at a meeting of the Biennial Council of the Federation, its Department Chairman of Legislation issued a statement to the delegates that it "will not in future endorse measures, but will ask club members to study them so that they can vote intelligently on the measures when they use their ballots."

If this is the policy which the Federation is to pursue hereafter, its attitude on measures in the future will command the respect which it has lacked in the past.

FOUR BILLIONS LOOT

"During the last five years more than four billion dollars have been lost to creditors throughout the United States in bankruptcy and receivership matters," Frank Bell, Courier-Journal Washington Correspondent, quotes the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee as reporting in connection with its investigation of the Northern Illinois Federal Courts. That reduces banditry to petit larceny.

Impeachment has been recommended in the case of one judge. "The outstanding fact, which in our opinion justifies the severest criticism of the courts of the Northern District of Illinois, both in the equity receiverships and in bankruptcy proceedings," the sub-committee says, "is the apparent utter disregard by the judges of the rights of property of the creditors in the allowance of fees to attorneys and receivers and the various items of expense."

An "almost criminal negligence in the failure of the courts to properly conserve the property in litigation, and in some instances an apparent willing assent to the plundering and sacking of the estate committed to the custody of the court," are charged. The sub-committee concluded that "in many of these cases apparently the whole arrangement was simply to use up the assets in the payment of receiver and attorney fees with absolutely utter disregard of the rights of creditors."

"Plundering and sacking" is an apt description of conduct frequently complained of by bondholders and stockholders. The country was strewn with the wreckage of the 1929 crash. Political favorites have lived off closed State banks. The fees of receivers and the long list of counsel retained by them are shockingly out of proportion to their services. It is charged both in Chicago and in California that certain legal firms have received the cream of the Federal business, and one firm in Chicago employed a judge's son, whose salary was run up from $3,000 to $13,000 in a remarkably short time.

If, as this sub-committee believes, "equity receiverships and bankruptcy matters have degenerated into nothing more nor less than a racket," isn't it possible that graft in the disposition of assets accounts for much of

the interest there is in the Reich at any untoward move. Armed to the hilt, the French bloc is inimical to any kind of disarmament. The dominant nations of Europe count on force and pressure.

The United States and Soviet Russia will seek to stave off the collapse of the conference, but the conference virtually collapsed when Germany withdrew from the council table. In the disarmament game the cards were stacked against Nazi Germany and they are still stacked.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY DEMANDS A CAR

Pointing to the automobile industry as the most conspicuous example of American resourcefulness amid the problems of the economic recession, The Chicago Tribune considers its recovery "a telling reminder of what free enterprise can and will do to bring the country back to its normal prosperity and progress, if it is not strangled by socialistic experiment and crushed by socialistic taxation."

The Detroit News believes the explanation of the motor industry's acceleration in the past year lies less in its freedom from the burdens which weigh on other enterprises—for it has its share of them, particularly in the tax field—than in the manner of men who generate its motive force.

Undoubtedly both the Tribune and the News are correct. The Tribune seizes upon the situation in the industry as a text for inveighing against certain phases of the New Deal, particularly the N.R.A. But it is noticeable that despite any alleged hampering influences of the Recovery Administration's motor code, which has been accepted by all the industry except Ford, and in the face of disturbing labor troubles, the business of automobile manufacturing is going straight ahead.

The News takes occasion to pay tribute to its neighbors, the executives of the motor industry. Their records prove their ability, foresight and ingenuity. But certainly there are men just as capable, shrewd, intelligent in other fields, which have suffered far more from the industrial depression. The railroaders, utilities directors, lumber manufacturers, steel magnates are as well equipped mentally as the motor makers. It is not alone due to the peculiar ability of its engineers, sales managers, plant managers, production managers, financial experts and other executives that the automobile industry has improved its position.

An examination of the activities of the average American family will reveal the reason for the industry's success. The last thing the depression-hit American family gave up was its automobile. Buying new rugs, painting the house, papering the walls, overhauling the furnace, purchasing entire new seasonal outfits of clothing —all these might have been renounced or postponed, but the family car was not sold. Even the home mortgage payments and the insurance were allowed to lapse, the club memberships and the lodge dues, but the automobile was kept going as long as anyone could dig up the price of gasoline.

The automobile was the last thing

backing of King Carol are prepared to seize the Government and establish an authoritarian regime not unlike that in Jugoslavia and Bulgaria.

The speculation, if it is no more than speculation, is not without foundation. For months the country has been a hotbed of plots and counter plots, of intrigues and counter intrigues. The Fascist organization, the Iron Guard, has been successively tolerated, suppressed and tolerated, and it now is believed to have won the favor of the Army and the monarch. Political unrest has become a chronic condition and the Government has been unable to cope with the consequent anarchy.

The trouble started last year when the elections returned to power the so-called Liberals, the party of the old Bratianu dictatorship, which forced the exile of King Carol. One of the first acts of the Government was to outlaw the anti-Semitic Iron Guard and the assassination of Premier Ion G. Duca followed almost immediately. Martial law and terrorism were the sequel, and a plot to assassinate the monarch was uncovered.

Last month the Iron Guard as a whole was acquitted of complicity in the Duca murder. Three of the ringleaders were found guilty, but the thousands who had been arrested in connection with the crime, including the Fascist leaders, were absolved. There was consternation at the verdict. The Government bore the brunt of popular reaction to the decision of the military court. The Iron Guard, on the other hand, was jubilant and more active than ever.

An anti-Semitic organization, the Iron Guard leans more to Hitlerism than to Italian Fascism. A Hohenzollern, Carol leans more to Germany than to France. This is one of the reasons why it is believed that the King favors a Fascist-military coup.

When Kentucky's Superintendent of Education, Collectivist James H. Richmond, succeeds in directing our public schools to teach "collectivism" instead of fidelity to the principles of our Constitutional institutions which he brands "worship of bombast," perhaps there will be added to the faculties of our colleges and universities such chairs as,

Dr. Struck Pink Powwower, Professor of Collectivism.

Dr. Whoopee Hooey Gimme, Professor of Lobyism.

Dr. Hellandblazes Laffoon, Professor of Billingsgatism.

The Mark Twain Memorial Commission has decided to erect the memorial at Hartford, Conn., where the humorist spent much of his literary career, instead of Florida, Mo., where he was born, or Hannibal, where he grew up. The controversy over the location would have appealed to the author's sense of humor.

If the disarmament conference which reassembles today fails again, the United States can center attention on domestic disarmament. There has been too much preparedness on the part of the gangsters.

have not heard of the legislation they are reported as favoring, and many of whom are in active opposition to it.

In response to this trend of public opinion there has now been a remarkable reversal of policy on the part of the General Federation which the Woman's Club of Louisville cannot note without gratification.

Last week, on May 23, at a meeting of the Biennial Council of the General Federation at Hot Springs, Ark., Mrs. S. Blair Luckie, department chairman of legislation, issued a statement to the assembled delegates that "because the General Federation of Women's Clubs has grown to be a 'potential power' it will not in future indorse measures, but will ask club members to study them so that they can vote intelligently on the measures when they use their ballot." (Quoted from the New York Times May 24, 1934). It was further stated that "Mrs. Poole was the first to realize this and to point out that a body of 400 had no right to express the opinion of multitudes." In view of the fact that Mrs Grace Morrison Poole, now president of the General Federation, was a member of the executive committee of the federation at Atlantic City in 1926, when the Woman's Club of Louisville made its protest against exactly this same abuse of power, the foregoing statement is surprising, to say the least. We hope and believe, however, that Mrs. Poole herself was not in any way responsible for making a claim so unjustified by facts, but that it emanated from someone ignorant of the past history of the Federation.

This is, of course, a detail. The fact remains that an injustice of long standing has been done, and we believe that it cannot fail to be of general interest now to note whether the Federation is big enough to recognize it. Will it have both the courage and the good sportsmanship to acknowledge the debt it owes to the Woman's Club of Louisville, who, as a pioneer, blazed the trail toward independence of political thought along which the General Federation is at last prepared to follow its leadership.

MRS. JOHN C. ENGELHARD,
President, Woman's Club of Louisville, 1926-27.
MRS. HACKELFORD MILLER.
MRS. HENRY BURNETT,
MRS. ATTWOOD MARTIN,
MRS. T. HUNT GAMBLE,
MRS. WILLIAM BELKNAP,
Delegates.

MRS. W. H. BLANC,
MRS. ROBERT JUDGE,
MRS. SUSAN HUMPHREYS,
Louisville Alternates.

A TEACHER WANTS SALES TAX.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

Despite the efforts of certain people to deny science the right to exist, friendship and free expression of opinion, I should like to submit a few words regarding the many foolish and fallacious arguments that are being advanced against the general sales tax at this time.

One of these arguments is that since it taxes the necessities of life it will bear too heavily upon large families. Though the sales tax may place a somewhat heavier burden upon the large family than does other form of taxation, still due to the great differences in size of families these days, fairness to all requires that they contribute to support of schools and other public service somewhat in proportion to benefits received, notwithstanding the fact, however, that all children must be educated by society in some manner if only for its own protection.

Another selfish and fallacious argument against the sales tax is that it will produce more revenue than is needed and that the extra money will be appropriated for patronage and political ends. As an answer to this we have only to call attention to the fact that even with school budgets repeatedly cut and much below what they should be, there are many unpaid bills for public service rendered, and many huge deficits that must be

What an assemblage on the grounds of Kentucky's Capitol last Monday, when the Governor bellowed forth his vilification and anathemas against the most outstanding agency for clean, honest, constructive government in the Southland—The Courier-Journal! Men and women high in the ranks of professional leadership (presidents of colleges, superintendents of schools and school systems, supervisors, teachers and principals) laid aside their dignity and the ethics of their profession and mingled with the filth and pollution of despoiling politicians.

Every person who gathered there as a party to that demonstration, whether as a speaker or merely a witness, brands himself as a supporter and an indorser of the most disgraceful vituperations that ever came from the lips of the Governor of any State in the Union. What a pity that men and women who profess to be leaders in the training and development of good citizenship among the youth of our State should plunge to such depths of shame! "Politics makes strange bedfellows."

The citizens of Louisville are justly proud of The Courier-Journal and of the sterling character of its management and editorial staff. This journal has been steadfast in maintaining its standard of honor and uprightness, has been fearless and courageous in exposing corrupt and dishonest government and misuse of power regardless of political affiliations. It has unhesitatingly commended clean, honest, constructive principles and given loyal support to those worthy of it.

We regret that our schools have become the instrument of unscrupulous politicians and been swept into participation in the most disgraceful demonstration in the history of our Commonwealth. We trust that The Courier-Journal will continue to wage its glorious campaign against a recurrence of such a travesty upon good citizenship. More power to you.

H. L. S.
Louisville.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S FLOWER SHOW.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

May I, through your columns, express to those whose sponsorship and untiring efforts made possible the twenty-first annual Flower Show of the Louisville and Jefferson County School Children and were responsible for its success, my appreciation and those of the children.

There were 175 entries from twenty city and seven county schools. All sorts of flowers were shown but the Darwin tulips with stems thirty-one inches long were of special interest. Kindergarten children carried the May baskets and the children in Dutch costumes around much daffodil. Flowers were distributed to sick and shut-ins throughout the city. The organizations I should like to thank are Outdoor Art League, Audubon Garden Club, Shawnee Club, Woman's City Club, Younger Women's City Club, Louisville Council Parent-Teachers, Fifth District Council Parent-Teachers, Dixie Highway Road of Remembrance, Woman's Club.

The editorials and publicity given by the newspapers helped so much and was greatly appreciated. The Architects and Builders' Building manager made possible the place in which to display the flowers and to the many individuals who helped in its success I extend my sincere thanks through the medium of this column.

EMILY YUNKER,
Louisville. Chairman Flower Show.

SILVER AUTHORITIES.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

I wish Mr. Allen R. Carter would write a letter in the "Point of View" on the trade dollar, which had a higher silver content than the daddy dollar and which was coined specially for Chinese trade. I would like to have some enlightenment as to why

idea and now stroll as nonchalantly as the hard-ended mime. The peacock, a natural feathery actor, loves to strut and is in element before the camera.

Afterward lunching in the studio restaurant, Bing Crosby, Cary Grant, Genevieve Tobin, Jack Oakie, Mae West and others drifted in, wearing their costumes of the day. Everybody seemed in mardi-gras mood and the queer assortment of raiment, of course, added the carnival touch. Studio life seems perpetual holiday.

* * *

Among innovations on the vacant street lots are midget auto race courses and pony ranches. In pint-sized, motor-propelled racing cars, men and women may attain a speed of thirty miles an hour. The ponies, moth-eaten Shetlands featuring the heaves, are for the children. All my life I've wanted a Shetland somehow. All my life I have!

* * *

To watch a sunset at Santa Monica burn in watery prisms the scarlet splendor of the morning mad hibiscus —he's ululating again!—is an unforgettable emotion. The ocean to me is melancholy, forever booming lament in liquid bass. The Pacific's ceaseless and wordless proclamation might be exclaiming "A thousand years in His sight are but a day!" A cluck and sag roll back a lifetime. A big breaker suggests eternity.

* * *

Young girls out here (And how freshly vibrant they are!) wear gaudy cowboy shirts and hippy tight bell-bottomed trousers of silk and corduroy along streets without self-consciousness. It is a standard of informal juvenile dress. All right for young-

the Chinks wouldn't trade on the trade dollar.

Then if Mr. Carter thinks the Mex' don't know what gold looks like, let him take a five-dollar gold piece down there and see how much more he can get for it than for their silver money.

And Mr. South Trimble is an authority on the silver question, That's good. That's fine. And just when all other authorities are up in the air higher than the Piccard brothers went into the stratosphere. It's consoling to know we have at least one authority on the silver question and that he is a native Kentuckian.

CHARLES P. TAYLOR, JR.,
Bowling Green, Ky.

PROSTITUTION AND GAMBLING.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

A great deal of favorable comment as well as some very severe criticism have been offered about the subject of legalizing gambling and the segregation of our prostitutes.

This past week has positively shown us that prostitution in our city is not on the decrease by any means, for the Police Court records show that more than fifty (50) women were arrested on our streets for plying the oldest business known to humanity.

The report in the December Journal of Social Hygiene states: "In five years the business of prostitution in many cities in the United States has increased in volume and flagrancy."

Gambling is universal. If our papers and court records are to be believed, Louisville is no exception. We have gambling here and lots of it. According to the usual public opinion prostitution and gambling are both grave evils, but nevertheless we are infected with both, so why not make the best of a bad situation and place both under police control? License gambling and segregate prostitution. Just so long as the world stands and we have red-blooded men and women we are going to have both so-called evils. Why not do away with the old "pay off" system which has corrupted so many of our public servants and police officers in the past?

Do we want our wives, mothers, sisters and daughters to constantly associate with prostitutes? If we don't, then for God's sake, let's segre-

table, ringed by many glasses, in a corner sat Floyd Gibbons, Basil Woon, Hank Wales and Jed Kiley. About the same hour last evening in this part of the world I dropped into another familiar haunt and at a table in a corner sat Basil Woon, Hank Wales and Jed Kiley. Only Gibbons was missing. So we sent a telegraphic round robin-bob-bob-bobbin to him.

* * *

The English hunt breakfast is a popular Sunday diversion. I missed Miriam Hopkins' yesterday by late sleeping. She has Myron Selznick's villa in a Beverly arroyo, a morning-glories dell that suggests hoop-skirts, black mammies and pot likker. Studio folk, used to early rising, arrive on time, all merry and bright. Another sun-up survival is the Breakfast Club, in its twelfth year, which is at 8 a.m., has entertained all the visiting firemen of headline caliber. It is a Rotarian rigamarole of songs, gestures and funny sayings, but is different and good fun. At least once.

* * *

S'death-to-the-dastard melodrama Chris Morley once so popularized in Hoboken has taken firm root here. "The Drunkard," also opening in New York, is in its second year here with no indication of folding. It has all the whispering asides of the ten-twent-thirt. And moviefolk go for a lark and drink the free beer. Irvin Cobb has been five times. Jesse Lasky and Hal Roach go every week.

* * *

Watterson Rothacker, swimming up from a deep dip of ether after a minor operation, sighed: "I feel like a centipede with hangnails on every leg."

(Copyright.)

gate the prostitutes. It can easily be done.

Do we want our boys and girls to become gamblers? The way to stop them is to throw gambling wide open, place it under proper police control by license and you will soon find that gambling will lose much of its glamor. License the gambling house, take away the mystery and the danger from arrest and you will help to build morals to a wonderful degree, not only of our young people, but our older people as well.—Use the same methods we are using today and we will always have that mystery about gaming which will always be a lure to both men and women, for all time to day and time everybody wants to know things.

By licensing gambling our State could easily raise its quota for relief of the destitute and give many people work as well and long after we have no cause to raise relief money our State could easily pay off its indebtedness and not have a sales tax either.

Mr. Thinker, think the above over very carefully and let's you and I get together and put this over.

S. H. BOW.
Louisville.

THOSE ANTI-SALES TAX PLEDGES.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

I notice in one of our local papers in a news report from Frankfort relative to the proceeding of the Legislature the following language:

"The indications are, however, that the Administration will bide its time until sufficient votes are assured to pass the sales tax, meanwhile fending off counter revenue proposals," and "many, if not most of the Administration's votes in the House are for a sales tax or nothing."

In the light of these statements, if true, one would question the sincerity of the professed interest in the boys and girls of our State of which we have heard so much in recent days. Do not these Administration adherents know there is no way, honorably, to pass a sales tax at this session of the Legislature? Do they not know a majority of its members pledged their constituencies before the election they would be against a sales tax?

wall handball championship? I.M.

A—Sam Atcheson of Memphis, Tennessee, retained the championship by defeating Angelo Trullo on April 14 at the New York Athletic Club.

Q—Can you take up such matters for individuals as pension claims, army records, or personal grievances with government departments? F. P.

A—We can do no more than direct you to the bureau with which you should correspond. Personal matters can not be handled through this service. General information regarding the activities of government departments or concerning their findings can be secured. Addres your question to The Courier-Journal Information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C. Enclose coin or stamps for reply postage.

E. A.

Q—What is Admiral Byrd's status in the Navy?

A—The status of Richard E. Byrd in the Navy is that of Rear Admiral retired, on active duty, and on extended leave. He receives the pay of a Rear Admiral retired.

Q—How much does a steel box car cost? J. E. W.

A—A modern steel box car costs approximately $2,000.

Q—What was the name of Marmion's horse in Scott's poem? T. F.

A—Bevis. The word is Norse and means swift.

Grins and Groans

Short Short Story.

Children swing on the gate,
Algernon and little Kate.

Growing up, it comes to pass
That he gets the gate, alas.

* * *

Big Help.

Blacin—Some say we could do much more with nuts as a table food.

Shrdlu—Can they make nut gravy?

* * *

In Court.

During a heated trial one lawyer declared that there was a difference between meum and teum.

"I don't know those gentlemen," responded his opponent, "but let's put them on the stand."

Do they not know that promise should be sacred?

I can see how a person who would take election laws in order to be elected would disregard this promise, but how can a Representative, with that rigid honesty so essential a part of a statesman, do so? Rather, would he not know that a mere handful of his constituency did not have the right to release him from the promise he had made to all of the people? And the pity of the whole matter is the dragging of the teachers of the State, who are supposed to mold character and teach the sacredness of a promise, into this mess and having them use their influence to have these Representatives break their promises solemnly made to their people.

If the Representatives honestly regard their promises, the question of the sales tax was settled for two years at the last general election. Why cannot the Administration at Frankfort accept the edict of a majority of the people of the State and honestly co-operate with the other Representatives in enacting revenue legislation that would relieve this tense situation instead of "biding its time only until sufficient votes are assured to pass the sales tax, meanwhile fending off counter revenue proposals"?

AN OLD TEACHER.
Bowling Green, Ky.

The Courier-Journal

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SATURDAY.....JULY 23, 1927

TWO DIVINES AND WAYNE WHEELER

The Courier-Journal is not sure that it fully comprehends the lengthy statement of Bishop James Cannon, Jr., and Dr. Arthur J. Barton in comment on one of Wayne B. Wheeler's recent outgivings. Bishop Cannon is chairman of the Board of Temperance of the Southern Methodist Church, and Dr. Barton is chairman of the Temperance Committee of the Southern Baptist Convention. They are both members of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Saloon League, of which Mr. Wheeler is the spokesman and the main works.

Mr. Wheeler a few days ago gave affirm. There are a few cool heads who never lost their original impression that he could have done it when they met before, had all the conditions implied by the term impact been present. The same conditions apply the next time. If Tunney receives one fist in the pit of his stomach and sticks out his jaw to intercept a sock from the other one, he is very likely to lose his interest temporarily in pugilism just as Sharkey did.

But it takes two to make an impact, and the last time Tunney's stomach and jaw didn't co-operate with Dempsey's fists. They may not be in the receiving line at the next formal affair welcoming Dempsey back to the championship arena. That is a factor which the experts persist in ignoring, and it is a decisive one. Tunney exhibited a tendency to be cautious in his first essay. If subsequent events have inflated his self-esteem, what happened to Sharkey should have a sobering effect.

The outcome of the second combat between these giants is just as speculative as the other was; but the psychology of the experts is easily diagnosed. They have been thinking only about Dempsey, as though his opponent were a punching bag and the result entirely a question of his endurance. They were cock-sure that he was invincible until Tunney demonstrated their error. Then they went to the other extreme and accounted for it on the theory that Dempsey was a "has-been" until Dempsey demonstrated their error. They should now take into consideration the other party to the impact. Dempsey may have deteriorated before he met Tunney and come back to whip Sharkey; but there is an obtrusive possibility that Dempsey's ability to eliminate rival contenders for the championship contest magnifies the prowess of the aforesaid Mr. Tunney.

THE TIE THAT BINDS

With unashamed coyness Governor Fields flirts with the possibility of being on Crowe's Highway Commission in the event of Crowe's nomination and election. He has, he says, "at this time no political plans for the future," but "if Mr. Crowe should tender me an appointment as a member of the Highway Commission and I should find myself in a position to accept same," he confesses he would be content without seeking the chairmanship. Thus the Governor professes himself for the present free of conflicting plans which would interfere with such a reward.

The Governor has been ex-officio a member of his own commission and he has made some startling allegations about it since he fell out with his chairman over politics and the chairman resigned rather than engage [illegible] particularly timely, now that the service is full-fledged. The extension of the idea, however, may prove difficult.

New York, for example, will have two new mammoth postoffices built on the lines of the Chicago structure. But what chance would an airplane have of alighting in the midst of the pyramidal skyscrapers? New York is badly in need of an airport closer to Manhattan Island, but a landing field on the comparatively dump Government buildings would not solve the problem.

Chicago, however, may serve as a model in this respect for Pittsburgh, Boston, Philadelphia, all of which cities will build new postoffices, and perhaps Louisville. A chute on the roof of the new buildings, and the air mail is in the office a few seconds after the aerial carrier has come to a halt. In a few minutes it is distributed and sent on its way to its destination.

The latest "wrinkle" is a serviceable addition to what may be called the styles in American postoffices. Heretofore the changes have been purely architectural. Any kind of one-story building sufficed in the early days. Growth of cities called forth an evolution from the stocky Government buildings of the middle of the last century to the Germanic hybrids of the '80s and to the more or less standardized classic structures of the present. Efficiency and speed have brought into being, or soon will bring into being, the landing field roof.

That is a significant showing in today's "Point of View" signed "An Interested Club Woman." It will enlighten those who assume that the expulsion of the Louisville Woman's Club settled the controversy that was the cause of the expulsion. On the contrary, that expulsion seems to have stirred and stimulated other clubs throughout the country to stand for their rights of self-assertion and self-government against the encroachments of centralization both in their own federal organization and the Federal Government of their country. The seed which the local club sowed is bearing a harvest in the national field. It is evident that if the Louisville Club as a member of the General Federation is dead, its soul goes marching on.

President Coolidge's personal concern lest the Department of Labor neglect its annual responsibility of mobilizing the harvest hands in the West, brings out the fact that the widespread adoption of the reaping and threshing machine has reduced the demand in Kansas alone by 7,000. Soon probably the wheat States will be almost able to supply their own need for help in the harvest season and put an end to that picturesque throng of college boys and itinerant

The Point of View

The publication of communications under this head does not imply editorial approval. The best assurance of consideration is brevity. The Courier-Journal reserves the right to condense submitted articles.

THE WAR OF THE WOMEN.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

It may be of interest to your readers to know how entirely the Courier-Journal's support of the Woman's Club stand as a national and not a State issue, is being justified. Enumerating some of the more significant happenings in the various States which have a bearing on the question of political freedom for federated women, we find:

In Maryland a group of individuals have withdrawn from the State Federation of Women's Clubs and formed the Women's Constitutional League of Maryland, whose activities are directed against the proposed encroachments of paternalistic legislation on the Constitution of the United States, which have been sponsored by the General Federation.

In Virginia, last spring, at the meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs a resolution was passed refusing to accept any political endorsements of the General Federation until such endorsements have been ratified by the State Federation—exactly in line with the stand of the Woman's Club in Louisville.

In South Carolina the State Federation, at its annual meeting a few months ago, amended its constitution to assert its independence in matters of political endorsement—openly repudiating Mrs. Sherman's ruling.

In California the Ebell and Friday Clubs of Los Angeles, the Hollywood Woman's Club and the San Pedro Club, representing a total of 7,000 women, have withdrawn from the State Federation on account of unfair representation and coercion in political matters.

In the Woman's Club of Raleigh, N. C., there has been a protest against the methods of the General Federation and the kind of legislation favored by it, with four of the leading newspapers of the State supporting the movement editorially.

A short time ago one of the largest clubs in Indiana resigned from the State and General Federations. A letter from one of the members gives the same reasons for withdrawing as those which actuated the Woman's Club of Louisville.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have taken a position similar to that of the Woman's Club in regard to the women's lobby in Washington which is sponsoring paternalistic and, it is believed, unconstitutional legislation in the name of 11,000,000 women.

The Massachusetts Public Interest League in Boston, and the Women Builders in New York, both patriotic organizations, have unequivocally endorsed the stand taken by the Louisville Woman's Club.

These incidents present a nation-wide spread of the movement, and, in addition, are those Kentucky clubs who have given enthusiastic support to the Louisville Club.

All of this is very significant as indicating the gradual awakening which seems to be coming to the women of the country and as pointing to the success of a cause which The Courier-Journal espoused in its infancy

the country and that it would be of great interest to the friends of the Woman's Club, as well as to the general public, to read of it in your columns.

AN INTERESTED CLUB WOMAN.
Louisville, July 22.

"WHEN THE RED, RED ROBIN COMES A BOB-BOB-BOB-BIN."

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal.

If the raving of capitalist editors (who write only as their masters dictate) could stop the progress of human history, then indeed would the Revolutionists of the Twentieth Century have cause for alarm, but fortunately such is not the case.

The revolution against capitalist society will move right on with increasing speed, due, not to these terrible Communists whom you call all the ugly names you can think of, but due to the working of economic law. Mr. Edipor, you are entirely unfair in your summing up of this great revolutionary uprising of the Austrian working class. You place them on the low level of marplots, bandits and ordinary criminals, and you and many other editors of your kind know down in your own hearts that you are not telling the truth. You pretend to believe that this great historic event is the work only of a few irresponsible Reds in the pay of Moscow and that there would be no such outbreaks and unrest if we could only shut the mouths of all the agitators.

Did not the Southern slave-holding aristocracy make superhuman efforts to shut the mouths of all the black abolitionists in the Northern States before the American War Between the States? And did they succeed? History gives us the answer. No, this Austrian revolutionary movement was not the work of a few irresponsible nobodies; it was a great class conscious movement of the mass of the Austrian people, and it will fill as important a place in history as the battle of Lexington fills in the history of America.

Capitalists of the world, beware and change your ways before it is too late. But this you will not do because you cannot.

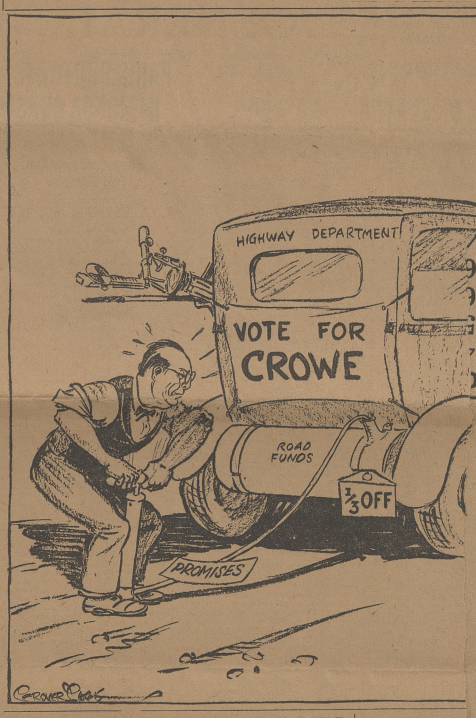
All you would have to do in order to keep the inevitable revolution from being violent and destructive would be to get busy and abolish all land and property titles, stocks and bonds, etc., etc., in short, destroy your class' political state, and organize the working class in the industries in order to inaugurate the Socialist Industrial Republic.

But the lordly pride of God's chosen few keeps them from stooping to any such disgraceful depths. Oh, no, never will they get off the backs of their slaves until the slaves rise in their might and kick them off, and this they are preparing to do right now. And since the majority of the slaves as well as their masters are very ignorant (kept that way by the system that breeds masters and slaves) we cannot expect them to use other than roughneck tactics.

So then, Mr. Editor, we see that such outbreaks as the attempted Austrian Revolution are not caused by Red agitators, but by brutal class rule in society. Without this inhuman exploiting class rule there could be no class war, and therefore no agitators.

If any part of the people are to be pitied it is not the proletariat, but those who foolishly think their gold will save them from the wrath of the

OUT OF GAS



Manhattan Days and Nights

By HERBERT COREY

(Copyright, 1927.)

New York, July 22.—A burlesque show just off the Bowery. Plumpish, scantily dressed young women romp through the audience, singing bawdy little songs. Everyone laughs very heartily. Uptown the sniggering is sophisticated and somewhat nasty but the Fourteenth Street men shout. There is a kittenish tendency to shoot paper wads at the girls, but if the bouncers catch the shooter it is blackaday. The air blue with smoke. Peanuts crackling. The suave fragrance

possible for a poor boy to be, and only having a rudimentary knowledge of the house-painting trade. It was Winter who bought and wrecked the Vanderbilt houses on Fifth Avenue. He tossed millions around like peanuts. On the night before the wreckers began operation on the last Vanderbilt house Winter had an inspiration.

"Tell all the boys and girls at the office to meet me at the Vanderbilt house," he telephoned. "We'll have a party."

Beer, pretzels, office boys, stenog-

forth a statement which the two divines interpret as a declaration that, while the Republican party will have a "dry" candidate for President next year, if the Democrats nominate a "wet," Southern dry Democrats will bolt and vote for an Independent dry ticket. The two eminent churchmen protest against this prediction. They resent the intimation that dry Southern Democrats will not have the courage to vote for a dry Republican if their party should put up a wet Democrat. They pay a warm tribute to Mr. Wheeler's work as an Anti-Saloon Leaguer, but they deny his authority to speak for Southern Democrats. Then they themselves undertake to speak for the Southern Democrats, and they do it in this way:

Finally, altogether apart from our official relations to the Anti-Saloon League of America, but in our capacity as chairmen of the boards of temperance of our representative denominations (Southern Baptist and Southern Methodist) we think it proper to state that in our judgment "dry" Southern Democrats will never agree to the nomination of Smith, Reed, Ritchie or any other "wet" Democrat, but will demand that the National Democratic convention respect the convictions of "dry" Southern Democrats, without whose votes no Democrat can be elected President of the United States. If the Democratic convention does not respect these convictions, and should nominate a "wet" Democrat, then "dry" Democrats, North as well as South, will doubtless determine what course they will follow.

Surely that last sentence should be regarded as safe. Democrats, dry or wet, North or South, should be able to determine for themselves what they will do. The Courier-Journal, in its befuddlement, cannot understand how the Methodist Church or the Baptist Church, or any other church, has any more authority to speak for them than has the Anti-Saloon League. A real Democratic party is a party of the State, not of the Church.

PARTY OF THE SECOND PART

And Dempsey came back—or almost. He has won the right to a chance to see whether he can come back. For the sake of precision, which boxing experts seem to lack wherever Dempsey is concerned, it is the world's championship he has to come back to and that title is still held by the well-known "ex-Leatherneck" and dilettante, Mr. Gene Tunney. To come clear back Mr. Dempsey has yet to jar Mr. Tunney loose with the impact of one of or both of his fists.

He probably is quite capable of doing it—that is physically capable—as the experts no doubt are beginning to regain the confidence to

activities. The Governor's resentment at this insubordination led him into the rash accusation that for three and a half years, and right under the Gubernatorial eye, the chairman had been discriminating in road construction in favor of his own section and had kept on deposit in his home bank a $25,000 checking fund for the payment of day laborers. This deposit, however, the Governor does not appear really to have regarded as so reprehensible as he lets on, since he hastened to add that he had it transferred to a bank at the new chairman's home.

Nor did the motives of the chairman in the distribution of construction projects incur the suspicion of the Governor until after the break in their relations, unless the Governor wishes it understood that his natural indignation melted before a spirit of reciprocity in consideration of the million-dollar strip of paved road past his own farm gate. Even if the Governor had the wit to conceal the animus that actuated his attacks on his highway chairman—which asperse his own, not Governor Beckham's administration—it would seem needlessly tactless of him to disdain the customary amenities between the pot and the kettle.

The Governor has manifested in other ways his exceptional fitness for an appointment to administer a fund of $1,000,000 a month and a personnel of 3,500 employes. During his term of office he has had four sons and two daughters-in-law on the State payroll and another member of his family on a Board of Normal School Regents.

This place of power at $20 a day and expenses is what the Governor hopes to get out of Crowe's nomination and election, while keeping the Senatorship in mind. To their accomplishment he has contributed the influence of his Tax and Highway Commissioners. Substantial benefits to accrue to each constitute the community of interest in the campaign between the Administration and the Kentucky Jockey Club; but the Jockey Club is certain of realization if they win. Governor Fields would have to take his chances with all the other promisees.

AN INNOVATION

The new Chicago postoffice, which will be the model for such buildings in the near future, is to be unique in one outstanding particular. The roof is so designed that it will afford an extensive landing place for air mail planes. Not only will the building be in direct contact with the railroads—it will be contiguous to the Union Depot—but it will also be in immediate touch with the incoming and outgoing air mail.

This innovation to eliminate the delay due to distant landing fields is

laborers who start in the Southwest and move with the ripening grain State by State till they complete their pilgrimage in Northwestern Canada.

France's famous Foreign Legion has survived the World War, which decimated its ranks and for a time made its units truly French. It continues to recruit fugitives and adventurers from every nation. But 3 per cent of the Legion is composed of Americans and British and but 8 per cent of French and Spanish. Only ten years after the war, and fewer since France and Spain were charging that the Riffian tribesmen were officered and equipped by Germans, roll call in the Foreign Legion is answered in the German dialect by two out of every five enlisted men.

Mrs. John W. Langley gives currency to a prevalent fallacy when she says the "Republican vote in the mountains is the bulk of the Republican vote in the State." The Republican vote in Jefferson County alone exceeds that of the Eleventh District by several thousand, and the Tenth, Eleventh and the mountain counties of the Ninth combined don't furnish half the Republican votes in Kentucky.

Two Kentucky towns—Madisonville and Mayfield—placed themselves in the ranks of forward-looking communities by sharing in the thirty-five prizes awarded by the Harmon Foundation for meritorious work in developing public playgrounds during 1926. These thirty-five communities were selected from competitors throughout the country.

The Pan-American Labor Conference, in urging immediate withdrawal of American troops from Nicaragua, revives the ideal of self-determination, of which the present Government at Washington is contemptuous where it applies to small, weak countries having considerable American investments.

In the Tunney-Dempsey bout the "experts" almost unanimously predicted Dempsey would win, and the betting odds made the same prediction. In the Dempsey-Sharkey bout these same experts predicted Sharkey would win and the betting odds told the same story. Great are the experts and eloquent are the betting odds.

A bigger fight than that at the Yankee Stadium is looked for in "Kid" Carol of Rumania attempts to stage a come-back.

Portland, Ore., claims the champion "check kiter." An ex-banker kept $11,000,000 worth of them going for a little while.

Tex Rickard would not feel put out if they gave him "the gate."

and, from the beginning, predicted its final victory.

I think that there is very little realization of the spread of this vital movement among the club women of

Just Among Home Folks

Local Items: A gentman who we did not suspicion would take any notice of sigh told us that a gal dressed in a black dress with nice laigs and a skirt shorter than other gals wear put high blocked traffic on Fourth Street ...We mouts thunk that people would got use to short skirts by now...But when you git to studying about the matter, bit seems like if people git use to looking at short skirts they can still git a lot of kick outen seeing a shorter one the fust time, and so on.... Well what we are talking about is that this kind of excitement has got to come to a stop...Aint no way on God's earth for gals to keep on shortening their skirts...Distants above the ginee is bound to give out...Bet you when the first long skirts is worn by the flappers a lot of people will be shocked and a lot of other people will be peeping at ankles jest like their daddies use to do...Long hair may become very immodest also...Mothers of today will be scandalized by sich sects appeal by their dorters of the next gin-er-ration or so...Fact is we wouldnt put bit apast women to go back to bustles, the bold hussies, or dragging trains either...Allus up to sompn new and outdacious...Well sir, our preficy before the fight turned out a right...We lowed that Dempsey could whup anybody he thunk he could and now you see what he thunk about this here Sharkey...All he has got to do now is to think he can whup Tunney...He will have to be a good eal of a thinker to think that...Especially if hit looks like rain...Far as we are concerned we have had enough of this here hot weather until the first week in September...That there is the time when summer is in hits second childhood...We mout believe that we was going to have winter all summer like the Frenchman proficied but nobody could git us to believe that we would not have a hot summer in the fall of the year...Hit never fails about the time they have the labor day parade and school is about to take up...Lordy how we use to hate to leave the country for the city...We use to hitly dominate the very name of September...Had to let go of a feeshing pole and take aholt of a dad-blame slate pencil, Wonder if they stil use slates. Heard tell they didn't...Then pencils use to screak when the gritty spots hit the slate but they did not make no hit with the teacher...Yit gals who could not bear to hear a skreaky pencil could handle a skreaky silk ribbin that would give a boy a cold chill to tetch with one finger...Nearly every Christmas we git that kind of a neck tie gave to us and we would just as soon hit was made outen sting nettles and kurkle burs.

The time is near at hand when the increasing and starving numbers of the proletariat will rise in their might and destroy every capitalist-government in the world and build a world-wide union of Socialist Industrial Republics of Labor.

Great will be the fall of the mighty. They ought to pause in their money-grabbing long enough to think this over. They will not do this because they do not believe it. What is the use? After all, this letter is only the mad raving of one of these agitators. I hope you will find space for it in The Courier-Journal.

LAWRENCE HOPPER,
Louisville.

Haskin's Answers

Q—What are baseball bases made of and what size are they? F. C. B.

A—The league baseball bases are made of filled, very heavy, quilted canvas. Each base is fitted with two strong leather straps and three heavy fourteen-inch spikes. These bases are fifteen inches square.

Q—During the past few years what city has increased in population the most rapidly? D. B.

A—Los Angeles since 1904 has increased her population from 175,000 to over 1,000,000, the rate during the past few years exceeding that of any other in the United States.

Q—Has a live whale ever been on exhibition in the Battery Park Aquarium in New York City?

C. C. L.

A—In 1897 two white whales were sent to the aquarium. One was ten feet long, the other nine feet in length. The larger one lived but five days, but the smaller was on exhibition for some time.

Q—Can exclusive rights in the title of a periodical publication be enforced in the courts? C. A. H.

A—The courts have held that the title of a publication may become a trade-mark. The United States Patent Office has granted trade-mark registration of such titles in a considerable number of instances. The courts grant protection in connection with trade-marks of this kind, just as in the case of trade-marks in general.

Q—How large is the new French liner, the Ile de France? K. S.

A—The Ile de France has a length of 791 feet, a beam of 84 feet. She is the sixth largest ship in the world. She made her first trans-Atlantic trip from Plymouth, England, to Ambrose Lightship in five days and eight hours.

Q—Which is the smallest planet?

D. W. G.

A—The Naval Observatory says that the smallest of the major planets is Mercury, diameter about 3,000 miles. Of the minor planets or asteroids, some are so small that it is impossible to measure their diameters. It is estimated that the smallest are less than ten miles in diameter.

Q—Why was John Trumbull imprisoned in London? W. H.

A—After serving in the Revolution, Trumbull went to London. Arrested there, he announced that he had been on the staff of General Washington. This occasioned his being confined in the Tower of London for about eight months. The artist's life was saved by a direct appeal to the King made by Benjamin West, with whom the artist had studied.

Q—When were stoves invented?

A. W.

A—Stoves are of great antiquity. They were used by the Romans, who warmed their apartments chiefly by portable stoves without any regular

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A—There is a Save-a-Life League with headquarters at 5 East Twelfth Street, New York City.

WOULD ROB EDISON OF GLORY.

(Living Age.)

Guy Charles Cros has tried to take the wind from Thomas A. Edison's sails and give his own father a puff as the inventor of the phonograph.

In an article in the Mercure de France he not only shows that Charles Cros deposited with the Academie des Sciences a sealed description of the original phonograph eight and a half months before Edison made his application for a patent, but implies that Edison got his idea from an article describing the apparatus in Semaine du Clergre, a journal which is characterized as having been little known in France, but as having enjoyed widespread circulation and high esteem in America.

This article, he says, appeared on October 19, 1877, and on December 19 of the same year Edison made his first disposition.

Mr. Cros was by all accounts a very remarkable man. His principal interests were physics, mathematics, chemistry, and the Orient. At 16 he was teaching Hebrew and Sanskrit. He published a collection of poems entitled "Le Coffret de santal;" he is credited with the invention of color photography.

He took all knowledge for his province, and specialized on only one thing—drinking. As a result, he died at the age of 45 from alcoholism.

where. Tramp comedians in rags and black eyes dealing in early Elizbethan humor. Hard-faced old men up from the Bowery, their white mustaches stained with the "ambeer" of tobacco, grin to themselves. Their stony eyes gleam.

The girls work very hard, singing incessantly, forever bounding back in new if not fresh costumes. They never—never—catch the eye of a customer in front. Burlesque discipline is O. D.

Elbert Gary has promised the bronze doors of his Fifth Avenue mansion to the Metropolitan Museum, now that he has yielded to the wrecker and sold his house. Some sort of a skyscratcher is to be built on the site. Which is quite all right.

Only not forty people in New York knew that he had bronze doors until he gave them away, which seems to indicate wasted effort somewhere. The only bronze doors that ever really interested New York were those that protected 32 Thirty-third, when that interesting mansion sheltered a prosperous gaming establishment. Wonder what become of them?

There wasn't much in that paragraph. Well, it was only intended to be a feeder for this one. Twenty-odd years ago Benjamin Winter landed here from Poland, as broke as it is

exit for the smoke and fumes. The forerunner of the stove was the brazier of charcoal which is still used in some parts of Spain and Italy. In 1744 Benjamin Franklin invented a cast-iron open heater. The cast-iron box stove was invented in 1753. Early in the Nineteenth Century cylindrical sheet iron stoves were made. About 1830 the first baseburner was put upon the market in America.

Q—Is a 12-gauge gun any stronger in shooting power than a 16 or 20-gauge gun? R. G. J.

A—Other things being equal the 16-gauge gun delivers approximately 25 per cent more energy than the 20-gauge gun, while the 12-gauge gun delivers approximately 45 per cent more energy than the 20-gauge gun.

Q—Is there a league for the prevention of suicide? D. W. G.

A—There is a Save-a-Life League with headquarters at 5 East Twelfth Street, New York City.

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KNIGHTS OF GOLDEN HORSESHOE.

(The Pathfinder.)

In the summer of 1716 Alexander Spottswood, the royal Governor of the colony of Virginia, led an expedition to explore the then unknown regions beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains. The expedition, composed of gallant cavaliers and their attendants, ascended the Blue Ridge and carved the name of King George on the highest peak and named it Mount George. They then rode down into the Shenandoah Valley. The Governor named the river Euphrates and buried a bottle containing a letter in which he stated that he took possession of its territory in the name of King George I. of England. This spot, it is supposed, was about 220 miles from Williamsburg, the capital of the colony. It was necessary for the cavaliers to provide themselves with a large supply of horseshoes for the expedition, things seldom used in lower parts of the colony, where there are few stones. In allusion to this fact, after their return to Williamsburg, the Governor presented each one of his companions with a miniature golden horseshoe. One side of the shoes contained the Latin inscription: "Sic Juvat Transcendire Montes." "Thus it is a pleasure to cross the mountains." On the other side were the words: "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe." The Governor's purpose was to encourage Virginians to venture into the back country and make settlements. Ever since the group of cavaliers who followed Governor Spottswood over the Blue Ridge have been referred to as the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe and many are the legends about the mysterious order.

AS SHE UNDERSTOOD IT.

(Boston Transcript.)

"This is an age of specialists," said Charles M. Schwab in a recent address, and he then related the following: "I want a girl," said the office boss to his secretary, "who is a high school graduate; I want a girl who can spell words of at least two syllables and a girl who knows something about business; I want a girl who has ambition to become an executive."

"Yes, sir," said the secretary, looking up from her notes. "You want four girls for the inner office."

"I see a French village s... ality play every twenty ye...

"Well, wife, do you think ... get ready for the next part...

* * *

Advice.

He'll fix your trouble
In a trice,
The cheerful giver
Of advice.

For me his gab
Doth not suffice,
I do not care for
Free advice.

But when I'm gay, and
Life seems nice,
I offer others
My advice.

* * *

Guide.

A visitor to the Capitol at Washington started out with a Senator as guide and promptly got lost.

* * *

Nothing to This.

"He's an embittered old bachelor."

"I don't see what a bachelor has to be embittered about."

* * *

At the Beach.

"She is said to be a cold, haughty beauty."

"Well, I don't mind snuggling up to a cold girl on a hot day."

The Worst Story I Have Heard Today

By WILL ROGERS.

(Copyright, 1927.)

It's got so that if a bandit or a murderer stands any chance of being hanged, the jury won't find him guilty. Why, some of the worst eggs in the country have been turned loose lately for one reason or another. The guys that go out and bump people off just for fun have got all the friends, it looks like. Some of them even went on strike out in Kansas, after they'd been convicted—they claimed it wasn't fair to make 'em live in Kansas against their will.

Well, there was a guy tried for murder and the jury found him not guilty, although he told the jury himself that he done it.

After the gink had been discharged and started over to his loving friends, who presented him with a machine-gun as a coming-out present, the judge talked to the jury.

"Whats on earth made you turn that egg loose?" he says.

"Why, insanity, your honor," says the foreman.

"Yes, yes," the old judge answers, "of course it's insanity. But how could all twelve of you be insane, I'd like to know?"

SHE WAS MORE THAN SEVEN.

(Calgary Eye Opener.)

Helen, though only 7 years old, was steadily breaking hearts. One afternoon an uncle who lived far away paid Helen's mother a visit and soon heard of all Helen's little exploits.

Laughingly he took the little girl on his knees and whispered:

"I'll give you a quarter, Helen, if you'll tell me the name of your sweetheart."

Helen blushed and hid her face on the uncle's shoulder. Presently, in a low, bashful voice, she said the two words:

"Arthur Appleby."

Her uncle sighed and, murmuring, "the lucky fellow," produced the promised reward.

Helen studied the money gravely for a moment. Then she said slowly:

"If you'll give me another quarter I'll tell you who my other sweetheart is."

Lexington Bureau, 102 Barr Street, Telephone No. 6101 Circulation, 6160

GENERAL NEWS FROM THE BLUEGRASS

Frankfort Bureau—Room 203, People's State Bank Building, Telephone No. 24 MAIN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS

SELF-DEFENSE IS CLAIM OF SLAYER

an Who Killed Dry Officer Placed In Jail At Lexington.

ESCAPE STORY

[illegible] Journal Lexington Bureau.

[illegible]y, July 22—Clarence [illegible]ears old, London, Ky., [illegible]night was brought to [illegible]unty Jail charged with [illegible]r George Nantz, prohi- [illegible] working out of the of- [illegible]y Prohibition Adminis- [illegible]tinank here, gave his [illegible] at the Fayette County [illegible]esday's shooting at the [illegible]ker's Creek, in Rock- [illegible]ournal Lexington Bureau.

[illegible]ty, July 22—Clarence [illegible]ears old, London, Ky., [illegible]night was brought to [illegible]unty Jail charged with

Nantz only twice," he [illegible]t was after he had shot [illegible]s was my first shot that [illegible]emple and killed him." [illegible] native of Georgia and [illegible]king for a month at [illegible] Camp, an amusement [illegible]uth of Parker's Creek. [illegible]n in the store there," [illegible]esday morning about [illegible]ted from my sleeping [illegible] store, but found that [illegible] my keys and started [illegible]proached the building [illegible]ed, Nantz ran around [illegible]e house with a shot- [illegible] something at me. I [illegible]ho he was and didn't [illegible]mp was being raided

[illegible] was, the man had a [illegible]ointing it at me, so I [illegible]ning to get away from [illegible] fired, the shot hitting [illegible]eg. I kept on running [illegible]e a mile away, on the [illegible]stle River, after I had [illegible]twice with my pistol, [illegible]e overtook me and [illegible] had not been under [illegible] time and the story [illegible] me and had started [illegible] I tried to escape, is [illegible] declared.

[illegible] a warrant for me, I [illegible]it. I do know that I [illegible]nixed up in any liquor [illegible] the camp, if there had [illegible]ers, as the officers [illegible]y said, [illegible]ment on which Maddox [illegible]d United States Com- [illegible]Stacey, London, shows [illegible]ave out a warrant for [illegible] before the shoot-

[illegible]d was fixed at $10,000 [illegible]r Stacey and he is [illegible]ealing, transporting and [illegible]cting liquor and vio- [illegible]ng 40 and 140 of the [illegible] addition to the Fed- [illegible]oddox faces a charge [illegible]e State court. The [illegible]n in the murder charge [illegible]s next Tuesday and he [illegible]to Mount Vernon for

CINCINNATI.

Company and F. T. Justice & Co., were the Lexington contracting firms submitting bids. The matter was referred to W. C. Wilson, Commissioner of Public Works, for tabulation and recommendation. An ordinance was presented and passed providing for charging off and destroying certain "unpaid, uncollectable and worthless" tax bills, amounting to $3,418.35, for the year 1926, now in the hands of the Commissioner of Finance.

State C. of C. Drive Opens.

A group of citizens at the Board of Commerce today took preliminary steps toward organizing in Lexington a campaign for membership in the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce. The purpose of the campaign is to obtain sufficient memberships throughout Kentucky to insure a budget of approximately $125,000 a year for the purpose of the organization.

James A. Blyth, of the American Cities Bureau of Chicago, is assisting in various parts of Kentucky in the membership drive. The primary object, Mr. Blyth stated this morning, is "to promote industrial development of Kentucky, stimulate interest in the natural resources of the Commonwealth, make a survey of all possible sources of wealth and advertise these things to the world properly."

The chairman of the State membership campaign committee is former Mayor Huston Quin of Louisville.

Demand Made on Theater.

A demand on the management of the Kentucky Theater to install a five-piece orchestra, to take the place of the organ, used at present at that house, was made today by the local union of the American Federation of Musicians, according to manager of the theater, Earle Hall Payne. Mr. Payne said that the installation of the orchestra would entail an additional expense of approximately $15,000 a year; which he said the theater could not stand without increasing its admission price. According to Mr. Payne, he has notified the officials of the musicians' union that the theater cannot comply with its demand.

Visit Pool Offices.

A delegation of more than 100 men, women and children belonging to the locals of the Burley Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association in Pendleton County visited the offices of the association in Lexington today, saw at first hand how the business of the association is operated, talked with the heads of departments and spent an hour with the president, James C. Stone, who spoke to the visitors informally.

Those present gave Mr. Stone a rising vote of thanks for handling their business. The delegation was accompanied by Volney P. Kerns, Walton, field man in Northern Kentucky for the association, and Charles H. Lee, prominent banker of Falmouth.

The Pendleton County delegation was one of half dozen from Northern and Western Kentucky which recently have visited the association. All are members of the association locals and active in its affairs in their communities. Others will visit the offices from other parts of the district the coming summer.

Mr. Stone will speak at 1:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the Boone County farmers' picnic at the Florence fairgrounds. Other speakers will be Miss Verna Elsinger, director of community organization; P. O. Wilson, of the Livestock Producers' Co-operative Association, and a representative of the Milk Association.

PARIS DOCTOR IS IN MOTOR CRASH

Winchester Man, Driver of Other Car, Held On Two Charges.

T. C. LENIHAN, 50, DIES

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Paris, Ky., July 22.—Michael Wills, Winchester, driving a roadster, collided with a car occupied by Dr. D. S. Henry and Mrs. Henry in front of the Henry residence on the Georgetown Road, last night. Wills was arrested by Sheriff R. M Gilkey and Deputy James Gibson. According to the officers, Wills was under the influence of liquor, had a small quantity of moonshine in his possession. He was charged with transporting whisky and carrying concealed a deadly weapon. He was taken before County Judge George Batterton who released him under $600 bond which Wills furnished.

Noah Feeback, of the Millersburg precinct, was arrested by Town Marshal Joseph Williams and Constable Harry Linville, Millersburg, on a charge of transporting moonshine. Before County Judge George Batterton, he was fined $150, given a jail sentence of thirty days and placed under a $1,000 peace bond. He went to jail to serve his sentence, which if the fine is not paid and the peace bond satisfied, will mean a term of 195 days.

Terence C. Lenihan, 80 years old, formerly of Paris, dropped dead last night at his home in Hazard, according to a message received here. For several years he was a clerk in the clothing establishment of Price & Co., Paris, afterward engaging in the grocery business here. He was married about three months ago to Miss Mary McMahan, Carlisle. Besides his widow he is survived by five sisters, Mies Mary Lenihan, Miss Irene Lenihan and Mrs. William Dodd, Lexington; Mrs. William Welsh, Centerville, and Sister Ambrose, Nazareth, and three brothers, D. A. Lenihan, Hazard; Frank Lenihan, Covington, and William Lenihan, Lexington. The body will be brought to Paris.

Marriage licenses were issued here today to Russell Myers, farmer, Bourbon County, and Miss Ruth Ward, Harrison County; and J. B. Clem, farmer, Bourbon County, and Miss Barthena Clem, also of Bourbon County.

The will of the late Father James L. Corey, pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Newport, formerly of Paris, who died a few weeks ago, was admitted to probate in the Campbell County Court in Newport. The will provides for the payment of $500 to St. Elizabeth Hospital, Covington, as a bequest, and for the reading of masses for himself and relatives. The remainder of the estate is to be divided equally among his brothers and sisters.

In case of emergency, where any

Who's Who In the Beckham Campaign

Top—MRS. LEAH W. SHIPP. Bottom—D. L. JOHNSON.

MRS. LEAH WALKER SHIPP of Owenton is chairman directing the activities of the Owen County women's organization now at work in behalf of former Governor Beckham's nomination in the August primary. Mrs. Shipp is the wife of Dr. E. R. Shipp, Owenton dentist, and the daughter of J. T. Walker, Owen County druggist and farmer. Mrs. Shipp formerly taught school in Owen County and also in Florida. She is active in religious work and in all civic enterprises. Mrs. Shipp says that the Democratic women of Owen are rallying to the Beckham standard, and she anticipates that they will be instrumental in recording a good majority for the ex-Governor in her county at the primary.

D. L. Johnson, Owenton, county road engineer in Owen County, is Beckham-for-Governor campaign manager for his county. He is

MADISON WOMAN SHOT BY HUSBAND

Man Firing At Chicken Wounds Wife Accidentally; Condition Not Serious.

WHITES GIVEN HEARING

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Richmond, Ky., July 22.—Mrs. George Hale, 55 years old, was accidentally shot this afternoon by her husband, who was shooting at a chicken at their home two and one-half miles from here on the Lancaster Road. Mr. Hale, who had gone to the barn to kill a chicken, fired at one as Mrs. Hale, who had started from the house to the barn, approached. Mrs. Hale was shot in the face, arms and breast. Her condition is not believed to be serious.

Millard White, 24 years old, was held to the grand jury without bond and his brother, Wilson White, 17, was dismissed when the pair was arraigned in Madison County Court for examining trial on charges of having killed Everett Lowery.

The older White admitted having killed Lowery, but said he fired at the man in the dark and did not know who he was at the time. Sunday morning someone knocked on the door of his house, he said, and refused to identify himself, but demanded entrance. White said he went to the home of Tobe Hackett on whose farm he lives, and borrowed a shotgun. When he returned the man was in his house and ordered him not to enter, threatening to cut off his head if he did. It was then White shot, he said. Lowery was shot in the back of the head.

Wilson White said he did not see the shooting, but was hiding in the weeds near the house when it occurred. Sheriff Arch Hamilton testified that five half-gallon jars containing moonshine were found in the house. White surrendered to Magistrate Jake Hackett and has since been in jail here.

One of the largest crowds to witness an examining trial filled the court room. Lowery was a paroled convict, having been sent to prison for killing Cecil Thorp. He had been out of the penitentiary several months.

Jesse Lee Stone, 5-year-old son of Meredith H. Stone, Henderson, N. C., was placed in the custody of its grandfather, J. L. Hiers, Atlanta, at 9 o'clock this morning in the lobby of the Glyndon Hotel.

Stone is charged with having kidnaped the child from its grandparents' home last Saturday. He was arrested here Wednesday and placed in jail on receipt of a message from Atlanta, which stated that he had been indicted there on the kidnaping charge.

No steps were taken for securing requisition papers to return Stone to Atlanta to answer to charges brought against him there.

A total of 1,418 head of livestock were sold over the Richmond Sales Company market at their weekly sale

Mason County, but little damage was done except to corn and tobacco.

MT. STERLING MAN'S HIP IS BROKEN

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Mt. Sterling, Ky., July 22.—William L. Kilpatrick, cashier of the Mt. Sterling National Bank fell on the pavement in front of the home of Robinson Judy on Sycamore Street this afternoon and suffered a broken right hip. He was placed in the Chiles Hospital and an X-ray picture was taken. Mr. Kilpatrick will be confined to bed for three months in a cast. The injury is a serious one. Mr. Kilpatrick is one of the best-known bankers in the State. His wife, Mrs. Frankie Kilpatrick, was ill in the hospital.

Mrs. William Hudson, an aged woman of the Peeled Oak section, died at her home this week following a short illness. She is survived by three children, Mrs. W. W. Ginn and Miss Maude Testerman, Mt. Sterling, and Forrest Testerman, Lexington. Funeral and burial were in the Union Graveyard.

ROBERT T. CROWE TALKS IN FAYETTE

The Courier-Journal Lexington Bureau.

Lexington, Ky., July 22.—Robert T. Crowe, aspirant for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, spoke on Cheapside here tonight before a crowd estimated at between 1,000 and 1,500 persons. He was introduced by Spence S. Carrick, campaign manager for Mr. Crowe in Fayette County. With Mr. Crowe and Mr. Carrick on the platform were Congressman Virgil M. Chapman and William F. "Billy" Klair.

Lightning Hits Georgetown Girl

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Georgetown, Ky., July 22.—The 10-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bob Glass was knocked unconscious by a bolt of lightning yesterday afternoon, at her home on the Lemon's Mill Pike. The child was leaving her play house under the back porch, when the bolt hit the house and ran down on her. She appeared to be lifeless for some time and did not regain consciousness until early today, but physicians think that she will recover. She was burned in several places about her body. A man named Martin, who lives at the Glass home, also was stunned. The house was damaged slightly.

H. T. Link, assistant State agent of the Agricultural Department of the University of Kentucky, has been in Georgetown conferring with poultrymen concerning proposed culling demonstrations to be held in Scott County during the month of August. The poultrymen of Scott County are organized for the purpose of stimulating interest in better chickens and also to protect poultry raisers. Scott County ranks high in poultry raising.

George Adams, son of Mrs. Marie Adams, has gone to Des Moines, Iowa, where he will enter the University of Iowa this fall. Mr. Adams, who was graduated from the Georgetown High School this year, won both the 100 and 220-yard dashes in the State meet here in nearly record time. He also was a star backfield man on the football team, captain and back guard on the basketball team, and a four-event track man.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the First Baptist Church met yesterday afternoon at the church. The programme was in charge of the Hart Circle, with Mrs. R. D. Rutenber leader. The devotional was in charge of Mrs. W. R. Jones. Miss Mary Emma Stevenson delivered an address.

Dewesse Williams was injured slightly in an automobile accident last night. Mr. Williams was backing his car out of his driveway when he was struck by a passing truck.

Clark Woman, 28, Dies In Louisville

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Winchester, Ky., July 22.—Mrs. Mary Osborne, 28 years old, died late Wednesday night at the Hazelwood Sanatarium in Louisville, where she had been for the last several weeks. She was before her marriage Miss Mary Poynter, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Poynter, Rockcastle County. Besides her husband, she is survived by two children, Bessie Katherine and Thomas Clayton. Funeral services were held this afternoon at Dunaway Church. Burial was in the Dunaway Burying Ground.

Lewis Kilpatrick, New York, flood relief director for Eastern Kentucky, who was very active in rehabilitation work in the stricken mountain district, will be the principal speaker at the regular meeting of the Daniel Boone Post, American Legion, at the Court House at 7:30 o'clock Monday night. The post is making a drive for increased membership as part of a State campaign to raise the quota for Kentucky, as fixed by national headquarters. A committee which was appointed at a regular banquet has been working this week to enlist twenty-five new Legionnaires.

FOLTZ

THE BETTER CHAIN GROCERY STORES

26 FOLTZ STORES IN GREATER LOUISVILLE

3465 Taylor Blvd.
28th & Dumesnil
1731 Bardstown Road
18th & Walnut
39th & Chestnut
1st & Gray
26th & Madison
18th near Gallagher

St. Matthews
322 Spring St.
Court & Walnut
2003 W. Bank
29th & Portland
2000 W. Market
43d & Market
18th near Bolling
26th & Market
2244 Frankfort Ave.

20th & Chestnut
26th & Greenwood
Hickory & Rudd
Logan & St. Catherine
Preston & Lynn
Krieger & Charles
Preston & Camp
300 N. 17th St.

EXTRA SPECIAL!!

WATERMELON Average 24 Lbs. 39c

Red-Ripe Georgia Melon

We sell them whole, half or quarter.

An Exceptional Low Price! Compare It!

...ssioners Get Bids.

...s for the improvement of ...nue, from Euclid Avenue ... Street, with modern pav... ...al, were received by the ...ommissioners at its weekly ...oday at the City Hall. W. ...ton & Co., the Carey-Reed ...

Cincinnati, July 22.—The stage of the Ohio River at Cincinnati at 8 o'clock tonight was 12.2 feet and stationary. Arrival—The Cincinnati from Louisville at 8 o'clock this morning. Departure—The Cincinnati for Louisville at 8 o'clock tonight on her annual cruise of the Cincinnati Coon-Sanders Nite Hawks. The Queen City is due here from Louisville at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The Tom Greene will leave for Charleston at 5 o'clock tomorrow night.

...ing, electric shock or gas asphyxiation the Kentucky Utilities Company is prepared to send first aid experts at once, the service being free, according to C. L. Steenbergen, manager of the Utilities Company in Paris. The company is also prepared to give demonstrations and teach resuscitation without charge.

Buy the Best Tires and Save Money!

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"Firestone"

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For a Short Time Only!

OLDFIELDS ALSO AT A BARGAIN!

29x4.40	Oldfield Balloons	$ 8.65
31x5.25	" "	14.75
32x6.00	" "	16.60
33x6.00	" "	17.60
31x4	High Pressure	12.20
32x4	" "	12.80
33x4	" "	13.50

MADE AND GUARANTEED BY FIRESTONE

Why Buy Unknown Makes When You Can Buy Good Tires At These Low Prices?

ALL DAY **HEMAN** ALL NIGHT

943-45 South Third — Incorporated TIRE SERVICE — Magnolia 4115

the engineer's office. For two terms, 1913 to 1917, he served as member of the Owen County Fiscal Court. Mr. Johnson formerly taught school for five years in his county. He has farming interests in both Owen and Scott Counties. He is a native of Owen County and received his eduction at the Eastern Kentucky State Normal School. "The Democrats in Owen," according to Mr. Johnson, "are on the job for Beckham. He will get a nice majority in our county at the primary, and we will give him plenty more votes in the November election."

STOCK STRONG ON HENRY MARKET

850 Animals Are Sold At Eminence Market; Calves Feature Sale.

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Eminence, Ky., July 22.—The Eminence Sales Company sold 850 head of livestock here yesterday with prices in every department holding firm and running slightly high in the calf division. The market has developed unusual strength in the sale of calves, which have sold consistently at prices in excess of those on all other marts of the State. The lamb offering, now at the peak of the season, was the heaviest of all classes in number sold, and many stock sheep were offered. Prices for these offerings were considered favorable and most of them were delivered to breeders of Shelby and Henry Counties, with a few going to Carroll and Trimble Counties.

The quotations follow:

Stock sheats, $10.40; mediums, $10.40; lights, $10.25; heavies, $9.50; roughs, $8.75.—Top lambs, ewes and wethers, $12.90; mixed pens, $11.90; seconds, $11.70; top lambs, $12.25; seconds, $11.70. Fat cows, $4.00 to $6.00; fat heifers, $7.80; fat steers, $6.75 to $10.25.

Miss Lydia Ellis, Eminence, suffered a fractured hip bone as the result of a fall in her room at the home of her nephew, C. C. Ellis, on South Main Street. Miss Ellis caught her foot under a rug. Her condition is thought to be serious because of her general physical condition at the time of the accident.

Joe Shelton, Eminence, fell from a wagon while at work on the O. G. Freud farm near here and suffered a fracture of the right arm. Mr. Shelton was thrown under some machinery. His condition is not serious.

Relatives in Sulphur of Mrs. Anna Spillman, Indianapolis, were notified yesterday of her death at her home there. Mrs. Spillman formerly lived in Henry County near Sulphur, but had made her home in Indianapolis for the last few years. She went there to be with her children. The message did not state the cause of her death nor the funeral arrangements.

Ray Binford, Port Royal, who was instructor there for the last year in the high school, was called to Louisville yesterday when he was notified that his younger brother had fallen while ricking hay on their farm in Jefferson County and had sufferet a fractured skull. The boy was operated on in Louisville.

GETS SECURITY WARRANT.

A security warrant for protection from Former Detective Otis Hazel was sworn to Friday afternoon by R. E. ("Toots") Elliot, Negro, 513 West Street. According to Elliot, Hazel made threats on his life.

...was shown in top calves. The number of cattle disposed of showed a 50 per cent increase over last week's sales.

Sales were:

Hogs—Receipts, 661. Stock hogs brought $10.90 to $12; packers, $10.20 to $10.50; heavies, $9.20 to $9.65; lights, $10.50; mediums, $10.50; sows, $8.50 to $9; sows and pigs, $23 to $50.

Calves—Receipts, 257. Top pen of 127 head sold for $12.50; fair to good grades brought $9.00 to $11; common to fair, $6 to $9.70.

Cattle—Receipts, 150. Heifers, $6.30 to $8.80; steers, $5.75 to $8.25; cows, $3.75 to $6.10; bulls, $6 to $6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 355. Tops sold for $13; common to fair grades, $7 to $10; bucks, $6; stock ewes, per head, $5 to $11.

Markers Bought For Mason Road

75-Gallon Still Seized, 2 Men Arrested In Lewis County Raid.

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Maysville, Ky., July 22.—Robert A. Cochran, W. Holton Key and George H. Frank, the committee appointed at the meeting of the Rotary Club several weeks ago to take steps toward placing markers on the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike, began work yesterday when they went to the Ripley Foundry & Machine Company's plant at Ripley, Ohio, taking with them two ancient mileage plates of the old Zanesville Pike. This is now what is known in Ohio as "Zane's Trail," and leads from Zanesville, Ohio, to Maysville, Lexington, Nashville and Florence, Ala., and was the first national highway to Maysville. The committee will have a sufficient number of the old plate recast to place at convenient points along the road to mark the way for tourists. As the plates will be made of iron they will stand forever. The original plates will be preserved.

Federal Prohibition Enforcement Officer William C. Manning, Maysville; Sheriff McGill and Deputy Pollitt, Lewis County, Wednesday made a raid at the head of Laurel Creek in Lewis County, seized a seventy-five-gallon still and confiscated several gallons of moonshine. Coon Staffer and Edgar Danner were arrested, taken to Vanceburg and put in jail. They will be taken to Catlettsburg for a preliminary hearing.

C. T. Cottrell, Elizaville, Fleming County, was in Maysville yesterday and took the examination to qualify him for the office of Circuit Clerk, for which he is a candidate in Fleming County. The examination was held by Circuit Judge C. D. Newell in the Circuit Clerk's office here.

During a heavy wind and electrical storm over this section yesterday afternoon the wind blew down a number of shade trees in the eastern part of Maysville and badly damaged several small orchards on the outskirts of town. The course of the storm was from the southwest. It was particularly severe in the southern part of

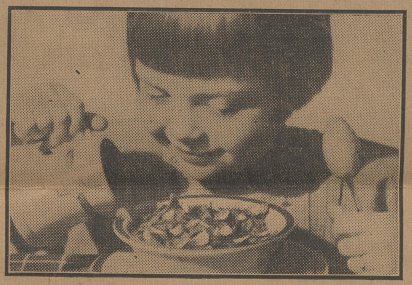
Enjoy the ORIGINAL

Refreshing Grape Flavor

Ask for

POST TOASTIES

—corn flakes that stay crisp in milk or cream



Flaked hearts of corn toasted double-crisp and full of flavor

Post Toasties are the kind of corn flakes that make breakfast a real event. Millions prefer them for their delicious flavor and lasting crispness. A crunch of goodness in every spoonful. Crispness that lasts to the very bottom of the bowl. Ask your grocer for Post Toasties by name and you will be sure of getting corn flakes with the natural corn flavor—corn flakes that stay crisp in milk or cream. Have them often. They come ready to serve from the red and yellow, wax-wrapped package.

Post Health Product

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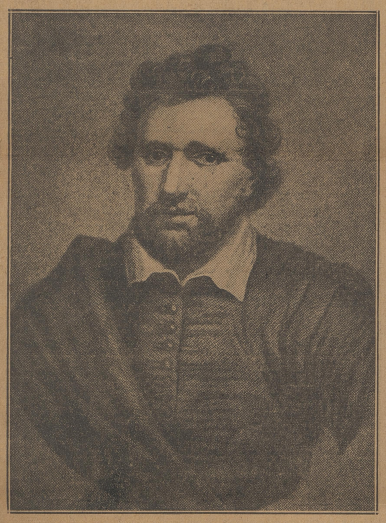
BOOK SECTION

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1932
Books of the Day

Boston Evening Transcript

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1932
Literary World—Art



Ben Jonson

Rare Ben Jonson and His King James

The Apprentice Bricklayer Who Became One of the Foremost English Dramatists and Poets

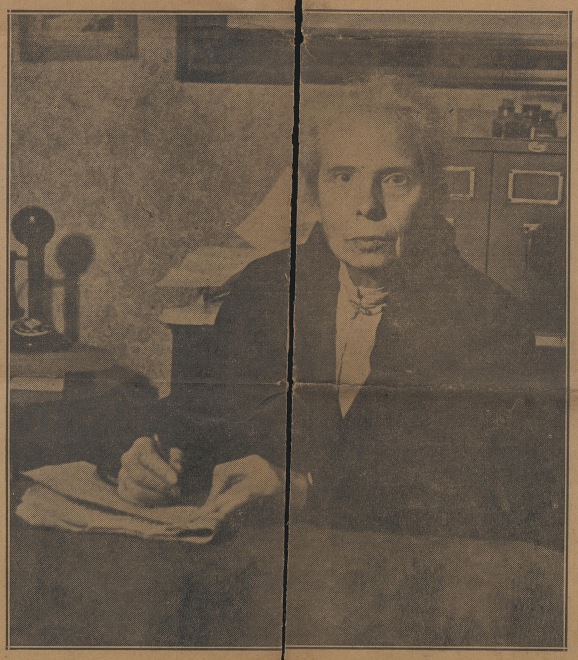
BEN JONSON is associated by Mr. Linklater with the reign of King James, although not unmindful of the fact that rare Ben began showing his rarities in the time of Elizabeth. Gloriana reigned for five years after Ben Jonson had been called "the best for tragedy," and had produced his still famous comedy, "Every Man In His Humour." Mr. Linklater is not too sure, but Mr. Linklater makes it seems most probable, and gives a rousing good picture of Ben Jonson playing the part of old Hieronimo in "The Spanish Tragedy" in an inn-yard "full of the lesser people of the little town," country people, sailors and soldiers, with a few of the upper class in the galleries. Somewhere along the years before he became known to fame Ben married an honest, ugly girl with a bad temper, which was her armor, for "when Ben's tongue grew unruly hers unleashed a pair of words for each of his and taught him at least a measure of respect for the mother of his children."

All the time Ben was doing literary hack work and acting he was continuing his studies of the classics. Camden lent him books always, and somewhere, somehow, he acquired others. And perhaps

Alice Stone Blackwell---Humanitarian

The Active Life of a Boston Woman in Literature and Philanthropy

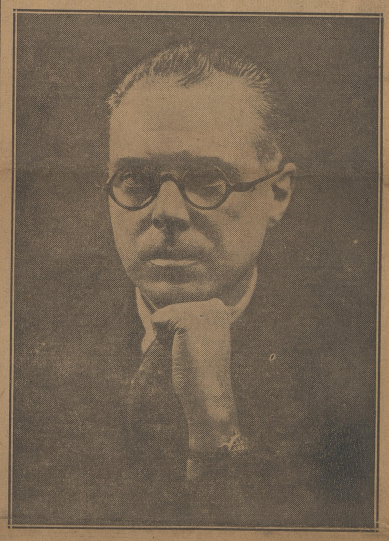
By Florence [illegible] Whittier



Alice Stone Blackwell

PEOPLES and poetry, long suppressed or oppressed, may have Blackwell is grateful to her parents for their encouragement, almost their insist-

in schools and colleges, for, as Professor James Geddes of Boston University has



Wyndham Lewis

Wyndham Lewis and the Apes of God

A Young Irishman Goes to London and Makes a Vain Attempt to Be Recognized as a Genius

She was a woman of cosmopolitan friendships, and one of her guests that summer was Ohannes Chatschunian, an Armenian theological student who had come over to represent the Armenian National Church at the World's Congress of Religions in Chicago. He was a Russian-Armenian, a brilliant and lovable young man, destined to an early death. He was ardently patriotic, and told us much about the sufferings of the Armenians at the hands of the Turks. The first society of the Friends of Armenia in the United States was the result. Mrs. Barrows thought it might increase American sympathy for the Armenians if we had

WHETHER "The Apes of God" will bear the transplanting is frankly an open question. It set all London agog two years ago. They talked of nothing else, especially those who knew what it was about and who were being attacked. But reading it there and rereading it over here are two very dif-

Humour." In which Shakespeare had acted. He was sixteen when the Spanish Armada made its dramatic and impolite appearance and ignominious exit. Shakespeare was then not more than twenty-five, and it is easy to reckon that Ben Jonson really lived through the height and glory of the Elizabethan theater. Unmistakably he did his writing at a time when his peculiar style of wit could be most appreciated, but it is equally true that Elizabeth turned only unseeing eyes on what he himself fully recognized as his own blazing genius.

Mr. Linklater introduces him as an apprentice bricklayer, stepson of a master bricklayer. He had studied at Westminster, and he had some knowledge of Greek and Latin, and an insatiable appetite for books. He hated bricklaying. He ran away from it and joined the British army in Flanders, only to discover that he hated being a common soldier even more than he hated bricklaying. He never saw a battle. He had to spend his time digging trenches and taking orders from men he considered his inferior. Legend has it that he fought a duel with a Dutchman, and killed his man, but the glory he got from this affair was too brief and inconsequential to make him care to stay in Flanders, so he slipped away and got back to London, where, in order to eat, he had to lay bricks again for his stepfather.

Unfortunately for his biographers, Ben Jonson kept no record of his early years, nor did anyone else. Mr. Linklater frankly guesses at much that happened to his subject between 1571, the year Jonson was born, and 1598, the year he gave "Every Man in his Humour" to the stage. We who read can but hope that the conjectures are as accurate as they are interesting and entertaining. London, when Ben Jonson got back to it from the Low Countries, Mr. Linklater describes as "a city of velvet cloaks and open drains; of plague and poetry and great news from sea, of stews that paid rent to a Bishop, and fanatics who would hale a man to trial on the whisper of agnosticism." Shakespeare and Bacon were in their early manhood. Religious discussions waxed hot, and Richard Hooker, working on his "Eight Books of the Laws of Ecclesastical Polity," had petitioned his Bishop to send him to a country parsonage where he could work in peace and eat his brown bread without opposition. It was a quarrelsome age, and nobody could quarrel louder or with more rounded rhetoric than Ben Jonson.

That, however, was to come later, that mighty quarreling. Ben Jonson, fresh in London from his duel with the Dutchman, had no one to listen to his quarrels. He seems to have begun his literary labors almost by accident. Prowling around taverns with the dust of bricklaying still in his nostrils he saw many actors, and discovered that a velvet coat often covered a vast ignorance. These foppish actors had to study their lines, and found some of the long words hard spelling. Ben began reading their lines for them, teaching these actors. From that he began copying parts for various players, and soon, Mr. Linklater conjectures, changing a word here and there, and adding a line or two. Anyway, we know Ben Jonson began to write plays, for we have the plays to show for it. Whether or not he was for a while a strolling player we cannot be through having to work to support his wife and children, he was learning something about life itself, which may account for his dropping tragedy, just when he was accounted the leading English writer of tragedy, and going into comedy. At 26, Ben Jonson, was terribly serious about life and life's meaning, and he could not see that death was any explanation. Moreover, having his characters murdered, or allowing them ruthlessly to kill themselves, was a lazy man's escape—for both the characters and their creator. They must live, these men and women he had created, and find their way out of their difficulties if they could.

His friendship with Shakespeare was well under way in 1598, and lasted for more than eighteen years. It was never a close friendship, but it stood up under some severe quarrels, and some pretty bad puns. In the ruin of his chapters, Mr. Linklater gives us a moving picture of Ben Jonson's rise to social and literary recognition, a recognition that must have been doubly dear to him after his obscure days with bricklayers' stolidities and mercenary soldiers' stupidities. His hack-writing when he had been of much more help to Philip Henslowe, to Chettle, to Porter and to Dekker than any of those dramatists would allow, had gained for him something of a reputation among others before it fell to his hands to complete Thomas Nashe's "The Isle of Dogs," and to get all the blame for its authorship. Jonson was sent to gaol, while Nashe "was left in peace to write the praise of Yarmouth herring." Gabriel Spenser was in the same prison and he and Ben Jonson quarreled all through the long hot summer. Soon after his release from the Marshalsea his friendship with Shakespeare began and his fame as a playwright was assured. Spenser hated him all the more, and finally challenged him to a duel, which cost Spenser his life.

Ben Jonson went to Newgate for this offense, and while he waited for his trial he "scrutinized his, immortal part as seriously as he had previously considered the state of poverty," and found it just as lacking in grace. So he turned Catholic, at a time when it was "a dangerous thing to do, for in 1598 Catholics were regarded with as much suspicion as Bolsheviks in 1924," which is probably why Ben Jonson chose Catholicism. Quite a little is made of the Mermaid Tavern, the poet's club established by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1603—the year Queen Elizabeth died and James of Scotland came to the throne of England. It was a plague-year, too, and London was emptied of all who could flee in that terrible summer. Raleigh, unjustly Mr. Linklater thinks, was sent to the Tower, and for a while the Mermaid Tavern in Bread Street was deserted. Beginning about that time, Ben Jonson produced a number of masques to celebrate the coming of King James and Queen Anne, one of which was "The Satyr," in 1603, and in that same year he seems to have written one of his two still existing tragedies—"Sejanus." For a while—just long enough "to obscure his claim to make a New Year Masque for the Queen"—he was under royal suspicion. Soon afterwards he was in high favor with their Majesties, and the making of masques under his skillful hand and brain went merrily on.

Mr. Linklater seems to have soaked himself pretty thoroughly in the history and tradition of the time of Ben Jonson, and expects of his reader a like immersion. For those who have already that history of the beginning of the seventeenth century to become a little dull, some of "Ben Jonson and Some James" will seem, if not irrelevant, at least disconnected. Even so, it is delightful reading, for Mr. Linklater has an interesting outlook on life and morals and manners —an outlook that is often amusing and sometimes impish—and a rather pleasing literary style. He makes Ben Jonson live, and along with him other famous men of his time. He prefaces his index with a note which gives a very fine idea of the contents of the book. It is inadequate, but it is still much better than no index at all.

J. W. M.

Ben Johnson and King James; Biography and Portrait. By Brse Linklater. $4. New York: Jonathan Cape & Harrison Smith.

THE prologue shows Daniel Boone as a young man winning a shooting match and the delighted blacksmith who made the rifle presenting it to him as he leaves to cross the mountains into the unknown land of Kentucky. The story then skips a couple of generations. In his old age Boone gave the rifle to Gall Burnett, one of his comrades, whose descendants have come back to the East and we find it hanging on the wall of a Pennsylvania farmhouse. A grandson, Andrew Burnett, who learned from his grandfather to shoot straight and throw a knife, has the pioneer spirit and dislikes the farm. Encouraged and helped by his grandmother he takes the old Boone rifle and starts for the West. On the way through the woods to Pittsburgh he meets a trapper who has been to Washington to see President Monroe about some things connected with the fu
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The Long Rifle. By Stewart Edward White. $2.50. New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.

the daughter of two of the pioneers of equal suffrage to thank for their new-found freedom in literature. At seventy-four, Alice Stone Blackwell emerges as a literary figure, from politics to poetry, from the soap box of the long woman suffrage campaign and her forty or more years as a publicist and editor fighting for equal rights, to the prestige of an author and translator. Still, once a journalist, always, and so in "Who's Who" you will find Alice Stone Blackwell listed, not as poet or transistor, author or biographer, but simply as journalist.

But this is to be a literary interview. Miss Blackwell, daughter of Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, is more than her parents' daughter. Although she labored for years in the cause of equal suffrage, she has done many other things. Her philanthropies are well known, too, including especially her work in behalf of "the little grandmother of the Russian Revolution." Miss Blackwell's correspondence reaches amazing proportions. Witness her frequent "letters to the editor" appearing in Boston papers. Besides all this, Miss Blackwell is both author and translator. To explain how she has had time and energy in the midst of a busy life to learn out-of-the-way foreign languages, or at least to translate little-known foreign poetry into English verse, is the purpose of my interview with her.

All her life Miss Blackwell has cherished an interest in poetry. From time to time her English verse renderings of strange poetry of strange peoples have appeared in the newspapers, in magazines, and in books—verses from the Armenian, from Russian Yiddish and more recently from the Spanish. Even in bringing before the public "Some Spanish-American Poets," Miss Blackwell has been making familiar distant and far-away poets of Central and South America of whom this generation of North Americans may not otherwise have heard.

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Stewart Edward White Writes a N in th

THE prologue shows Daniel Boone as a young man winning a shooting match and the delighted blacksmith who made the rifle presenting it to him as he leaves to cross the mountains into the unknown land of Kentucky. The story then skips a couple of generations. In his old age Boone gave the rifle to Gall Burnett, one of his comrades, whose descendants have come back to the East and we find it hanging on the wall of a Pennsylvania farmhouse. A grandson, Andrew Burnett, who learned from his grandfather to shoot straight and throw a knife, has the pioneer spirit and dislikes the farm. Encouraged and helped by his grandmother he takes the old Boone rifle and starts for the West. On the way through the woods to Pittsburgh he meets a trapper who has been to Washington to see President Monroe about some things con-

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Assuming that no courses in Armenian, Russian and Yiddish, or probably in Spanish, were offered at Boston University as early as 1881, when Miss Blackwell received her Bachelor of Arts degree, I was curious first of all to know how she went about this difficult business of translating outlandish foreign poetry into English verse. Too, I was quite aware of the fullness of her life in the cause of woman suffrage, in the freedom of the oppressed the world over, and in various other causes to which she has constantly lent her heart and hand, her pen and her pocketbook, her voice and her energy. Imagine writing verse translations for the fun of it, and without making a study of the language from which the translation is made! But the story of her poetic and linguistic growth, her transition from politics to poetry, is best told in Miss Blackwell's own words:

"I have a sentimental pleasure in being interviewed for the Transcript, for a great many of my early renderings of foreign poetry were published first in the Transcript. Its former editor, the late Mr. E. H. Clement, was a warm friend of mine.

"It is a pleasure to me to tell about my English renderings of foreign poetry. That has always been a labor of love, an avocation. Of course my main literary work, for more than thirty years, was in connection with woman suffrage, writing weekly editorials for The Woman's Journal, and countless letters to the newspapers, and innumerable woman's rights tracts and leaflets. It was refreshing to turn to something different, on the side.

"My first experiment with foreign poetry was with the Armenian poems. I spent the summer of 1893 with Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, at her camp in Canada, on the shores of Lake Memphremagog.

translations of some of their poems. She brought Mr. Chatschumian to the door of my tent, and started us to work on 'The Tears of Araxes' by Raphael Patkanian. It was a difficult undertaking, for Mr. Chatschumian knew but little English, and had to piece that little out with German, French and Greek words. However, the English rendering of the poem was accomplished, and was pronounced a success. Later, with his help and that of other Armenian friends, I made English renderings of many more. In 1896, they were published in a volume by Roberts Brothers. It was very kindly received by the press, and sold so fast that the publisher had to put a new edition in press within a fortnight. Some years later (1916) a third and enlarged edition was published for the benefit of the relief fund.

"My next attempt was with Jewish poetry. The intellectual exercise of putting foreign poetry into English verse is a pleasure in itself; but it is much more interesting when it can be made useful to stimulate sympathy for some race or nation that is oppressed and misunderstood. The Jews are being oppressed all the time. I was struck with the beauty of Morris Rosenfeld's poems, in Professor Leo Wiener's prose translation, and I versified a number of them. With the help of my friend, the late Miss Katherine Weisman, I made English renderings from a number of other Yiddish poets. Later, in 1908, her brother-in-law, Mr. Ezekiel Leavitt, collected my English renderings of his own poems, and published them under the title, 'Songs of Grief and Gladness.'

"My parents and I had been members of the first society of 'American Friends of Russian Freedom,'—organized by Julia Ward Howe. In 1906 I got out a little volume of 'Songs of Russia,' with the help of various Russian-speaking friends. Reading a translation of Maurus Jokai's remarkable historical novel, 'Eyes Like the Sea,' in which the beloved national poet of Hungary, Alexander Petofi, appears as one of the characters, gave me a great wish to see some of his poems. There were said to be good translations in every language but English. Upon meeting Dr. Robert Braun of Budapest at the funeral of William Lloyd Garrison the second) I told him of this wish. He had a volume of Petofi with him, and gladly made me translations in prose of many of the poems. I was charmed with them and made them the basis of an article about Petofi in 'Poet Lore,' giving many versified renderings. A Hungarian newspaper expressed surprise that I had succeeded with Petofi when every other English translator had failed. The credit was really due to the help of Dr. Braun.

"I had long been eager to know something of the poetry of Mexico and South America. Senorita Juana Palacios was sent to the United States by President Diaz to investigate some educational subject. She took a post-graduate course at Boston University. I met her in the home of Professor Borden P. Bowne and begged her to help me to some acquaintance with the Mexican poets. She gladly did so. Again I was delighted with the Mexican poetry before the settlers came in.

F. S. A.

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way down the canyon of the Colorado River. They found and followed the Green River to the pass over the mountains that was later used by Lewis and Clark, still later by the long strings of covered wagons carrying settlers to Oregon and California, and now is crossed by the transcontinental railway lines.

Mountain Men was the name they called themselves. They met the Indians at their own game and as a whole got on very well with them. It was a hard, tiresome life and one slip was fatal, whether dealing with the elements, the Indians or rival fur companies. Mr. White has made a study of his subject and has gone deeply into the journals of old-time trappers and early historians. The result is that in the form of fiction he has given us an excellent and interesting account of this life, of the rise and rivalries of the big fur companies, and the condition of the great western country before the settlers came in.

Continued on Following Page

The Apes of God. By Wyndham Lewis. $2.00. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co.

Continued on Following Page

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By JULIA PETERKIN
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Alice Stone Blackwell—Humanitarian

Continued from Preceding Page

poetry, and found much pleasure in putting it into English verse. After her return to Mexico, I felt forlorn; but, being pretty well grounded in French and Latin, I found that I could dig out the meaning of a Spanish poem by the aid of the dictionary; and by dint of persistently doing this I finally picked up a reading knowledge of Spanish.

"For years now, I have been making my own translations direct from the Spanish. After about twenty years of making occasional translations of Spanish-American poems, I collected between two and three hundred of them into my book, "Some Spanish American Poets," with the Spanish and English on opposite pages. Because of its bulk, the reviewers persist in calling it an anthology; but it is not and does not profess to be anything of the kind. Many of the poems, in the original, were very beautiful, and I hoped that an acquaintance with them would make our people like our Latin-American neighbors better, and respect them more. It has done some good in this way; and it is doing some in the Spanish-American countries, in a way that I did not venture to expect. A letter from Miss Lucc, principal of the American Grammar and High School of Buenos Aires, says:

"I am writing to congratulate you on the splendid translation of Latin-American poetry, and to tell you what an impression it is making on the nationals here. It is a great satisfaction to me to have them realize that North America has scholarship to make such a work a possibility. Among the many who are teaching Spanish here, the book is being used extensively; and it is also doing a great service for the cause of better knowledge of English. All of us who touch Latin-American life are grateful to you.' This gave me great pleasure, indeed, there are few things more delightful than to get hold of a really beautiful poem, from some country whose literature is practically unknown in the United States, and try to clothe it in a translation that will enable our people to appreciate its charm. I now receive many volumes of South American poetry from the authors. For years I was eager to get hold of some South American poetry, but found it very difficult to obtain."

Miss Blackwell is probably better known as a biographer than as a poet. "The Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," the life and letters of Catherine Breshkovsky, which she edited, came out in 1917. It was for a time one of the six "best sellers." "Lucy Stone," the biography of her mother, came out

youth to age, and vice versa, there was an inspiring candor in her conversation.

Now, as then, Miss Blackwell lives in strictest simplicity, literally surrounded by books and newspapers, but still lacking frills. Of her mode of living she spoke as candidly as on other subjects. "When I lived alone without a housekeeper, I lived chiefly on eggs, eight or nine a day. They were nourishing and the easiest thing to prepare. I really got along very well. Now that I have my cousin living with me (the adopted daughter of the late Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, Miss Alice's aunt), of course my diet is not so limited. We have a housekeeper now—and a little dog who is the joy of my cousin's heart and the apple of her eye." This cousin, incidentally, is nearly totally blind and deaf, but she can hear with an ear trumpet, and enjoys the regular visits of her reader.

At the close of our interview, asking about her writing habits, Miss Blackwell confessed that, in preparation for this meeting, her housekeeper had insisted upon clearing out most of her accumulation of newspapers from the top of the window-sill-high bookcase, tables, chairs, etc. Only one pile remained.—Not to see Miss Blackwell in her editorial disarray was disappointing to me. I should, I suppose, feel complimented that she deemed it fitting to "dig out" of her mountain of newspapers to receive company, but in my heart of hearts, I feel as if I had missed something quite necessary for the atmosphere of my story. When she told me quite frankly about her editorial untidiness (as I suppose our New England mothers would call this obliviousness to everything but her writing), I was overjoyed in finding at last someone whose pile of unread newspapers, awaiting clipping, filing or reading, superseded those in my own living room at home.

Another digression. Whatever may be the custom of the Lucy Stone League in such matters, the daughter of Lucy Stone uses the prefix Mrs., calling her mother Mrs. Lucy Stone. Consequently Miss Blackwell addresses me as Mrs. Whittier. I being one of the young moderns who follow the Lucy Stone example of retaining my maiden name after marriage. But —most of us who marry and keep our names and jobs, continue to be known as Miss despite husbands or babies. So I suppose we are Lucy Stoners, with a difference.

I had written Miss Blackwell to request permission to interview her on her seventy-fourth birthday, Sept. 14, but she was still in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, her summer home, and was, moreover,

The Life and Genius of Louis Pasteur

The Nineteenth Century French Chemist Who Contributed to the World's Knowledge of Both Industry and Surgery

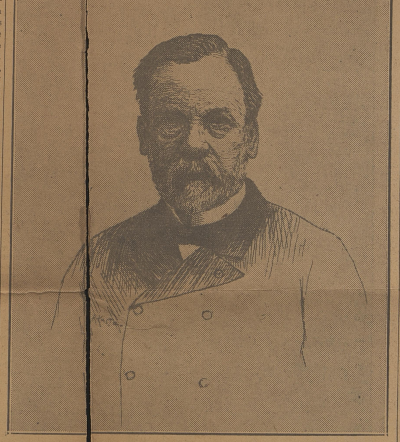
By Edmund Noble

MUCH has been written concerning the life and work of that 19th-century chemist whom France by a popular vote characterized as "the greatest Frenchman of all time," yet few if any biographies of Louis Pasteur have depicted his personality and achievements in such alluring style and with such plenitude of detail as that now offered by Mr. Piers Compton. A survey stretching from the birth of Pasteur in December, 1822, to the date of his death in September, 1895, the book nowhere fails in its appeal to the scientist and the general reader alike. Born at Dole, the son of a tanner, Pasteur early developed a love of science, especially of chemistry, gained his most fruitful educational experiences at the Ecole Normale, and threw himself with enthusiasm into chemical experimentation of various kinds. An ardent Catholic and destined to become a great scientist, he was also an ardent patriot; yet though his patriotism took flame during the Revolution of 1848, when he entered the National Guard and was for a time stationed at the Orleans Railway, his scientific career was only temporarily interrupted.

After politics had been settled he embarked upon his life of research, which, as the author says, "was not destined to form a series, but to be one logical and consistent continuation of discoveries which can almost be viewed as an increasing development of his earliest effort." The chief lines of his attack practically merged one into another; from crystallography he was led on to fermentation, which, in turn, involved the theory of spontaneous generation; and this latter problem had influential bearing on the crowning achievements of his maturity. Several complex problems of crystallization and fermentation were unravelled by him, and his position in the scientific world came to be so well established that in 1854 he was appointed professor of chemistry and dean of the Faculty of Sciences at Lille. The result of his experiments on lactic fermentation were communicated to the Lille Scientific Society in August, 1857, and he was given the post of director of scientific studies at the Ecole Normale. After many experiments in the field of "spontaneous generation," he said: "I have taken my drop of water from the vastness of creation, and I have taken it full of the prima; constituents favorable to the growth of inferior beings. And I wait, I watch, I question it, begging it to reproduce for me the wonderful phenomenon of the first creation. But from the time when these experiments commenced, several years ago, there has been no response. . . . Never will the theory of spontaneous generation recover from the mortal blow of this simple proof. . . . There are now no possible grounds for declaring that microscopic beings came into the world without germs, without parents similar to themselves. Those who believe it have been misled by illusions, by badly conducted trials, spoilt by errors that they either did not perceive or did not know how to avoid."

theory at the Academy of Medicine, stressing the fact that all his researches were directed towards the great part played in life by the world of microscopic organisms, and that their influence had been the decisive feature in every one of his studies.

Pasteur's researches in the field of anthrax are described, and the story of his achievements culminates in what Mr. Compton calls "the great discovery"—the discovery of a vaccine for anthrax, one of the most dreaded diseases to which animals and even men were exposed. Pasteur's method was tried out by vaccination to prevent disease in sheep and cows. That ended the triumph of the method, and the veterinary surgeons who had been the first confirmed opponents of his doctrine became his most ardent disciples. National recognition followed, and from that time onward "the genius of Pasteur ranked as a national possession, and from being held in respect by a small band of keen-minded scientific observers



(From the Boston Athenæum Collection)
Louis Pasteur

his name passed into the honored keeping of his country. Further trials of preventive medicine followed, and all of them yielded the same results. Demands poured in, and by the end of 1883 at least 500,000 animals had been vaccinated. Pasteur received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor; he was chosen by the Government to represent France at the International Medical Congress. And by this time, with a few isolated exceptions, his teaching with regard to the reception and their presence in the atmosphere was being accorded general recognition. Later in the year

ated there by faith in his treatment—a fact which enabled him to organize regular courses of treatment under his supervision. Meanwhile letters poured in on him from all parts of the globe, many doctors expressing a desire to investigate the process, which continued to be successful. The fame of his cures spread throughout the world, a typical instance of this being the arrival of four children in his laboratory from America, the costs of their journey having been met through a subscription organized by the New York Herald. The Academy of Sciences formally affirmed the efficiency of his cure, and the commission appointed by it organized a regular center in Paris for the treatment of hydrophobia, to be called the Institut Pasteur, people in many countries contributing to its cost, with result in the foundation of other Pasteur institutes. Though cases are mentioned in which the treatment failed, it is shown that the failure was due to over-delay in its application. And after

Richard Pryce's first novel in eight years

He is one of those rare literary figures—a popular author who writes sparingly. Since the appearance of "Christopher," he has produced a bare half dozen novels, and eight years have elapsed since the publication of the last of these. Out of this long period comes "Morgan's Yard," a book well worth the years that have gone into its making. Morgan's Yard! A little backwater in the heart of Mayfair where five unusual characters—worthy of Dickens himself—win their way to love. "Morgan's Yard" is an old-fashioned type of story—something warm and happy and human, reassuring and unforgettable. $2.50

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Superior Men in the Hour of Peril," designed to emphasize "the recent unpardonable attitude of France towards her intellectual leaders, notable in the world of exact science," saying that France, a victim of her political insincerity, had made no attempt to sustain, to propagate and to develop the advance of science in the country, and was backward in that respect as compared with other nations. At the inauguration of the Institut Pasteur he said: "Two laws seem to me now in contest. The one, a law of blood and death, opening out each day new modes of destruction, forces nations to be always ready for the battle. The other, a law of peace, work and health, whose only aim is to deliver man from the calamities that beset him. The law of which we are the instruments arrives even through the carnage to cure the wounds due to the law of war. Treatment by our antiseptic methods may preserve the lives of thousands of soldiers. Which of these two laws will prevail? God only knows. But of this we may be sure—that science, in obeying the law of humanity, will always labor to enlarge the frontiers of life."

In the closing years of his career, though suffering from impaired health, Pasteur continued his interest in the work he had carried to fruition, convinced as he was of the value of scientific experiment, and believing still more strongly in the efficacy of prayer, feeling that the first study of science which "brings man nearer to God," was to perfect and prolong life, for he held it as "a natural consequence of being to the immortality of man." He attended numerous scientific gatherings, was honored with awards from many societies, and received various orders and pension allowances, the gatherings including an imposing one at the Sorbonne on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, when he recalled "the melancholy memory of so many men of science who have known nothing but trials," adding that in the test they had to fight against prejudices which impeded their ideas, and that "even when these prejudices were vanquished they were met by obstacles and difficulties of all kinds." His mind remained clear in spite of his age, and he still intently followed the fortunes

citing a total of 18,046 patients dealt with in Paris, representing many nationalities, the author describes the outcome as "a suitable rejoinder to the criticism encountered by his conquest of hydrophobia which, together with that of anthrax and swine fever, and the discovery of the attenuated virus, crowned the researches that were carried on by Pasteur in something less than a decade."

Pasteur's family life has much attention given to it in the book, and his personal traits are also called up for portrayal, along with mention of the spasm of illness which sometimes afflicted him, inheriting his father's taste

The Past Sixty Years

A Glimpse of the United States Since 1865

The United States Since 1865. By Louis M. Hacker and Benjamin B. Kendrick. $5.00. New York: F. S. Crofts Company.

It is an intrepid historian indeed who will undertake to chronicle systematically and with any effort at interpretation, the events of this last storm-ridden half century of our history and undertake to explain the motivating factors. As the authors of the present volume admit, the nearest decades are usually the haziest and the most confused. Perspective is quite as necessary to history as it is to art. Still despite the inherent difficulties of their theme, these two scholars, one from New York and one from North Carolina, have done a creditable piece of work and one which will have certain qualities of a contemporary document in the eyes of future generations. They open their narrative with the close of the Civil War, depending largely on the works of Bowers and other historians of the Reconstruction for the early sections. They emphasize the industrial progress in the early seventies, a progress accompanied by waves of depression and by corruption in high places, as well as by the beginning of slow readjustments in our foreign policy. The succeeding executives are well characterized: Grant the fool of the Radicals, too sincere to doubt another's integrity and finally coming to the front despite their machinations; Hayes the average man, attractive through his mediocrity; Arthur the tactful and wise politician; Cleveland the distinctly party man; Harrison likewise the politician; Roosevelt the idol of the middle class reformer; Wilson the southern-born northerner, the product of academic groves; Harding the voice through which the Republican organization spoke; Coolidge the most successful president America has ever had because he kept his hands off business; and Hoover who sought to guide men by enlightened self-interest, thus making governmental

...and nine years she contributed a chapter to the book compiled by Dr. Sydney Strong, "What I Owe to My Father." Many years ago she compiled, in collaboration with Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Miss Lucy E. Anthony, "The Yellow-Ribbon Speaker," a book of woman suffrage readings and recitations.

This has really been an interview in two parts, supplemented by numerous loosely connected links in the way of incidents and letters, and, on the occasion of our recent "literary" interview, there were several accompanying factors. The first interview took place a good many years ago. Miss Blackwell does not remember it. I do, because it was a very important event in my young life. Moreover, Miss Blackwell was the first important personage I had interviewed.

That first unrecorded interview—I was seeking material for a Roxbury High School suffrage debate—impressed me very much. My memory of it I dashed off during an off-hour on a recent newspaper job, while this present interview was pending. I wanted to record my impressions before seeing Miss Blackwell again and then to compare notes. The result was interesting, to me at least. Miss Blackwell seemed elderly to me then, as anybody over thirty does to one under twenty! Now, instead of a severely plain little lady, there is a softness about her features, accentuated by the beautiful grayness of her hair, which is more or less unruly. There is a sparkle of vitality to her eyes, a keenness of perception which makes her ever alert, and she has a ready wit and conversational zest.

Now, meeting her again after a lapse of fifteen years, I am much more timid, but just as eager as in the boldness of youth. Now, with a college degree on my side, a newspaper career, a slightly deeper knowledge of life, and a little greater acquaintance with people and literature, Miss Blackwell accorded me a fellow journalist's reception. We talked freely, and while there was the natural deference of

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suffering from eye-strain at the time. She wrote me as follows: "If I had been at home, I should have been glad to give you an interview on the subject of my work in putting foreign poetry into English verse, for that has long been a hobby of mine. I should not feel so happy about the photograph, for at my age it is not a pleasure to have pictures taken, since, if they are faithful, they are not good-looking; but I would have let Mr. Tisdel do it if he wished. However, the occasion is now past. I expect to come home some time in October, and perhaps we may meet at some future day. Please excuse pencil. I have overtaxed my eyes, and can write more easily in this way."

When we finally did meet, Miss Blackwell's eyes were not better, suffering as they do from a progressive trouble. She is continuing to be very careful, though she seemed to be carrying on her writing and correspondence in her usual fashion. Miss Blackwell might well have asked if this were an interview or a social call, for never was an interview so unprofessionally conducted.

In the first place, there was the baby, and in the second place, there was my husband, and in the third place, there was the kangaroo, and anyone knows that reporters shouldn't drag their families along with them on assignments. Of course this wasn't really an assignment; that is, the idea of this story is my own, not the editor's. In fact, I've been trying to interest him in my vague idea for more than a year. I shan't be sure of my success until I see the story in print.

The whole interview is the result of an incurable romanticism or sentimentalism on my part, the memory of my high school debate-interview, together with a maturer love for literature enhanced by book-reviewing for the Transcript; and third, sentimentalism again, my desire to have my daughter meet the daughter of my early heroine, Lucy Stone.

We arrived businesslike enough, entering. I with my brief case, my husband with the baby and photographic equipment. Quite an array for an interview. Oh, yes, and the kangaroo! The baby must have some plaything, to guarantee her good behavior, and so we brought along the latest addition to her cuddly menagerie. And, as it turned out, even the kangaroo had a place in the conversation.

During the photographic prelude, I endeavored to show Baby Laurel Hansford the view from Miss Blackwell's window, towards Uphams Corner and in the direction of the former Dorchester home of Miss Blackwell's parents, now used by Morgan Memorial and called the Lucy Stone Home.

Requested by my photographer husband to continue to talk while he was taking the picture, Miss Blackwell, noticing the baby's green kangaroo, was reminded of a friend who had a picture taken in Australia of a woman with a baby kangaroo in her lap, while its mother stood by, looking amiable, thus proving the tameness of this native of the island continent of the Pacific. Apparently this green velvet kangaroo of the baby's is tame enough.

This interview, which was so long coming to pass, was over all too soon, and I have tried to reconstruct it on paper with some sort of logical sequence, putting the baby and the husband and the kangaroo in their proper place, which was eventually outside in the flivver, there to await the outcome of my lingering visit in Miss Blackwell's sixth-floor apartment in the Hotel Monadnock at 3 Monadnock street, Uphams Corner, where she has lived these many years.

The earlier interview to which I have referred several times took place in 1916. It must be remembered that this was before the long struggle for national equal suffrage was won in 1920—after two generations of active pioneering. Now that women have the vote, I wonder how many of us of my generation, to whom suffrage came as a matter of course when we attained our majority, realize how much we owe to those older women who gave their whole lives to this cause? It is not often that such devotion to a cause is continued in the second generation. Alice Stone Blackwell at the age of seventy-four bridges the gap between the women of the nineteenth century (Lucy Stone, her mother, died in 1893) and my generation of young womanhood born at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Alice Stone Blackwell gave forty of her mature years to the cause, and I suppose all her childhood was a preparation for that work through the guidance of her mother and father who worked together in the cause. Now her political work is behind her, as she herself says. A different Miss Blackwell emerges, a poet, author and translator whose devotion to a hobby is as important (surely poetry is as necessary as politics in this world!) as her unflinching efforts in behalf of woman's rights and her increasing devotion to world peace.

Miss Blackwell is interested not merely in women, not merely in the welfare of her own city, State and nation, but in the world, in the brotherhood of man, the freedom of the oppressed and in economic questions and the defense of civil liberties. Among her interests, outside of her poetry and correspondence and her responsibility as a trustee of Boston University, is the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Too, Miss Blackwell occasionally lectures before clubs and other organizations, her favorite talk being on Lucy Stone. Last year she was a guest of honor and speaker at the annual Mayflower breakfast of the Massachusetts branch of the National League of

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After devoting his energies to the saving of the silk industry—threatened with a disease which had attacked the silkworms—and also bringing security to the wine, beer and vinegar industries of France, Pasteur occupied himself with other issues of both national and international importance. In a chapter entitled "The Rebirth of Surgery" we are told how the method instituted by Lister for the preservation of life following a surgical operation had been directly inspired by Pasteur's specification of the efficiency of germs in fomenting disorders. It was Pasteur, moreover, who made it his duty to appeal for the use of antiseptic surgery at the Academy of Medicine; yet, with the exception of a few isolated cases, his campaign produced no effect, his attempts to introduce a new method into hospital treatment making him the central figure in many long and bitter arguments and compelling him to face the bitterest prejudices he had encountered in his whole career. All the same, his genius was now at its zenith, and with the grant to him of a life annuity of 12,000 francs by the National Assembly in 1874 "Pasteur was accepted as part of the national life of his country." In 1876 he represented France at a great international Sericl-Culture Congress held at Milan, and two years later gave his famous address on the germ

The Genius of Louis Pasteur. By Piers Compton. With illustrations. $4.50. New York: The Macmillan Company.

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macabre and gruesome details that go to make your spine prickle and your finger tips to chill. These details, as presented in Mr. Landon's newest book, raise it from the ranks of the ordinary and make it unusual.

First, there was a most remarkable little owl, all stuffed and innocent, who sat on a shelf and turned green. Not in envy but in warning—a warning that was ticked out to a man who was already frightened half to death. He richly deserved a violent death but it was rather horrible when it did come in a lonely look-out tower on the top of a mountain. No one was there but the victim's niece and another person and this time a huge green owl. All sorts of complications ensued. The niece was held for the murder and detained while the lean and cadaverous district attorney sought for evidence and the victim's lawyer disproved his opprobious title of "the sharpster" and showed himself as a very human sort of person.

The slimy Stanley Hooper—the craven Corey Frick—Camden, who sought revenge—and Dee Dee, the dog, all add their colorful touches to this excellent mystery. You may cherish your own suspicions as to who killed Cock Robin and why, but you will follow the story to its ending. And if your suspicions prove correct, you will find that the killer is either a hero or a barefaced criminal, but whichever he proves to be, your sympathy will be with him rather than with his victim.

Padraic Colum's "Poems"—containing all the verse included in his "Wild Earth" and "Creatures"—will be published in the late spring by The Macmillan Company.

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leisure hours as a lad in the making of crayons. Taking his first degree in 1840 as bachelor of letters, his attainments were then described as good in Greek, Latin, rhetoric, medicine, philosophy, history, geography and French composition, and especially good in elementary science. Writing to his sisters on one occasion he said: "Will, work, success, fill human existence. Will opens the door to success both brilliant and happy. Work passes these doors, and at the end of the journey success comes to crown one's efforts." A constant reader of literature, philosophy and science, he fortified the taste which found such true expression many years later in the words: "The mind alone can if necessary suffice to science; both the mind and the heart intervene in literature, and that explains the secret of its superiority in leading the general train of thought." He led his wife into the realm of crystals, sometimes as a watcher, always as assistant. In the evenings he dictated to her the results of his researches and his plans for future work, which she carefully wrote down. Desirous of preserving intact the line between speculation and knowledge, he was concerned solely with facts and proofs, every one of his results being "verified up to the hilt" by detailed demonstrations. Politics also interested him when his country was seriously involved, and he drew up a treatise entitled "Why France Found No

Wyndham Lewis and the Apes of God

Continued from Preceding Page

party he is describing. Is it literature? Incidentally the ordinary marks of punctuation and Mr. Lewis are not on speaking terms.

Pomposity in art always breeds the satirist, but one cannot but wonder if Mr. Lewis is himself quite free from the pose he would deride in others. False art should be exposed; can a false artist accomplish the exposure? The weary succession of pointless splutterings, the almost meaningless exaggerations of lifeless, pointless and uninteresting people whom he knows, but whom he cannot make his reader know—just what does it all accomplish? He is too bitter in his generalities for his satire to be as effective as it might otherwise be; he takes himself and his defenses too seriously, he criticises not the art but the artists and while he succeeded in making them angry enough, it is a question whether his arrows will not fall of the mark with an audience outside the Bloomsbury circle.

The chapters are short and unrelated. In fact there is nothing that holds the book together save the covers; inherent unity is quite lacking. The chapters are prefaced by queer drawings; they look the same from every point of view and are quite meaningless. But certain adjectives say that he is a greater artist than he is a novelist. Perhaps they are right.

G. R. B. R.

Anthropology and the Modern Life

The social and economic upheaval has led Professor Franz Boas, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, to completely rewrite his "Anthropology and Modern Life." The new edition brings to date his discussion of such controversial subjects as nationalism, inter-racial relations, and the comparison of primitive and modern cultures.

Houghton Mifflin Company announce that the first printing of "Conquistador," Archibald MacLeish's narrative poem of the conquest of Mexico, has been sold before publication, and the second printing is on press.

sary. They are interesting ideas, even if we do not always agree with them.

Naturally every reader will turn, as once to the last chapters, those dealing with depression and unemployment, hoping perhaps to learn from what is written here something that he did not know before. There is much to read; what there is that is new will depend on the reader. Certainly the hundred and more pages devoted to the events from 1928 to 1931 (December, at that) will be of more absorbing interest to the general public than the entire remainder of the stout volume. The tariff acts, the attempt to create a merchant marine; the regulation of natural power in which Muscles Shoals was involved; limitation of armaments; mechanization of industry, with its ensuing advantages and disadvantages; the oft-challenged idea of mass production; prohibition, its successes and its failures; economic imperialism and the problem of reconciling our needs with the Monroe Doctrine, and the problems we are facing now in this spring of 1932—these are a few of the subjects which are carefully analyzed and discussed.

While no one will agree with all the theories advanced, few will disagree with all of them, and everyone will be grateful for the information provided, for the tables of statistics, for the excellent bibliography classified so as to be of immediate use to anyone desiring to ferret out any aspect of the subject discussed in the text, and for the maps, plans and illustrations, most of them reproductions of contemporary cartoons.

G. R. B. R.

A Dangerous Situation

The Fair Rate of Return in Public Utility Regulation. By Nelson L. Smith. $3.00. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.

THIS is one of a series of works on economic subjects that result from a prize offers from the Chicago clothing manufacturers, Hart, Schaffner & Marx. The present volume, from the pen of the assistant professor of economics of Dartmouth, treats of a phase of economics that is engaging the closest attention of the economic and political world. The public utility problem is the one dominant issue that must be faced by political parties and those in governmental control.

It is a complex problem, no matter how hard the economists try to simplify it. Dr. Smith has reduced it to fundamental terms in many instances, but in others he has been forced to use highly technical terms, evidently feeling that his work will be of value only to those who are familiar with all the nomenclature. He has divided his study into six main chapters, with elaborate added tables and resummations. Referring to his main theme, he gives a comprehensive idea of the scope of his analysis as follows: "If a fair return is to correspond to the opportunity cost of employing capital in the production of public utility services—whether for the purpose of basing rates upon the cost of the service produced or for that of attracting directly a malapportionment of productive power—it must be set with reference to the return to capital over the entire economic field." In his very comprehensive study, Dr. Smith has carried out his intention in minute detail.

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