

CENTRAL RECORD

UNTARNISHED DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNMENT.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 12, 1914



Hon. C. A. Hardin.

Candidates for the respective political parties for the nomination for Circuit Judge of this Judicial district will be selected at the next August 1915 primary.

In this issue of the Record, Judge Charles A Hardin, who now holds the office, filling out the unexpired term of the late Judge M. C. Saufley asks for the democratic nomination. It has long been an established custom of the party to renominate faithful democratic officials who honorably and efficiently perform the duties of the office during the first term as an endorsement, and especially is this true of a democrat who is filling out an unexpired term.

Since Judge Hardin has been upon the circuit bench, which has been about three years, he has worked hard and succeeded in clearing the docket and kept it practically clean of both criminal and civil cases. The criminal laws have been enforced without fear or favor which has resulted in the most orderly condition, taking the entire district in consideration, that has ever existed.

He has been universally courteous to the members of the bar, polite and considerate in his dealings with all officials serving in his court, and has been unusually affable and pleasant with jurors and all those having business in the courts.

Judge Hardin is a good democrat, a learned and capable judge, polite and affable, both on the bench and in his social dealings with people, an honorable christian gentleman, and is in every way suited for the high and responsible position he now holds. It will be a difficult task for any one to offer a single convincing reason to the democrats of this district why another should be selected to take Judge Hardin's place as judge of the thirteenth Judicial district and we feel confident that Judge Hardin will be renominated by a sweeping majority over any and all who may seek the nomination against him.

STATE

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JUDGE FOX ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Editor Evening Post:

I have read with great pleasure the articles in our papers on the woman suffrage movement. This movement presents two questions the most radical and important in their nature and consequences that have been presented to the American people since the Declaration of Independence and the formation of our Federal government. It is both a religious and a political question. As religious it involves the influence and existence of the Christian religion. The relation of husband and wife was established and fixed by God Himself in His Word for all people and for all time to come. As political it involves the nature and existence of the government as formed in and by the Federal constitution. The papers have been publishing dispatches about the position of President Wilson on this movement, and today it is announced almost as a positive fact that he will soon advocate this movement for which the suffragists are demanding a national amendment. I cannot yet believe it because it has been repeatedly stated that he was the son of a Presbyterian minister and he himself an elder in that church. Whenever he does, he has written and signed his own death warrant as a politician and a statesman, because by that act he will announce to his people that he has given up his faith in the Christian religion and the inspiration of God's Holy Word. I do not believe the American people will elect to that office he now holds an open and avowed infidel. No matter how corrupt and venal they have become in these last years, they have not yet sunk that low. When they do, this people can realize the solemn fact that step by step they approved a monarchy, the seeds of which were planted by Alexander Hamilton and John Marshall. What would be this amendment to our constitution?

I quote from U. S. vs. Cruikshank, 92 U. S., 542: "The right of suffrage is not a necessary attribute of national citizenship, but exemption from discrimination in the exercise of that right on account of race, etc., is THE RIGHT TO VOTE IN THE STATES COMES FROM THE STATE, but the right of exemption from the prohibited discrimination comes from the United States. The first has not been granted or secured by the constitution of the United States, but the last has been."

Admit the amendment has been offered to Congress and submitted to the different States, what will be its provisions? Will those provisions give to women the right of suffrage as citizens of the United States, or as citizens of the different States? In either event, the sovereignty of the States is destroyed and the nature of our government is radically altered. No longer a federal union, but a consolidated centralized government. The statement of Alexander Hamilton, that it was "a frail and worthless fabric," will be a fulfilled prophecy and the dream of John Marshall of a government consolidated and centralized—a monarchy in power and object, but a republic in name—will have become a reality.

The right to vote exercised only by men is granted because the government asserts and exercises the right to draft all men between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years to risk their lives in defense of their country in the event of a war with another nation. This service is the duty of their citizenship, but only performed in the case of a war. If this amendment grants the suffrage to women, are they willing and prepared to do the duties of citizenship in the event of war? The government cannot excuse any woman from this duty, because she is a mother. The mother votes, and she cannot plead her maternity to escape her duties as a voter and citizen. The daughters of rich men between the ages, if unmarried, can hire a substitute, but how about the daughters of the common people, the wage earners and working classes, who cannot hire a substitute? Are respectable women willing to subject the daughters of common people to this degradation, which will inevitably end in debasement and debauchery? They will be soldiers like the men, sleeping in the tents with men and marching in their ranks.

One more illustration on this point. They will be compelled to serve on juries with men. Their maternity cannot excuse them from this duty. A case is being tried in a criminal or a civil court but is not finished the day it begins; the judge cannot order the sheriff to give a separate room for each of the jury to occupy during the night. He cannot separate them. The men and women forming the jury will be compelled by law to

occupy the same room during the night in the hotel to which the sheriff carries the jury for the night, and still less can the mother go home to her family for the night. I am not surprised that I have never yet seen a statement from a suffragist or a male advocate of this cause about "the duties of citizenship," which are inseparably bound up in this right of suffrage to women.

What will be its effects upon the political parties in this country? It will result in universal corruption throughout this entire country, reaching its climax and conclusion in anarchy, ending in a revolution. I gathered some statistics on this subject some years ago. According to the census of 1890, twenty-two cities had a population of over 150,000 inhabitants, each and every one of these cities having greatly increased in population since 1890, some of them having almost doubled it. Take into consideration on this point the number which have a population of over 50,000 inhabitants. In 1890 the number of loose women in the city of New York amounted to 50,000. Who will control these women in an election? For whom will they vote? Having sold their virtue for money, will they refuse to sell their vote? Now consider this political result throughout this great country in its large cities, and what will be the result in a few years? This entire country, in every State in our Union, will be controlled by the boss or candidate who has the money to buy the office which he seeks by the election. What power, State or Federal, can control, can check, can eradicate this corruption? But the South will suffer more than the other sections, because of the immense number of the colored women in the Southern States. It is no answer to this matter, that there are as many worthless men in these cities. Worthless as they are, they are liable to the draft, and if the amendment becomes a law the number of votes ready for sale will be more than doubled. If the right of suffrage by this amendment, or any law enacted to execute it, should be denied to these women, then impartial justice demands, and her voice will be heard, that it must be denied to men of like character. When that is done, can the political boss, will he stand idly by and see his influence, his business, his occupation destroyed by one and the same blow, and then calmly and peacefully subside into a political nonentity? I pause for a reply. I do not believe, and cannot believe, President Wilson will give up his faith in the Christian religion and his allegiance to our Federal government to advocate the movement.

If the government takes away their right to vote it releases its mortgage on their lives.

Let us take a glance at history. The curse of the American people in church and State, at the bar and the courts, and in politics is their ignorance of history. They will read a newspaper, a magazine or a worthless novel, but history—history they will not read.

Mary Wolstonecraft started this movement in England 150 years ago. She had a master mind and very few men known to history had one superior to hers, and still fewer one equal to it. She was an infidel and her infidelity was more radical and fundamental than Chubb's or Collins or Rousseau or Voltaire, or even Tom Paine. Her object was to destroy the influence of the Christian religion in England, and she realized the only course to take was to destroy the Biblical relation of husband and wife and the other would follow as its logical result. She was right, but ahead of her time. This very movement was tried in Rome and when it reached its practical end, it had destroyed the Pagan religion and its influence, the virtue of the women and the character and honor of the men. There were plenty of men in Rome who had had twenty-one wives and plenty women who had had twenty-one husbands, and at last the Roman Emperor offered a reward for one child born in lawful wedlock. Woman is the basis of all society, of all law and of all government. And men are just what she makes them; no more and no less. But this noble, heroic and Godlike work is done and finished in their homes and not elsewhere—not in the army, not in the jury-room, not in the club-room, and not in a political office, and it is done before her children, male and female, have reached their twelfth year. In her home she builds the character of her child. We have the word of God in His Holy Word for that work, "Train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it."

FONTAINE T. FOX.

OPPOSES BALLOT FOR THE WOMEN

Pastor of Carlisle Baptist Church
Shows Where It Has
Proved Failure.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION

"Votes for Women" Have Not
Relieved Us of the Saloon
Evil, He Declares.

THE OPPOSITE EFFECT.

Evening Post's Special Service.

CARLISLE, Ky., July 9.—The suffrage question was the subject of a discourse delivered by the Rev. Dr. B. F. Swindler, pastor of the Baptist church here, which is exciting much interest and is quoted from at length in the local press today. Among other things the Rev. Dr. Swindler said in discussing the subject:

"While the suffragettes claim a backing of 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 there are about 24,000,000 in the United States eligible to the ballot. What is the attitude of these 20,000,000 women who have not allied themselves with the suffragettes?"

"Women now have in many of the States, and Kentucky is one of them, the privilege of voting in school elections. In some places they have the ballot—if property owners—when a proposition is submitted to levy a tax for some special purpose.

"It has often been claimed that woman suffrage would at once relieve us of the saloon, and I believed it, but the records do not justify the claim. There are now nine States having woman suffrage. Wyoming became such in 1869, more than forty years ago, and yet she is a 'wet' State; Colorado in 1893, Utah and Idaho in 1896, and Washington in 1910, and yet the saloon remains in all these States. A State-wide vote in Colorado last year resulted in a 'wet' victory. California, Arizona, Oregon and Kansas all passed into the woman suffrage column in 1912. Only Kansas is a prohibition State, and she became such before she became a woman suffrage State.

Would Corrupt Women.

"As I see it, the ballot would corrupt women. The police board in Denver, Col., passed a rule forbidding unescorted women from entering cafes where liquor is sold after 8 p. m. At once a committee of political women demanded of the Chief of Police that this rule be rescinded, as it abridged their rights and liberties. The Chief, addressing this committee, said: 'I can prove to you from the records here in my office that the women of Denver drink more than the men.'

"When we speak of woman suffrage we mean giving all women the ballot just as men now have it. My honest conviction is that if women had the ballot, as man now has it, the majority of the worst women would vote and the majority of the best women would not vote. Thomas A. Hanley, addressing the committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, considering the constitutional amendment, said there are 354 towns and cities in Massachusetts where women may vote. Last year no woman voted in 159; in eighty less than 50 voted. In only fifty towns did as many as fifty women vote. In Boston, where the census shows 217,888 are of voting age, 4,939 voted last year. In 321 towns only 5.8 per cent. of women registered, and only 1.4 per cent. voted. Why thrust the ballot on woman?"

JUDGE HARDIN ADDRESSES DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATORS

In an address opening the caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives at Frankfort Monday, Judge Charles A. Hardin, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, warned the Democrats that they are in a position to do the State a great service on an occasion "which is impressive because of its seriousness, importance and significance."

Legislative matters of great importance are to be decided. Mr. Hardin asserted, specifying taxation, abolition of useless offices and action to curb the present prevalence of lawlessness in the State.

Mr. Hardin severely scored professional lobbyists, "log rollers" and other persons who might seek to influence legislation in order to obtain privileges for private interests.

"We are not here to fight the Republicans," declared Judge Hardin. "We want to co-operate with them in anything which will be for the welfare of the commonwealth."

"As to taxes, the people of Kentucky want to be shown that the burdens they are called on to bear are fair and honest and that no interest or group of individuals in the State is not bearing its share," said the Judge, who was heard attentively by the sixty-seven Democratic members of the House, not one of whom was absent from the caucus and many Democratic Senators.

"There is not a man, woman or child in the State of Kentucky who will not be affected for good or bad by reason of the Democratic majority in the General Assembly this year," said Judge Hardin.

"We are in power because we have the confidence of the best citizenship of the State. A sacred trust has been imposed on us in the hour of perhaps the greatest importance in the State's history. This is a time of economic disturbance and social unrest. People are losing their faith in the government of the country, of States and of cities. I want to remind you gentlemen of your oaths of office as I frequently remind jurors."

"You are pledged to be true and loyal to the Commonwealth, to the great body of people, not to a privileged class, not to any interest, not to an individual, not to your separate constituents, but to all the people."

Start Right to Finish Right

"I have noticed that when juries start wrong at a session of court they finish wrong. The same is true of the Legislature. You must plan to start right and then you will be sure to finish right. As representatives of the people of Kentucky, you must concentrate and unify your power for the good of Kentucky."

"Log rolling, trading, pulling for individual constituencies must not be features of this session if good for the commonwealth is to be accomplished."

"There is a certain kind of animal that usually turns up when the Legislature is in session that causes divisions of members seeking to help the people of the State, and bring about endless trouble. This animal is a pleader of special causes; in short, a lobbyist. It has brought parties and governments into disrepute."

"Gentlemen, when a lobbyist is unduly active in seeking to control legislation and bring in to disrepute this Assembly you can get rid of him by driving him into the clear."

"It has been the policy of the State Democratic Committee to hold conferences frequently in which to discuss the best men and the best measures to support. Every one of you men has been selected as the result of such a conference because you seemed a good man for the place, a man who would let nothing interfere with his zeal for the welfare of the commonwealth."

Make for Welfare of People

"This policy should be followed by the Representatives. Conferences build no walls, they tear them down. Free conferences, open discussions, a program agreed on; these things make for the welfare of the people and the

success of this body as their Representatives."

"If there is a lobbyist or other person to subordinate the welfare of the Commonwealth to that of any interest you must drive him out into the clear by such methods. When you get him there you will find him ready to surrender his plans."

Two Things to Be Done

"There are two things to be done here during the next sixty days which will test out whether or not this assembly is to be a success."

"First—The unkept pledges of the Republicans must be put in to effect by you."

"Second—You must fulfill your own pledges."

"You must take a broad stand. You are not here to prepare for next year's election, you are here to attend to business. You are not here to fight the Republicans, but to be true to the commonwealth and to co-operate with them when good may be accomplished thereby."

"Down in Danville the 'Praying Colonels' of Centre College pray not to win, but to play the game fair and clean. That, gentlemen, is what you are here for and that is what the people of Kentucky expect of you. You must keep the welfare of Kentucky always before you and not seek to minimize and defeat the opposition."

"No body of lawmakers has faced a greater responsibility than you gentlemen. For an example, I know a farmer whose taxes four years ago amounted to \$150. Now on the same farm he pays \$600, and last year he had to borrow the money to pay it. He feels a sense of rebellion. Gentlemen, he is a representative of the finest citizenship of Kentucky, the farmers. He will not object to this burden if he knows it is right. But he wants to feel that every other interest in the State is bearing its share of the burden."

(Judge Hardin was interrupted here by loud applause from the Representatives and gallery.)

"So the matter of taxes is one of the most important that will come before you. It is one of many you will have to settle in the sixty days allotted to you. Sixty days is a short time, altogether too short for any of it to be given over to playing politics."

Burdens Must Be Fair

"The people of Kentucky must be made to realize that the burdens they are called on to bear are fair and honest and that every one is bearing his part, that the taxes are bringing in the greatest amount of revenue possible."

Judge Hardin then called attention to the fact that the Representatives are pledged to an economic program. He referred to the recent educational survey and to the report of the road commission, which he said indicated \$5,000,000 of the State's money had been wasted.

"You must seek to bring about an economic administration of the law and of the affairs of state," he said. "I understand that the office of Oil Inspector in some places pays as much as \$20,000 or \$25,000 a year. This is a matter that must be looked into."

Lawlessness.

"Both the Kentucky Press Association and the Commonwealth's Attorneys' Association have called attention to the great amount of lawlessness in the State and to the violations of the prohibition laws. This is another important matter you must consider."

In addition to complete harmony the caucus was marked by an appeal by Judge Hardin for quick passage of the co-operative marketing bill "in whose provisions the hearts and homes of 55,000 farmers are wrapped up."

Mrs. James Moberley

Mrs. James Moberley passed away at her home in the Bush-town section on Wednesday. Her funeral was held Thursday afternoon at two o'clock at Bruner's Chapel, and interment was in the cemetery there.

THE WEATHER
Showers and thunderstorms
probable tonight and Tuesday;
cooler Tuesday.

Before 1933

Established May 6, 1910.

Judge Hardin Raps Crime In Address Here

Regular April Term of Boyle
Circuit Court Opened
This Morning.

HITS AT SALE OF BEER

Jurist Doesn't Like the Idea
of Selling Beverage In
Restaurants.

"The United States is the most lawless nation in the civilized world; Kentucky ranks fifth in the percentage of law violation among the states in the Union; Lexington is the second city in the nation in homicides and other forms of lawlessness, and Danville ranks with Lexington."

So spoke Judge Charles A. Hardin this morning in his instructions to the grand jury upon the opening of the regular April term of the Boyle Circuit Court here. Two or three hundreds persons were in the court room at 9:30 o'clock this morning to hear the Harrodsburg jurist open court and give his instructions to the superior talesmen.

Judge Hardin pointed out that the crux of the situation the country faces today lies in the attitude taken by the citizens themselves. "We have been told that the people are not fit to govern themselves—that the country needs a dictator—a Mussolini," he said. "I want to remind you gentlemen of your duty," he continued, "and that is to investigate crime and law violation and take what steps that you deem necessary for the eradication of this blot from the community in which you live."

Judge Hardin pointed out that the homicide rate has fallen off in Boyle County during the past several years, but he added that it was on a par with the rate in Lexington, which placed that city in the embarrassing situation of being the nation's second crime center.

An indictment of politicians who serve for selfish and ulterior purposes was voiced by the jurist. "I have lately learned that certain office holders are seeking to perpetuate themselves in office thru intimidation of voters, threatening them with loss of patronage in the event they do not vote the way they are told to."

Judge Hardin turned to the manufacture, distribution and sale of wines and beer containing 3.2 per cent alcohol or under, and asked the grand jury to carefully consider its role upon the community.

"This is a college town," Judge Hardin stated, "and Danville is faced with peculiar responsibilities in maintaining a high moral, spiritual and special environment for the young men and women who come to school here from all points of the nation."

"I would rather see the return of the open saloon of the days before prohibition than the present way, where beer is sold in restaurants and other places frequented by the youth of our country."

"If the beer is non-intoxicating it is habit forming, and I do not believe it is wise to get the youth of our land in the habit of drinking liquors containing an alcoholic stimulant."

Judge Hardin pointed out that there is a tendency in the country today to idolize and hero worship criminals. "Youth points with pride to the 'dangerous citizen' who walked about with a gun on his hip ready to shoot and kill anyone. The majority of our criminals of today come from the youthful element. Boys under age die in the electric chair with the air of martyrs." He pointed out that the general attitude toward all this is wrong.

JUDGE HARDIN IS
GIVEN NEW GAVEL

Judge Charles A. Hardin was presented with a new gavel at the opening of the April term of the Boyle circuit court this morning by Circuit Court Clerk John S. Baughman.

Judge Hardin thanked Mr. Baughman for his gift, saying that it would come in handy in keeping order and decorum in the court during the progress of trials.

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The DEMOCRATIC BULLETIN

VOL. I

JUNE, 1919

NO. 1

DEMOCRATIC PLANS FOR BIG CAMPAIGN

National Committee at Two-Day Meeting to Prepare for 1920 Contest

Washington, D. C.—Plans for an intensive campaign, to extend throughout the country and to continue from now until the next Presidential election, will be formulated at a two-days' meeting of the Democratic National Committee at the Congress hotel in Chicago, May 28th and 29th. Two members of the President's cabinet—Secretary of the Treasury Carter Glass and Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer—who are also members of the committee, will attend and address the gathering.

At this meeting of the Democratic National Committee women will be present for the first time in the history of the organization. They are Associate National Committeewomen. They will have a part in the discussions, and subsequently in the organization of Democratic forces in the various states.

Chairman Homer S. Cummings, of the National Committee, will speak at the first session of the meeting, at noon May 28th. A luncheon at which the committee women will be guests is to be given after this session. Mrs. George Bass, chairman of the Woman's Bureau of the committee, will preside. Chairman Cummings will welcome the women as participants in the organization and conduct of the campaign. Addresses will be delivered at this luncheon also by Pattie Ruffner Jacobs, of Alabama; Caroline Ruutz-Rees, of Connecticut; Antoinette Funk, of New York; and Mrs. Peter Oleson, of Minnesota. The remainder of the day will be devoted to a general consideration of finance, organization and subjects submitted by members of the National Committee.

Women Participate

The forenoon of May 29th is to be set aside for a conference of the committee, with committeewomen participating. Mrs. George Bass will be chairman of the conference. Plans for the next campaign will be proposed and discussed at this session. Treasurer William W. Marsh, of the committee, will discuss finance. Mary E. Foy, of California, ways and means; Mrs. Alexander Thompson, of Oregon, campaign and permanent organization; Mrs. Helen Sherlock, of Montana, county leaders; Mrs. Bettie White, of Arizona, duties of committeewomen; Mrs. William R. Pattangall, of Maine, organization where women have a part to play; Miss Florence E. Allen, of Ohio, organization where women have no vote; Mrs. Gertrude A. Lee, of Colorado, the Colorado "fifty-fifty plan"; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Illinois, the function of the study club.

Democratic conditions in the various states, prospects for the next election, methods of organization, and the work of the National Committee and of State Committees will be the subjects of addresses and discussions at the afternoon session of May 29th. W. W. Farley, chairman of the New York State Committee, will preside. W. J. Cochran, chairman of the Ohio State Committee, will present facts regarding the advisability of State Committees maintaining permanent headquarters; Fred C. Van Nys, chairman of the Indiana State Committee will tell of practical organizational methods; Judge William R. Wallace, chairman of the Utah State Committee, will speak on the "Western Democracy"; W. R. Hollister, executive secretary of the National Committee, will describe the scope and character of its work; W. D. Jamieson, director of finance of the National Committee, will outline the workings of his department; W. J. Cochran, director of publicity of the National Committee, is to speak on "Practical Publicity"; and William R. Pattangall, representing the Maine Democratic Committee, will address the conference on "Utilizing a Speakers' Bureau to the Best Advantage."

The banquet with which the meeting will close, is scheduled for 6:00 P. M., May 29th. Charles Boeschenstein, Democratic National Committeeman from Illinois, will preside. It is at this dinner that Secretary Glass and Attorney General Palmer will deliver addresses. Chairman Cummings also will speak.

Wounded Men Paid Promptly

Washington, D. C.—Pay of sick and wounded soldiers in Army hospitals is being expedited, it is directed by Surgeon General Ireland. Within 24 hours after his arrival at a hospital, each patient is handed a questionnaire which is executed by him and collected before he has been transferred from the receiving ward. This document is then placed in a service record, the soldier's name is listed on the pay roll and he is paid within a week of his arrival at the Army hospital.

CHAIRMAN TO TOUR THE PIVOTAL WEST

Will Confer with Democratic Leaders and Address Voters During Six Weeks

Washington, D. C.—Comprehensive plans of organization for the 1920 campaign will be communicated to Democratic leaders in the states between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Coast by Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, during tours of that section, which will occupy his time all of June and much of July.

On his trip Mr. Cummings will also seek through party conferences and public meetings to remind the people of the states visited of the constructive achievements of the Democratic administration during the six years it has been in power in the nation.

The organizing abilities of Chairman Cummings have already made themselves felt in trips he has made to the west is expected to give impetus to party organization work in that region.

The western tour of the Democratic chairman will start immediately after the meeting of the Democratic National Committee at Chicago, on May 28th and 29th. Mr. Cummings will be accompanied on the trip by J. Bruce Kremer, of Montana, vice-chairman of the committee, and officials of the committee associated with him at the permanent headquarters in Washington.

Will Appeal to Women

Mrs. George Bass, chairman of the Woman's Bureau, will be of the party and will pay special attention to women voters. W. R. Hollister, executive secretary, will co-operate with the chairman in the organization work, while W. D. Jamieson, director of finance, will confer with the state leaders upon that important phase of political endeavor. W. J. Cochran, director of publicity, also will be in the party.

Conferences will be held at all important points on the schedule, while at many places subjects of national interest will be discussed by Chairman Cummings and Mrs. Bass at public gatherings.

The first stop will be made at St. Louis on May 30th-31st, where a reorganization and party machinery is in progress. Wichita, Kan., will be reached on June 2, where a general state conference of Kansas Democratic leaders is planned. New Mexico will next be visited, where a conference is scheduled on June 4th-5th at Albuquerque. From there the party will turn northward.

The better part of three days will be spent in Denver, where conditions in Colorado will be canvassed. June 11th, 12th and 13th will be spent in Salt Lake City, and Utah Democrats will be given an opportunity of pledging the state to the Democracy in the same decisive manner as in 1916 and 1918. Reno, the only stop in Nevada, will be reached on June 14th, and a state Democratic conference held.

To Visit Pacific Coast

The tour of the Pacific Coast starts with the arrival of the party at San Francisco on June 15th, and it will constitute one of the most important sections visited. Chairman Cummings will address the party leaders of the northern section of the state here, spending three days in solidifying the alignment in this progressive and progressive country. Southern California's sentiments will be learned at Los Angeles, where another three days' stop will be made, June 18th-20th. The party will then go to Phoenix for a day's stay in the heart of Arizona.

Returning to Los Angeles the party will move to the Pacific Pacific states, spending two days, June 30th and July 1st, at Portland, Oregon. Washington, political conditions will be canvassed at Seattle and Tacoma, July 2d-4th, and the eastern portion at Spokane, July 5th-7th. It is probable that a side trip to the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho will be made from Spokane.

The two principal stops in Idaho, however, will be at Boise, July 9th-10th, and Pocatello the following day. Three important visits will be made to Montana cities, Helena, the capital, on July 12th, Butte the following day, and Billings on July 16th. Two additional stops will be made, the dates for which have not been arranged, at Cheyenne and Omaha, and these will conclude the trip.

Millions Placed at Work

Washington, D. C.—Figures on the number of men employed in jobs by the United States Employment Service during its sixteen months of activities show that jobs were secured for 4,557,259 men and women. The number referred to "opportunities" was 5,975,890. The number of actual placements is determined by a return card system.

Slander and Abuse are Weapons In Republican Fight on Wilson

New York.—Slander and abuse are the chief weapons in the campaign which Republican leaders are waging against President Wilson, declared Chairman Homer S. Cummings in a speech to the Democratic Club of Westchester County. Wm. G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, also attended and addressed this large gathering of Democrats.

"It is not conceivable that the malice of a few will be permitted to deny to America and to the world this measure of healing," Chairman Cummings said, speaking of the League of Nations.

"When I read the speeches of partisan Republican leaders, I wonder what phrases of abuse would have agitated the political atmosphere if the President had led the country to the disastrous conclusion of an unsuccessful war. Every epithet of reproach has already been exhausted in an attempt to discredit the leadership of America's President at a time when America's prestige was never greater, America's power never so vast and America's success never so transcendent. The campaign of slander, which is the very spume of politics, has been reserved for America's greatest leader in the hour of America's greatest triumph.

What Won the War

"The war was won and I challenge the tactics of the administration to suggest how, within the bounds of human possibility, we could have won the war more promptly or with less loss of American life. The Republican party is rendering small service to America when it converts the machinery of its organization into an instrument of attack upon American leadership and American honor."

"What would the conditions of a country have been if labor had been discontented and unwilling to follow the leadership of our President? If no preparation had been made to encourage the farmer in supplying the need of the world for food? If our finances had remained in the state in which the Republican party left them? All these measures were essential to America's success and they were the very basis upon which that success was founded. And yet these reforms have been undone since President Wilson first became President of the United States.

President's Great Effort

"When the war began it was the judgment of the military experts of the German Empire that we would not be

able to create an army inside of two years.

"They said that if we could accomplish this feat we could not transport the army to France, and that if some of our soldiers reached the firing line the trained troops of Germany would destroy them. And yet we raised an army of four million men and we transported more than two million soldiers to France."

"For the first time an agreement has been adopted, calculated to include ultimately all the nations of the world and to arrange international affairs, not in accordance with the outworn doctrines of another age, but in harmony with the principles of human justice applicable equally to the great and to the small. That an American President is engaged in this work should move every American heart, irrespective of party affiliation or personal prejudice, to a fervent prayer that he may succeed in his great task."

"Despite all obstacles and discouragements, he has persisted. Within a few weeks, if all goes well, he will return to America, bearing with him the greatest document of human liberty that has ever been prepared by the hands of man."

Railroads Avert Crisis

Former Secretary McAdoo related how, when England, France and Italy called on the United States in 1918 to hasten them supplies of wheat to prevent starvation among their civilian populations, and the collapse of their armies, the Railroad Administration sped the movement of empty cars from East to West, expedited their loading with grain, and hurried them back to the Atlantic seaboard for shipment of their contents to Europe.

This drastic method, which was adopted regardless of cost, was so successful, Mr. McAdoo said, that within thirty days the emergency had been met and the crisis that threatened the defeat of the Allies was averted. Two happened, he said, in February and March, 1918, in the midst of an exceptionally severe winter.

The national Wheat Committee reported that there was a deficit of 900,000 tons of bread cereals. The rations of the Italian army had already been reduced twice and the rations of the French army once. Food was scarce among the civilian populations and there was fear that the Russian debacle would be repeated in one or both of these countries. But American enterprise was equal to the demand and the danger was soon removed.

HOW MERCHANT MARINE IS BEING AMERICANIZED

Washington, D. C.—It is remarkable that of the thousands of men being recruited for the American merchant marine, 60 per cent come from States not on the seaboard. With the single exception of Massachusetts, none of the seaboard States is furnishing as many men to the new merchant marine as such interior States as Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

This proportion of 60 per cent has held good throughout the campaign, which to date has recruited 23,000 men for sea service since the first training station was placed in operation in January, 1918.

The fact that so many of the recruits are coming from the interior, where the percentage of native-born population is highest, in large degree accounts for the Americanization of the merchant marine being so rapidly accomplished. At the outbreak of the war, 70 per cent of the men on American merchant ships were foreign born. In March, 49½ per cent of the men recruited for sea service were native-born Americans. This percentage would be considerably increased if those who have been naturalized were included.

Another evidence of the Americanization of the merchant marine is found in the figures of the Marine Firemen's Union membership. Prior to the war, less than 50 of the members of this union were American citizens; today the percentage is more than 90.

To train men for sea service, the Shipping Board has established twenty-two schools for officers, navigation and engine room, and nine training stations for seamen. There are now 600 students in the officers' schools, while the seamen's training stations have an attendance of about 3,000. The term is two months. The service is made attractive for the seamen in that they have opportunity to win officers' commissions. A seaman has had a high school education, he is eligible to enter an officers' school after one year of sea service. Pay is as high as \$4,500 per year for navigation officers and \$3,450 in the engine room, with quarters and food.

RESPONSIBILITY NOW ON G. O. P. MAJORITY

Must Enact or Reject President's Progressive Program or Answer to Country

Washington, D. C.—The Sixty-sixth Congress—the first Republican Congress in a decade—is off, with the Old Guard group in the saddle, riding with spurs. The Democrats retired gracefully when the new Congress met and gave way to the Penrose, Lodge, Smoot, Cannon, Mann company.

The responsibility for legislation is upon the Republican members of Congress. The President has made suggestions and recommendations, but Congress must carry out the legislative program. It was realized by the Republican leaders, after they had read or heard the President's message, that they were confronted by a great responsibility, and that the President has outlined work that must be considered and acted upon.

The Senate is still wrestling with the problem of loaves and fishes. Senator Penrose and Senator Lodge are worried over the halting attitude of Senators Borah, Norris, Kenyon and others who do not want to see the "progressive" Republicans swept entirely out of existence. The standpatners have plans for "hogging" everything and pushing the Senate back to the "good old Republican reactionary" days of Senator Nelson A. Aldrich.

Democrats believe that the Penrose faction will finally succeed. They think the "Progressive" Senators will yield under the right sort of pressure, but will have to answer for their action to their constituents.

Can't Suppress "Progressives"

The Republican leaders in Congress are having a hard time suppressing the "Progressives," but they have already put through their Old Guard program in the House, and not a sign of a "Progressive" victory is in sight. The Cannon-John Dalsell domination of fifteen years ago was no worse than the Mann-Gillett combination of today.

Here are the new "bosses" of the House: Representative James R. Mann, who, as a "private in the rear ranks"—so he styles himself—is the real leader of the House.

Representative Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts is Speaker. He has always been a New England reactionary partisan. He was supported in his contest against Mr. Mann for the speakership by Senators Lodge and Penrose, who assumed a sort of lordship over both wings of Congress. That classifies him if he had no record to do so.

Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming is floor leader. In his autobiography Col. Theodore Roosevelt brands him as an enemy of the people and the Government. Mr. Mondell was one of the Cannon lieutenants in the Republican regime which was driven out of power a decade ago because of its intimacy with privileged interests and its aloofness from the masses.

From page to speaker the House organization is strongly reactionary. The few timid "Progressive" representatives left have been ignored or squelched.

To make the resemblance to the unpopular Cannon organization more striking the leaders had former Speaker Joseph G. Cannon swear in the new members. Many a smile was observable in the galleries and on the floor of the House when "the gentleman" from Illinois stepped forward, oath in hand, to perform that solemn ceremony.

Reactionaries in Command

The House is well organized from an Old Guard Republican standpoint; it is absolutely dominated by reactionaries. The Mann-Cannon faction is in full control. Months ago that sort of organization was predicted by Democrats, who had watched developments in the Republican camp.

The Mann-Gillett fight over the speakership, resulting in an empty honor for Mr. Gillett, was a battle between standpatners. The "Progressives" never had a chance to win. Representative Longworth of Ohio made a weak protest against the Mann "steam-roller" which began to work regularly soon after Gillett was nominated for speaker, and continued in operation until the House was organized, but failed to score a single success. Nobody ever charged Mr. Longworth with being a "Progressive."

The Republican employees of the House, William Tyler Page, Clerk; Joseph G. Cannon, Sergeant-at-Arms; and Bert W. Kennedy, Door Keeper, are of the old Cannon regime. They represent the Old Guard faction of the G. O. P. and were active in the House twelve years ago.

(Continued on page 4)

THE DEMOCRATIC BULLETIN

Issued Monthly by the
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Permanent Headquarters: Suite 425, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

All communications intended for this publication or matter relating thereto should be addressed to the Director of Publicity.

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JUNE, 1919

ANNOUNCEMENT

The DEMOCRATIC BULLETIN, of which this is the first issue, is intended to bring closer together the great army of Democratic workers throughout the country. Its mission is to acquaint the men and women on the firing line with the policies and purposes of the party and to keep them constantly advised of the accomplishments of the administration and the achievements of Democrats in Congress. It is hoped that the information thus disseminated may furnish "talking points" for those who desire to aid in the perpetuation of Democratic principles. The DEMOCRATIC BULLETIN will be issued monthly. It is designed to be the family organ of the party organization and makes its initial appearance with the gathering of Democratic National and State leaders—men and women—at Chicago. The object of the BULLETIN is to bring into closer contact with the chieftains of the party those men and women whose endeavors are confined to precincts, wards and counties. Exchanges of ideas are solicited, the future success and good of the party being the only aim sought.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In his latest message to Congress President Wilson has proposed a program that, if enacted into law in the spirit in which he and the country desire it to be realized, will extend and perpetuate the best accomplishments of his administration and superadd to them equally important and necessary reforms. In legislating upon these progressive proposals, the Republican majority has a fine opportunity to make good the assertion of their leaders last fall that they would support the President more loyally than their Democratic opponents would.

The President recommends legislation and suggests procedure as to eight major problems—social, economic, fiscal, commercial and industrial. First in the order of presentation—and doubtless first in his own mind—is his request for progressive treatment by statute of the relations between capital and labor. He pleads for "a new organization," "a genuine democratization of industry." He recommends the development of new Federal agencies to afford advice and information and assistance to private enterprise in harmonizing employer and employee. He shows that Congress can exercise authority, within its jurisdiction, to bring about these new conditions just as it established an eight-hour day, adopted laws to safeguard life and health in dangerous industries and attempted to prevent the exploitation of juvenile workers. He advocates the continuance of the Federal employment service and the authorization of Secretary Lane's plans for settling soldiers and sailors and their dependents on public lands.

At a time when, more than ever before, taxation is an affair of every citizen, President Wilson's appeal for a reduction of many and abolition of some present taxes will be taken as evidence of his purpose to lessen the burden put upon the people by the war as much and as rapidly as may be. With his recommendations he couples specifications. The income tax, the excess profits tax and the estate tax are to be the principal sources of governmental revenue, but he expresses the hope and belief that these can be revised and reduced. He favors the retention of excess profits taxes and inheritance taxes as permanent forms of direct levy. Taxation of various manufactures and upon sales at retail, he suggests, ought to be abolished. Additional means of income should be sought, he says, to take the place of taxes and excises now collected from the makers and vendors of liquor.

The message points out the need of changes in the present tariff, principally to afford protection for industries crippled by the war and those new enterprises which, like the making of dyes and chemicals, were established as a consequence of the war. The scientific investigations and recommendations of the Tariff Commission are offered by the President as the best guide to legislation on the tariff.

"I, for one, covet for our country the distinction of being among the first to act in a great reform," says the President on the subject of woman's suffrage, which he urges Congress to grant. Democrats in the Senate and House are certain to meet the President's expectations in regard to suffrage.

The President makes it clear that although the railroads, telephones and telegraphs are to be returned to their owners, the old policy of *laissez faire* belongs to the past. It is evidently the President's intent that the reversion of these utilities shall be accompanied with laws insuring the public of better service, more nearly uniform rates and a greater measure of control than in the past. The President's own pregnant language on this point is that "some legislation should be considered which may tend to make of these indispensable instrumentalities of our modern life

a uniform and co-ordinated system which will afford those who use them as complete and certain means of communication with all parts of the country as has so long been afforded by the postal system of the Government, and at rates as uniform and intelligible."

With the passing of the emergency which was urged to justify a ban upon the manufacture and sale of wines and beers—the country's participation in the war and the need of all foodstuffs and labor and materials to guarantee victory—there is now, in the President's view, no need of such restrictions. Accordingly, he has recommended their removal.

Within slightly more than 4,000 words President Wilson has compressed his views and wishes and recommendations as to some of the biggest problems of our internal government. Congress knows his mind and its members ought to understand the public needs and demands. It is now to be seen whether the Republican majority is ready or willing to match the constructive efforts and performances of the Democrats during the last eight years.

There is to be an attempt by the Republican majority in the present extra session of Congress to withdraw from farm loan bonds their exemption from taxation. It is announced also that there will be an effort to enact a high tariff. The Republicans can't be just to the farmer and generous to the special interests at one and the same time.

The peace terms are acceptable to everybody but the Germans and the "round robin" Senators. Their "We won't sign" is the only discordant note, but it will be drowned out in the ground swell of approval given to a just peace and a covenant for a League of Nations that gives the world its first promise of a lasting peace.

Senator Penrose and Representative Gillett have declared for a budget system of government finance. Indicating that the staunchest standpat gets an ear to the ground once in a while. But that doesn't make them progressives any more than one stripe makes a zebra.

It is reported that some one has offered to pay \$10,000 for the original of the "round robin" signed by thirty-nine Senators who opposed the League of Nations. Is the intention to preserve or to suppress this curious pronouncement?

Republicans propose to enact a law requiring Congress to convene annually on the fifth of March. Is this plan designed to enable each succeeding session to pass bills that Republican filibusters kill in the previous Congress?

Finances Foundation of
Successful Campaign

By W. D. JAMIESON,
Director of Finance.

The history of this country since the Civil War shows that the Democrats have won in every election when they have been properly financed.

It would probably be more satisfactory all around if campaigns could be run on work and wishes instead of cash contributions, but since that is not the case, the getting of the necessary amount of money is one of the first and most important matters to be attended to.

Unlike our opponents, who have the selfish interests on whom to draw, we must look to the great masses of the people for money to finance the campaign.

Somebody has said that a man to test out 100 per cent American must back his party principles with his pocket book. I know that the pocket books of most of the people have been squeezed almost to the limit in these last few years of war and war activities, but I still believe that it is the duty of every Democrat to find a way to make a contribution to his party even though he must sacrifice in some way to do it.

There are two things that every Democrat owes to his party: First, his own contribution in as large an amount as he can possibly give. Second, his endeavor to urge other Democrats with whom he comes in contact to give also. Even more so is this a duty of the Democrats in the coming campaign, because the unusual methods being used by the opposition prove to the common people of this country that they will leave no stone unturned to win the election in 1920. But even with the unlimited means at their command, they know that if the Democrats and Progressives of this country will work together there is no possible chance for anything but a Democratic victory. And they realize fully that unless they win the election the power of money and special interests is at an end for all time.

The Democratic party is the party of the people and believes in a square deal for all.

I particularly liked the viewpoint of a man who wrote to me a few days ago:

"I only wish that I had ten times as much to give—not give—but pay. For it isn't giving, it's only making a small payment on what every citizen owes to good government."

It is all wrong to feel that contributions to the party should be counted among your charities. It is not a charitable proposition nor is the Democratic party any longer the poor party.

I have the greatest faith in the folks of this country, and knowing that a large majority of them believe in the square deal, that they will go through on this 1920 campaign, which will be the most bitterly fought of any campaign since the Civil War. I know that my confidence will be justified.

THE WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT

WHY I AM A DEMOCRAT

By MRS. CAROLINE RUITZ-REES
Associate National Committeewoman from
Connecticut

(Extract from an address)

If women who are to vote should already be making choice of a political party, what should guide their choice? I do not think—good suffragist as I am—that they should make it merely on the ground of a party's attitude towards suffrage. I am proud of and grateful for the splendid support the Democratic party both nationally and in our State has given the cause nearest my heart, but it is not because of that that I call myself a Democrat—as much of a Democrat as a woman is allowed to be in Connecticut. No, I began being a Democrat for a rather cold reason; I remain one for a hundred warm ones.

When I first came to our country a very young woman, armed with a good education and entirely familiar with the meaning of the words *liberal* and *conservative* as applied to tendencies no less than to parties, I was naturally curious as to the political parties of America. I asked—honestly—nearly every one I met where lay the difference between Republicans and Democrats. They told me that the Republicans were for a high tariff, the Democrats for lowering it—but that, I thought, is a temporary question of expedience; it does not indicate cleavage in general policy. My inquiry was about tendencies from which one might postulate what path either party would follow in a given circumstance, and I was not satisfied.

The Party of the People

All rather chilly academic convictions faded away, however, before my slowly ripening persuasion that the Democratic party really was by history and theory committed to the championship of the rights of the individual, to a real trust in the people—a tendency more or less consistently marked from the time of Jefferson on; the conviction too that the Republican party, in spite of its idealistic interlude under Abraham Lincoln, really did inherit from its predecessors the Whigs and from the Federalists before them, a regard for property and for private interests, a distrust of the people, and undue trust in the mission of the propertied and educated classes to direct and lead in national affairs, still evident, it seems to me, in their attitude today. In the words of a Connecticut Democrat, "the Republicans fear the ignorance of the poor, the Democrats fear the autocracy of the rich."

And when the stars of the Democratic party led them to give to the country a leader second only to the Republican Lincoln, cold conviction became enthusiasm. It became clear to me that the Democratic party really believed that, in the words of President Wilson, "the energy and initiative of the people should not be concentrated in the hands of a few powerful guides and guardians, as our opponents have again and again in effect if not in purpose sought to concentrate them."

President Wilson's first administration produced much legislation of natural appeal to women. It was clear, in his words, that the party "had opened its heart to social justice." It was also clear that it was—in his words again—the party "that could meet the new conditions of a new age."

Acts Appeal to Women

The *Child Labor* law, the eight-hour day for women in the District of Columbia, added to that democratic measure, the eight-hour day for government employees, the Seaman's act, and the laws concerned with safety at sea, the expansion of the Public Health Service, made a special appeal to women with their sex-sense of the sanctity of life; the agricultural extension act, the parcel post, the U. S. Employment Service, the good roads law are all, in their turn, pleasing to our practical sex, while liberal minds are attracted by the anti-injunction act, the industrial employees' arbitration act, the workman's compensation act, the direct election of Senators and the income tax law.

From the beginning of his second term President Wilson seems to me—by his steady abstinence from war until our whole people were behind him; his steady prosecution of the war; his share in the severe triumphant terms of the armistice; his high insistence on righteous terms of peace—to stand out as the greatest man save two our country has ever produced, to be the shining symbol and example of what the Democratic party should mean to stand for. He has made clear to all the high destiny of that party—he has put pride in the hearts of all who belong to it. He has justified their confidence in its underlying principles, in its general aim and direction, in its power of guiding the nation aright in its international relations, in its national behavior. These are some of the reasons why I am a Democrat.

17,000,000 WOMEN WERE
IN INDUSTRIAL ARMYPerformed Nearly Every Kind of
Work—Many to Keep Jobs

Washington, D. C.—It is estimated that of the 20,000,000 women in the United States, 17,000,000 were engaged in some form of essential war service, paid or unpaid, in the home or out of it, during the war. Of this number, approximately 11,000,000 were working in offices or some definitely classified occupation, while 6,000,000 who had not worked before left their homes to take employment of a war-emergency nature. In April, 1918, 1,500,000 factory and mill-trained women were engaged in war or other essential industries. This number increased very rapidly and it is estimated that 3,000,000 were so engaged when the armistice was signed.

Not fewer than 275,000 women helped to weave the 600,000,000 yards of cloth estimated to be necessary to furnish clothing, bedding and shelter for the American army the first year of the war; 212,000 women helped to fashion cloth into uniforms for the men of the army and navy; 130,000 women in knitting and hosiery mills helped to make the \$100,000,000 worth of socks and sweaters the fighting men wore; 95,000 did service in the factories that shod the feet of the marching millions of fighters.

Other Industries

Besides the nearly one million women thus engaged, 600,000 were employed in other essential industries a year ago, in Government arsenals, munitions plants, etc. More than 100,000 were employed in metal and explosive plants alone, while the number in the employ of the railroads increased from 60,000 in January, 1918, to 100,000 in October of that year. Approximately 80,000 were employed in the canneries and 125,000 in the food, spice, condiment, extract, drug and tobacco factories.

The women of the country have more than measured up to requirements, and it is certain that thousands of women workers will retain the places they were called to fill during the war emergency and that many will be trained to fill other occupations. Corroborative of this is the result of a canvass of 117 plants in New York State, more than half of the employers announcing their intention to retain every woman employed, while 42 per cent of the men plan to retain part or all.

The judgment of those charged with the conduct of the war who mobilized this army of women for essential service in the time of the nation's need has been splendidly vindicated.

MANN WOULD SQUARE
HIMSELF WITH WOMEN

Washington, D. C.—Representative Mann, Republican boss of the House, who criticized suffragists when they paraded from the Capitol to the White House in 1913, has attempted to "square" himself with these women and their followers by introducing a resolution in behalf of suffrage before the Democratic minority had selected its members of standing committees.

The occasion of Mr. Mann's slurring of the suffragists was the demonstration they made for the Federal amendment, and were arrested by the police, then under Republican control. Mann's attack brought a rebuke from Representative John E. Raker, Democrat, of California.

Representative Richmond Pearson Hobson, Democrat, of Alabama, returning to the House from the parade, which extended from the Peace Monument, near the Capitol, to the White House, related the indignities to which the women were subjected by the police.

The *Congressional Record* of March 3, 1913, the day of the parade, contains the statements made by Mann and other Representatives who discussed the incident.

Mann's Words Recalled

"I protest against the treatment accorded the suffragist parade this afternoon by the police authorities of the city of Washington," said Mr. Hobson. "The congressional section of the procession was half down the column, and by the time we reached Sixth or Seventh Street the crowd was surging in. We were marching arm's length, four abreast. We were crowded into three abreast, and then two abreast, and it was with great difficulty—almost personal encounters—that we finally made our way in single file, with the police on both sides laughing with their mouths open. We were called over the telephone since then and told by a lady that her young daughter was on one of the floats and a ruffian climbed on the float and insulted her daughter."

Mr. Mann interrupted: "Her daughter ought to have been home." "She had as much right there as anyone," declared Representative Raker. "The gentleman ought to be ashamed of himself to make such a remark."

PRESIDENT TO FORCE LUXURY TAX REPEAL

Republican Responsibility For Defeat of Rescinding Resolution

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson's recommendation to Congress to repeal the tax on luxuries will compel the Republican majority to rescind this part of the revenue bill which their filibuster in the Senate last March continued in effect in spite of Democratic efforts. Not only will the Republicans now be forced to abolish this tax, but they will also be obliged to bear the responsibility for their deliberate refusal to eliminate it.

This recommendation from President Wilson anticipates what is thought to have been the plan of the Republican leaders—in particular Senator Penrose. Realizing that their obstruction of this repeal and other money bills would result in the filibuster had left a bad taste in the mouth of the public, these leaders were preparing to introduce a bill to withdraw the tax and attempt to take the credit. This opportunity has been denied them by the action of the President.

When Congress considers the repeal of the luxury tax it will be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the public and the confusion of the Republicans that it was their filibuster that perpetuated this charge on business and the consumer. The more the Republicans endeavor to make capital out of the abolition of the tax the more thoroughly the people will be convinced that the obstructive methods of Republican Senators were responsible for its having remained operative.

The facts indict and convict the Republican leaders in the Senate of responsibility for the failure of Congress to withdraw this unnecessary tax as well as for the failure to pass many important bills for the conduct of the Government.

While the revenue act of 1918 was under consideration, it was discovered that it would be impracticable to pass it without provision for the so-called luxury tax, and this section was not stricken from the bill in conference. Senator Simmons and the other Senate conferees would not, however, accede to the retention of the provision until there was a general agreement among the conferees that it should be repealed by joint resolution after the enactment of the revenue bill.

Republicans Break Agreement

The conferees of the Senate and the House, therefore, agreed that immediately following the passage of the revenue act a joint resolution would be passed in both houses of Congress repealing that part of the measure providing for the imposition and collection of a luxury tax. Accordingly, such a resolution was passed by the House of Representatives, and was sent to the Senate. It would have been adopted also in that branch of Congress but for the filibuster which the Republican Senators started, continued and successfully concluded by preventing the passage not only of this joint resolution but other even more beneficial legislation.

Senator Penrose gave aid and comfort to this filibuster. Senator Simmons, acting for the Democratic members of the Senate and for the Committee on Finance, made earnest efforts in the last hours of Congress to obtain unanimous consent for the consideration and passage of the resolution—to which the Senate, through its conferees, stood committed. The Republicans, including Senator Penrose, refused to halt their filibuster and the resolution was defeated. In consequence, the luxury tax remained operative because of Republican opposition and in spite of Democratic endeavors to repeal it.

All these facts, which are matters of record, will be related by Senator Simmons the moment Senator Penrose undertakes to pose as the champion of the repeal. It will be shown that the Republican filibuster and that alone was the cause of perpetuating an objectionable tax out of which Senator Penrose purposes to make a little capital for his party.

MEN ENLISTING INSURE

IN WAR RISK BUREAU

Washington, D. C.—Applications for insurance are being received by the War Risk Bureau at the rate of several hundred a day from men who are enlisting or re-enlisting in the Army and Navy. A total of 10,295 applications for insurance was filed with the bureau in April. Some of these were those of men who sought insurance several months ago but whose applications had not been forwarded. The majority of them, however, were from men re-enlisting.

Insurance officers in two of the camps where the newly enlisted men are being concentrated have reported that 100 per cent of those now enlisting have applied to the Government for insurance. Officers of the War Department are conducting a campaign to explain to men now joining the Army the Government's plans for affording them and their dependents this protection.

FEDERAL RESERVE ACT PUTS END TO PANICS

Bank Failures Fewer Since New Currency System Has Been Established

Washington, D. C.—How many persons who perhaps acutely recall the panics of 1892-3 and 1907, with their tremendous bank failures, the ruined men and women and wrecked businesses that were a result, remember that there have been no financial crises since the Democrats took over the Government in 1913?

This is worth careful consideration when it is remembered that although the outbreak of the World War shook the business of every nation to its foundations, America passed through without panic or failures. And when the United States entered the conflict and spent billions of dollars on its enormous military preparations, there was no financial crisis; the money was raised, the Army and Navy equipped and expanded, and the war was won. Moreover, the nation is passing through the reconstruction period without business flurries, bank failures or money panics, all due to the Federal Reserve Banking Act, the greatest of the many legislative monuments erected by the Democratic party in the last six years.

For a half century the United States had wobbled along under the inadequate National Banking Act, despite five serious panics which convulsed the country and ruined thousands. The Republican party tinkered with the law but passed no legislation to make panics practically impossible. It remained for the Democratic party to evolve what has proved under the greatest possible strains to be the world's greatest banking and currency system.

At the direction of President Woodrow Wilson the American system has become what the bankers term elastic—that is, capable of expanding in times of stress and returning to normal conditions when the pressure of unusual financial demand ceases. Today you can rest assured that your savings are safe, and that your legitimate business demands will be taken care of by the banks. If the Republican party in the present Congress attempts again to centralize the banking control, as has been threatened, the perils of the past may again come to America.

U. S. Financed War

Without the Federal Reserve Act America and its allies probably would have lost the war to Germany. The demand of Europe for the immediate repayment of loans and purchase of American securities placed a strain upon the finances of the United States that would have been more than sufficient to cause wholesale ruin had it not been for the Federal Reserve law, and the prompt action of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo in issuing emergency currency. The newly born elasticity of the American currency system alone enabled this nation to finance itself, and, what was of equal importance, to furnish the money to the Allies without which they must have succumbed to the Hun menace.

Usury, that historic bane of mankind, has been practically eliminated by reason of the activity of the Comptroller of the Currency, aided by the Federal Reserve Board. The days when banks forced their clients to pay interest of 25, 50 and 100 per cent per annum have departed. The banks now have returned to their legitimate functions, establishing, building up and infusing new life into commerce, rather than sucking it life-blood. Shortly after the establishment of the Federal Reserve System 1022 banks in different sections of the country, out of a total of 7615, admitted that they were receiving an average of 10 per cent—and some an average of 18 per cent—on all their loans. One bank reported an interest charge amounting to 300 per cent on a 30 days' loan of \$30. This would seem to be the limit, yet another national bank admitted loaning a woman \$3.50 for six days, the interest charge being \$1, which figures out about 6 per cent a day or 2400 per cent per annum!

The same fact that now surrounds the poor man's dollars and the big man's business because of the enactment of the Federal Reserve law, is amply demonstrated by the figures on bank failures, which prove that the banking interests generally and the national banks especially have developed a greater immunity from failure than in any period in the last 50 years, or since 1870.

Bank Failures Fewer

From March 4, 1917, the beginning of President Wilson's second administration, to May 4, 1919, covering a period of two years and two months, and embracing the entire period of the war—nineteen months, and six months of reconstruction—there have been only six failures of national banks in the entire United States, an average of less than three failures a year.

During the twenty-five-year period prior to the beginning of President Wilson's second administration there

(Continued to page 4)

SENATE'S PROCEDURE WITH PEACE TREATY

Explanation of Steps in Process of Ratifying or Rejecting Such Agreements

Washington, D. C.—The machinery for making and ratifying peace treaties and international agreements is of greater interest to the American public now than at any time since the administration of President Monroe. When President Wilson returns with the terms of the peace treaty that will form the great war, the public interest will be at its height.

When President Wilson returns to the United States he will submit a special official copy of the treaty, of which the League of Nations covenant is a part, to the United States Senate. It seems likely that the President will follow the precedent he has established and deliver the treaty in person at the capitol, and that he will address the Senate on the subject. He will explain the treaty and request the Senate to ratify it.

Following this, if precedent is observed, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations will rise and move that the Senate ratify the treaty. The committee will agree to the motion.

After the treaty goes to the committee it will be studied and discussed and experts on constitutional and international law probably will be consulted. Members of the American Peace Delegation, including the Secretary of State, and possibly even the President, may be called into conference to explain or interpret certain phrases or features of the treaty.

Action on Report

At the close of these conferences and deliberations, the committee will make its report to the Senate. It is possible that two reports will be made—one from the minority and one from the majority of the committee. This is likely only in case of a hopeless disagreement among the committee members.

The report or reports then are considered by the whole Senate upon the floor of the Senate chamber. The report or reports may or may not offer amendments to the treaty. Amendments also may be offered by Senators, with amendments to amend the amendments.

A majority is sufficient to amend. Inasmuch as amendments to the treaty or any part of it must be concurred in by all of the nations parties to and signers of the treaty, a considerable delay in final establishing peace would follow if changes are made. Therefore, amendments will be fought against as vigorously as they may be fought for. There naturally will be much speech-making and debate.

The Constitution specifies that peace treaties must be ratified "as soon as possible," and at least it will require a considerable length of time for the Senate to dispose of the treaty. Much time would be required even if the Senate were in agreement as to the terms, inasmuch as the treaty is 80,000 words, approximately, in length.

If the Senate should determine to amend the treaty and if, also, other nations parties to the treaty should fail to concur, the result would be no treaty at all and a new peace conference would have to be called. In case no amendments are made, the treaty will finally come up for ratification in the form in which it was originally presented. A two-thirds majority of the Senate is required to ratify.

Senate's Powers Defined

John Bassett Moore, a writer on international law, says that "gradually the practice of consulting the Senate by special message in advance of the negotiation and conclusion of treaties fell into disuse, and it has since the administration of Jefferson only occasionally been resorted to."

The powers of the Senate in ratifying treaties is defined in the United States Supreme Court reports, from which is taken the following quotation of Justice Brown in concurring with the conclusion of the Court wherein the treaty of peace with Spain was discussed:

"Obviously the treaty must contain the whole contract between the parties, and the power of the Senate is limited to a ratification of such terms as have already been agreed upon between the President, acting for the United States, and the commission of the other contracting power. The Senate has no right to ratify the treaty and introduce new terms into it, which shall be obligatory upon the other power, although it may refuse its ratification, or make such ratification conditional upon the adoption of amendments to the treaty. If, for instance, the treaty with Spain had contained a provision insuring the inhabitants of the Philippines as citizens of the United States, the Senate might have refused to ratify it until this provision was stricken out. But it could not, in my opinion, ratify the treaty and then adopt a resolution declaring it not to be its intention to admit inhabitants of the Philippines to the privileges of citizenship of the United States. Such resolution would be inoperative as an amendment to the treaty, since it had not received the assent of the President or the Spanish commissioners."

DEMOCRATIC PARTY LABOR'S BEST FRIEND

Wages Higher and Working Conditions Better Than Ever Before

Washington, D. C.—Labor's greatest, most substantial recognition has come from the Democratic party during the Wilson Administration. From 1913 to the present day the world of labor has had its fundamental rights justified as never before, the result being that employers and workers are both better satisfied, more and higher grade work is being done and wages are higher and more stable than when the Republican party relinquished its reign of sixteen consecutive years.

"In my experience with United States Congresses during two score years I have not seen anything like the fine spirit toward labor, toward the rights and welfare of all the people, pervading all the branches of the Wilson Administration," says President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. "Labor has been recognized neither in the spirit of deference on the one hand, nor of patronage on the other."

Briefly stated, here are a few of the great labor achievements of the Democratic party since 1913:

1. Labor released from the restrictions of the Anti-Trust Law.

2. Use of injunctions in labor disputes limited.

3. Seamen's law enacted.

4. Four special eight-hour laws passed.

5. Compensation for injuries laws strengthened.

6. Child Labor Act adopted.

7. Adamson-Newlands law protecting railroad men passed.

8. The policy of the Democratic Administration toward labor may be summed up under the five following headings:

1. The right of laboring men to form unions should be upheld by government authority.

2. The eight-hour day is a matter of social and economic right, to be accorded working men by governmental intervention if necessary.

3. Lockouts shall be absolutely forbidden and strikes discouraged.

4. Conciliation and adjustment are active and aggressive functions of Government in its effort to prevent the crushing of labor, damage to property and loss to the general public.

5. Women engaged in labor are entitled to equal pay for equal work.

Promises are Fulfilled

This policy far exceeded a platform promise because it became an administrative actuality from March 4, 1913, and it was formally embodied in the report of Secretary of Labor Wilson of January 9, 1918, to the President on behalf of the Mediation Commission which investigated and settled these labor troubles: Arizona copper lockout and deportations, Standard Oil strikes in Southern California, Pacific Coast telephone lockout and Chicago packing-house disputes. All these settlements were based on these five general principles. Finding them not only inherently right but workable, Secretary Wilson recommended the formation of a National War Labor Board to make them effective. Leading members of this board were former President William Howard Taft and Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission.

The constructive work of this board has much to do with America's share in winning the World War, and it was done on the basis of admitting the right of both employers and workers to organize, deprecating the discharge of the latter for union membership, or the use of coercive measures by workers to compel union membership, equal pay for equal work in the case of women and the eight-hour day as a basic principle.

The United States Employment Service was an outgrowth of these activities and proved invaluable, as the majority of manufacturers realized during the war period. Government officials saw that these sound principles were strictly lived up to throughout the war industries under their supervision, thereby giving an invaluable demonstration of their merit under the stress of unparalleled conditions, and setting a needed example to the nation.

Billions In Building Waiting

Washington, D. C.—Public and private projects, which will involve expenditures of nearly \$2,000,000,000 for labor and materials, are awaiting a favorable moment for beginning, the Department of Labor announces. More than 3,000 of the 6,225 projects are to be financed by states and municipalities. The new construction will include roads, bridges, sewers, waterworks, schools and public and private buildings.

Good Use for Explosive

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Agriculture has taken over from the War Department \$10,320,000 worth of ammonium nitrate which will be converted into dynamite to be used in clearing land for agricultural purposes and in road building.

BUSINESS MEN PROVE OUR BEST DIPLOMATS

America Fortunate in Representatives in Europe During World War

Washington, D. C.—Because of the developments of the World War a great many assertions are made that a new type of diplomacy has arisen. As a matter of fact, there has been a return to the old diplomacy. The last four years of American history have demonstrated that it can be 100 per cent efficient when administered as it has been under the Wilson regime.

Prior to the war the general impression appeared to be that American diplomats were social and political automatons, selected for their mental and financial entertaining capabilities, while all the real diplomatic work that was necessary was carried on from Washington by cable.

Had America not had strong men as its representatives in the important European capitals in the last few years it is likely that the social idea would still prevail. But such theories fail to the ground when confronted with the achievements of such men as the late Walter Hines Page in London, James W. Gerard in Berlin, David R. Francis in Petrograd, Brand Whitlock at Brussels, William G. Sharp at Paris, Fredrick C. Penfield at Vienna and Henry T. Morgenthau and later Abram I. Elkus at Constantinople.

True, these men were in daily cable communication with Washington, but their personal ability shone at all times in their individual handling of the numberless cases that the opening of the war brought them. The days that elapsed between August 1, 1914, and March 7, 1917, were trying ones for American diplomats. In the early days of the war thousands of American citizens were striving to return home from England, France, Germany and every other European country. Embassies and consulates were overrun with frenzied crowds bereft of baggage, funds for immediate travel and transportation means.

Work Was Trying

But these were but trivial incidents compared to the opportunities of the various governments embroiled to have the United States align itself in the tremendous conflict. This was manifestly impossible at the time, as subsequent years conclusively developed. The temper of the people had not been aroused; the nation was then rent by racial antagonisms and a united front would have been impossible. But that did not make the position of the American representatives beds of roses by any means.

Never will Americans be permitted to forget the wonderfully humane work of Brand Whitlock, minister to Belgium, for the starved and outraged inhabitants of that ravaged kingdom. Never will the British race fail to remember the efforts of Mr. Whitlock and Hugh Gibson, first secretary of the legation, to prevent the murder of Edith Cavell, efforts that never ceased until the German firing squad had done its brutal work. Nor is it likely that the Germans, of this generation, anyway, will fail to recall the inability of the Hohenzollern government to bully or frighten the indomitable James W. Gerard, who flatly refused to sign a pseudo-treaty as price for his passports and safekeeping to the border.

New Plan Successful

There is no question that the new American plan of appointing smart and able business and professional men to high diplomatic posts more than made good during the European crisis. Walter Hines Page, well-known American magazine editor and publisher, made a lasting impression at the court of St. James. James W. Gerard, New York lawyer and jurist, was a thorn in the side of the German imperial court by reason of his courage and fearlessness. Ambassador Sharp, former Congressman and manufacturer of Ohio, carried on the work in France so ably conducted by former Governor Herrick of the same State. In Russia was David R. Francis, one of the leading business men of St. Louis, former governor of Missouri and prior to that Secretary of the Interior under President Grover Cleveland. Ambassador Morgenthau and his successor at the Turkish court, Mr. Elkus, were shrewd American business men of a high order. Thomas Nelson Page, Roundtop distinguished author, proved his diplomatic skill in the trying days subsequent to the outbreak of the war.

While the State Department was well fortified abroad, it was equally well provided at home. Secretary Robert Lansing being unusually well fitted for the place by reason of his long diplomatic experience. He had represented this Government in appointing tribunals that were adjusted by international tribunals and in other ways qualified for his difficult post. His staff of assistants were carefully selected and eminently qualified, as events proved.

President Wilson Practical Idealist; Consistent In His Foreign Policy

When President Wilson came into the political forum, his critics pictured him to the American people as a "theorist" and "idealist." They prefixed his name with the title "Professor" to emphasize in the public mind his academic character and limitations.

And this portrait painted in scorn has come to be a better likeness than these carpers dreamed. Woodrow Wilson is an idealist and a dreamer; he has imagination. He is a professor, but also a student; he learns while he teaches. He is intellectual, he is a man of brains, to use a homely phrase, but with a large mind he unites a great heart.

Woodrow Wilson has done more than nurture ideals and theories of government and philosophy. He has translated these ideals into actions and policies and laws. No fair man who scans the legislation that has been written and applied during Wilson's administration can fail to see that he has impressed his lofty philosophy on the very fabric of our government. And this legislation is as broad in its scope as it is equitable and practical in its application.

There is the great Federal Reserve Act—the magna charta of our finance and business. There is an entire code of statutes not to repress, but to foster agriculture and protect the farmer. There is a whole system of salutary enactments to benefit labor; there is a complete set of laws to encourage and extend our foreign commerce; there is legislation that safeguards every interest and individual worthy of the government's assistance.

"Dreams" are Realized

The mere enumeration of these laws would take more time than can be devoted to it now. But the more you study these acts passed in the incumbency of President Wilson the more you will appreciate that if he dreamed, he also realized his dreams in a larger volume and a better kind of legislation than America has had under any single President before his time.

The most difficult and most spectacular, if not the greatest of President Wilson's official tasks was, of course, that which he was imposed upon him. In four years of momentous events and but a great figure would have been overshadowed. It often seemed to the President's opponents—or they feigned to believe—that he was bewildered in the terrific storm. They saw—or they charged—that he was without plan or purpose; that he faltered and vacillated. Let us see.

President Wilson came into office as the heir of President Taft. His chief inheritance was the conflict with Mexico. Our troops were on the border; there was a cry for the invasion of the southern republic, a demand that we reform Mexico by first chastising her.

To this cry and these demands President Wilson answered in an address delivered just eight days after his inauguration, in these words:

"The peace, prosperity and contentment of Mexico mean more to us than merely an enlarged field for our enterprise. We shall yet prove to the Mexican people that we know how to serve them without first thinking how we shall serve ourselves."

That was the keynote of a policy by which the conquest that special interests and empty jingoism urged was avoided. It explains President Wilson's refusal to recognize Huerta and to intervene between the Mexican people and their own choice of officials. It forecast, moreover, the neutrality which President Wilson preserved between the European belligerents until Germany forfeited her claim upon American impartiality by hostile acts and secret plots against our safety.

The germ, so the speak, of the benevolent policy which President Wilson pursued and brought the Allies to pursue in the settlement of the war in Paris, is contained in a single sentence of his address December 8, 1914—four years before Germany's surrender on the terms of his Fourteen Points.

"It is our dearest hope that this character and reputation (as champions of peace and concord) may be present, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity seldom vouchsafed any nation, to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement."

There was inconsistency, the President's opponents declared, between the statements he made to his country before his election in 1916 for a second term and those he made when he committed the United States to the war against Germany. But he never counseled that America remain out of the war on any terms, just as he never permitted her entrance into the conflict on frivolous grounds.

In February, 1916—long before the presidential campaign began, and eight months before the election—said: "America ought to keep out of this war at the expense of everything but her sense of humanity and justice. If she sacrifices that, she ceases to be America."

This feeling that mere pride of power should not dictate our course in the war, is apparent again in what he said in April, 1917—and it is this sense of national duty and obligation that has governed President Wilson's part in the Peace Conference and especially in the creation of the League of Nations.

Our Purpose in the War

"America will have forgotten her traditions whenever she fights merely for herself under such circumstances as will show that she has forgotten to fight for all mankind. The only excuse that America can ever have for the assertion of physical force is that she exerts it in behalf of humanity."

Listen now to what he utters when, in September, 1918, Germany was near defeat:

"Plain people still fear they are getting what they ask for in statesman's terms of territorial arrangements and divisions of power, not in terms of broad-voiced justice and mercy and peace, and the satisfaction of those deep longings that seem the only things worth fighting a war for that engulfs the world."

It is the forgetfulness of his critics, not his own contradictions that prompt these charges of inconsistency. From first to last—in the Mexican trouble and in the great international conflict—President Wilson's philosophy and his morality are the same. Who shall say that we did not enter the war in the cause of humanity—for democracy and freedom are humanity's cause? Who shall assert that President Wilson's ideals in this bloodiest upheaval were not the ideals we all should espouse? Who shall say that the treaty with Germany—in which is applied justice—and the covenant of the League of Nations—in which is guaranteed peace and security—are not the realities that began as President Wilson's ideals?

Back of every worthy human act must be a worthy ideal. No act can be better than the ideal by which it is begotten. If there is a heart, as well as an intellect, in our ideals, there will be justice and mercy and charity in our actions. The world's progress and prosperity and happiness are as much things of the heart as of the mind. President Wilson's heart and his intellect have proceeded abreast of each other—not one ahead and the other behind.

Yes, he is an idealist—a dreamer. His ideals have become performances; his dreams actualities.

KEEP AIRPLANE INDUSTRY

READY FOR EMERGENCY

Washington, D. C.—Contracts for 500 airplanes of the latest types have been sent to Secretary of War Baker for approval. The primary purpose is to keep the industry in such condition as to insure its rapid expansion to meet any national emergency.

To further encourage the airplane industry in this country, air service officials are prepared to recommend that the War Department and other Government agencies lend domestic manufacturers every possible assistance in developing markets for their products in Central and South America.

SALES YIELD ALMOST

90 PER CENT OF COST

Washington, D. C.—Surplus supply sold by the War Department up to May 9 amounted to \$236,162,143.07, and represented 88 per cent of the original cost. Recent sales overseas amounted to \$50,000, and included 22,000,000 pounds of bacon, which brought \$8,000,000.

All horses and mules with the army in France will be sold by July 1, leaving only the 60,000 animals with the Third Army in the occupied territory.

STORY OF AMERICA'S ORDNANCE WORK TOLD

Ass't Secretary of War Crowell Gives Figures on Great Production

Washington, D. C.—The story of how a whole country backed up its men on the fighting line in France, Belgium and Italy is told in "America's Munitions," by Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell. It is a story of ordnance production on such a vast scale that military experts were confident that had not the Germans accepted the armistice terms last November, their utter defeat in the spring campaign of 1919 would have been certain. It is a historical story of the conversion of a peaceloving country into a gigantic war-making nation whose production of weapons was approaching a scale unparalleled even by England and France, whose only business for four long years had been to wage war. It contains facts and figures to forever put at rest charges and insinuations by America's enemies, within and without her borders, that Americans would not fight and that those charged with the responsibility of the war effort had not in every way proved equal to the job.

When America entered the war, there were only four gunmakers in the country. By October, 1917, nineteen factories were engaged on this work. During that month, with three of the plants still incomplete, there were produced 2,031 forgings of calibres up to 9.5 inch, or a rate of 24,000 guns a year, as compared with a capacity of 55 finished guns a year prior to April of that year. Actual production of heavy guns up to December, 1918, was 4,039, while the number of gun forgings produced up to that time totaled 8,840.

Survey of Country

A survey of the country immediately after the declaration of war located 464 weapons ranging from 7.5 to 14-inch calibers, which could be spared from coast defenses or by the navy, as well as one giant 16-inch howitzer. From the seacoast defenses were taken 96 8-inch, 120-inch and 49 12-inch rifles and 150 12-inch mortars, while the navy supplied 7-inch rifles and 21 14-inch and 6 16-inch rifles, while the army supplied 12-inch rifles building for the Chilean government, which were commandeered. By the end of 1918, 24 heavy gun units had been completed and tested.

One of the projects was the mounting of 40 of the 12-inch mortars for use in the 1919 campaign, which proved to be the biggest job of the whole artillery program, requiring the construction of a wholly new plant, which was completed June 1, 1918. The first mount was finished in August. When the armistice was signed, forgings and all parts were ready for 91 of these monster mounts and they would have been ready for the 1919 spring campaign.

A 16-inch howitzer, monster of the heavy-gun family, was successfully mounted on a military carriage and after several tests General Pershing called for twelve more. Orders were placed for 61, also for 16 mounts for 14-inch rifles on which delivery would have begun in February of this year.

Small Arms by Millions

Machine guns and small arms by the millions and ammunition by the billions of rounds were part of the War Department's program of readiness. The work of the light Browning machine gun proved so wonderful that it was decided to increase the equipment of infantry troops with this weapon by 50 per cent. This added tremendously to the production burden. Up to the signing of the armistice, the Browning rifle production was \$2,238, most of which were in France. In addition, 29,000 Chauchat guns had been purchased, making enough automatic rifles on hand to equip 100 divisions, or an army of 3,500,000 men. In the same time, 41,804 heavy Brownings and enough Vickers machine guns had been produced, with the Hotchkiss weapons purchased from the French, to equip an army of 200 divisions, or 7,000,000 men.

At the peak of production, a total of 1,794 machine guns and automatic rifles of all types were produced within a period of twenty-four hours.

Rifles and Pistols

Rifle production from the beginning of the war to the armistice was 2,506,307, while production of automatic pistols and revolvers was proceeding at the fairly rate of 1,993 and 1,233, respectively. By fall of 1918, the United States had achieved an output of 284,852,735 rounds of rifle ammunition monthly, as compared with 259,769,000 for the British and 139,845,000 for the French. During the nineteen months of the war, the United States produced 2,834,950 rounds of small arms ammunition, though that country had been building up its munition output over a period of four years, while "speeding up" was being so rapidly accomplished that the British production would have been surpassed in a few more months.

Republican Attitude Toward Progressive Legislation Under Wilson Administration

The sweeping Democratic victory in 1912 was due to two causes, the split in the Republican ranks and the nationwide disapproval of the then existing Payne-Aldrich tariff law. In conformity with campaign pledges the Democratic administration, without delay, framed a new tariff act, now known as the Underwood-Simmons law. Unmindful of the lesson of the campaign, this bill was supported in the House by only three Republicans, three Progressives and one Independent. The other 281 affirmative votes were cast by Democrats. The Republican opposition to the bill in the Senate was equally vigorous, only one Republican and one Progressive supporting it out of an affirmative vote of 44.

Although the entire country demanded a reform of the currency system, the Republicans, as a whole, threw many obstacles in the way of the passage of the Federal Reserve law. Only 35 Republicans and 14 Progressives supported the measure in the House, while only three Republicans and one Progressive approved its passage in the Senate. Democratic support was practically unanimous in both bodies.

The Federal Trade Commission bill, one of the great constructive measures of the Wilson Administration, had easy sailing in the House, where it was passed by acclamation, but in the Senate only 12 Republicans saw the wisdom of this measure.

Anti-Trust Bill Opposed

The Clayton anti-trust bill, generally demanded to improve the Sherman law, was supported in the House by only 41 Republicans and 14 Progressives. With the exception of six Republicans and one Progressive, all members of the minority party in the Senate opposed this meritorious measure.

Three important laws enacted in the early days of the Wilson administration, however, were supported unanimously in both Houses. They were the Lever Agricultural Extension Act, the Industrial Employees Arbitration Act, and the Seamen's bill.

House Republicans also joined with Democrats as a rule in supporting the early European war emergency legislation. But not so the Republican Senators. For instance, the bill authorizing the American registry of American-owned foreign built ships, which went through the House by acclamation, received only 12 Republican votes in the Senate.

Republican Senators and Representatives displayed an amazing lack of foresight in their opposition to the Shipping Bill, one of the greatest of pre-war preparatory measures. Of the 161 votes against this bill in the House, 160 were cast by Republicans; and of the 21 votes against it in the Senate, 20 were cast by Republicans. Not only did a majority of Republicans in the two Houses oppose the Shipping bill, but a Republican filibuster in the Senate delayed its enactment nearly two years.

The Republican claim that their representatives in Congress possessed a

superior brand of patriotism is not borne out by the record on war legislation.

Twice as many Republicans—32 to 16, to be exact—as Democrats in the House voted against the resolution declaring the existence of a state of war with Germany. The opposition was equally divided in the Senate—three to three.

The "acid test" of patriotism came when the vote was taken to table the McLenore resolution, which denied to Americans the right to travel the high seas unhampered. One hundred and three Republican Representatives and only 32 Democrats voted to surrender American rights in this instance.

There was another "acid test" on the Cooper amendment to the armed neutrality bill, which sought to prevent the arming of American ships carrying war supplies. Seventy-six Republican Representatives to 47 Democrats voted for the Cooper amendment.

To the credit of the American people it may be said that the two authors of these supreme measures—one a Republican, the other a Democrat—have been retired from public life.

The Gore resolution, warning Americans off the high seas, was the companion-piece in the Senate to the McLenore and Cooper proposals in the House. Twelve Republican Senators and only two Democrats voted for the Gore resolution.

Other Partisan Attacks

Measures vital to the success of American arms, it is regretted, were the subject of partisan attacks by Republicans. For instance, the espionage act, necessary to stamp out the German spy system and the disloyalists in America, was opposed in the House by 97 Republicans. Only nine Democrats lined up with the opposition.

The Food Survey bill, essential to the proper control and disposition of foodstuffs during the war, got through the House only after 65 Republicans and 16 Democrats had voted to send it back to committee in an effort to kill the measure.

Even the War Finance Corporation act was opposed by two Republican Representatives and two Republican Senators, while four Republican Representatives and two Democrats voted against the Railroad Control bill in the House, and thirteen Republican Senators and one Democrat sought to block the measure in the Senate.

The three great war revenue bills of 1916, 1917 and 1918 were put through over stubborn Republican opposition. The 1916 bill was opposed by 142 Republican Representatives and 16 Republican Senators. Democrats in both Houses supported it unanimously. The 1917 bill was opposed by 192 Republican Representatives and 38 Republican Senators. Four Democrats joined the opposition in the House, but all Democrats in the Senate stood by the Administration. Even in the midst of the war 76 Republican Representatives and 4 Republican Senators voted against the revenue bill of 1918. All Democrats supported it.

RESPONSIBILITY NOW ON

G. O. P. MAJORITY

(Continued from page 1)

The steering committee is composed of representatives of the minority chairman is Representative Mondell. Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania is one of the most loyal reactionaries in the House. He has never wavered when it came to Old Guard programs. He was an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Mann for the speakership.

Representative Thomas B. Dunn of New York, Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, Representative Samuel E. Winslow of Massachusetts, and Martin B. Madden of Illinois are moss-backed Republicans of the Old Guard type.

The East and the Middle West are the only sections represented on this important committee. The South, the Northwest, the Southwest and other parts of the country are without representation on it. Efforts were made to make the committee larger, and more democratic and more representative, but they failed.

Adopt Democratic Rules

An interesting feature of the opening of the House was the adoption of the rules of the last Congress. Republicans had criticized the Democrats and their rules, but at the first opportunity they made them their own.

The Senate Republicans are still bickering and dickered. Lodge, Benrose, Clegg and company are trying to swallow the "Progressives." They coax, cajole and brow-beat, but cannot get a complete round-up of what is left of the rebelling "Progressives."

The situation is different on the Democratic sides of the Senate and House. The Democrats are united on a general plan to aid the President's legislative program. One or two are off the reservation on various subjects, but the prospects are for a solid front to the enemy. As "underside" fighters the Democrats are masters, and they will keep the warring Republicans busy.

RESERVE ACT ENDS FINANCIAL PANICS

(Continued from page 3)

were 452 national bank receiverships, an average of more than fifteen failures per annum.

For the sixteen months since January 1, 1918, there have been but two small national bank failures, an average of only one failure each eighth month, as compared with one failure every twenty days during the twenty-five-year period from March, 1892, to the beginning of the second Wilson administration.

This means that national bank failures in the twenty-five years prior to March 4, 1917, were twelve times as frequent as during the sixteen months subsequent to January 1, 1918, although the number of national banks now in operation is about 8,000, while the average in operation in the quarter-century preceding the present administration was only about 5600.

The number of national bank failures per year for each of the sixteen months in operation was about sixteen times as great in the twenty-five years prior to the beginning of the second Wilson administration as during the sixteen months of war and reconstruction since January 1, 1918.

The Federal Reserve Act has met every emergency and requirement during its existence of nearly five years. The lugubrious predictions of its Republican opponents, in and out of Congress, have utterly failed to materialize, and the wisdom of the Democrats who drafted the bill, Congressman Carter Glass of Virginia, now Secretary of the Treasury, and Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, is now nationally appreciated.

Training Disabled Fighters

Washington, D. C.—Vocational training is being given 2,704 disabled soldiers, marines and sailors by the Federal Board for Vocational Education. Out of the large number of applications for this training, only sixteen have been disapproved.

THE EVENING

is man of the state committee must in
izes large measure shape the hump.

nies The convention was under the abso-
fore lute control of the President's friends.
They indorsed him and all his works
the enthusiastically; and Judge Hardin for
would chairman was named by them.

urphy The action taken was not without pro-
d af- test. Several prominent democratic
le it newspapers had advised against it, on
ave a the score that it would "drag the ju-
chair dicial ermine into the mire of partisan
oose politics." Judge Hardin replied to this
bly in his speech of acceptance to the con-
vention, in which he declared that
cket "whenever the time comes that to be a
ed. member of a democratic committee or
er- its head means that the judicial ermine
na, will be dragged in the mire of politics,
ac- then should the committee be elevated
as above such a plane." Not felicitously
e expressed, but one catches the meaning
n of the speaker.

f An added interest to the selection is
l the suggestion that it points to Judge
t Hardin as the next democratic candi-
date for governor. If he makes good in
his political office—he has already made
good on the bench—he will head his
party's state ticket three years hence.

If Justice Hughes is nominated at
Chicago he will, of course, retire at once
from the bench and be free to re-
enter politics. Nevertheless, the demo-
crats will accuse his party of "dragging
the judicial ermine into the mire of
partisan politics"; and Chairman-Judge,
or Judge-Chairman, Hardin will be call-
ed upon to whoop up the boys in the
Bluegrass state in energetic repudiation
of that sort of thing—on the part of
the republicans. Which will add to the
gayety of the campaign in a common-
wealth where politics never lacks for
either gayety or ginger.

Floral ,Cut

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As the Editor Sees It.

Now what would you like us to say to you this week? Something pleasant, you say? Of course you would—that's one of the great troubles with all of us. We hunt the sun spots in winter and the shady side of the tree in summer, and we forget to think of the troubles and misery just around the corner.

Sometimes we become weary of this humdrum daily existence and forget to whitewash our words, and then we speak as we think, and it doesn't sound very good to the other fellow—nor to us, either, for the simple reason that it is only too true.

We are over weary today, and if our pen is dipped in the acid of observation and experience, you will at least have the consolation of knowing that we love you, though we chastise you for your shortcomings.

When the old hen comes off the nest with a brood of little chicks we bestir ourselves and guard them religiously from the sharp fangs of the hungry marauder. In this we emulate the example of the mother hen, and it is good to see, and to do.

When the cat delivers us a basket of fuzzy little kittens, helpless in their blindness, we take them into our homes, and fondle them, and mother them, and give them a warm bed in back of the kitchen stove or close up to the hearth—for our hearts go out to the tender little things.

And so it is with everything of life that brings money, or recreation, or amusement into the home. We give them our care, our attention, our solicitude. For, as we said before, they are an asset, in one way or another.

But what of our children? What of the little ones whom we ourselves bring into this world, for whom we alone are responsible and accountable? What care and attention are we bestowing upon them, that they in after years may taste the sweeter joys of life? No, we can hardly term them an asset, for they are even greater and more precious than all assets—they are our flesh and blood.

There are fathers and mothers in this town whom no human being could justly criticize in their handling of their offspring. They give as they have or are able to get, the best of everything for the child. No care is too great, no attention is too insignificant in their efforts to shield it from the snares of life and yet have it develop into a real man or woman of honor, integrity and usefulness.

But again there are others—quite others. We see young boys running wild and imbibing the vices of manhood, smoking, swearing, swaggering, using language too vile for print.

No, they are not assets, either. They are just somebody's kids, kids of somebody who doesn't deserve kids.

But they, too, are somebody's flesh and blood, and should be given the care that will make them, too, useful men and women.

If the parents of those boys cannot see the hell of the future in store for them if they continue their present course, isn't it possible for the community at large to do something to save them? Are they, young human beings, not as valuable in our sight as the horse, the cow, the chick, or the kitten?

There are many loving mothers and fathers in this community who can find a way, if they choose. But will they?

We make you this suggestion in a spirit of fairness and humanity, in the hope that something practical and beneficial may be done for "somebody's kids." Will you do it?

JUDGE CHAS.

C. HARDIN

Announces Himself as a Candidate
for Re-election as Circuit Judge
of the Thirteenth Judi-
cial District.

To the Voters of the Thirteenth Judi-
cial District:

I hereby announce my candidacy for
the Democratic nomination for the
Circuit Judgeship in the Thirteenth
Judicial District, composed of the
counties of Boyle, Garrard, Lincoln
and Mercer, at the primary to be held
in August, 1915.

It will be remembered that I was
elected to fill the vacancy in that po-
sition caused by the death of the Hon.
M. C. Saufley and at the expiration
of my term will have served this dis-
trict for four years. Without previous
experience in this responsible office
when I entered upon its duties I have
applied myself industriously to the
discharge of its obligations with the
single purpose of fulfilling its func-
tions fairly and righteously to all those
whose interest I have been called
upon to adjudge, as well as the citizen-
ship of the district. I have endeavor-
ed to be kind and courteous to attor-
neys and litigants during my incum-
bency, and if I have failed at all in
this respect it has been due to the
frailty of nature rather than to inten-
tion.

It has been the unbroken custom in
this district, if, in the judgment of the
voters, a public servant has been
faithful and efficient, to give him the
endorsement of a re-election. In the
four years which I have served you I
have never been absent from a single
term of my courts, and I have dis-
patched the business of the courts as
rapidly as possible, consistent with
justice and due regard to the rights
of attorneys and clients.

As Commonwealth's Attorney for
to my elevation

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JUDGE CHAS. A. HARDIN

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ANNOUNCES AS A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION AS CIRCUIT JUDGE OF THE THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

In a

To the Voters of the Thirteenth Judicial District:

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the Circuit Judgeship in the Thirteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Boyle, Garrard, Lincoln and Mercer, at the primary to be held in August, 1915.

It will be remembered that I was elected to fill the vacancy in that position caused by the death of the Hon. M. C. Saufley, and at the expiration of my term will have served this district for four years. Without previous experience in this responsible office when I entered upon its duties, I have applied myself industriously to the discharge of its obligations with the single purpose of fulfilling its functions fairly and righteously to all those whose interest I have been called upon to adjudge, as well as the citizenship of the district. I have endeavored to be kind and courteous to attorneys and litigants during my incumbency, and if I have failed at all in this respect it has been due to the frailty of nature rather than to intention.

It has been the unbroken custom in this district, if, in the judgment of the voters, a public servant has been faithful and efficient, to give him the endorsement of a re-election. In the four years which I have served you I have never been absent from a single term of my courts, and I have dispatched the business of the courts as rapidly as possible, consistent with justice and due regard to the rights of attorneys and clients.

As Commonwealth's Attorney for eight years previous to my elevation to the bench I was present at and participated in the prosecution of every indictment, whether for felony or a misdemeanor. No one can truthfully charge me with the least degree of negligence in the prosecution of my work. How well I have discharged my duties in the two offices, and whether I have measured up to your expectations and requirements, I leave to your unbiased judgment. I am willing to stand by my record and to be judged by it.

Thanking you most cordially for your support in the past, and asking the high privilege of your approval and endorsement by a re-election, I beg to say that, no matter whether your response be that of approval or disapproval, I shall still deem myself under lasting obligations of gratitude to you.

CHAS. A. HARDIN.

Newest National Playgrounds



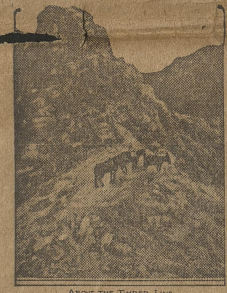
UNPAVED KING OF THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE

THE latest addition to our family of national playgrounds is the Rocky Mountain National Park of Colorado. It is the thirtieth in number and the fourth in size, embracing 230,000 acres. After a long controversy and hard-fought battle as to the proper boundaries, congress has passed a bill and President Wilson has signed it, creating the park. The state of Colorado rejoices and the people of the United States, who know anything about the glory of western mountain peak and valley, rejoice. For all time this beautiful, lofty region is dedicated to the people, says James Hamilton Byrd in Grit.

It is full time that Colorado, truly the mountain state of America, should be distinguished with a great national park. There are more than a hundred mountain peaks in this great backbone of the United States which are above 14,000 feet in height, while in all the other states combined there are less than a score of mountains of such commanding altitudes, so that it is altogether fitting that the portion of the great continental divide which traverses Colorado, and where the raindrops from the descending storm find their way, part of them to the Atlantic and part of them to the Pacific, should be set aside as a national playground.

The campaign that has been waged during the past five or six years to obtain the creation of this park was in the hands of Representative E. W. Taylor of Denver.

Mr. Taylor's speech on the floor of the house in favor of the Rocky Mountain National Park would lead one to believe that for beauty, grandeur and absolutely unrivaled magnificence



ABOVE THE TIMBER LINE

there is nothing else in the United States than Colorado, and especially the Rocky Mountain park region. However, except as comparisons where different portions of the United States are concerned are sometimes dangerous, it would be difficult to overestimate the glory and sublime grandeur of the Colorado Continental Divide, while of this region the new park area is more than representative.

Long's Peak a Feature.
Long's peak, a wonderful feature of the park, is a second Mont Blanc, rearing its splintered horn 14,255 feet above sea level. From its height the traveler's eye with a single sweep may take in through the clear atmosphere a distance of 200 miles—that distance to the west, north and south being made up of scores of mountains, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen thousand feet in height, dominated by Gray's peak and the great mass of Pike's peak, both over 14,000 feet in height. Long's peak is 145 feet higher than the famous Pike's peak, and has been termed "a jewel set in the crest of the Rockies."

The Rocky Mountain park region is so unhabited was some time ago with the first year of its existence it will vie with the renowned Yellowstone park in popular favor, for already its beauties are enjoyed, annually by thousands of visitors. Last summer 20,250 people visited the Yellowstone, but at the same time over 50,000 people camped and dwelt among the mountains and valleys of the Rocky Mountain park. Of the new park region the moving spirit for the past half-dozen years has been a small, slight, wiry, mountain-loving man with a shock of red hair that makes like a steel trap, Elmer A. Merrill, the naturalist and writer. In season and out he has fought for the park, stubbornly and even violently and always confident of ultimate victory in the face of at times apparently insur-

HOGWALLOW NEWS.

Fit Smith nearly caught several large fish at the Gander Creek bridge Monday.

Fletcher Henstep is going to get his wife a new dress this year if he has any money left after paying his dog tax.

Miss Flutie Belcher has sent off after some perfume. This time she chooses banana flavor, as she is tired of strawberry.

Slim Pickens says a fishing worm does not amount to much, and could never catch a fish if it did not have the fishing hook to give it some back bone.

The Hog Ford Still House has been closed for repairs. The contract for the improvements was let to Ellick Hellwanger, as he is the one that tore it up.

The editor of the Tickville Tidings was in Hogwallow this week for the first time. Everybody expected to see a smarter-looking man than they did.

The Old Miser, of Musket Ridge, went fishing last week for the first time this season. He would have gone earlier in the season but desired to wait until the fish got larger.

Clab Hancock, who is the owner of a new pair of square-rimmed spectacles, will get rid of them the next time the Tin Peddler comes, as his mule does not show up just exactly right through them.

Sim Flinders spent Monday on the creek banks fishing, and while he did not catch any, all the fish were very tired when night came, after trying to keep from being caught by such a shrewd fisherman.

At Tickville Monday night a gentleman lectured on "World Wide Peace." He had a large and intelligent audience which sat spellbound until the middle of the discourse, when somebody started a fight outside the door.

The Horse Doctor of the Calf Ribs neighborhood was called to Musket Ridge Wednesday night to see Frisby Hancock. Upon examination he found that the patient had a slight touch of lumbago and about ninety cents in change.

Raz Barlow, who has a high standing in the social circles in this community, and who has been unable to go with one of his friends, is losing his popularity, since paying several visits to other neighborhoods in the last few Sundays.

The Tin Peddler says he is going to cut the town of Rye Straw off his circuit if he does not get a better patronage there. If this is done it will be a great setback in the commercial growth of that place, and everyone should make it a practice to price everything on the Tin Peddler's wagon every time it comes through.

An attempt has been made to place a bluish against the folk name of that sterling organization known as the Excelsior Fiddling Band by a man who lives on the east end of Musket Ridge. He has been telling it around that the band always picks a dark night to serenade people, and that after each visit something is missing from the premises. He claims to have lost a nice hog on the night they visited his home. Some people are too quick to accuse others, and this band is a strictly local organization, and made up of some of our best citizens. The gentleman says he heard the hog squealing, but when Raz Barlow, leader of the band, was asked about it, he stated that the man could not have possibly heard the squealing, as the band was playing very loud at the time.

New Church at Shawnee Run.
At a congregational meeting of the Shawnee Run church last Saturday it was decided to erect a new edifice at the cost of \$5,000 and \$2,800 was raised on the spot. The congregation also bargained for one and one-half acres of land which will be incorporated in the cemetery near the church. This is a remarkable step in progress for this splendid community, who have been worshipping in an edifice built nearly a hundred years ago. An up-to-date, modern church, fully adequate with the needs of the congregation, and credit to the people has been the ambition of the pastor, Rev. W. D. Moore, and it is gratifying that the congregation has stood together so solidly for the improvement.

Fruit From Tasmania.
It has been estimated that 400,000 cases of fruit will be available for export from Tasmania this season. Early shipments have recently arrived in England.

Public Sale !

On Monday, September 27, 1915,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.

We will sell the following stock, crop, etc., at the farm on Salt river, known as the M. W. Curry place, six miles northwest of Harrodsburg, on the Jackson pike.

Horse Stock

One pair black horse mules, six years old, 16 hands high; one mare mule, 10 years old; one horse mule, 16 hands high, 2 years old; one bay mare, 7 years old, in foal; one aged mare, 12 years old, in foal; one iron gray horse, 5 years old, gentle for women to drive, works anywhere; one bay horse, 6 years old; one sorrel horse, 12 years old; one bay horse, 10 years old; one driving horse, 5 years old; a good saddle and harness horse, one horse colt, 2 years old, unbroke; one mare colt, 2 years old, unbroke; one yearling filly.

Cattle

One 4-year old Jersey cow, with calf by her side; one three-quarter Jersey cow, 7 years old; one nice 3-year-old Durham cow, fresh in 3 or 4 weeks; 7 head weanling calves.

HOGS

Five or six sows and pigs; five or six sows, due to farrow in a month.

Provender

30 or 40 barrels of old corn, 400 or 500 barrels of new corn; 1,200 bundles of sheaf oats; one good buckboard and harness, good as new; one long shaft break cart, wagons, turning plows and cultivators, mowers, wheat drills, cutting harrows and smoothing harrows; one good Deering binder, 1 hay rake; one clover seed drill, good as new; hay frames, tobacco setter; plow gear, and a lot of other things too numerous to mention.

SMILEY DEAN J. R. DEAN

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN I. VAN ARSDALL, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COURT

Eastern District of Kentucky

In the Matter of B. H. Britton, Bankrupt

Bankrupt Sale!

The undersigned, State Bank & Trust Co., Trustee of B. H. Britton, bankrupt, pursuant to a judgment in the United States District Court, entered by Nelson Rhodes, Referee, will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, at the store room of B. H. Britton, on Main street, in Harrodsburg, on

Saturday, Sept. 25, 1915,

beginning at 10 o'clock, the following described property: A lot of old Organs and new Organs, new Sewing Machines, old Sewing Machines, Stools, Square Pianos, Cecilian Player Attachments, Grate Fenders, Brass Grate Frames, Rolls of Paper, Phonograph Horns, Tile Hearth Sets, Standard Phonographs, Fore-side Phonographs, Victor Phonographs, Edison Phonographs, Standard Records, Two Minute Records, Edison Records, Player Rolls, Violins, Banjines, Mandolins, Banjos, French Harps, Violin Pegs, Rubber Spools for Machines, Rosin, Chin Rests, Jew's Harps, Tuning Fork, Saxophone Reeds, Banjo Heads, Violin Bows, Clarinet Mouth Pieces, Sewing Machine Belts, Phonograph Belts, Record Repairs, Phonograph Repairs, Sewing Machine Repairs, Phonograph Reproducers, Record Holders, Sheet Music, Book Music, Post Card Albums, a large lot of local Post Card Views, a large number of books of Needles; will also sell fixtures in said store room, consisting of Shelving, Roll Top Desk, Safe, Cash Register, etc.

Each piece will be sold separate, except sheet music, post cards, needles, records and machine outfits will be sold in lots to suit purchaser.

All property will be sold for one-half cash, balance due in 30 days, bonds to be executed by the purchaser and to bear interest from date of sale with right of the purchaser to pay all cash.

Will also offer for sale at same time 7-Passenger 1911 Model Cadillac Automobile, 2 Piano Wagons, 2 Piano Trucks and Covers.

State Bank & Trust Co.

TRUSTEE FOR B. H. BRITTON.

R. W. KEENON, Attorney.

Sentiment In Garrard Overwhelming For Hardin

PROMINENT DEMOCRATS SPEAK FOR HIM.

[Lancaster Record]

A representative of the Record interviewed many democrats from the various precincts of the county on Monday, county court day, as to the sentiment of the people in the race for the nomination for circuit judge between Judge Charlie Hardin and Hon. C. C. Fox. From every section came the same response in substance that "my neighborhood is for Judge Hardin." Of the numbers of democrats with whom we talked nine out of ten were openly for Hardin. With their consent we give the expressions of a number of the prominent democrats from the various precincts. In the Court House precinct, A. B. Brown says: "We can not find a better Judge than Charlie Hardin, and my neighborhood is for him, I shall support him." "James Clark, Sr.: "Judge Hardin is one of the most popular men in the district. He will carry this county by a big majority I think. At least the Clarks are all for him." Mr. Jack Bourne: "I like Judge Hardin. From the number of people I have heard talk he will get most of the votes in my country. I am for him." In East Park precinct Mr. Jack Adams said: "Yes, I am for Judge Hardin, and at least five out of every six men that I have heard talk are for him. He will carry this county three to one." "Big" Jim Thompson: "All the people in my country are for Judge Hardin. He will make practically a clean sweep." Mr. John T. Holtzelaw: "Judge Hardin and myself are good friends. He has made a good officer. It is a pleasure to be in his court. I am for him and think he will be renominated." Mr. Ben Kelley told us that he was interested in the race and said that "Judge Hardin will get practically all the votes in my locality." Mr. C. S. Ballew, of Hackley: "We are all for Judge Hardin in my county. He will carry my precinct most unanimous." Mr. Tom King, of Lowell: "Every person I have heard talk in my neighborhood is for Judge Hardin. I am going to do what I can for him." Will Rodgers, of Paint Lick: "Everybody likes Judge Hardin and the people about Paint Lick are for him. He can count on me." Mr. James Todd, of Paint Lick: "I have been about the courts some and am pleased with him as a Judge. I am for him. I don't know any one against him in my neighborhood." Mr. John Davis, of Cartersville: "Judge Hardin can count on me. The democrats in my country are for Judge Hardin." Mr. Sim Wheeler, of Spoonville: "I don't think Judge Hardin will loose half dozen votes in Walker's School House precinct." Mr. R. L. Burton, of Teatersville: "You may say that I am for Judge Hardin. He will get most of the votes in Buckeye." Mr. Thompson Hill: "Judge Hardin will hardly loose a vote in Buckeye precinct. I am strong for him." "N. J. Gosney, Bryantsville: "Judge Hardin can always count on me. My neighbors are all for him. He will carry this county by a big majority." Preacher George Thompson, of Bourne: "Judge Hardin is my best friend; I am interested, and am going to pull for him until the polls close." Bud Duncan, of Bourne: "They can't beat Judge Hardin, there is no opposition in my country." Mr. Green Bowling: "You may say that I was never more interested. The majority for Judge Hardin in Garrard will be very large, I think." Mr. Dick Burton, Bryantsville: "You may say for me that I was never more interested in a candidate for office than I am for Judge Hardin and his majority in this county is going to be large." We were given the authority to quote many others equally as prominent in the party as the above democrats, but space prevents in this issue. It is upon such expressions from leading democrats that convinces us that Judge Hardin will carry Garrard county by a large majority.

would be safe in his hands.
Senator B. M. Vincent, Democrat, Edmonson County, said he would be for a change in the appointive power even if the president pro tem of the Senate should appoint all four of the commissioners from the Republican Party. He attacked the commission's action in buying the bridges at Rio, Munsfordville and Clay's Ferry and then selling bonds on them that would, he said, put them under tolls for twelve more years.

\$300,000 Collected In Tolls.

"The Highway Commission has collected about \$300,000 in tolls from these bridges and the law says this money shall be put back into the bridge toll fund," said Senator Vincent. "Where has it gone? If the commission doesn't know and cannot tell us, who can?"

He declared he would be for the bill whether it was called a ripper or not because "this thing is rotten to the core." He then launched into an attack on what he called favoritism in the building of roads in certain counties and none in others. He said his own county of Edmonson had been prevented from obtaining a hard road because his brother (Pat Vincent, Ashland, Democratic member of the 1928 House of Representatives) had not voted for John S. Milliken to be Speaker of the House.

"They carried out their threat and we have only an unsurfaced spur to the Dixie Highway, but down in Simpson County, where Speaker Milliken lives, they built a nice, hard road entirely through his county," Senator Vincent shouted. Speaker Milliken was at that time sitting on the rostrum of the Senate next to the presiding officer, Mr. Breathitt.

In the rear of the room Senator R. E. Glenn, Democrat, Todd County, rose to a point of personal privilege to cry out that he did not think the Senator had a right to attack Speaker Milliken on the floor of the Senate. Mr. Breathitt ruled that he did not believe Senator Vincent had meant any offense.

"I am sorry if I offended Speaker Milliken," Senator Vincent said, "but I have told the truth."

Roll Called On Substitute.

*The mandate from the people in November
to the Democratic majority to safeguard the
interests of the people*

The school air is music slumbering
upon her "musical" couch

We have many people
who live without working
and many who work with
the living (Cooper Book)

The measure of the force of the
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The Harrodsburg Herald.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

Entered at the post-office in Harrodsburg, Ky.,
as second-class matter.

Harrodsburg, Ky., Nov. 13, 1914.

J. G. PULLIAM

D. M. HUTTON

PULLIAM & HUTTON, Editors



Elséwhere in this issue will be seen the announcement of Judge Charles A. Hardin for Circuit Judge in this, the Thirteenth Judicial District. As a judge he ranks at the top, as fewer of his decisions have been reversed than of any other Circuit Judge in the state. He has served the people justly, and not only reflected honor upon himself, but upon the people of his district. He has never missed a term of his court in any of his counties, and has made a wonderfully fair, dignified and accurate judicial officer, and by all precedents he is entitled to re-election which, no doubt, the people will give him overwhelmingly. Before being elevated to the judgeship Mr. Hardin served eight years as Commonwealth's Attorney, and this district, nor the state, has ever had a more faithful or efficient official. As Judge, his instructions to his Grand Juries have drawn the flattering attention of the press of the state, reflecting, as they have done, on his close and painstaking study and investigation of scientific criminology, the causes which make criminals, and recommending preventive measures as of more importance, primarily, than penalization, just as it is better to stop the leak in the roof than to continue year after year to replaster the falling ceiling due to the leaking roof. He has made an unusually excellent officer and the Herald is glad to announce his candidacy and hopes, and believes, that the voters of this district will give him the opportunity of a full term of six years in which to carry his educational ideas into fuller operation. He has served only a part of a term and according to the custom in vogue in this district deserves and will receive an endorsement.

What have the

RNAL

To The Democrats of Lincoln County

Several weeks ago I announced through the Interior Journal that in the event of the election of Hon. C. C. Fox as Circuit Judge in the coming election I would be named by him Master Commissioner of the Lincoln Circuit Court. Since that time I have actively campaigned in his behalf and have met with much encouragement. I feel deeply grateful to my many friends who have been so kind as to take an interest in my behalf. However, I believe from investigation that there will be used against him for the purpose of corrupting the voters of the district thousands of dollars in money and whisky. Mr. Fox has announced that he would not use any such methods in securing his nomination, he will not do so, and he is unwilling for his friends to do so. I think this position very commendable but under the circumstances I am unwilling to continue actively in this race and I now release him from his pledge to name me Commissioner, and I release my friends from their promise made me to support Mr. Fox on my account.

In conclusion I desire to state that I will vote for Mr. Fox and my withdrawal is simply because I can not go up against a proposition of "money and whisky" in the election with "conversation and a glass of water." Thanking my friends for the interest they have taken in my behalf and assuring them that I deeply appreciate the same, I beg to remain.

Your Friend,
JESSE C. LYNN.

To The Voters of Lincoln County

In response to the above article I desire to say that it is true that I do not believe in the use of money and whisky in elections. A man aspiring to the honorable position of Circuit Judge, is, in my opinion, unworthy of the office if his title to the same is procured by corrupting and debauching the citizens of his district.

If I am nominated on August 7th, it will be by the votes of the honest citizenship of this district and not by the use of money and whisky. I would rather be defeated than nominated by using such methods. A man who sits in judgment upon the rights and liberties of others should assume those duties with clean hands and a pure heart.

I make this appeal to you in the closing hours of the campaign and trust that my position will meet with your approval at the polls next Saturday, August 7th, 1915.

Very truly yours,
CHAS. C. FOX.

THE WEATHER

Cloudy with local thundershowers tonight; probably in east portion Tuesday; slightly cooler.

Established May 6, 1910.

HARDIN DECLARES CRIME ORGANIZED IN THIS DISTRICT

Circuit Judge Delivers Charge to Juries at Opening of September Term of Boyle Circuit Court Here.

LIQUOR IS BLAMED FOR MURDERS IN BOYLE COUNTY

Declaring that crime is organized here and in other towns in this district and pleading with the grand jurors to help suppress it, Judge Charles Hardin, Harrodsburg, delivered his charge to the juries this morning and officially opened the September term of the Boyle Circuit Court.

Judge Hardin said that if organized crime is allowed to continue in the district, it will be an admission that the outlaws and law-breakers have more intelligence and courage than the law abiding citizens. He said that during the past two or three years many murderers have passed through the Boyle Circuit Court and that with one exception the agency contributing to the murder was illicit liquor.

"I understand," the Judge said, "that there are a great many social functions of 'good people' where liquor is used in a liberal sense. As long as the people of high social standing tolerate the breaking of laws our court will be cluttered with boot-leggers, many of whom are selling liquor to provide for a large family."

Judge Hardin declared that youth is today the leader in crime and that it has been pointed out that the morals of youth are lower today than ever before.

There are 24 new ordinary suits and 80 new equity suits for this term of court. There are 35 old ordinary suits and 97 old equity suits under trial.

"Better Homes Campaign" April 25 to May 1 in Danville.

Established May 6, 1910.

JUDGE HARDIN SPEAKS ON CRIME WAVE IN COUNTRY

Delivers Interesting Address at Meeting For Men Only at Methodist Church On Sunday Afternoon.

PROHIBITION LAWS VIOLATED

Judge Charles A. Hardin delivered a very interesting address at the Methodist church yesterday afternoon on the crime wave that seems to be sweeping over the country, and gave some very startling facts and figures on the subject. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Men's Wesley Bible Class of the Methodist Sunday School and was attended by men only, a goodly number being present.

Judge Hardin spoke of the crime wave and the disrespect for the laws of the land and said eighty per cent of the crimes in the United States are being committed by young men under twenty-five years old, and sixty per cent of crime is by boys under twenty. Kentucky, he said, stands eighth in crime and there is one district in the state that leads all others in the United States. This is a terrible and fearful situation, he declared, and one that demands the attention of every lawabiding citizen and especially the people who claim to be Christians.

Judge Hardin, as Circuit Judge of this judicial district, said the crime wave is right here at home—in Central Kentucky, where one usually thinks of culture and refinement when thinking of the people of this section. There have been many hold-ups in this section of the state, murders and other violation of laws, especially of the prohibition laws. He said it seems to do little good to inflict prison sentences upon the criminals, as last year there were 500,000 men released from prison after serving a short time.

The criminals are all organized, declared Judge Hardin, and are represented by wealth and men of brains. He criticised the big daily newspapers for "playing up" crime news and making heroes out of criminals.

In attempting to give a remedy for the awful conditions of the country Judge Hardin said the responsibility rests upon the good people, men who believe in God and the church; men who will lay politics aside and vote for men for political office who will have the laws enforced.

At the close of Judge Hardin's address he asked for a general discussion of the subject, and two or three questions were asked about the prohibition laws and the frequent violations of the 18th Amendment. Most of the crimes, said Judge Hardin, can be traced back to moonshine liquor and drunkenness. It was the consensus of opinion that public sentiment must be in favor of having the prohibition laws enforced before effective work can be done by the courts.

A CARD FROM MRS. BRECKINRIDGE.

Lexington, Ky., January 24, 1913.

Editor Evening Post:

My attention has been called to an editorial in the Post of January 21, "Wages and Woman Suffrage," in which various questions touched upon by me before the Louisville Equal Rights Association on January 17 are commented on.

Will you accord me the courtesy of a reply that may reach the same readers whom your comments reach?

IN REBUTTAL.

It is quite impossible within the space allowable to reply to all the statements of this editorial. If a joint debate between the masculine editor of the Post and a mere woman suffragist were not unthinkable, I should be tempted to ask that the points at issue might be argued orally. More can be said in thirty minutes, so much more can be cleared up, than can be written out in many columns.

It is stated in the editorial that "a living wage is a vague and meaningless term." The term as used in this connection implies, of course, a wage that will supply the minimum of decency and comfort for one person. This can be established with fair accuracy in any given community by ascertaining rents, average cost of food and clothing, cost of transportation if the worker is obliged to live at a distance from her work, etc. It has been established at numerous times recently for certain groups of workers by various investigating bodies. Massachusetts—not to speak of European countries—is so convinced that it can be reasonably established that she has passed a minimum wage law, based upon the hypothesis that at any given time the minimum living wage can be definitely arrived at. Every organized charity society in the country is obliged to ascertain the minimum living wage in the community in which it operates in order to calculate the amount of relief which must be given in the many cases where charity is obliged to supplement the less than living wages that are now being paid to certain classes of labor.

It was in this sense that an investigation of woman's work in New York City under the Russell Sage Foundation, some time since, found that girls employed in candy and paper box making earn about \$4 or \$5 weekly, while a girl alone and dependent upon herself could not live on less than \$8 or \$9 a week in New York; that while every other woman in New York City between the ages of fourteen and twenty-five years is a wage earner, 80 per cent. of the factory girls get less than \$5 a week, i. e., less than "a living wage."

The principle that the laborer is worthy of his hire should not be violated in the case of the young girl worker. Economists as well as social workers of the present day are continually gaining fresh realization of the importance of this principle. How often its violation means not only moral wreckage, but years of dependence, years when the person who should have been and continued self-supporting, must be carried as a burden by the rest of the community social workers best know.

That large numbers of such immature and under-paid girl workers do resort to "stealing or what is worse" is known to everybody who has studied the records of juvenile courts and reformatory institutions. Nor would these students admit Mr. Knott's imputation that all these girls belong to so "feeble a sisterhood" that we should neither consider them in connection with the suffrage nor concern ourselves with remedies for the economic cause of their downfall. They believe, on the contrary, that in them much potential wealth of womanhood and motherhood is being needlessly destroyed and lost to the race.

Industrial changes amounting to revolution are not to be staid by editorials. The millions of wage earners in this country cannot be sent back from factories and workshops into their homes by the desire of those who would return to former conditions. Adjustments to new industrial conditions are among the reforms toward which we dare assume the ballot in the hands of women will be a most valuable instrument.

No woman suffragist who isn't a fool believes that wages will rise automatically with the granting of the suffrage any more than she believes the millennium will come at once. Most of them do agree with the utterance of Mr. Carroll D. Wright, late United States Commissioner of Labor, that "the lack of direct political influence constitutes a powerful reason why women's wages have been kept at a minimum." The veriest Sicilian emigrant coming to this country not with exalted ideals of liberty and democracy, but principally to earn a better living, realises this principle and gets out his naturalization papers at the earliest possible moment.

It is a comforting fiction that all male wage earners support families and that all women wage earners are in part or largely supported by their families. "Women," says Mr. Knott, "have fewer responsibilities than men; have given no

hostages to fortune;" do not have wife and children to support, and so can afford to live on less; accept gladly what men reject." We do not have to go to the much quoted estimate of 27,000 wives in New York city who were supporting husbands, or the Chicago investigation of high school teachers and principals that showed so much larger percentage of the women drawing salaries to be supporting dependent relatives than men who were doing the same thing, to realize that women also give hostages to fortune. Those of us who are serving on the advisory boards of juvenile courts, on the boards of associated charities and tuberculosis societies, know in our local experience numbers of wives who are supporting or partially supporting invalid husbands, wives who are supporting the children of deserting husbands, young girls whose earnings must go to the support of little sisters and brothers, of parents or other aged and dependent relatives.

Mr. Knott fears that women might vote to supplement wages from the public treasury. He thinks they would feel no concern as to how the treasury would be filled. Mr. Knott forgets that the treasury is now being filled by women as well as by men. From the dawn of civilization women as well as men have been wealth-producers. They are today wealth-producers, whether as wage earners or in the unpaid vocations of the home. A portion of the wealth thus produced—and the proportion is no less in the case of women than of men, the tax rate is equal—goes to fill the public treasury. It is the emptying of that treasury only which in States where women are disfranchised is done exclusively by men.

MADLINE M.D. BRECKINRIDGE.

"A living wage," we are told, "implies, of course, a wage that will supply the minimum of decency and comfort for one person."

But, of course, there is no fixed standard of "decency and comfort." It varies with each individual. The individual standard varies from year to year, if not from day to day.

Mrs. Breckinridge tells us the wages are to be ascertained by the "average cost" of different items.

The "average" cost means that the "actual" cost is, in half the cases, below the "average" cost, and in half the cases it is above the average. So we are as far away from an actual "living wage" as ever. It is still a vague and meaningless term, not to be realized even by the use of the ballot, nor fixed by vote.

If every organized charity society were "obliged to ascertain the minimum living wage" they would all go to pieces. Charity goes to the individual and relieves present suffering. If it stops to consider averages, maximum and minimum, it could never reach the distributing point.

It is true that some investigators who assume to speak by authority assert that \$9 a week, \$1.50 a day, is the minimum requirement on which one girl can live, but it is equally true that thousands of day laborers, mere men with no expensive tastes, get no more than that, and support a family, and teach their children not to steal.

If men, as well as women, are to have a living wage, then every laborer who has a wife and two children to support, must have four times what a single woman asserts is necessary; that is, \$9 multiplied by 4, or \$36 a week, regardless of the work he is doing.

"The principle that a laborer is worthy of his hire" should not be violated in any case, if man or woman, but this "hire" is not determined by a woman's needs or desires, but by the value of what she produces.

We are still of the opinion that those women who, because they get less than they desire to spend, "do worse than steal" belong to a feeble sisterhood and are not entitled to the ballot.

Women's wages have advanced as men's wages have advanced. They have advanced as woman's efficiency—not her necessities—has increased.

As men's wages still further increase there will be fewer women called from home to work in factories.

As an economic fact, it is woman's work that keeps down men's wages.

Yes, there are 27,000 women in New York—and in like proportion elsewhere—who work to support their husbands, but they do not enter matrimony with that end in view. They are the victims of accidents.

But against these 27,000 women working for their families and not for themselves, there are a million men engaged in a like task.

EDITOR OF THE EVENING POST.

FROM ALL OVER STATE.

TIRED OF LAWLESSNESS.

(New Times.)

do you think these old togs we have been wearing for fifteen years are going to last always? If you do, you are really mistaken. They have

Judge Charles A. Hardin.

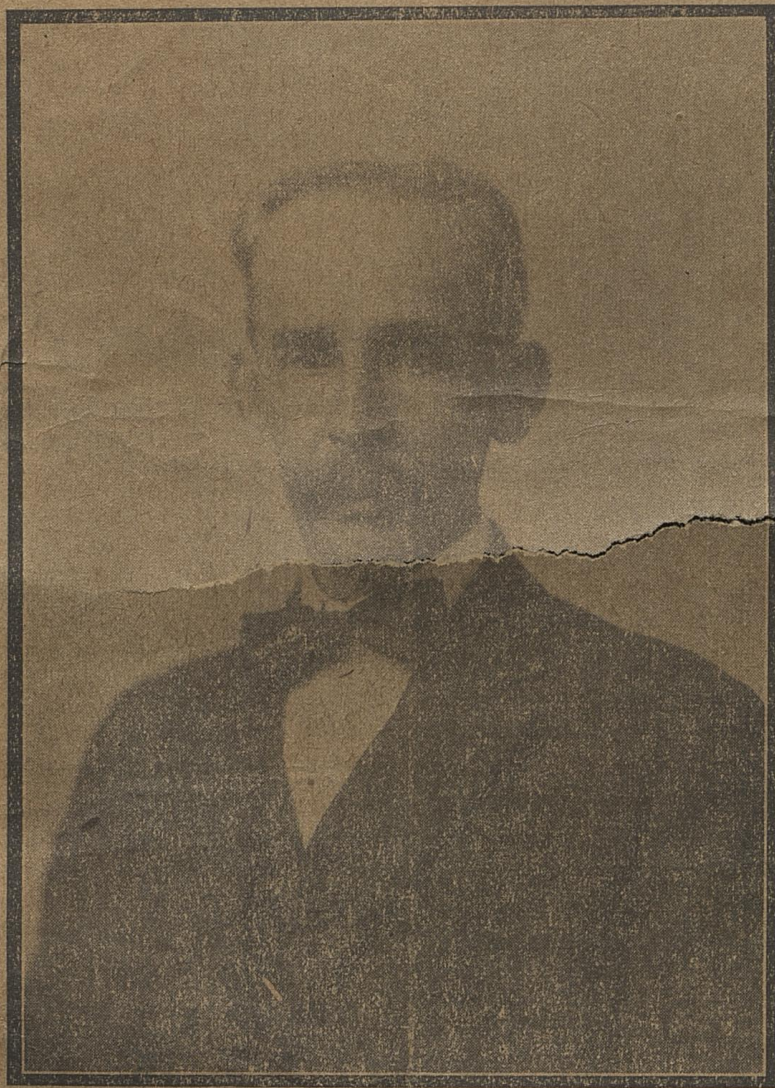
[Anderson News]

It is to be regretted that the failure to select "A," "B" or "C" Master Commissioner of the Lincoln Circuit Court should cause Judge Charles A. Hardin, of Mercer, in an indirect way, to have opposition for re-election as circuit judge in the 13th judicial district, because he appointed "D" to the position. Boys, your man can't turn the trick. It will be just like "taking candy from a child" for Hardin to defeat him. And he ought to do so. Why? Because he has made that district one of the best circuit judges it ever had, and he is entitled to an endorsement of his services as such at the hands of a generous and patriotic people. Knowing him as we do, and valuing his good friendship for us, we cannot refrain from saying a word in his favor. The Editor fifteen years ago stood in front of the old court house building in Harrodsburg and heard this splendid and gallant Democrat, Charley Hardin, appeal to his kindred, friends and neighbors to stand by the dauntless and fearless leader, William Goebel, for Governor, after he had received the Democratic nomination from his kinsman, Parker Watkins Hardin, when the state was in chaos over the famous "Music Hall" convention nomination. We shall never forget that splendid plea made by him in behalf of Goebel. It endeared his Democracy to us. Where was his opponent during those trying times? Was he on the firing line for Goebel, or was he not? Was he on the firing line when the late Judge Saufley was defeated for circuit judge by the late W. Con Bell, of Mercer, or was he not? We have no objections to his opponent, personally, because he is a high-toned, elegant gentleman, and a most capable lawyer, but we do honor Charley Hardin. He is by nature and training a fit man for judge; possessed of an even temperament, an excellent interpreter of the spirit and letter of the law; rich and poor, white and black, high and low, are weighed in the Scales of Justice, and they balance with a Square Deal to all mankind. From an outsider's viewpoint, we can only say to the people of that splendid district, honor again with your suffrage the man who took up the work left undone when God's tender finger called that brave, courageous, able, eloquent, splendid jurist, the late Judge Micah Chrisman Saufley, to sit as a member of the Court Above, from which there is no appeal for those below.

SENGER

914.

Number 54



JUDGE C. C. FOX ANNOUNCES

this issue of The Messenger will
ound the card of Judge Charles C.
of this city, for Circuit Judge.
Fox has had the matter under
deration for some time, his
ds having importuned him to
the race. Judge Fox is, too
known in this immediate section
quire an introduction through
these columns. He has practiced law
for many years and been quite suc-
cessful before the bar. He is one of
Boyle county's substantial and useful
citizens and enjoys the confidence of
all his acquaintances. His card will
be found in another column of The
Messenger.

LOOK GIRLS

How the Beaux of Harrodsburg
Dressed at a Leap-Year
Party in 1888.

The following is clipped from the Harrodsburg Democrat of December 21, 1888, from the file kept by the late Hon. W. K. Stephenson:

For several weeks the young men of the town have been exercised concerning the leap year party, which culminated last Friday night at the residence of that most genial couple, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Cooke.

Of course a great deal of sleep was lost by the young men in lying awake at night and wondering whether they would receive an invitation, and, if so, if they would be fortunate enough to have an escort, and in case both these good fortunes were awarded them, the all momentous question of what to wear.

The young ladies were generous in sending their invitations, but tardy about making engagements, as the beaux were kept in a state of much uneasiness, some even up to a brief while before the party. It became quite a usual thing to see one young man take another around the corner and inquire in a subdued tone of voice if he yet had secured an escort, while many were hopelessly at loss whether to order a new costume of not. "I wonder if girls have all this confounded worry and annoyance?" cried one of the beaux at the height of his desperation.

Promptly at the hour of invitation the young ladies called for their respective company, and few had to wait over half an hour for the dear creatures to put the finishing touches on their toilettes.

Much to the sorrow of the beaux, who hoped that walking would be the order of the evening, and during the coming evenings for the next four years, every dear girl came in a vehicle—some of them in landaus, and though at the balking of a horse one of the young ladies gracefully leaped out of the barouche and left her companion to his fate, the act was generously forgiven on the score of its being a leap year affair.

Elegant refreshments were served, which clearly proved that the hands engaged in its preparation were as skillful as they were fair.

Among the toilets may be mentioned the following:

Mr. Johnnie James was much admired in a Directoire coat and flowing trousers; ornaments, a three-inch smile and paste diamonds.

Mr. L. D. Brewer moved with swanklike grace through the mazes of the dance; cross-cut costume with vest of surah. Hair gathered in Grecian knot at back of head—very becoming.

Mr. Philip Dedman—a petite brunette—vivacious and charming. Costume of invisible green, with side back gores falling in graceful folds around his figure. Brass jewelry to suit wearer.

Mr. Frankie Spottswood—charmingly bas bleu—attired faultlessly in costume of black and becoming, with cut on train, ornaments, flowers and native modesty.

Mr. Johnnie Dedman—a person of queenly presence—tailor made walking costume, moustache gloves (No. 14). No ornaments except a lovely moustache and laundried shirt front.

Mr. Charlie Hardin—a drak Cleopatra style of beauty—much admired. Costume of light weight cloth with molliere vest; only ornaments: a beautifully laundried collar and cuffs.

Mr. Henry Wood—neglige costume, hair arranged in literary abandon; old lace and glass jewelry.

Mr. Jack Moore—one of the belles of the evening. Jacket of Gobel blue with wide train embroidered with a pattern of beaded soutache. Skirts plain, without bustle; pure rhinestone jewelry.

John Hughes—the rose-bud debutante of the season, coy and blushing. Costume of nuir velvet with basque of moire antique made short neck and long sleeves, the observed of all observers as he trod through the dance and stepped on people's feet; ornaments, No. 17 slippers and nickel-plated jewelry.

Mr. Leslie Rue—dignified and reserved, yet a general favorite. Elegant promenade costume, with polonaise in front and at the rear bouffant drapery arranged in jabot folds by tacking and



Will cry sales in Mercer and adjoining counties and upon call arrange to auction your property at any place. Have me if you want to get the high dollar. Have had large experience auctioneering real estate, having formerly been with the Dixie Auction & Realty Company of North Carolina. I make my terms to suit you. If you have sense in your head and want cents in your pocket, get me to cry your sales.

J. E. CUTHRELL AUCTIONEER

PHONE 245 HARRODSBURG, KY.

plaits; ornament, paste diamonds and an amiable expression.

Mr. Jimmie Wilson—last year's costume, but very neat and becoming. Voted very coy and sweet by the ladies.

Mr. Sam McDowell looked bewitching in tailor made costume with feathers in his hair; paste diamonds.

Messrs. John Brewer, Mc Sizer, Marlan Moore, Connor Bell, Redin Kirk—delightful little things, fresh from boarding school. Indian mull dresses with lilies of the valley in hair.

Mr. Moses Parks—elegant Egyptian costume of Nile green, supposed to have belonged to his illustrious ancestor; was much admired.

Mr. Putnam Farnsworth, pensive and sweet in marvellous costume, trimmed in goose feathers.

Mr. Samuel Daviess looked queenly in his elephantine beauty. Costume of cashmere serge with bias fluting of rare old Mechin lace and a polonaise of picot edged crepe de chine; only ornaments, solitaire bone collar button.

Mr. Lafon Riker, a tall Juno-like creature, very much admired, classic Greek costume with Dolly Varden of ottoman cloth. The reporter had no telescope and could not see how his head was dressed.

Messrs. Lomer, Robinson and others were appropriately and daintily attired, and all the beaux enjoyed immensely the sweet privilege of sitting down during the evening.

Among the visitors from a distance were Mr. Albert Powell, of New Mexico, Mr. W. B. Nyevesch, of Chicago, Mr. Huffman and Mr. Cecil of adjoining counties.

Most of the society young ladies were present and were as handsome and gallant as usual.

Killed a Lynx.

Joe Noel, who lives near Salt Springs on the Kentucky River, had a lively encounter a few nights ago with a real lynx. His coon dog treed him near the river bank, down which he ran after Joe had dislodged him from his perch. The dogs seemed reluctant to chase, but Joe, thinking it was a coon, followed him after finally starting the dogs after it. The cat swam out into the river and climbed a willow tree about fifty feet out in the water. As Joe approached the bank the lynx growled at him and Joe knew he had more than a coon on hand. He went home, got his gun and boat and coming back shot the animal, breaking its legs. The lynx fell into the water and Joe finished him with the butt of his gun. The hide was sold for \$7. —Wilmore Enterprise.

For Delegate.

State Senator W. W. Booles, of Spencer county, would not be adverse to going to the Democratic National Convention as delegate from the Eighth District. He is not only solid in his end of the district but has friends in every county who would like to see him honored. His fellow legislators will put up a strong fight for him.

Venus and Jupiter Flirt.

Many have wondered at the beauty of the two stars which have for the past three weeks illuminated the heavens slightly to the west of the zenith. The brighter of the two is Venus and the lesser one is Jupiter, the largest of the planets. For several weeks they were almost together, but are now growing apart. Mars is the closest planet to the earth. Mars in ancient times was the war god and many contend that owing to the nearness of this force of evil the great wars of the present day are due.

In Awful Shape.

The roads throughout the county are in very bad shape. The past winter has been extremely hard on roads as hard frosts were followed by quick thaws. In many places the roads have been cut through to bed rock. Many of the counties in the state are voting big bond issues to rebuild and repair the turnpikes. We believe that it is a moving proposition and that the Fiscal Court should consider the matter. From expressions heard we believe that a bond issue for a reasonable amount would carry.

To Fight Tobacco Worm.

To obtain an additional appropriation of \$13,000 for the fight against the tobacco worm in Kentucky, Representative R. Y. Thomas, Jr., presented a lengthy argument before the house committee on agriculture. Mr. Thomas secured this amount last year and hopes to secure the same appropriation again. As a result of the money expended last year tobacco growers were able to have demonstrations by government experts on the use of a government solution for eradication of tobacco worms.

Classy Paper.

The Democrat office received a copy of the "Winchester Courier," published by Mr. T. Sanders Orr, formerly manager of the Leader in this city. The initial number is chuck full of fresh spicy news matter and carries a line of advertisements that speak wonders for the mechanical arrangements of the plant. His numerous friends in this city wish him bushels of luck.

To Fix Road.

The Boyle county fiscal court has made arrangements to have the Harrodsburg pike thoroughly modernized to the Mercer county line as soon as the weather will permit. This will be a regular boulevard. The Mercer county side is in about the same condition as the Boyle side, and it is hoped that the Mercer fiscal court will modernize that end of the road, giving a model thoroughfare between Danville and Harrodsburg.—Advocate.

Over Today.

The Kentucky Legislature will finish today. Many years ago Paul Donnelly made the motion adjourn for twenty years and many are of the opinion that no more sensible motion has been made to this day.

Got a Nibble.

It is said that those politicians who are endeavoring to get a man to run for Congress have a bite. It looks like Pickett.

Fight on Helm.

The Kentucky Advocate is pouring some hot shot into the official record of Congressman Helm. Some of the charges are of a serious nature and if unfounded should be answered by the Stanford man.

Gypsies Gone.

The band of gypsies that have been camping on the outskirts of town have departed. Their wagons were repaired and painted up and there was some class to the caravan as it passed through the city. The wanderers have been stopping here for several weeks making many repairs and laying in a supply of materials. Many people in the city took advantage and had their fortunes told.

TO THE PUBLIC

Just a word in the way of
ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have decided to cast our lot with you. We have opened a brand

NEW GROCERY

on Depot street, just opposite James' Livery barn. We will endeavor at all times to keep a first-class grocery, both in staple and fancy groceries. We handle

FRESH AND CURED MEATS

Just a word to the farmers—we will buy your produce and pay you the highest market price for same. We will buy anything you have to sell.

TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

We will sell our goods on a very small margin of profit. Our motto will be to sell at

LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES

All we ask of you is to give us a trial, then you will be convinced. We will thank you in advance for a part of your trade.

SMITH BROS.

"THE SPOT CASH GROCERY"

W.B. CORSETS




give style, comfort and superbly fitting gown; are economical because long-wearing, and assure the utmost in a corset at a most moderate price.

W. B. NUFORM STYLE 419 (See large illustration). Medium low bust; elastic inserts. Splendid wearing corset, embroidery trimmed. \$1.50.

W. B. NUFORM STYLE 440 (See small illustration). For average full figures. Medium bust. Double hip construction, assures double wear, with smooth fit. Long wearing Corset, embroidery trimmed. \$2.00.

Other W. B. Models \$1.00 up.

W. B. BRASSIERES worn with W. B. Corsets, give fashionable figure-lines and add to gown-fit. 50c and up.

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No one can tell you have double-vision glasses when you wear Kryptoks. No seams, lines or cement. They are not freakish in appearance.

E. J. WISEMAN
Jeweler and Optician.

NOTICE!

This means is taken to inform the public that I shall locate in Harrodsburg April 17 to practice Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.

P. H. SAGER
CHICAGO, ILL.

Harrodsburg Democrat

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 30, 1911, at the Post Office at Harrodsburg, Ky., Under Act of March 3, 1879.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
The Republican Publishing Company
(Incorporated)

A. W. TIMONEY . . . Editor and Manager

Tuesday, March 14, 1916.

To say that the conduct of some of the members of the legislature on yesterday was ridiculous is putting it exceedingly mild. Probably no legislature, in the history of the state, has succeeded as well as the present one in gaining the enmity of the citizenry.

Representatives Green, Harvey and a few other ultra dry men and the administration opponents united with the Republicans to oppose constructive legislation and to eternally inject the liquor question into the proceedings, making the entire session a farce. It was thought and hoped, by at least ninety per cent. of the people, that the liquor question had been effectively settled by the result of the last primary. If there was one question that need not have been mentioned at Frankfort this winter it was the state wide prohibition bill and yet this measure has taken up almost the exclusive attention of the members for the past sixty days. As much constructive legislation could have been passed by a band of trained monkeys or a bunch of West Indies cannibals. It is our belief that Governor Stanley is making Kentucky an ideal governor. If his advice had been followed much for the good and prosperity of the state could have been accomplished. As it is another session has passed into oblivion with nothing to its credit. It is our hope that there will be no special session of these "solons" and that it will not be necessary in the future to ever

refer to the recent exhibition. The movie fans would have been delighted to see the comedy reproduced on the screens and the whole affair would be laughable were it not such a grave and serious matter with the taxpayers.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. In the Southern tobacco states where the land is "thin," the tobacco growers will, it is said be forced to curtail very materially their crops this season on account of the high prices of fertilizer. However, here in the Blue Grass where the land has only to be cultivated to produce crops in abundance, the farmers will naturally produce a larger acreage of the "weed" and sell it at a higher price, on account of foreign shortage.

MRS. MARY BOWMAN

Widow of Farmer Regent of
Kensuck University Dies
at Danville.

Mrs. Mary D. Bowman, widow of John B. Bowman, died at Danville Saturday afternoon at the home of her niece, Mrs. Anna Bowman Kinnaird, with whom she had lived for some years.

The funeral was held at Danville Monday morning at eleven o'clock and the burial took place in the Lexington cemetery Monday afternoon immediately after the arrival of the Q. & C. train from Danville, which is due there at three o'clock.

Mrs. Bowman was a native of Bourbon county and was a sister of John Augustus Williams, who will be remembered as a noted educator and president of old Daughter's College. Her husband, John B. Bowman, was also a famous educator and was for some years Regent of old Kentucky University. During his regency Professor and Mrs. Bowman lived at Ashland and entertained there many distinguished men from all over the United States.

President Patterson, when advised of the death of Mrs. Bowman, said that she was a woman of unusual charm and individuality and presided with grace and dignity at the handsome entertainments which her husband was accustomed to giving. He said that she was a beautiful young woman and retained her beauty until well along in life. Her husband died in 1890 and in 1914 a monument was erected to his memory in Lexington Cemetery, the unveiling of which was a source of wide interest and which attracted a notable assemblage of prominent persons from different sections of the state.

Mrs. Bowman was a member of the Episcopal church. In recent years she has been quite feeble, as she was nearly ninety, but in spite of her advanced age she retained her sprightly, cheerful manner and strength of intellect and was a source of constant delight to those who enjoyed the privilege of associating with her. Hundreds of men all over the United States who knew her while they were students in Lexington and to whom she endeared herself because of her kindly interest and motherly counsel, will hear of her demise with feelings of sadness notwithstanding the realization that she had lived beyond the allotted years.

Mrs. Bowman was an aunt of Mr. Augustus E. Williams and the last member of his father's family.

Mrs. Nannie B. Moore is a niece of her illustrious husband. Besides these she is mourned by many Daughters College girls who, hold "Aunt D" in affectionate memory.

Will Probated.
The will of A. C. Staggs was probated in county court, was dated September 26, 1913, and under its provisions his wife is bequeathed \$1,000 in fee simple and the entire income from the estate is to go to her during her life time. At her death the property is to go to his grand daughter, Mrs. Lula E. Parks, and should she die without issue, it will be equally divided between her husband, Frank Parks, and a nephew, Mr. J. E. Staggs, but they are required to give G. A. Staggs, another nephew, \$1,000 and a niece, Margaret Snyder, \$500. Mrs. Kate Staggs and J. Elwood Staggs are made executors, both under bond.

Gold Buckets and Tin Pails

HERBERT KAUFMAN IN LOUISVILLE HERALD

You don't count because you can't be counted on. You're intelligent but untrustworthy—well posted but not a hitching post—we don't tie to people who won't stay put.

No one denies your capacity, but it's dangerous to utilize it. The dimensions of a cistern are unimportant, if it won't hold water. We would rather use men of smaller measure but greater stability.

The world doesn't lack for ideas, so much as it needs competent executives for the ideas already in hand.

We can't trust you. You continually promise fitness for big undertakings and as constantly wreck our confidence and your chances by some piece of criss crossedness that offsets your valuable performances.

You're sharp, but brittle—you break without warning and we can't afford to employ such tools for important work.

There's a weak streak in your nature. We can always build with short, sound timber but it's perilous to impose weight on faulty material, however excellent the grain and finish.

You're a long ladder with treacherous rungs; you may reach far but folks who hope to climb anywhere with you are liable to tumble.

Inaccuracy is intolerable—an entire calculation is upset by one wrong figure.

You seem unable to realize the importance of reliability. An irregular watch is worthless. So is an unregulated man.

When you stick to your base you play a beautiful game, but your eye is so frequently off the ball that we fear to throw to you in a crisis.

You're an "almost" man—the

bane of every organization—the biggest bother employers contend with. You experience no difficulty in finding work. You create a splendid initial impression. Few minds are more agile and resourceful, but you don't complete.

Your very competence offers the greatest discouragement to those most anxious to help you. You know better. There's nothing wrong with you, except don't give a damn for detail.

If you haven't been trained—if you weren't so advanced—if you were a slow but sure plunger—a painstaking plodder, we'd keep on with you. It would pay. Some wits ripen slowly but yours are not of that type.

You keep reminding us of the big things, we also know, you could do but we can't help estimating the cost of the little things you haven't done.

A steel chain with one lead link has no strength. Who gives a rap how good the rest of a fire is, if it has a soft spot? You never travel far, because of your flaws.

You won't succeed until you change your trying habits for the habit of trying.

We agree that the men who give you orders aren't half so qualified for their positions. But you hares are always puzzled how the tortoises beat you to the tape; its because they hold their stride, maintain a regular pace and keep on until they finish.

A certain caliph once discarded a gold bucket for a tin pail.

"Master," protested the bucket, "why do you employ such an ordinary vessel, while I am here?"

"Because," answered the caliph, "it does not leak."

CLUB NOTES

The Civic Department will meet at the Library Monday, March 20, and Mrs. W. D. Powell will lead the discussion on "Current Events in Civics."

The Mothers' Department of the Woman's Club held an interesting meeting in the main room of the Library Friday afternoon. "The Fundamental Need of the Myth" was entertainingly discussed with Mrs. Davis Bohon as leader.

The Literature Department will meet tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. Mrs. T. S. Orr's paper on "Famous Mountains and Lakes of Switzerland" will be read by Miss Ida Riker. Mrs. J. B. Williams will lead the second hour conversation on "Alaska."

The Study Department of the Woman's Club will hold its regular meeting Friday afternoon, at the Library. Miss Neva Williams will have charge of the first hour discussion of Turkey and Miss Maria Riker will be the second hour leader on the subject "The World's Fruit Supply."

The Art Department of the Woman's Club enjoyed a most interesting meeting in the Reading Room of the Library Friday afternoon. The subject, "Some Leading American Mural Painters," was entertainingly and instructively led by Miss Mariam Currey.

Under the direction of the Mothers' Department Baby Week was observed in Harrodsburg, beginning with the Fairy play at the general meeting of the club. Physicians made talks to the school children on the care of babies, articles appeared in the newspapers, pertinent to the subject and the week closed with an eloquent sermon at the Christian church Sunday morning by Rev. R. N. Simpson, bearing on the educational campaign of "Baby Week."

Serious Charge.
Ulysses Frazer, colored, was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Dave Parrish. He was indicted at the recent term of Circuit Court on the charge of assault and battery. He was placed in jail to await trial.

Farmers!
For fifteen cents we can make your old plow points as good as new. Fort Harrod Garage.

HOSPITAL NOTES

Mrs. Gore is improving.

Mary Black, colored, is better.

Mrs. Elgin Scott is much better.

Mrs. Edmiston is much improved.

Isaac Watts will soon be well enough to be dismissed.

Ollie, Isabel and Walter Chumley, children of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Chumley, who entered the hospital Thursday, suffering from typhoid fever, are doing nicely.

Birth Rate.

The vital statistics report for 1915 showing the number of births and deaths for the state has been completed by the Kentucky bureau of vital statistics and submitted by the state registrar. It shows there were 63,478 births and 28,913 deaths, giving a birth rate per hundred thousand of 26.6 and a death rate of 12.1. There were in Mercer county during the year 365 births and 181 deaths.

Visitors Entertained.

Miss Maria Riker's attractive guests, Miss Charlotte Ryder, of Bangor, Maine, and Sophia Mayer, of Hamilton, Ohio, are the recipients of much social attention. Miss Mary Lafon is entertainingly delightful for them this afternoon at her home on College street. Mrs. W. W. Ensminger will entertain a few friends in their honor Thursday afternoon with one table of bridge and one of dominoes.

The Clara Kingsbury Auxiliary of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions is having a "Birthday" meeting in the Study of the Christian church this afternoon. Every member is to contribute a penny for each birthday she has had. The subject of the program is "Missionary Work in Latin America."

At the close of the program a social hour will be enjoyed, during which a lunch of country ham, salad, potato chips, beaten biscuits and coffee will be served.

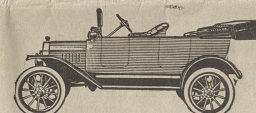
Episcopal Church.

Bishop Lewis W. Burton, of Lexington, will hold services at St. Philip's Episcopal church Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Everyone is cordially invited to attend.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

More than a million Fords are now in everyday use, everywhere. Here are some reasons for this remarkable record—quality—service—reliability—low price—economy of operation and maintenance and the character and responsibility of the Company—the Ford is certainly the only Universal Car. Runabout \$390; Touring Car \$440; Coupelet \$590; Town Car \$640; Sedan \$740, f. o. b. Detroit. On sale at

**MARTIN GARAGE &
INCORPORATED IMPLEMENT CO.**



GRAHAM SPRINGS

Popular Resort Will Shortly
Have Grand Opening. Let
Everyone Boost.

The famous Graham Springs, the Saratoga of the South, where genuine Kentucky hospitality, as well as the finest mineral water on earth are freely dispensed, will shortly have its annual grand opening. The place has been improved and enlarged and more guests can be accommodated this season than ever before. Mrs. Ware will have personal supervision of the culinary department and assist in running the establishment. She is well known here, having been connected with this popular institution in the past, but absent the last two years. Hundreds of guests will be entertained here the ensuing season.

It seems to us that the advantages of this famous health giving resort have been overlooked by many Harrodsburg people in that they have not boosted the enterprise with the required vim and vigor. When away from home they should explain to their friends the value to be derived from a visit to the oldest town in the state replete, with historic facts of interest and endowed with scenery unsurpassed. Local motorists when away should explain to other motorists the pleasure of a trip through the Blue Grass and especially through Harrodsburg. Get them to stop over for a time. All other lines of activity will be materially benefited for every visitor will contribute his might in the up-keep and increase of prosperity. Social activities will move along in pace. The town will be advertised and receive an additional impetus along the road to general good times. Many communities raise thousands of dollars to get factories and enterprises to locate with them and it is money well expended. Harrodsburg is not

less enterprising and will extend the same assistance to similar concerns. Of almost as much benefit as financial help is the spirit of co-operation. In the future let everyone be a booster. Help yourself by helping your town.

Beauty Spot Planned.

Plans are being made by the Conservation Committee and the Civic Department of the Woman's Club to beautify the spot where the footbridge crosses the town creek, on Poplar street, near the railroad. The bridge will be painted and vines trained over the railing, shrubs and flowers planted along the banks of the stream and a beauty spot made of it to refresh the eyes not only of the citizens passing that way but also of those going through our town on the cars.

Attention M. W. A.
On Thursday night, March 16, at 7:15, there will be an important business meeting of Harrodsburg Camp No. 11682. At this meeting there will be business transacted that every member should have a voice in, so every member is earnestly requested to be present. Yours fraternally, Board of Trustees, M. W. A.

Tobacco Men Entertained.
Mr. Glave Goddard gave a beautiful dinner party at his colonial residence on Friday evening, "Wildwood," one of the most magnificent estates in Central Kentucky, never shown to better advantage than upon this happy occasion. The house was especially decorated for the occasion in a manner that elicited the praise of all attendees. Mr. Goddard had as his guests the members of the tobacco fraternity, with whom he had been associated the past year.

Farmers!
For fifteen cents we can make your old plow points as good as new. Fort Harrod Garage.

British Woolen Mill Co.

ANNOUNCES THEIR GRAND

Spring and Summer Opening

MARCH 15TH TO 18TH

Showing the latest styles and fabrics for Spring and Summer Suits. \$20.00 to \$30.00 values made to your individual measure.

\$15 TO ONE Suit or Overcoat TO ALL \$15

Fit, style and workmanship absolutely guaranteed. Hundreds of all wool samples to select from. Your inspection gladly welcomed. Remember a \$5 double texture raincoat absolutely free with every order.

BRITISH WOOLEN MILL CO.

(W. B. Davis Building.)

Main St., Opposite Court House.

Just Received

Big Shipment

6121

Guaranteed 100 per cent.
PURE WOOL BLUE
SERGE SUITS, which we
will sell at the same price

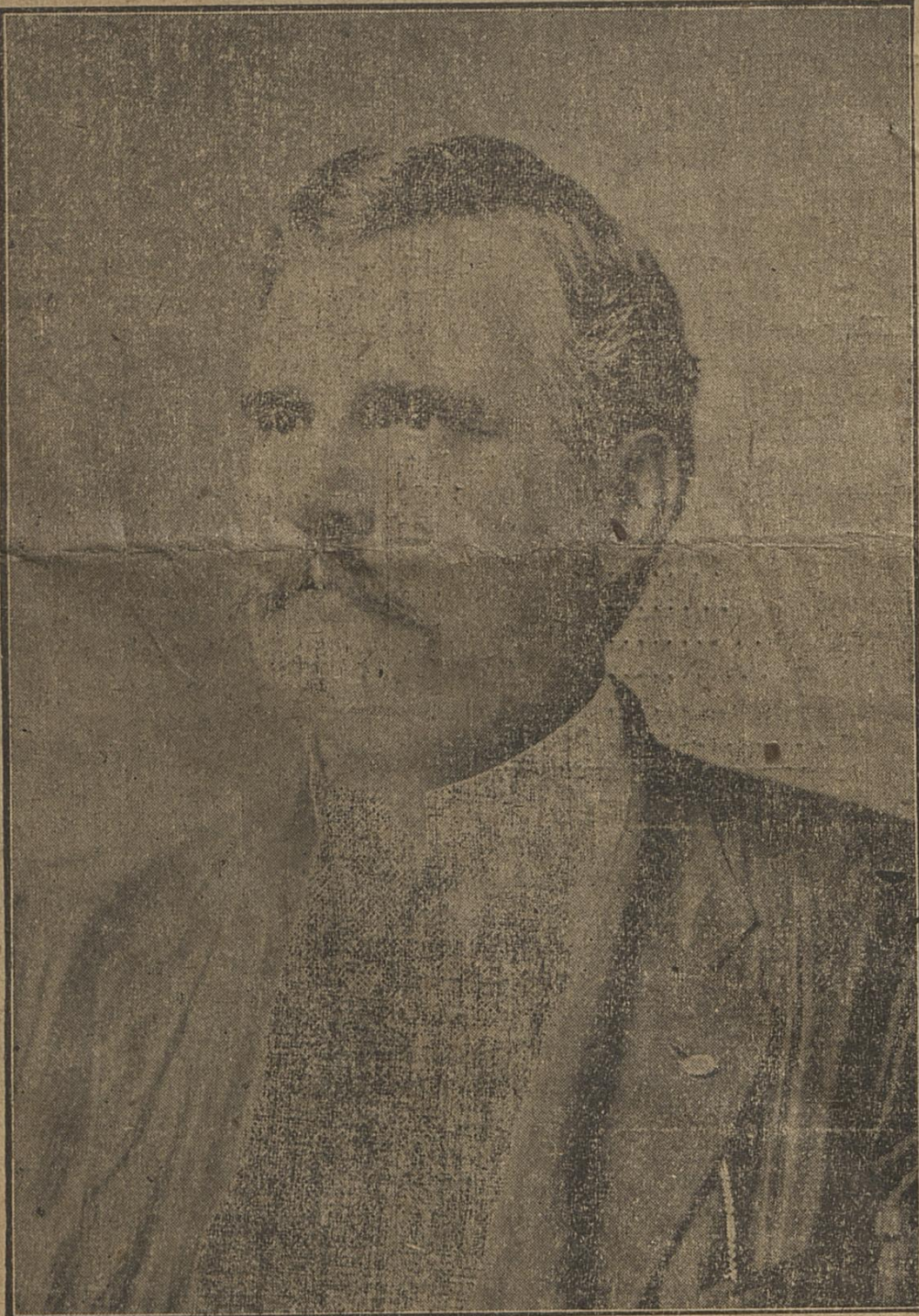
\$15.00

Nowhere in this wide
country will you find such
a wonderful value as we
offer you in this 6121
guaranteed 100 per cent

Pure Wool Blue Serge
Suits

United Clothing Stores

"While others are talking
quality, we guarantee it."



FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE, CHAS. A. HARDIN

Long Hours.—Judge Charles A. Hardin, besides being an erudite student, a good lawyer and a high-class gentleman, is very industrious. He believes in doing. He starts his court at 8 o'clock and runs until 5 in the afternoon and oftentimes holds motion hour at night. He is making strenuous effort to clean up the docket this Court and here's a prediction that he will do so. Those who supported Judge Hardin find new reasons every day for being proud of the fact

The Red Rose.

A SURE WINNER.

Hon. Charles A. Hardin Sure to be Our Next Circuit Judge.

The Danville Messenger says: "Charles A. Hardin will have no opposition for the Democratic nomination for circuit judge and it is not at all certain that he will have Republican opposition. The time limit for Democratic entries expired last week and Mr. Hardin was the only one that had put up his \$300 for the primary. This money will be returned to him, maybe, and he will have a walk-over. It is said that Judge Walker will run for the Republicans. He will be beaten if he does start, and beaten badly. He might carry Garrard county but he would get an awful walloping in the other three. Mr. Hardin is now the attorney for the commonwealth in this district and as a prosecutor, he has made a splendid reputation. He is a kindly man full of sympathy and easily touched by cases of sorrow or distress. He prosecutes and never persecutes. For that reason the men of this judicial district love him. He is fair and honest and gentle but behind all that there lies great strength and force of character that always shows in times of emergency and stress. He is a strong candidate, one in whom the voters have confidence. He looks the part too. He is of commanding presence, tall and broad. His features are handsome and regular and he is as swarthy as Roderick Dhu. He is bred to the law and in the opinion of lawyers and laymen he will make an excellent judge."

See

THE LEXINGTON HERALD

Published Every Day in the Year by
THE LEXINGTON HERALD COMPANY
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National Advertising Representative
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All Departments

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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, 1933

A Judge Speaks From Long Experience

Judge Charles A. Hardin, of Harrodsburg, is completing his last tour of the circuit after thirty years of service as a public official in the district which includes Boyle, Garrard, Lincoln and Mercer counties.

Judge Hardin was commonwealth's attorney for ten years and has been circuit judge in the district for twenty years.

Thirty years not only is a long time in the life of a man but it is a considerable period in the life of a community. In that time Judge Hardin has witnessed revolutionary changes of a mechanical and material nature. There has been very little change in the courts of justice.

It is significant that in his final charge to the Boyle county grand jury Judge Hardin laid particular stress upon political corruptions. This charge has been characterized as a "validictory" address. Judge Hardin might very easily have referred chiefly to lawbreaking of a kind more frequently coming to the attention of the courts. Instead he urged chiefly that citizens develop a civic consciousness and participate more actively in the affairs of their locality and their state and nation.

Without an enlightened and active public citizenship the courts, as every other public agency of free government, are powerless.

Public Works Advisors

City Manager Clarence Dykstra, of Cincinnati, is one of the twelve engineers and technicians appointed by Secretary Harold L. Ickes to serve on the board of review of federal public works adminis-

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OFFICERS MESS

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hotel.

Capt. James E. Will
of the group, presided
meeting, at which ap
reserve officers were

BELLE LEE ROSE
AT KENTUCKY

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KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS

The Interior Journal has had several editorials recently on the proposition to change the leadership of the democratic party in Kentucky, in so far as it relates to the campaign management. We declared for a new chairman and a new secretary. In some quarters, we learn, this has been taken as a suggestion for the reorganization of the State Central and Executive Committees. No such thing was in our mind. Judge Charles A. Hardin is the chairman of the State Central and Executive Committees and as such has done good work and has been singularly successful in doing the very thing we have urged upon the party as a necessary thing to do—the bringing together of all elements within the party without regard to previous factional alliance.

The Interior Journal is Judge Hardin's friend and supporter. It does not regard it as necessary that the committees be reorganized, but it does believe, and thought it had stated so plainly, that the State Campaign Committee should be reorganized and that right away, so that steps may be taken NOW toward the preparations for the fight that will have to be made two years from now to recover Kentucky from the enemy.

This paper is not only not unfriendly to Judge Hardin but it thinks a serious mistake would be made if, in any way, his advice and counsel and sane leadership should be lost to the party organization. As far as that is concerned, it is not unfriendly to anyone else, but it simply sees the chief trouble with the party in Kentucky, or thinks it does, and has pointed a way out of that trouble, which is to get a campaign expert in charge of headquarters and have him get to work a sufficient time in advance to checkmate the doing of the evil genius of the republicans, Mr. Hert.

Reads Local Telegrams Exposed O'Rear, Banker

By JOE H. HART.

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 29.—Charges that Gov. Flem D. Sampson attempted to coerce a firm bidding on \$20,000,000 of Kentucky's toll bridge bonds into donating \$2,500,000 to construct a privately owned cement plant and rebuild a privately owned railroad were made today on the floor of the House by Andrew W. Nichols.

Mr. Nichols introduced to support his charges photostatic copies of letters and telegrams that passed between the Governor, Edward C. O'Rear, Frankfort attorney, and the New York financial house of Furland & Company. Governor Sampson's name was mentioned frequently in the correspondence and telegrams.

Probe Fund Raise Asked.

After Mr. Nichols' charges were made, Denny P. Smith, Christian County, sought to increase the appropriation to investigate the Highway Commission from \$20,000 to \$50,000. He argued that the evidence produced by Mr. Nichols demanded a thorough and sweeping investigation.

The local interests
Verdun were lost sight of long ago.

Kentucky's Democratic Chairman.

The Kentucky democrats at their state convention the other day took the bull by the horns on the subject of politics and the judiciary. They went to the bench for their chairman of the state committee. He accepted, and will serve. Judge Charles Hardin is the man. He will not retire from his judicial place, but take on as additional the political duties imposed.

Those duties will be important, and may be onerous. It is conceded that Kentucky is a close state. Had the republicans stood together in 1912 they would have won. Recovered as they thought from the embarrassments of that year, the democrats last year in a campaign for governor were expecting a majority of thirty-five thousand. They obtained four hundred odd. They are entering this year's campaign, therefore, with a feeling that they must hump themselves. And, of course, the chair-

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TIGHTS WORN AT BALL BY SOCIETY MATRONS

By United Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—The ancient wheeze about "sleepy Philadelphia" blew up forever today when it was learned that the exclusive society masque ball at Horticultural Hall was still in full blast and expected to last until afternoon.

The costuming puts all previous masquerades in the class of Sunday school picnics. Many debutantes and matrons were dressed in costumes consisting in the main of tunics falling just below the hips and pantaloons or—or—yes, tights—just plain silk tights and boots for the lower half of the picture.

Toward morning the revelry is said to have passed all previous records and limits. The schedule of meals included dinner, supper, breakfast and lunch.

0 The high compliment to Judge
5 Charles A. Hardin by such a large
majority over his opponent was no sur-
prise to the public. Judge Fox is a
lawyer of recognized ability, a good
democrat and a popular gentleman, and
any lawyer in the 13th District, who
had undertaken the task that Judge
c Fox did would have shared his fate.
Judge Hardin had only served half a
term upon the bench and his official re-
cord, both as Commonwealth Attorney
and Circuit Judge, has received from
the public the highest praise and has
been most generally satisfactory. He
is recognized by his party as a loyal
democrat and is held in the highest
esteem by the people as a representa-
tive citizen and a Christian gentleman.
Judge Hardin deserved the endorsement
that he received, not only from the
democratic party but from the people
that he has served so well. This pri-
mary demonstrates that Judge Charles
A. Hardin is one of the most popular
Circuit Judges in the State of Kentucky.

HON. C. C. FOX

Candidate for Nomination for Circuit Judge Issues Announcement to Voters.

To the Voters of the Thirteenth Judicial District:

Some weeks ago I made my formal announcement as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Judge of this, the Thirteenth Judicial District, at the primary to be held in August next, and I now desire to make to the Democratic voters of this district the following statements:

I have been a Democrat all my life, and always loyal and true to my party and its nominees, and my record in this matter is without any blemish.

With the exception of five years spent in farming, I have devoted all my life, since graduating from Centre College, to the study and practice of the law, and I believe that I am qualified to fully and with efficiency, discharge all of the duties of the judgeship, and if elected I shall ever keep in mind that I have taken an oath to administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal rights to the poor and to the rich, and faithfully and impartially discharge all my duties, and shall never lose sight of the duty that I owe to the Commonwealth of Kentucky and to the litigants of my court for the prompt and efficient dispatch of all matters before the court and the trials of all cases, and I have determined, if elected, never to again run for this office, and will, therefore, not be subjected to any temptation to ever consider my own interests in any matter, and shall always be blind to everything except my duty.

Boyle county has not had the circuit judgeship for forty years; not since 1874, when my father, Judge F. T. Fox's second term expired, and in the meantime Mercer county has had the judgeship twice, and Lincoln county three times, and I cannot help but believe that the Democratic voters of this district will now recognize the duty they owe to Boyle county in this matter, and will give me this honor, for which I have had an abiding ambition for many years.

CAS. C. FOX.

Hon. C. A. Hardin

[Lancaster Record]

Candidates for the respective political parties for the nomination for Circuit Judge of this Judicial district will be selected at the next August, 1915, primary. In this issue of the Record, Judge Charles A. Hardin, who now holds the office, filling out the unexpired term of the late Judge M. C. Saufley, asks for the democratic nomination. It has long been an established custom of the party to renominate faithful democratic officials who honorably and efficiently perform the duties of the office during the first term as an endorsement, and especially is this true of a democrat who is filling out an unexpired term. Since Judge Hardin has been upon the circuit bench, which has been about three years, he has worked hard and succeeded in clearing the docket and kept it practically clean of both criminal and civil cases. The criminal laws have been enforced without fear or favor, which has resulted in the most orderly condition, taking the entire district in consideration, that has ever existed. He has been universally courteous to the members of the bar, polite and considerate in his dealings with all officials serving in his court, and has been unusually affable and pleasant with jurors and all those having business in the courts. Judge Hardin is a good democrat, a learned and capable judge, polite and affable, both on the bench and in his social dealings with people, an honorable, christian gentleman, and is in every way suited for the high and responsible position he now holds. It will be a difficult task for any one to offer a single convincing reason to the democrats of this district why another should be selected to take Judge Hardin's place as judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District and we feel confident that Judge Hardin will be renominated by a sweeping majority over any and all who may seek the nomination against him.

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The Interior Journal has had several editorials recently on the proposition to change the leadership of the democratic party in Kentucky, in so far as it relates to the campaign management. We declared for a new chairman and a new secretary. In some quarters, we learn, this has been taken as a suggestion for the reorganization of the State Central and Executive Committees. No such thing was in our mind. Judge Charles A. Hardin is the chairman of the State Central and Executive Committees and as such has done good work and has been singularly successful in doing the very thing we have urged upon the party as a necessary thing to do—the bringing together of all elements within the party without regard to previous factional alliance.

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STANLEY

GREAT RECORD MADE BY GOV.
STANLEY AS PUBLIC LEADER.

(By Tom Cromwell in Cincinnati En-
quirer.)

Governor Stanley served six consecutive terms—12 years—in Congress as Representative from the Second District beginning March 5, 1903, and ending March 4, 1915. In 1914 he offered for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, and at the primary election August 1 was defeated by former Governor J. C. W. Beckham, whose majority over him was 6,800, while Stanley received 45,000 more votes than the late Gov. James B. McCreary, who was the third man in the race. Stanley was in that contest entirely without organization save that made by himself, and he had no support from the interest, however much he had been labeled "the whisky candidate."

After that race hundreds of men said that had they known Stanley,

was as strong as he was with the people he could have easily won, but they could not see that he had the strength he developed. Coming out of Congress he announced for the Democratic nomination for Governor, and it is history how he defeated Harry V. McChesney, the Beckham-Haly candidate 37,863, and the then Lieutenant Governor, Edward J. McDermott, 81,767 votes on August 7, 1915. At the succeeding regular election, November 2,, Stanley had the race of his life, but he defeated Edwin P. Morrow, Republican, by 471 votes, and on December 7, 1915, was inaugurated.

During the three years in which he has been Governor there have been three sessions of the General Assembly, he having called an extraordinary session in 1917 for the purpose of reforming the state tax laws and for creating a State Tax Commission. In that special session as in the previous regular session, he encountered obstruction at every turn, but there he again displayed his stake-horse qualities by attaining his objective, as they say on the battle front, and fulfilling every platform pledge.

In seventy counties it has been disclosed, and Fayette was one of them, anti-Stanley Democrats in large numbers remained away from the polls last Tuesday. With all of that, and with numerous other penalties he won by a decisive majority, and now he has the distinction of being the only Kentuckian who ever was Congressman, Governor and Senator elect within the short period of three years, eight months and a day.

"I Have Given"

WE ARE all apt to say this when we are asked to give money for war purposes. But what is the extent of this giving, so far as Philadelphia is concerned? Take our giving to Red Cross, for instance, as compared to other cities, only one of which has a larger population than Philadelphia, and the four counties which are generally grouped in war-relief giving:

Cleveland, Ohio, has given to Red Cross \$6.85 per capita for every man, woman and child in its population.

Pittsburgh has given \$6.77.

New York city has given \$6.74.

Rochester, New York, has given \$5.96.

Philadelphia and its four counties, with an approximate 2,500,000 population, has given

LESS THAN \$1.50 PER PERSON.

This is not a record to be proud of. We have nearly four times the population of Cleveland, nearly five times that of Pittsburgh and over ten times that of Rochester (all these approximately, of course). There is no excuse for this. We have the people and we have the money. Philadelphia and vicinity has made as much if not more money out of war-material contracts as any other city in the United States. It can well afford to give even on such a commercial basis. But it should give on principle.

We have a chance to change this now that the system of giving to war relief has been simplified for us by the War Chest. We must begin to give, and to give largely, and not have the finger of parsimony pointed at us.

Humanity Toward the Enemy Is An Unknown German Virtue

The "Welt am Montag," a Berlin newspaper, recently printed an account of an incident connected with the sinking of the French ship Athos, about 250 miles east of Malta, last winter.

Two German prisoners were shipped from Saigon, in Asia, for France in the Athos. On Feb. 17 the ship was torpedoed by a German submarine. The prisoners were in the lower cabin, and regarded themselves lost. To their amazement, the French noncommissioned officer, who had them in charge, ran down in the sinking vessel, unlocked their door and set them free.

They managed to save themselves by swimming, but the generous Frenchman lost his life as a result of his humanity. When the prisoners reached Marseilles they voluntarily signed a statement in which they paid a tribute of gratitude to their dead benefactor.

The "Welt am Montag" makes this comment:

"Huge quantities of documents of hate are being published almost daily, here as well as there. In opposition, it is fitting to point out from time to time that humanity toward the enemy also puts forth its blossoms in time of war."

One is forced to speculate whether a blush of shame mantled the cheek of the German who wrote that paragraph. So far as we are aware, humanity toward the enemy is a blossom that is totally unknown to Germans. To the contrary, they have made hideous war more hideous by their inhumanity, their lack

of all decency and chivalry and fair play, their constant atrocities.

They do not even display the ordinary sportsmanship of the good fighter. They bomb schoolhouses and slay little children. They fire at hospitals and kill wounded. They torpedo and sink hospital ships filled with sick men. They make a bluff at rescuing men swimming in the water, after their ship has been sunk, and then deliberately submerge the submarine, leaving the men to drown like doomed rats in a tub of water. They come up to the enemy with hands aloft in token of surrender, crying "kamerad," and then, when in throwing distance, squirt liquid fire over their foes.

There is nothing hateful, nothing vile in the history of the wars of the world of which the Germans have not been guilty. They seem deliberately to have put themselves beyond the pale of civilization. They are reckless of the fact that they have placed a blot upon the German name that can never be wiped out and that will never fade. In their lust for power, in their zeal for frightfulness, in their belief in the efficacy of ruthlessness, they have left nothing untried.

War with them is no longer combat. It is something more than overcoming the foe.

Robbed of all chivalry, gallantry, humanity, war as practised by the Germans is sheer, horrible murder. To achieve it, they stop at nothing. They are bound by no rules of honor, by no respect for the spoken word, by no regard for decency.

State Central and Executive Committees Will Meet in Louisville March 3

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22.—Stressing the importance of selecting a campaign committee which would be composed of men unselfishly loyal to the Democratic party, State Chairman Charles A. Hardin today issued a call for a meeting of the Democratic State Central and Executive Committees to be held at the Seelbach Thursday night, March 3. The coming fight in Kentucky will be discussed and groundwork for the campaign will be laid.

Mr. Hardin's statement in full follows: "Leading up to and following the State election in 1919 there was a serious lack of agreement among the Democrats of the State on men and issues. There sprung up as a result such bitterness, factional disturbances, with the spirit of revenge natural to alternate factional domination, as to threaten the future of the party in the State, though normally Democratic.

"Confronted by this situation looking to the good of the State as well as the party, the Democratic committee entered into a program of organizing the virtue and intelligence of the party along the line of broad Democratic principles and constructive achievements; thus to re-

confidence and compose all dissident elements and factional differences.

Sees Revival of Spirit

To this end conferences have been held, harmony banquets given, a great Democratic convention achieved and public reports made. The committees adopted a policy of frankness and candor to the public, taking the public into their confidence. They wish to be recognized as the instruments and servants of the best interests and thought of the Democracy of the State.

"I believe our work has accomplished a revival of the spirit of the party and a unifying of the Democrats of the State to such an extent as to warrant the absolute conviction, if this work continues, of future success and control of State affairs. Democracy has come into her own.

"The campaign committee selected by the party organization in the last campaign proved to be clear-eyed, sane and effective. It met a colossal undertaking and its success was read in the return of Kentucky to the Democratic column. Credit is due them together with the committee, in the completion of this task, for leaving the party harmonious, united with an enthusiastic outlook for future success.

Women's Aid Sought

"In line with the policy of the committee, letters have been addressed to the county chairmen of the Democratic clubs, county and campaign committees and women's organizations urging them to bring about conferences and arouse public interest to the end of selecting outstanding men and women of proven character and ability, of high standing,

for their nominees in the coming legislative and senatorial races; to see to it that the call for service comes from the people. This was done without any effort to suggest or dictate the selection. It is gratifying to know such men and women are announcing daily. Men and women whose standing gives assurance that they will not misrepresent the aims and opinions of their district, and who cannot be touched or influenced by the slimy tentacle of dishonor or corruption.

"I believe I can speak for the committee in announcing its purpose to continue its frank and open policy and its outlined program.

"In line with our program and policy there should be a full meeting of the committee, looking to the selection of a campaign committee, chairman and secretary, for the purpose of prompting and aiding future Democratic nominees in legislative and senatorial districts, and the party in State and nation. This can only be done properly by educational work, thoroughly enlightening and aiding public opinion in determining all questions between the parties. The information given out should be exact and absolutely true. This involves work and careful organization.

Urges Best Material

"The only true solvent of any question, private or public, is the truth. Public opinion must determine the policies, laws, and the very destiny of our country and it should be enlightened by sincere and honest publicity. Our government is nothing more than the incorporated will of the people. It rests upon the opinion of the people. To quote from Washington in his farewell address, 'In proportion as the structure of govern-

ment gives force to public opinion it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.'

"It is all important that the committee so selected should be composed of men and women of the highest type obtainable; who have no selfish, personal, political or other interests to subserve and who will not arouse any of the political and factional antagonism, which has cost the party so much in the past. They should not stand for one Democrat against another, or lean toward any faction or in anywise present the possible appearance of so doing.

"They should stand for an equal representation of women in party councils and on committees. When it comes to the aspirants to office within our party the constituted authority must function, to use a race horse term, as 'official starters,' to see that each aspirant, whoever it may be, may have an equal start in the race without favor or handicap. Not only is this true, but assurance should be given the public in the very names constituting the campaign committee that such will be the case.

Unanimity Expected

"It is my purpose in the near future to call the point committees together and I am absolutely certain they will stand to a man for such a program. I am sure they realize the importance of every man on the committee, when it comes to their official acts, considering the party above the interest of their very best and truest friends. Someone has strikingly said that 'he who prefers his best friend to the call of duty will soon be found to prefer himself to his best friend.'

"Our duty clearly looks forward to the interest of the party first, standing for the best in principle, in policy and in men. We feel perfectly safe in this position as we believe the Democracy of the State will uphold our hands and the press of the State will enthusiastically voice our program."

FIRST PLANE DOWNED IN WORLD WAR WAS BY GERMAN

PARIS, Feb. 20.—The first German airplane shot down in the World War was shot down by a young German soldier, who thought it a good joke to fire on one of his own airplanes. The fact developed during an inquiry made by a French newspaper. A German infantryman fired on one of his own planes at Sarre-Union, Alsace, on August 1914. The bullet struck the pilot's head, he lost control of the machine and crashed.

CINCINNATI WILL GO AGAINST TYPHOID

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 22.—William H. Peters, health officer of Cincinnati, issued a statement today that physicians of the city are going against the typhoid epidemic. Every precaution is being taken to prevent the disease from becoming prevalent in the city. Eastern physicians are being called in to help. The health officer said that the typhoid epidemic is a serious threat to the city and that every effort will be made to prevent its spread.

Just, Look—It Starts, Today—And, It's Four (4) Big Days—"Once to Everywoman"!

Crowds—Overwhelming Crowds, Are Clamoring To Get In—Thousands Will See "Once To Everywoman"—The Big Hit of the Day! Make Sure To See "Once To Everywoman"—The Big Hit of the Day!

JUDGE CHARLES A. HARDIN

Declares Himself Out of the Race for Congress—Takes High Ground in Making Up His Decision, Which Will Strengthen Him Before the People of the District.

Says The Eighth District Has a Number of Men, Any One of Whom Will Be Able to Carry the Democratic Banner to Certain Victory This Year.

In view of the prominence given my name in connection with the coming race for Congress in the Eighth Congressional District of this State, I think a statement from me is due at this time.

The substance of this statement may be put into a few words. I am not now and will not be a candidate for nomination at the coming Congressional election in the Eighth District of Kentucky by the Democratic party in said District. That I have not sought and am not seeking this nomination has for some time been well known by my closest personal friends. However, my reticence on this subject has been the occasion of receiving pledges in such numbers and assurances of such character as to lead me to believe that I would have no serious opposition in securing the nomination which, in my judgment and the opinion of my friends, would be equivalent to election.

I appreciate, beyond the power of words to express, the attitude toward me of many of the aspirants to this high office, the courtesies shown and the assurances given by them of a clear track, their good will and their support and service in the campaign, and which service and support I could not recognize as other than able, efficient and free-hearted. These expressions have given me a high sense of satisfaction and pleasure. I am under no less obligation to the voters in this Congressional District who, in large numbers, have pledged me their earnest support and influence. If in these things I failed to perceive the fine quality of greatness in my friends and sympathizers, I should be unworthy of them.

Some of my friends have insisted upon my candidacy as a matter of self-justification. But the State election which followed has fully vindicated me, and shown that any candidate would have fared as I did at that time. A comparison of my vote with that of the combined vote of all the Democratic candidates for Governor in the Eighth Congressional District will show that I obtained a larger vote than all of them. Besides all this, it is conceded that my defeat was not due to my personality at all, and that any candidate under the same circumstances would have fared as I did.

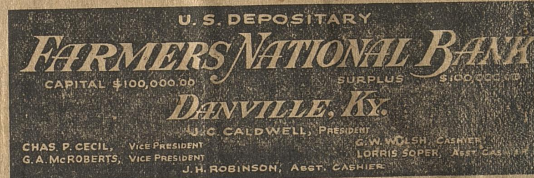
Moreover, in my former race for this position, I made Woodrow Wilson and his policies the issue of the campaign, and some of my friends have urged that I am the logical candidate to redeem the apparent, but not real, defeat of that issue. That issue, as I see it is not dependent



WE ARE RUNNING A BANK FOR THE PUBLIC—ONE THAT CONSIDERS ONLY YOU AND YOUR NEEDS.

We are not so much concerned over what we think is reasonable and proper as we are over the handling of your affairs to your entire satisfaction.

If sound banking practice will permit your every wish will be granted here.



upon the personality of the candidate. Mr. Wilson, the statesman, and his policies, the proof of his statesmanship, will be the issue, or one of the issues, in the coming campaign, no matter who the candidate is, and I entertain no reasonable doubt of the result, freed, as this election will be, from the odor of state politics, political back-biting, selfish ambitions and the blight of a primary. That the Eighth Congressional District has men who are clean, capable, fearless; men who are loyal and true to the best traditions of the party; men whose honor, whose integrity and whose truth are beyond price; men of trained minds and proved capacity, cannot be gainsaid. This is the kind of man demanded, and with such a nominee the result in this District will be safe beyond doubt.

When I made the race before, it was in vacation time. It was not then necessary that I should resign the office of Circuit Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District. But if I should become a candidate for Congress in the coming election, it would be imperative that I should resign my present office, either before event the vacancy would be filled by or after the election, and in either an appointee of the present Republican Governor. I am not willing to sacrifice thus the interests of a Democratic constituency to whom I owe my present place of responsibility.

At this time, as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, I am engaged with some high-minded patriots in extending our organization and composing its discordant elements. It is an earnest and unselfish movement looking to the interest of no individual, class or group, but to all, in redeeming Kentucky for Democracy. If all other reasons fail, I would cheerfully put aside personal ambition for this one, so that my motives at this time could not embarrass the work by being questioned.

The social, political and economic unrest, however created and maintained, the relation of the United States to world affairs, with its manifold appeals, is a challenge to the

highest and best in any man, and I confess that its opportunity for service is difficult to find. I have an abiding faith that the Democratic party in the State and Nation is the party of constructive progress, as proven by past history, and the world must look to it to establish harmony among its warring elements and bring order out of confusion through the great and peaceable processes of the law. The hour appeals to me strongly, but after careful thought, and in view of the splendid talent in this District which may be summoned by the voice of the people, I have determined to use whatever powers I possess to the problems near at hand, less ambitious, but useful, necessary and insistent.

CHARLES A. HARDIN

CHEST CLOGGED UP WITH HEAVY COLD?

Don't give it a chance to "set in"—use Dr. King's New Discovery

THAT dangerous stage when a cold or cough or even a grippé might get the better of you may be nearer than you think. Prompt action under Dr. King's New Discovery will prevent a long siege.

For fifty years it has loosened congested chests, disengaged tight-packed phlegm, broken up whoops and coughs. Give it to the youngsters—take it yourself. There will be no disagreeable after-effects. 60c. and \$1.20 a bottle. At your druggist's. Give it a trial.

Bowels Become Normal

—liver livened up, bile flows freely, headache, biliousness, tongue-fur, stomach-fulness, disappear when Dr. King's New Life Pills get on their natural, comfortable action.

Purgatives, never pleasantly corrective, sometimes habit-forming, should not be taken to work the system violently. Nature's way is the way of Dr. King's New Life Pills—gently but firmly functioning the bowels, eliminating the clogging waste, and producing the most gratifying results. Cleanse the system with them and know the boon of regular bowels. 25c. at druggists.

CHILDREN

should not be "dosed" for colds—apply the "outside" treatment—

DR. KING'S VAPORUB

OR BODYGUARD—30c. 60c. \$1.20



KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS

The Interior Journal has had several editorials recently on the proposition to change the leadership of the democratic party in Kentucky, in so far as it relates to the campaign management. We declared for a new chairman and a new secretary. In some quarters, we learn, this has been taken as a suggestion for the reorganization of the State Central and Executive Committees. No such thing was in our mind. Judge Charles A. Hardin is the chairman of the State Central and Executive Committees and as such has done good work and has been singularly successful in doing the very thing we have urged upon the party as a necessary thing to do—the bringing together of all elements within the party without regard to previous factional alliance.

The Interior Journal is Judge Hardin's friend and supporter. It does not regard it as necessary that the committees be reorganized, but it does believe, and thought it had stated so plainly, that the State Campaign Committee should be reorganized and that right away, so that steps may be taken NOW toward the preparations for the fight that will have to be made two years from now to recover Kentucky from the enemy.

This paper is not only not unfriendly to Judge Hardin but it thinks a serious mistake would be made if, in any way, his advice and counsel and sane leadership should be lost to the party organization. As far as that is concerned, it is not unfriendly to anyone else, but it simply sees the chief trouble with the party in Kentucky, or thinks it does, and has pointed a way out of that trouble, which is to get a campaign expert in charge of headquarters and have him get to work a sufficient time in advance to checkmate the doing of the evil genius of the republicans, Mr. Hert.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES SHOULD BE NAMED AT PRIMARY, SENATOR BARKLEY SAYS

Convention Plan Would Be Contrary To Party Tradition Of
Thirty Years And Method Would Disfranchise
Three-Fourths Of Voters By Denying Them
Voice In Their Own Affairs

Expressing himself as unalterably opposed to the convention method of selecting Democratic party's nominee for Governor and other State offices, U. S. Senator Alben W. Barkley last week declared that the party could not make a greater mistake than by doing the direct primary plan in selecting its nominees. Senator Barkley's views were expressed in a letter addressed to Bailey P. Wootton, Hazard, member of the Democratic Central Committee.

The convention method, Senator Barkley wrote, would not promote harmony but would produce discord, disfranchise three out of every four Democratic voters in the State and prevent their participation in party affairs and repudiate the tradition of Democratic sponsorship of the primary system dating back for 30 years and flout the act of the Democratic Legislature of 1912 that gave Kentucky its direct primary law.

The following news article is reprinted from The Louisville Times, issue of February 11, 1931:

SENATOR BARKLEY FAVORS PRIMARY

Letter to Wootton Denounces
Convention Method.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Senator Alben W. Barkley yesterday entered his strong dissent to any departure from the primary method of nominating Democratic candidates in Kentucky.

In a letter to Bailey P. Wootton, Hazard, member of the State Central Committee, Mr. Barkley asserts "no greater mistake could be made than for the committee to call a convention to nominate our ticket this year." He adds that this would be equal to turning the "political clock back for more than a generation;" he declares the convention method would "disfranchise more than three-fourths of the Democratic voters" and that Democratic women would be barred from adequate participation. He would invite possible corruption, he adds.

His letter follows:

"Dear Ba: Some days ago, in a letter to me on another subject, you expressed the wish that I might be able to attend the meeting of the Central Executive Committee, which has since been called for February 20.

"I should like very much to be able to attend, but in view of the uncertainty of doing so, I am taking the liberty of giving you my views regarding the committee's duty in fixing the method of nominating a State ticket.

CITES PARTY DISASTERS.

"First, let me say that my views are not influenced in the slightest degree by the candidacy of any man for any office. They are influenced only by my interest in the welfare and success of the Democratic Party, and in expressing them, I presume I will not be regarded as doing more than any Democrat has the right to do with the governing authority of his party.

"I cannot think of a greater mistake that could be made than for the committee to call a convention to nominate our ticket this year. To do so would repudiate the record of the Democratic Party in Kentucky for more than thirty years. The Democratic Party enacted the compulsory primary law in 1912, but the State committee had for thirteen years before called primary elections for the nomination of Democratic State tickets in response to the demands of the people and because of the party disasters which had resulted from the convention system.

"The primary election has come into existence in practically every State of the Union, and in most, if not all, it is compulsory because the right of the people to choose their candidates for office is as sacred as their right to elect them after they are chosen.

"Therefore, in this progressive day when the people are demanding and have obtained a greater share of participation in the exercise of their political rights, to deny that right in

Kentucky by calling a nominating convention would be to turn the political clock back for more than a generation.

"It seems to me that the reasons against calling such a convention are so overwhelming that it is incomprehensible that the committee will seriously consider it.

TEMPTATIONS SHOWN.

"A nominating convention in Kentucky will not bring harmony but will provoke discord in the party. It will lend itself to the opening of old scars, now happily well nigh healed. Groups, factions, sections and interests will seek to dominate it in order to control its actions, and however legitimate or honorable the object, we know that the methods are not always so irreproachable.

"There is never any assurance that the choice of a convention will be the choice of the people. A convention offers the temptation for all manner of dickering, trading and maneuvering, if not of actual corruption, in the control and delivery of delegates. It offers the perpetual temptation for candidates for different offices to combine and pool their strength, in consideration of mutual support, and it offers to the self-seeker the corrupt opportunity for bargain and sale in return for present or future emoluments. None of these things breed either harmony or success. But they are inherent in the convention system.

"The convention method would disfranchise more than three-fourths of the Democratic voters of the State. Has the State committee any moral or political right to do that?

"The women, to whom the Democratic Party gave the suffrage, will not participate in the knock-down and drag-out atmosphere of a precinct, county, or even a State convention. They ought not to be asked or expected to do so. It would be difficult to convince many of them that the convention was not a deliberate device to bar them. We ought to go out of our way to invite the women to our party councils, instead of trying to exclude them. It is unfair and unsportsmanlike to implore them to help elect our ticket after denying them the right to help select it.

SEES LABORING MEN BAR.

"The convention method will bar the laboring men from a voice in the selection of our candidates. In order that any laboring man might participate in a convention, he would have to lose at least a half day from his work. He could not attend at any reasonable hour without losing the entire afternoon from his labor. Are we willing in these times to ask them to make that sacrifice?

"Many thousands of men and women in every walk of life would be subject to the same handicaps.

"In a primary election they can go to the polls on their way to work in the morning, or at the noon hour, without loss of time.

"Surely the Democratic Party will not deliberately bar these great elements of our voters from aiding us in the selection of our nominees.

"It is claimed that a convention can select a better ticket than can be chosen in a primary. I deny it. To say this is to say that the people are not qualified for suffrage. Will any candidate for any office put himself on record in support of such a position?

"And if the committee by its action

should imply that the people have no sufficient intelligence in August to nominate a ticket, how can it expect them by November to acquire sufficient intelligence to elect it? How can the committee take the position that a few people meeting at Court House in a convention are more patriotic or more trustworthy than the whole people of the county meeting at their voting places in an election? Or that a few people meeting in a State convention are more to be trusted for wisdom or character than the whole people of the State meeting at their polling places during the course of ten hours on the election day?

"I do not claim that it is so intended by those who may advocate the convention, but the substance and the effect constitute an attack upon the whole theory of popular government. There is not an argument or a theory that can be urged against the primary that cannot be urged against any election.

PUTS ABILITY FIRST.

"It may be urged that a convention can make a better geographical selection of candidates. I concede the superficial force of this argument. But after all I do not think the people are so much interested in geography as they are in the character and the ability of the men and women who are to be their servants in the State Government for four years. Questions of geography fade utterly from the picture as compared to the fundamental right of the men and women of Kentucky to choose their own officeholders and their own candidates for office.

"In writing you as I have, I speak for no candidate and against no candidate for any State office. I do not know at present for whom I shall vote in any race. I do not know how the candidates for any office stand on this question. But I hope I am speaking for those who seek no office and ask no privilege except the right to choose their public servants and to demand faithful service after they are chosen. This is not a question either that can be decided according to the wishes of candidates. It is the people's business we are talking about, and any course that does not permit them to share in the largest possible measure of participation and responsibility is a mistaken course contrary to the whole history of Democratic government, and fraught with the gravest danger to popular rights.

"I trust that all the candidates for all the offices adhere to these Democratic ideals. But if there be any candidate who is either unwilling, or afraid to submit his claims to the people in August, he has no right to ask the Democratic Party to do it for him in November.

"I feel very strongly upon this subject. It is the result of convictions which I have cherished all my life. I have sought to apply them when I have myself been a candidate for office.

"I expect to do my utmost to elect the ticket which we shall present to the people of Kentucky in the coming election, regardless of who may be chosen. But I trust we shall not have to begin by apologizing for the method of its selection.

"I will be grateful if you will submit these observations to the consideration of the committee.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"ALBEN W. BARKLEY."

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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

"Everything you want to know about Kentucky"

Journal,
4/7

Bowling Green,
Ky.

THE DAILY TIM

JUDGE HARDIN SEEKS CHAIR- MANSHIP

OF DEMOCRATIC STATE COM-
MITTEE AND GOV. STANLEY
TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Harrodsburg, Ky., April 7.—Circuit Judge Charles A. Hardin, upon request of Gov. Stanley and United States Senator James, has consented to allow the use of his name as a candidate for the chairmanship of the Democratic State Central and Executive Committee to succeed the incumbent, S. W. Hager, of Owensboro.

Gov. Stanley and Senator James called up Judge Hardin by long distance telephone from Lexington last night. They asked him if he would accept the chairmanship.

Judge Hardin, it is reported, informed his interrogators that they could use his name, if they deemed it advisable; but that he wanted it distinctly understood that everybody would get a square deal at the coming State Convention.

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"Everything you want to know about Kentucky"

Era,
7/8

Hopkinsville,
Ky.

STANLEY GIVEN JAMES' SUPPORT

TWO LEADERS MEET IN LEXING-
TON FOR CONFERENCE RE-
GARDING SITUATION.

Charles A. Hardin Will Be Candidate
for Chairman Democratic State
Convention.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 8.—That Gov. A. O. Stanley will be a candidate for temporary chairman of the Democratic state convention and that Judge Charles A. Hardin, of Harrodsburg, will be candidate for chairman of the Democratic state central and executive committees, and that United States Senator Ollie James will request all of his friends to support heartily both these candidates and likewise vote in the convention for a full indorsement of both the national and state administrations was authoritatively announced at the conclusion of a conference between Governor Stanley and Senator James held there at the Phoenix hotel. Senator James has just arrived from Washington. The governor met him here by appointment.

Governor Stanley said that Senator James had declined the proposal of a number of his friends that he permit his name to go before the convention for permanent chairman, to which Senator James added:

"I understand there is a sentiment that I be named as one of the delegates at large to the St. Louis convention and I feel that that honor is sufficient. I much prefer that some other man be honored with the permanent chairmanship."

They let it be known that they are together on all questions pertaining to the coming convention and that they have an eye solely to keeping Kentucky in the Democratic column.

They agreed the convention will probably be held about May 20, but said they did not undertake to interpret the minds of the committeemen as to the place to be selected for the convention.

Tuesdays and Fridays

LIQUOR SELLING

IN ILLEGAL WAY HARD HIT BY
JUDGE HARDIN.

Circuit Court Convenes and Strong
Charge Is Given the Grand
Jury.

The November term of the Lincoln Circuit Court was called to business at 10:30 Monday morning by Deputy Sheriff W. S. Embry, who wound up his impressive prayer with the words: "God loves the honorable judge and the Commonwealth." Judge Hardin was late arriving, having had auto troubles en route. A grand jury was quickly summoned and before 11 o'clock he was delivering his charge. Judge Hardin began by saying that on the way from his automobile to the courthouse he was accosted by three gentlemen, each of whom told him that blind tiger conditions in this county are very bad and that they hoped that ~~some~~ ^{the} ~~greater~~ ^{greater} portion of the charge was devoted to illegal whisky selling. Said he, "Soft drink stands are frequently used as a blind for selling intoxicants and I wish you gentlemen who compose the jury to use every possible effort to bring to justice the promoters of these enterprises, who are guilty of low infractions." Referring to a "hop joint" conducted in Danville some years ago, Judge Hardin said nearly every criminal brought before him at a certain term of court in Boyle was proven a frequenter of the hop house and nearly all of the crimes committed were directly chargeable to the hop joint, which was later put out of business by a prohibitive license. "Look into these hop dispensaries, these soft drink stands see that they are conducted as they should be." Judge Hardin stated that his home town of Harrodsburg had no "nearby" and few soft drink stands and removal of and infractions of the law have greatly decreased. Judge Hardin explained the laws against carrying concealed weapons, hunting out of seasons, seining and dynamiting, etc., etc., and wound up his brief, but forceful charge by admonishing the body to do its full duty and consider not the time nor the effort it takes to do it.

The following gentlemen compose the grand jury: Frank Chandler, L. P. Weaver, J. A. Manning, John D. Burton, S. R. Hanson, Stewart O. Mason, A. A. McRoberts, H. F. Newland, C. E. Campbell, G. A. Gaddis, W. G. Cowan and E. C. Walton. The latter was made foreman and Mr. Hanson clerk.

The petit jury is as follows: Frank North, W. M. Murphy, A. P. Sloan, J. J. Mullins, C. M. Estes, Arch B. Austin, Frank Likens, W. J. Raines, James I. Wilmot, Gus Geiszl, Hall Anderson, Wallace Farmer, W. L. McCarty, J. A. Walter, C. Mobley, A. C. Sine, J. W. Cockings, J. W. Holtzclaw, George Hail, B. F. Lewis, W. M. Myers, J. D. Long, J. T. Bohon, Thomas Mason.

A number of cases were set for the term but none were tried and early in the afternoon Judge Hardin adjourned court until Thursday morning. He did this in order that Tuesday night be taken up with the election and Wednesday to hearing the returns and again settling down to normal conditions.

The docket for the present term is a rather heavy one and it is probable that all of the three weeks will be taken up with in clearing its pages. There is one murder case, that of Baker killing King at Moreland some months ago.

HEBELEY—LACKEY.

His many friends "back home" here will be surprised to learn that Gabe T. Lackey has taken unto himself a wife. About six weeks ago he was united in marriage to Mrs. Lillian Hebeley, a wealthy and attractive widow of Marion, Ill. She

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both an experienced
musician and gifted in
her knowledge

Harrison, of Lexington
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Wood, like Mrs. Stewart,
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great work yet ahead.
and truly impressed ev-
her splendid address.

read from the various
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present. Splendid reports
ad from Harrodsburg, Nich-
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neburg, Stanford and Lan-
e. Two clubs are organized at
and both are active.

legates and visitors who regis-
d from out-of-town were: Mrs.
A. Ganfield and Miss Lida D.
ods, of Danville; Mrs. G. E. Por-
Berea; Mrs. Chas. A. Hardin, of
Harrodsburg; Mrs. James G. Blaine,
Mrs. Wm. Resper, Mrs. J. Walker
alley, Ben D. McGraw, of
unction; Mrs. Charles P. Wea-
er, Louisville; Miss Mary E. Swee-
ey, of Lexington; Mrs. Will Lillard,
Mrs. F. Ferrell Grim,
Felix, Miss Spencer, Law-
James D. Shelby,
Miss Amanda
H. Rodas, Mrs.
A. McDowell,
H. Johnston,
B. Kincaid, of
Junc-

For Judge Hardin

h Judicial District Thinks of les A. Hardin

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE



dignify the profession of law by courteous treatment of
neys and thoughtful and kind consideration of jurors

here the attorneys of the District are an honor
tioners, and the officials and those who have served as ju
have been worthy of the respect and confidence shown them.

I have stood strenuously for law enforcement in my offi
cial attitude and in my instructions from the bench and for law
observance in my personal life. It is the firm conviction and
sincere hope that I can render service in more completely es
tablishing law and order in this admittedly critical period, that
stimulates me in my ambition to continue in the performance
of the duties of this high office.

All my life I have lived in this District, "identified with its
passions and strife, glory and joy." Every family and practi
cally every citizen is known to me and endeared by some past as
sociation or official or social contact. So, it is with deep sym
pathy and profound understanding and abiding love for the
people who have signally honored me, that I seek a renewal of
their confidence and should they, by an expression of opinion
at the polls, further honor me, I would esteem it the crown of
my life's work and the fulfillment of my highest ambition:

Respectfully and confidently submitted,

CHARLES A. HARDIN.

SEE HARDIN AS WINNER

From reports we hear from other counties, as well as the
practically unanimous attitude of the people of Lincoln, we
gather that Judge Charles A. Hardin will easily be renominated
for circuit judge in the primary in this district August 6th.
While it is never wise for the friends of any candidate to take
his nomination for granted, and while Judge Hardin's friends do
not intend to follow such policy, it is a fact that his nomination
for another term is about as near certain as anything political
can be.

Judge Hardin has made an excellent record on the bench.
He has the same kind of record in his private life. He deserves
well at the hands of his people, without regard to party, and the
Interior Journal, knowing the people as it has known them for
these many years, is perfectly willing to leave the nomination
to their own sense of justice to an honest, faithful and compet
ent official.—Interior Journal.

SERVED WITH CREDIT TO HIMSELF AND THE PEOPLE

Judge Chas. A. Hardin, of Harrodsburg, officially an
nounces in this issue of the Daily Messenger his candidacy for
Circuit Judge of this district, a position he has held for the past
several years with credit to himself and to the people of this dis
trict. Judge Hardin's many friends say he is entitled to re-elec
tion because of his splendid service to the people and for his
strong and outstanding stand for an improvement in the moral
welfare of the people and for upholding the law of the land.
While the Daily Messenger believes in letting all good Dem

ocrats fight out their differences in the primary without inter
ference on our part, we can say that Judge Hardin is a man of
sterling character, stands for the higher and better things in
life, both in his private and official life, and has made a good
judge. Read his announcement in today's Messenger.—Danville
Daily Messenger.

WHAT THE LANCASTER RECORD PRINTED

Our contemporary at Stanford, The Interior Journal pre
dicts the renomination of Judge Hardin and endorses him edi
torially.

In this issue of the Interior Journal appears the announce
ment of Judge Charles A. Hardin, of Harrodsburg, for the nomi
nation of circuit judge of this district, composed of the counties
of Garrard, Lincoln, Boyle and Mercer. Democratic in his po
litical opinions, uncompromising in his position and firm in his
belief that a majority of the electorate shall prevail, he has at
all times adhered to the primary system of making nominations
and though his opinions have been freely expressed, yet upon
the bench, Judge Hardin has no politics and knows no man. For
two terms he has worn the ermine of this exalted office and law
yer and layman have come to look upon him as the embodiment
of all that is fair, all that is impartial and all that is firm yet
gentle. A close student of the cases that come before him for
trial, patient in the hearing of the smallest, his natural aptitude
for the law, coupled with his studious habits, has made him the
ideal judge in the opinion of lawyers, while his courteous bear
ing toward witness and litigant have endeared him to the people
who have occasion to be in his court. Upon the bench, he is
dignified and firm—yet no more charming companion
can be found than Judge Hardin when the duties of his court
are laid aside. An eloquent speaker, he is frequently called by
his party to the bar, and with equal frequency is asked to
address civic assemblies, to which he generously responds, and
his presence invariably draws a large concourse of people who
are rewarded by his thoughtful and forcible pleas. The Interior
Journal is a staunch friend of the able Mercer countian, and be
lieves from the evidences of support that have been freely ex
pressed not only in Lincoln but in other counties, that he will be
returned a winner in August by a handsome majority, thus re
warding the man who has given the best years of his life to the
service of a grateful people.

HARDIN, A MAN OF MENTAL, MORAL AND INTELLECTUAL CALIBRE

It is known of all men who know the editor of this paper
that he is for the renomination of Judge Charles A. Hardin for
the circuit judgeship in this district. Judge Hardin should not
have any opposition. Any man, however, who has been a law
yer for eight years and has reached the constitutional age, has
a perfect right to run for Circuit Judge, and Judge Hardin's
opponent has that right, of course.

The people of Kentucky always have been reluctant about
changing their circuit judges. When they get on the bench a
man of the mental, moral and intellectual calibre of Judge Har
din, they keep him there, as Judge, when the financial returns
from the practice at the bar probably would reach, in the case
of a man of Judge Hardin's ability, five times, or even ten times,
the salary of Circuit Judge.

The people have, on occasion, changed their judges, when
there was reason to do so. The editor of this paper not only
knows of no reason why we should change judges in this district,
but it is of the opinion that there are the best of reasons for
retaining the services of the eminent gentleman and lawyer who
now holds that position.

Judge Hardin possesses the first requisite of a good judge,
in that he is "learned in the law." Probably no jurist in Ken
tucky has a better grasp of the law of the State than he. He has
a second requisite in that he is fair and unprejudiced and holds
nicely balanced the scales of justice in his court.

Regardless of the merit of Judge Hardin's opponent, and
we have nothing to say to his discredit, we think the people and
the bar of the district would suffer a real loss if the improbable
should happen and Judge Hardin should be retired. The com
mon-sense remark of Abraham Lincoln to the effect that it is
bad policy to "swap horses while crossing a stream," applies to
this contest. Many new questions of law, the outgrowth of re
cent legislation, constantly are coming up. Judge Hardin's ex
perience, no less than his knowledge of law, will be of great
value to the district in cases of that kind.

With animus against no man, we are for our good friend,
Judge Charles A. Hardin for renomination as Circuit Judge. He
has been efficient, faithful to duty and has kept the faith. We
have not a doubt that a large majority of the people of the dis
trict will see it as we do.—Stanford Interior Journal.

Democratic Primary of Aug. 6
the District Sound, Safe and Progressive!

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ALL OFF!

Scheme For Fight

On Stanley Is Abandoned
By Beckham Forces

Haldeman Is To Be
Backed By James,

Who Puts in Hard Licks
For Regular Slate

Democratic Convention To Be
Held in Lexington May 24
—Petty Is Named To
Lead G. O. P.

By Thomas B. Cronwell.

SPECIAL MESSAGE TO THE REPUBLICANS.

Lexington, Ky., April 15.—Traveling in the wake of Senator Ollie M. James, Senator J. C. W. Beckham this week came to Kentucky, conferred with General Percy Haly, Big Chief Rufus H. Vansant, Dr. Norman A. Palmer, Representative Frank C. Greene, Elwood Hamilton and a few others, concluded that the zodiacal light they had told him was encircling his political sun in this state is entirely too dim for his vision; called off the scheme to back Vansant for re-election to the post of Chairman of the Democratic State Central and Executive Committee; placed his stamp of disapproval upon the plan that had been hatched in the Cincinnati confab to get behind National Committeeman Urey Woodson for re-election, and returned to Washington.

Senator Beckham came in rather cautiously, made a careful survey of a situation that must have appeared to him quite forbidding and coldly took his departure for the Capitol without giving a statement to the press or having a statement made for him. It was decidedly in contrast with his attitude of four years ago when he and General Haly were backing a fight against Senator James, who sought the Chairmanship of the state convention in opposition to then Governor James B. McCreary and was defeated.

Now, it is the other way about. Senator James, uniting with Governor A. O. Stanley, who eight years ago defeated Senator Beckham in a sharp fight for Temporary Chairman of the state convention, appears to have conclusively shown the Democrats of Kentucky the folly of permitting a few malcontents working in collusion with Republicans in the name of state-wide prohibition to suspend sufficient disorder in the quadrennial convention to create a split that might result in the loss of the state next fall to President Woodrow Wilson.

Big Chief Vansant's announcement that he would not permit his name to go before the state convention, which, under the decision of the Democratic State Executive Committee, in session at Louisville yesterday, is to be held at Lexington May 24, as a candidate for chairman of the two State Committees followed the coming of Senator Beckham to Kentucky, and was in keeping with a prediction made last week by Governor Stanley and Senator James when they announced that Judge Charles A. Hardin, Harrodsburg, would have their support for the chairmanship, which constitutes the head of the state organization.

It is evident that General Haly, former State Treasurer Tom Rhea and National Committeeman Woodson painted a very, very rosy picture to the Big Chief in that meeting at Cincinnati, otherwise they never could have secured his consent to the announcement they made to the effect that he would be a candidate, and it is equally as evident that the very picture was dimmed by the James-Stanley objection and declarations, and was entirely obliterated when he got the news that even Woodson is not to have Senator James's backing for National Committeeman, and that Senator Beckham couldn't see where the proposed split would draw him anything other than a beating.

The writer hasn't a stenographic report of what transpired at the meeting of Messrs. James and Woodson, and therefore two Kentucky's readers are deprived of something that is required to be given highly interesting. As it came to the attention of this department, Editor Woodson undertook to show the Big Senator how he and Beckham could remain indefinitely in the upper branch of Congress.

Senator James is said to have declared that Senator Beckham's views about many things run contrary to his views about these same things and that he has no desire to enter into any arrangement with him other than an arrangement that would make for harmony in the Democratic party and procure an endorsement of the Administrations of President Wilson and Governor Stanley.

Woodson, it is related, desired to know if that meant that Senator James was not for him for National Committeeman. He was told that it meant as much. Woodson declared he is entitled to a "vindication." Senator James couldn't see that, inasmuch as the gentleman from Owensboro has had nearly twenty years in that office and was able to hold it even after the state convention at Louisville August 31 last elected General W. B. Haldeman to succeed General Haly. James is said to have told Editor Woodson that he believed General Haldeman is the one entitled to a "vindication" and that General Haldeman will have his backing.

There was something said about what each had done for the other and it is related that Senator James told Editor Woodson that there isn't a sheet of paper in Louisville large enough to hold a statement of balance to the Senator's favor. The advice the Big Senator gave Committee member Woodson was that he should not let his name be before the convention and that he shall not let any feeling against Governor Stanley lead him to self-destruction politically.

It is the intention of the Stanley-James forces that Governor Stanley shall be temporary Chairman of the convention, Judge Charles A. Hardin, Chairman of the Democratic State Central and Executive Committee, and General William B. Haldeman, National Committeeman, and it is better that a good guess they win notwithstanding the fact that there are still some friends of both Senator James and Governor Stanley, who are not won over fully to the idea of supporting General Haldeman and are still trying to promote a compromise.

Rumors are afloat to the effect that General Percy Haly, working in conjunction with Dr. Norman A. Palmer and his forces, will undertake to inject the liquor question into the forthcoming

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STRONG FOR HARDIN

THE LOUISVILLE TIMES PRINTS
THE SECOND EDITORIAL FA-
VORABLE TO JUDGE CHARLES
A. HARDIN IN TWO WEEKS.

The Times notes that Mr. Swope, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Eighth district, is described as "looking forward, not backward," with the flush of youth and beauty upon his cheek. That is perfectly splendid, but in electing Judge Hardin, the Democratic nominee, the Eighth district will send to Congress a man who stands for the present foreign and domestic policies of the President and will support them throughout. Mr. Swope perhaps is looking so far forward that like other Republicans he cannot see anything this side of 1920 when his party hopes to accomplish the discredit of everything Woodrow Wilson has done. Judge Hardin lives in the present, and The Times urges his election that he may address himself to present problems.

—W. S. S.—

HAYS

purpose of completing the sign-up for Garrard county.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO BE GIVEN JUDGE HARDIN

Retired Jurist Will Be Guest of Honor January 30 at Harrodsburg

[Special to The Herald]

HARRODSBURG, Ky., Jan. 25.—A testimonial dinner in honor of Judge Charles A. Hardin is scheduled for the evening of Tuesday, January 30, at Beaumont Inn. Judge Hardin, now retired, has had a long public career as commonwealth's attorney and judge of the Thirteenth judicial district.

Judge Kindrick S. Alcorn, of Stanford, who succeeded Judge Hardin on the bench, will preside at the dinner. After the invocation by the Rev. T. Hassell Bowen, of the Christian church, the following will give talks:

Frederick A. Wallis, of Paris, "The Day of Honor;" Judge Richard P. Dietzman, court of appeals, "The Majesty of the Law;" Joe Robinson, Lancaster, "Judicial Influence;" Elwood Hamilton, Louisville, "Community Ideals;" J. C. W. Beckham, Louisville, "The Sunset of Service;" Emmet Puryear, Danville, "Our Judge."

The guest singer for the dinner is Madame Ersilia Finelli, of Louisville, with Mrs. J. Hal Grimes, of Harrodsburg, as her accompanist.

Many guests from Danville, Stanford, Lancaster, Harrodsburg, Louisville, Lexington and Frankfort will attend the dinner.

The local citizens on the committee on arrangements include: Mayor T. A. Wash, W. N. Brown, Senator Edmund B. Miller, Postmaster Willard Gabhart, Representative James I. Peter, Dr. W. E. Allen, J. Eli Brown, James L. Isenberg, W. W. Ensminger, D. M. Hutton, George W. Edwards, Davis Bohon, B. F. Norfleet, R. V. Green, C. B. Sullivan, Judge Charles T. Corn, Dr. William Hynes, J. Donald Edwards, I. C. James, Walker Keightley, J. D. Baxter, Sr., C. W. Bell, Mrs. Vaughn Strader, V. B. Carter, C. E. Rankin, Roy Graves, Charles Matherly, Douglass Curry, Errol Draffen, J. T. Ingram, Sr., W. A. Stevenson and W. H. Phillips.

Judge Kindrick S. Alcorn, of Stanford, Friday will hear evidence in a triple damage suit totaling \$43,500 against Nally, Mudd and Kaiser, road contractors. The action is the outcome of a truck wreck last April and the three plaintiffs, Marion Cloyd, Cad Huffman and James Bugg each ask \$14,500 for personal injuries.

The suit of Mrs. W. T. Reynolds, of Somerset, against Rooker & Poore, Danville, for \$50,000 is set for hearing Monday. The suit is the result of the death of Mr. Reynolds at Salvisa last November, when a dairy truck owned by the defendants collided with Reynolds' truck load of lumber.

Judge Alcorn has under consideration the demurrer filed by the defendants in the \$25,250 damage suit of Ivie Watts against B. F. Norfleet, Bennett Norfleet, Ben Lee Britton, Al Bunnell, Charles and Clarence Pearson.

EDITORIAL

THE SPECIAL JUDGE, CHARLES A. HARDIN.

Charles A. Hardin of Harrodsburg, Ky., commissioned as special judge to try certain cases in the Graves circuit court, arrived in Mayfield Monday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock. He is stopping at Hotel Mayfield, where many of his friends and acquaintances called to see him.

The judge after traveling 400 miles in the hot, sultry weather, was a little wearied of his trip.

He is circuit judge of the Thirteenth judicial district, composed of the counties of Boyle, Garrard, Lincoln and Mercer. He is a descendant of Ben Hardin, who was perhaps one of the greatest and most profound lawyers that has ever lived in Kentucky. A long line of important judges, statesmen and politicians are descendants of this great Hardin family, and among them is Judge Charles Hardin, who is here now in Mayfield for the purpose of trying some cases that have been on the docket for several years.

The judge has been connected with circuit courts for many years. He served as commonwealth's attorney in his district for two terms and is now serving his second term as circuit judge. He served as county attorney four terms.

He has the reputation of being a just judge, which is the greatest reputation that any man can have, who occupies a place on the circuit judge's bench.

The cases that he is here to try are important cases and have more or less disturbed the public mind in Graves county for several years. And looking at it from our standpoint, we believe the cases will be finally tried and that there are no grounds for criticism on either side, against the able and learned judge, who is here to try the cases.

*The Daily Messenger
of Mayfield, Ky.*

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TER, KY., THURSDAY A

JUDGE HARDIN

Calls a Party Meeting

He Wants Candidates For Legislature Selected.

Judge Charles A. Hardin, Harrodsburg, chairman of the Democratic State Central and Executive Committees, has written a letter to the Democratic executive head in each county, urging that each call a conference of Democratic leaders in his county to name candidates for the Legislature.

The letter follows:

"The situation confronting the Democratic party is of grave and serious importance.

Says State Is Democratic

"The last election has demonstrated beyond a doubt that the State is Democratic and the only way the Republicans can ever in the future succeed in obtaining control of the State's affairs is through the negligence and carelessness of the Democratic voters. Any misstep may lead to serious results. The Democratic party must first prove its right to dominate the opinion of the State by presenting to the voters as candidates to represent them in the General Assembly men of worth, character and ability; men whose very name will be a guarantee that the policies of the party will be carried out intelligently and effectively, and the hopes of those who are looking for the best will not be defeated.

"Controversy builds walls," "conferences build bridges." Can you not at once bring about a quiet conference in your senatorial and legislative districts among chosen men, looking to obtaining candidates, keeping down opposition and disturbances, and especially choosing such men as the importance of the hour demands? If a lawyer select a man of such ability as will meet the requirements and demands of the highest judicial office. If such can be obtained.

Wants Leader In Community

"If a man outside the profession of law, select a man of like standing in his profession or business, as the case may be, and see to it he is an outstanding man who has the confidence of his constituency both as to character and ability to accomplish things and make laws for a respecting people.

service should come and not from candi-

confidence that you gather together the ary to obtain the re- y sincerely yours.

Judge Chas. Hardin

Mostly cloudy with local thundershowers tonight and in East Tuesday; slightly cooler in the West late tonight and Tuesday.

KENTUCKY

VOL. XLXV—No. 23.

Da

Boyle Circuit Court Opens This Morning

Judge Hardin Flays Crime In Address to Grand Jury—Says Criminals Are Perfectly Organized With Master Minds as Leaders—Twenty-seven Divorce Cases On Docket.

"The underworld has behind it an intelligence superior to the defenders of society," said Judge Charles A. Hardin in his address to the Grand Jury of the September term of the Boyle Circuit Court which convened this morning.

Judge Hardin emphasized the remarkable growth of crime in this State and Country, and said that the master minds, who have organized criminals, could succeed in any undertaking. In talking of the crime in this city, Judge Hardin stated that "a fool can read that crime is organized in this town as it is in my town, although the liquor question in this city is by far worse than in Harrodsburg. For the past two years, there have been numbers of murder cases to come before this court, and in each and every instance, liquor has been proven to be the cause of these homicides. So long as those who are held in high society circles continue to violate the prohibition laws, just as long will the courts be cluttered with the bootleggers and homicides," said the Judge. In talking of the increase of crime in the country today, he stated that since 1800, an increase of 365 percent is shown by criminal records. In closing Judge Hardin pleaded with

the Grand Jury to put forth every effort to stop crime in this country and stated "If dynamite must be used to break down the walls that have been erected by criminals, it is up to the people to use it."

Among the cases that are scheduled to come before this term of Court, is only one murder case, and 27 divorce suits. There are 24 new ordinary suits, 30 equity suits, 35 old ordinary suits and 97 equity cases which will come before the Court.

The members of the Grand Jury are, O. A. Kays, foreman; L. M. Hilliard, Clerk; P. D. Avant, Hugh Gibson, W. D. Chambers, Marcus May, W. T. Minor, J. H. Meier, Desking Powers, W. H. Rogers, Lewis Tucker, and Woodson White.

Those summoned for petit jury service are, Joe McDowell, M. M. Allen, J. W. Bourne, H. C. Cozatt, Joseph Edwards, W. E. Moore, J. G. Moore, J. C. B. Harmon, J. R. C. Berkshire, William Yeager, I. T. Baker, J. H. Floyd, John Bruce, W. C. May, R. C. Mayes, H. G. Clark, John Seltsam, P. H. Best, M. J. Logue, Edgar Dunn, Fred Arnold, John Milburn, J. W. Tate, J. S. Baughman, A. C. Cassady, Charles Wallace, B. P. McMakin, E. W. Perkins, Moritz Martin and Ed Young.

The Weather Jingle

Harrodsburg man praises
"Historical Mac",
War organization is one Dan-
ville should back;
Hardin flays crime as Boyle
Court meets,
Editorial tells of great aviation
feats;
Train is blown up; war re-
newed with fury,
McChesney is quizzed by
Frankfort Grand Jury;
Highway employee is killed in
truck,
Statistics show that many
matches are struck;
Barn is hit by a lightning bolt,
Frankel will aid in the Arab-
ian Revolt;
Big trial is halted as juror be-
comes insane,
Cloudy tonight, for we think it
will rain.

—JACK DURHAM.

Registration

Today is the regular
tration day, but it four
ville voters had pr
registered out, so
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Louisville

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Lexington Bureau, 152 Walnut
Street, Telephone No. 6101
Circulation, 6160

BOYLE CIRCUIT COURT CONVENES

Illicit Liquor Is Cause of
Many Murders, Judge
Hardin Asserts.

CRIME ORGANIZED, CLAIM

Special to The Courier-Journal.
Danville, Ky., Sept. 9.—Declaring that crime is organized here and in other towns in this district and pleading with the grand jurors to help suppress it, Judge Charles Hardin, Harrodsburg, delivered his charge to the juries this morning and officially opened the September term of the Boyle Circuit Court.

Judge Hardin said that if organized crime is allowed to continue in the district, it will be an admission that the outlaws and lawbreakers have more intelligence and courage than the law-abiding citizens. He said that during the past two or three years many murderers have passed through the Boyle Circuit Court and that with one exception the agency contributing to the murder was illicit liquor.

"I understand," the Judge said, "that there are a great many social functions of 'good people' where liquor is used in a liberal sense. As long as the people of high social standing tolerate the breaking of laws our courts will be cluttered with bootleggers, many of whom are selling liquor to provide for a large family."

Judge Hardin declared that youth today is the leader in crime and that it has been pointed out that the morals of youth are lower today than ever before.

There are twenty-four new ordinary suits and thirty new equity suits for this term of court. There are thirty-five old ordinary suits and ninety-seven old equity cases and one murder trial scheduled for this term of court. There are twelve new divorce suits and fifteen old ones scheduled for trial.

The grand jury is composed of Oliver Kays, foreman; L. M. Hilliard, clerk; P. D. Avant, Hugh Gibson, W. D. Chambers, Marcus May, J. H. Meier, M. T. Minor, Deskins Powers, W. H. Rogers, Lewis Tucker and Woodson White.

The petit jury is composed of Joe McDowell, M. M. Allen, J. W. Bourne, H. C. Cozatt, Joseph Edwards, W. E. Moss, J. G. Moore, J. C. B. Harmon, J. R. C. Brookshire, William Yeager, J. J. Baker, J. H. Floyd, John Bruce, W. C. May, R. C. Mayes, H. G. Clark, John Seltsam, P. H. Best, M. J. Logue, Edgar Dunn, Fred Arnold, John Milburn, J. W. Tate, J. S. Baughman, A. C. Cassady, B. P. McMakin, Charles Wallace, E. W. Perkins, Moritz Martin and Ed Young.

Funeral services for Mrs. Katherine

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TO TALK

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26. (IN) President Roosevelt probably will make a radio address on his birthday, January 30, the White House said today.

SERVICE. We serve you promptly and with a smile. Farmers Supply Co.

Judge Charles A. Hardin To Be Honored At Dinner Party

Honoring Judge Charles A. Hardin, a "Home Folks Dinner," is scheduled for the evening of Tuesday, Jan. 30, at Beaumont Inn, with notable speakers featuring the program. The dinner is in testimony of the splendid public service rendered by Judge Hardin in the course of his long career as Commonwealth's Attorney, and also as Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District for the past 22 years. The "Home Folks" honoring the esteemed jurist, who retired from the bench the first of the year, include men and women of all political faiths in his own community.

Judge Kindrick S. Alcorn, of Stanford, who succeeded Judge Hardin on the bench, will preside at the dinner. After the invocation by Judge Hardin's pastor, the Rev. T. Hassell Bowen, of the Christian church, the following will give talks not to exceed ten minutes:

Frederick A. Wallis, "The Day of Honor."
Richard P. Dietzman, of Appeals, Frankfort, "The City of the Law."
Hon. Joe Robinson, Lancaster, "Judicial Influence."
Hon. Elwood Hamilton, Louisville, "Community Ideals."
Sen. J. C. W. Beckham, Louisville, "The Sunset of Service."
Nemett Puryear, Danville,

Commonwealth's Attorney, "Our Judge."

The guest singer for the dinner is Madame Ersilia Finelli, of Louisville, with Mrs. J. Hal Grimes, Harrodsburg, as her accompanist.

Many prominent guests from Danville, Stanford, Lancaster and Harrodsburg, court seats of the Thirteenth Judicial District, as well as from Louisville, Lexington and Frankfort, will attend the dinner. The local citizens on the committee of arrangements include:

Mayor T. A. Wash, W. N. Brown, Sen. Edmund B. Miller, Postmaster Willard Gabhart, Representative Jas. I. Peter, Dr. W. E. Allen, J. Eli Brown, James L. Isenberg, W. W. Ensminger, D. M. Hutton, George W. Edwards, Davis Bohon, B. F. Norfleet, R. V. Green, C. B. Sullivan, Dr. William Hynes, Judge Charles T. Corn, J. Donald Edwards, I. C. James, Walker Keightley, J. D. Baxter, Sr., C. W. Bell, Mrs. Vaughn Strader, V. B. Carter, C. E. Rankin, Roy Graves, Charles Matherly, Douglass Curry, Errol Draffen, J. T. Ingram, Sr., W. A. Stevenson, W. H. Phillips.

Those wishing to reserve plates may notify any person on the committee.—Harrodsburg Herald.

Had Machine Guns

Makley and Clark were overpowered in an apartment, where they were living with two men and Pierpont was nabbed two hours later with a woman at a tourist camp. When manacles were removed at the police station, Pierpont drew two pistols, but was overpowered. Makley and Clark had two machine guns and \$7,100 in cash.

The Dillinger gang is sought for the slaying of the Lima, Ohio sheriff; killing a policeman in a Chicago hold-up; and the murder of another officer.

The gangsters escaped from the Michigan City, Indiana state penitentiary last September and immediately launched a career of terrorism throughout the middle-west.

Seven of the gang have been captured and one killed. Those apprehended include Russell Clark, Makley, Edward Shouse, Walter Detrick Pierpont, Dillinger and James Clark. James Jenkins was slain at Redford, Ind. Those still at large are Joseph Fox, Joseph Burns and John Hamilton.

Kentucky authorities sought to link Dillinger with the robbery of the State Bank of Gravel Switch, Marion County.

Leave For Arizona

Indianapolis, Jan. 26. (INS)—Five heavily armed Indiana state police and one woman from the criminal investigation bureau, left today for Tucson with extradition papers for Dillinger. Arrest warrants were telegraphed.

O. K. FEDERAL OWNERSHIP

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 26. (INS)—United Mine Workers of America endorsed government ownership or control of the coal industry in their biennial convention today.

TRY A WANT AD.

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FULL, RELIABLE NEWS

Associated Press News Appears
Exclusively in the Kentucky
Advocate

DANVILLE'S LEADING NEWSPAPER FOR 68 YEARS

Veteran Judge In Valedictory On Bench Today

A \$93,000 Favor

Judge Charles A. Hardin
Opens Last Term Of
Court As Judge

EXPRESSES THANKS

Veteran Jurist Heard In
Stirring Address By
Grand Jurymen

In a stirring address to members of the grand jury, Circuit Judge Charles A. Hardin opened the September term of the Boyle Circuit Court, the last over which he will preside after serving approximately 18 years as Judge of this judicial district.

Judge Hardin, in a lengthy discourse to the veniremen, offered his thanks and appreciation to the public for courtesies and favors extended him during his career as Circuit Judge and stated it "would be a pleasure to come back and mingle with you as friends and not as an official after my term expires."

Cites Changing Conditions

The Judge also cited to the jurors the changing conditions in the social structure of America, and in which he told of the steady decline in the past few years of marriage as a sacred institution, of the indifferent attitude of the people toward religious beliefs, and of the general decline in morals. The veteran jurist told the grand jurors it was "time for the people to begin thinking" on these things, which he said, have been recorded as definite facts through commissions appointed to make such investigations.

Judge Hardin also urged the people to take a bigger hand in the operation of government, which he said, "could be made as they wanted it." He cited the recent statement of President Roosevelt that "if my program fails, you will never see another President."

Upon completion of his address, grand jurors were sworn in and adjourned immediately to the County Court room to begin the task of returning indictments against those already held.

Grand Jurors Chosen

Judge Hardin set the date of trial for cases on the civil docket and launched into the regular court program.

Those selected as members of the grand jury are M. T. Minor, foreman; T. E. Edwards, Tom C. Hardy, Add Durham, E. A. Moore, Ben Hilliard, Logan Goggin, Lewis Tamme, Theo Cotton, P. H. Best, and Powers Deskin.

Judge Hardin leaves office on January 1st and will be succeeded by Hon. Kendrick S. Alcorn, of Stanford, who won the Democratic nomination in the August primary and who is unopposed in the November election. Besides serving as Circuit Judge for 18 years, Judge Hardin served ten years as Commonwealth's Attorney in the district.

The veteran jurist has a host of friends in Danville, particularly members of the bar, who gathered today to hear him in his final address to a Boyle county grand jury. A warm welcome will always be given him in Danville and it is our wish that he return soon.

Big Advances in Coal,
Order Regal and Red Plume
Now, FARMERS SUPPLY
CO.

WOODS

Mrs. Mary Miller Woods, 27
old, died suddenly at the
of her parents, Mr. and
James B. Woods, early Sat-
morning.

She had been in the hospital for
several weeks. She was a native of
Easter Hill, and had been in the
college for several years.

She was a member of the
church and was a devoted
friend of the poor.

Funeral services will be
held at 2 p. m. on Monday
at the home of the deceased.

...as the entry's of-
...mileage, headquarters said.

HARDIN SCORES LAW VIOLATORS

Mercer Civic, Business Lead- ers Called to Court, Asked to Aid Enforcement.

By GERALD GRIFFIN.

Staff Correspondent The Courier-Journal.

Harrodsburg, Ky., May 6.—Taking the leaders of the community into his confidence, Circuit Judge Charles A. Hardin, just before the opening of the May term of court this morning, called on the citizenry to analyze the present lawlessness and to take steps to bring it under control.

In order that his words might fall on the ears of responsible and outstanding citizens of Harrodsburg and Mercer County, Judge Hardin invited the ministers, bankers, city officials, school heads and the presidents of the civic organizations of Harrodsburg, as well as the County Judge and the County Superintendent of Schools, to be present at his unique plan of opening court.

The object of Judge Hardin's unusual method of opening court, he declared, was to organize the best influences of the community to assist in solving the most important problem of the American people—law enforcement—and to bring about the awakening of civic conscience on the part of jurors.

Quotes Hoover On Problem.

Judge Hardin, after the list of grand jurors had been called, quoted from the recent address of President Hoover at an Associated Press meeting, that the great American problem of today is the enforcement and observation of the law, a duty, the Judge declared, which rests not only on the officials but on every citizen who has any interest in his Government.

Taking up the question of law enforcement from an economic standpoint, Judge Hardin stated that the latest figures show that crime costs \$16,000,000,000 annually in the United States as against the \$2,500,000,000 spent for educational purposes in the country. Bringing his figures closer home, the Judge pointed out that each term of Criminal Court costs Mercer County more than \$4,000.

The President, in his Associated Press address, touched on the crux when he said the responsibility for the observation of the law rested with the respectable people. Judge Hardin declared, and then called attention to Cabinet members who had committed thefts, yet "all of these men who violated their trusts were paroled after serving only parts of their sentences." He mentioned the Congressmen and Governors who, in the past

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2.)

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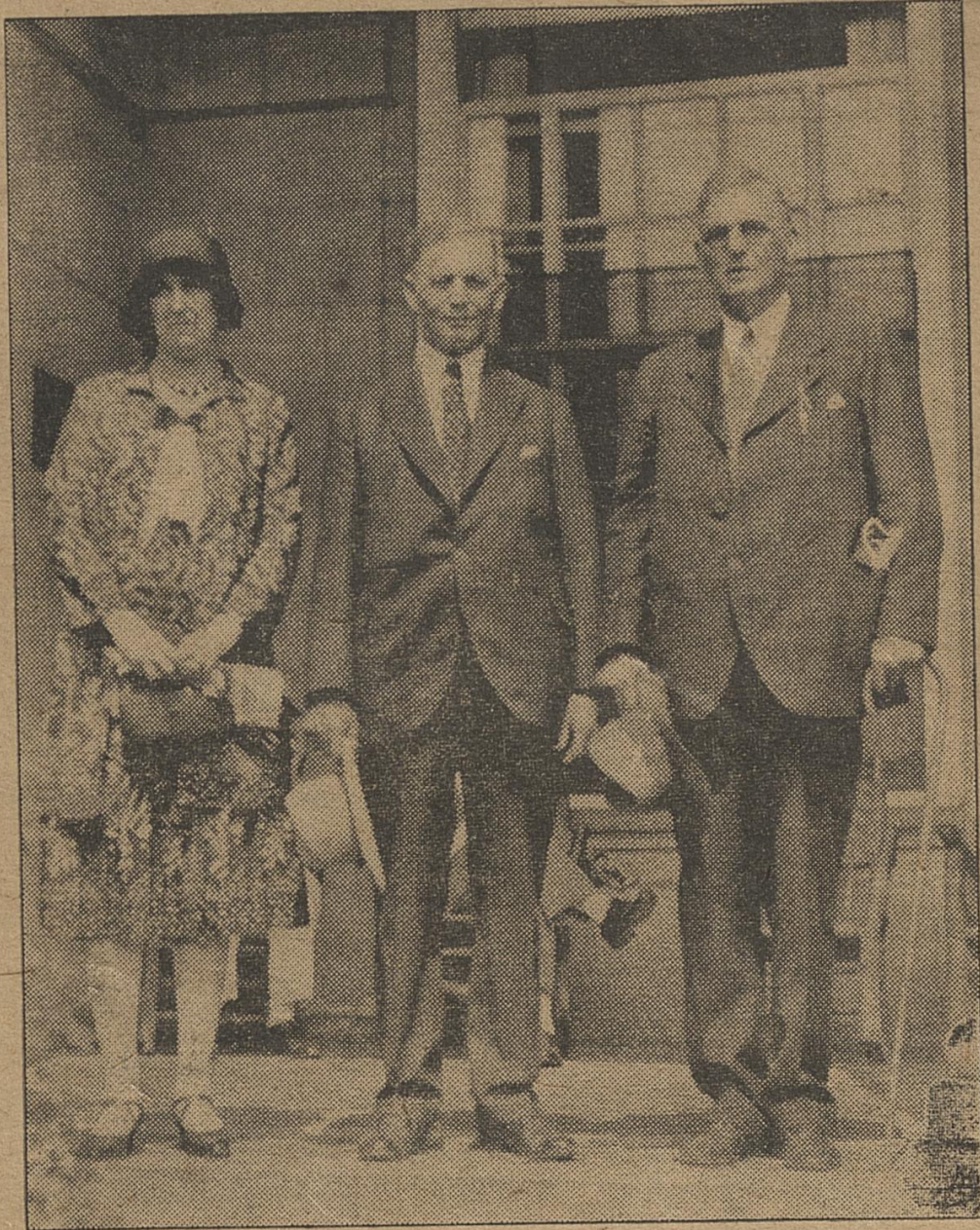
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From left to right: Miss Maja Eudaley, secretary, Democratic state committees; Joseph E. Robinson, of Lancaster, Democratic national committeeman; Judge Charles A. Hardin, of Harrodsburg, chairman of the Democratic state committee.

The entire Democratic state central and executive committee is active in behalf of the senatorial

and congressional nominees in the present campaign. Enthusiastic support is given to the ticket by Judge Charles A. Hardin, head of the state committees and Joseph E. Robinson, the national committeeman of the state. Miss Eudaley, the secretary of the committees, is continuing her secretarial duties with the state campaign headquarters in the Seelbach hotel, Louisville.

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The Poor Editor

The following editorial from the Everett Enterprise speaks for itself and we take liberty to quote:

"The stork disappears and we look into the cradle and behold a male child. After running the gauntlet of measles, mumps and chicken pox, he enters school. At the age of 10 he is red headed, freckle faced and the terror of the neighborhood. At 12 he is apprentice in the back of a printing office. At 18 he had acquired two cases of long primer and an arm press and is editor of a country newspaper. At 20 he is married. At 30 he is bald headed, stoop shouldered and the father of a large family. At 35 he is a corpse in a cheap pine coffin and as 500 delinquent subscribers file past his bier for the last look they are heard to say: 'He was a good fellow but he couldn't save his money.'"

Cough and Sore Throat Sufferers Read This

The medical profession has discovered that Sodium Salicylate is exceptionally effective in the treatment of Coughs and Sore Throat. Thoxine, a doctor's prescription, for these ailments, contains this valuable ingredient, and this is one of the main reasons for its phenomenal success. Millions of bottles have been sold. Why take chances when you can get this doctor's prescription for 35c and be absolutely sure of relief. Demand Thoxine at

McROBERTS DRUG STORE
and all other good drug stores.

JUDGE HARDIN'S LAST COURT HERE

This paper thinks it expresses the feelings of the great majority of its readers in this county when it says that the ending of Judge Charles A. Hardin's services as circuit judge, as far as Lincoln county is concerned, is universally regretted. For some twenty or more years he has filled the difficult office of circuit judge in a highly creditable manner and he leaves the bench with the good will of all. Courteous, kind-hearted, considerate, learned in the law and yet a student of law, a christian gentleman, he is eminently fitted for the office he soon will release. Judge Hardin probably has a closer acquaintance with the people of Lincoln county than any other who is not a citizen of the county. He has mixed and mingled with our people of all sections during his long tenure of office until they feel that he is one of them. His visits to us in official or other capacity have been enjoyed by all and looked forward to by many. Judge Hardin has never attempted to use on the bench or elsewhere the unlimited power vested in him, but by kind and courteous methods he carried his point and bound himself to our people with hooks of steel. Personally our heart grows heavy when we think of his work being ended here, for we shall miss him as few others will. He has been more like a brother than a friend and his words of encouragement have been helpful at times when all was not bright and beautiful. We deeply regret that we will see less of him and that his visits to our sanctum sanctorum will be infrequent. We wish for him the rest he richly deserves, a restoration to robust health and a long sojourn among a people who love him because of his warm heart, his many virtues and his sterling worth.

BEN JOHNSON'S DISTRICT

We take the following from the Courier-Journal of Wednesday:

"The Elizabethtown News observes that the old Fourth Congressional District showed notable departures from the general Democratic trend throughout the State and Nation. 'Hart,' says The News, 'which has been going democratic for a number of years, was swept into the Republican column by

JUDGES AND ATTORNEYS.

Judge Charles Hardin and Hon. E. V. Puryear attended the annual meetings of the circuit judges and attorneys held in city of Louisville this week. The meetings were largely attended and each had interesting programs.

erald



TWELVE PAGES

One 1; \$2.00 Outside Zone

HARDIN LAUDED BY GRAND JURY IN FINAL REPORT

**Body Commends Retiring Justice For
Vigorous Stand on Law Enforce-
ment During Career**

**COUNTY INSTITUTIONS ARE
FOUND IN GOOD CONDITION**

**Bethel Church Wins \$200 Suit Against
Dugansville Man For Default
Of Pledge**

Clearing the docket of the October term of the Mercer circuit court which closes Saturday, Judge Charles A. Hardin, retiring as presiding justice to take up private law practice, received the following report from the grand jury:

"We, the grand jury, beg to report that we have diligently enquired into all offences that we had knowledge of, and feel that our citizenry in general should be complimented on their attitude as law abiding citizens.

"We find the jail in extra condition considering the condition of the buildings

"We find the County Home excellently kept from start to finish, and that Mr. Clark, the attendant, is capable in every respect. This is shown by the neatness of all buildings and contents.

"We desire to express our sincere regret that Hon. Charles A. Hardin is soon to close his official career, and convey our deep appreciation of his aid and uniform courtesy to jurors in his court, and to commend him for the courageous stand he has always taken for the enforcement of the laws. And we wish for him all happiness and prosperity in private life.

H. T. LYEN,
Foreman."

Some of the more important cases which have been decided in the court in the last few days include:

In the suit of the Bethel Baptist church at Dugansville, against L. E. Wells for the payment of \$200 subscription to the church, the jury found in favor of the church.

suit originated over Mr. Wells' refusal to complete the payment of his subscription because of so much disorder outside the church during services. The church refused his offer to compromise the suit at \$100 and half the court costs.

The case of Lillian Sims, etc., against her father, J. H. Casey, was continued to the next term of the Mercer circuit court. The suit was filed to force the father, as guardian, to make a settlement with his children some of whom are infant heirs. When the case was called it was found that records in the county clerk's office had been tampered with. The court order making Casey guardian had been cut from the Order Book, the page on which was recorded the execution of his bond, was also missing from the Bond Book.

W. A. Taylor was Casey's surety as guardian and as he had made over his property to his wife, Belle Taylor, she was also named as defendant in the suit.

The Southern Railway won its suit against Delbert Parsons to pay rental on land owned by the railway company on which Parsons had erected scales. Parsons' store burned about a year ago and he claimed that he notified the railway company that he would discontinue the use of the property, but the jury held that no just proof of this was given.

In the case of Marvin Taylor vs. W. H. Ryperson, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of Rynerson. The case involved the ownership of an automobile which was found, and both men claimed.

The grand jury during its sittings returned 20 indictments as follows:

Four for malicious wounding; one, child desertion; four for assault and battery; one for grand larceny; one, injuring property; one, carnal knowledge; two petit larceny; five drunkenness in public place; one, uttering check without sufficient money in bank to pay.

In a criminal action for petit larceny heard Thursday against Floyd Hawkins, Garrard county, for a clothing theft, Hawkins was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months.

Elwood Wise, Salvisa, tried Thursday for his shooting, while in a state of sudden heat and passion, Ehrman Dean, Salvisa Negro, was fined \$50 and costs. A case against Dean for his alleged assaulting of Wise has not been heard.

Closing 22 years of honorable service as presiding justice of the thirteenth judicial district, Judge Charles A. Hardin, has today evidence of the esteem of the Mercer county bar and officials of the Mercer circuit court, in a handsome silver water set presented in recognition of his retirement from office.

Judge Charles T. Corn presided at the presentation ceremony which was a complete surprise to Judge Hardin. Judge Corn read the resolutions of respect and appreciation for duties

(Continued on Page 7)

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\$1.00 a Year

Judge Extends Circuit Term For 5th Week

Additional Time Necessary to Hear
Civil Actions Remaining on
Current Docket

HARDIN HONORED FURTHER
BY PETIT JURY MEMBERS

Civil cases continued to be heard in Mercer Circuit court today with the current term extended by order of Judge Charles A. Hardin into the fifth week. Pursuant to the regular four weeks adjournment Saturday, the jurist caused the session to be continued until Saturday, Nov. 4, in order to clear up several civil actions remaining on the docket.

With the grand jury having returned its final report and the petit jurors excused Friday, no jury trials remain on the docket. Prior to their dismissal, the petit jurors passed resolutions in sympathy with those already returned by the grand jury, members of the Mercer bar and officers of the court and regretting the retirement of Judge Hardin. The resolutions, honoring the 66-year-old Harrodsburg justice who in January will close 22 years of service on the circuit bench, follow:

"We, the petit jurors of the present term of the Mercer circuit court, desire to say to you before our final adjournment, that there has been one matter before us in which there has not been a dissenting voice and no possibility of a hung jury, and that is that in our opinion the Thirteenth Judicial District and our entire community sincerely regrets the ending of your splendid services as our circuit judge.

"Most of us have formerly served in your court on grand and petit juries, and we have found in your grand jury instructions always a strong and forceful appeal for the rigid enforcement of all laws and that in the trial of all cases, both civil, criminal, that you have conscientiously endeavored to see that justice was given to all litigants, and that you have at all times rendered us every assistance and shown us every courtesy.

"We not only desire to express our deep regret that you will soon retire as Circuit Judge, but we hope that in the years yet allotted to you—and may they be many—that good fortune, peace and contentment may attend you.

Side with you fully.

"Very respectfully,

"H. H. Chilton, F. M. Isom, Albert Mullins, J. T. Hudson, committee of four appointed by entire jury, this October 27, 1933."

Other action taken Saturday was the acceptance of the jury commissioners' report. They returned the sealed names of jury venires for the January term of court. The commissioners, appointed Thursday by Judge Hardin, were Charles H. Smith, Oscar Brown, and Herman Watts.

Among actions tried Friday were divorce proceedings brought by Harriett S. Phillips against her husband, Roy Phillips. Mrs. Phillips was granted a divorce and awarded the custody of their three infant children.

Three civil suits involving the settlement of estates also were decided. In the suit of the Lewis Chambers heirs against Steve Chambers the defendant was awarded \$50 to pay the undertaker. The Hotel and residence at Burgin of the late Mrs. Mattie Elkins was ordered sold. In a judgment returned Saturday, brought by the heirs of W. B. Devine against Andy Devine, the W. B. Devine property on the Bohon and Hopeville pike was ordered sold to settle the estate and \$1,000 was awarded the Farmers Trust Company from J. B. Isham, the administrator.

In action brought by the First Mercer National Bank against Margie Devine to receive payment for debts contracted by the defendant, the bank was awarded a judgment of \$152.75 and E. H. Gaither one of \$97.35. The defendant's Cornishville pike property and other land was ordered sold for settlement.

INTERIOR JOURNAL

E. C. WALTON,
CLAIBORNE C. WALTON,
Business Manager

*Entered at the post-office at Stanford, Ky., as
second class mail matter*

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR U. S. SENATOR
(Long Term)
M. M. LOGAN

FOR U. S. SENATOR
(Short Term)
BEN WILLIAMSON

FOR CONGRESS
RALPH GILBERT

JUDGE HARDIN'S CHARGE

That was a striking charge to the grand jury of Boyle county given by Judge Charles A. Hardin in opening the Circuit Court term at Danville this week. The judge quoted from George W. Wickersham and Charles Evans Hughes to show how politicians made enforcement of the law difficult and how politics influences the selection of prosecutors, court officials and judges and even interferes with them in the performance of their duties.

Judge Hardin uttered a solemn truth in regard to law enforcement when he said:

"When men fail in their official duty and courts do not measure up to the legal requirements, the government fails. Our government rests upon the purity and integrity of the official life. Justice must be speeded up and made swift and certain. We have often urged the importance of the observance and enforcement of the prohibition law, the non-enforcement of which has become a scandal to the State and nation. It is up to the county and state officials to meet the disgraceful situation which has arisen."

The judge then went into the practice of labeling United States officers' cars and declared that these labels were an advantage to the lawless, serving as notice to them, while at the same time making it easy for bootleggers and rum runners to counterfeit these labels and thus give protection to their own cars which otherwise they could not obtain.

Judge Hardin also went into the statement of Judge William Lewis, defeated by Charles Finley for Congress in the Eleventh district, to the effect that favors were shown bootleggers and other criminals and their families and that in one case a prohibition law violator whose car had been confiscated and who had fled to another state, returned to work for Finley and had his car returned to him.

We have previously referred to these charges of Judge Lewis, but they did not impress us as being so serious until we saw them reproduced in the charge of Judge Hardin to the Boyle grand jury.

These charges of Judge Lewis ought to be officially investigated. If they are true, such a condition could exist only through official connivance. Congressman Finley and Senator Robison owe it to themselves to have these charges investigated. Their appointees are the men involved in the charges of Judge Lewis. If they continue in office men who will use their places as federal officials for purely political purposes, factional political purposes at that, then they are as guilty as the men they have selected to hold these offices.

Sentiment in Garrard Overwhelming for Hardin

Prominent Democrats Speak For Him

(Lancaster Record)

A representative of the Record interviewed many democrats from the various precincts of the county on Monday, county court day, as to the sentiment of the people in the race for the nomination for circuit judge between Judge Charlie Hardin and Hon. C. C. Fox. From every section came the same response in substance that "my neighborhood is for Judge Hardin." Of the number of democrats with whom we talked nine out of ten were openly for Hardin. With their consent we give the expressions of a number of the prominent democrats from the various precincts.

In the Court House precinct, A. B. Brown says: "We can not find a better judge than Charlie Hardin, and my neighborhood is for him, I shall support him."

James Clark, Sr.: "Judge Hardin is one of the most popular men in the district. He will carry this county by a big majority, I think. At least the Clarks are all for him."

Mr. Jack Bourne: "I like Judge Hardin. From the number of people I have heard talk he will get most of the votes in my country. I am for him."

In East Park Precinct Mr. Jack Adams said, "Yes, I am for Judge Hardin, and at least five out of every six men that I have heard talk are for him. He will carry this county three to one."

"Big" Jim Thompson: "All the people in my country are for Judge Hardin."

Mr. John T. Holtzelaw: Judge Hardin and myself are good friends. He has made a good officer. It is a pleasure to be in his court. I am for him and think he will be re-nominated."

Mr. Ben Kelley told us that he was interested in the race and said that "Judge Hardin will get practically all the votes in my locality."

Mr. C. S. Ballew, of Hackley: "We are all for Judge Hardin in my county. He will carry my precinct almost unanimous."

Mr. Tom King of Lowell: "Every person I have heard talk in my neighborhood is for Judge Hardin. I am going to do what I can for him."

Will Rogers, of Paint Lick: "Everybody likes Judge Hardin and the people about Paint Lick are for him. He can count on me."

Mr. James Todd, of Paint Lick: "I have been about the courts some and am pleased with him as a Judge. I am for him. I don't know any

against him in my neighborhood."

Mr. John Davis, of Cartersville: "Judge Hardin can count on me. The democrats in my country are for Judge Hardin."

Mr. Sim Wheeler, of Spoonville: "I don't think Judge Hardin will lose half a dozen votes in Walker's School House precinct."

Mr. R. L. Burton, of Teatersville: "You may say that I am for Judge Hardin. He will get most of the votes in Buckeye."

Mr. Thompson Hill: Judge Hardin will hardly lose a vote in Buckeye precinct. I am strong for him."

N. J. Gosney, Bryantsville: "Judge Hardin can always count on me. My neighbors are all for him. he will carry this county by a big majority."

Preacher George Thomson, of Bourne: "Judge Hardin is my best friend; I am interested and am going to pull for him until the polls close."

Bud Duncan, of Bourne: "They can't beat Judge Hardin, there is no opposition in my country."

Mr. Green Bowling: "You may say that I was never more interested. The majority for Judge Hardin in Garrard will be very large, I think."

Mr. Dick Burton, Bryantsville: "You may say for me that I was never more interested in a candidate for office than in am for Judge Hardin and his majority in this county is going to be large."

We were given the authority to quote many others equally as prominent in the party as the above democrats, but space prevents in this issue. It is upon such expressions from leading democrats that convinces us that Judge Hardin will carry Garrard County by a large majority. (Adv. 96-1)

Harry Jacobs, the monument man, sold a large French Creek Black granite monument to W. D. Gooch, a few days ago for his father and mother. The monument will be erected in the Goshen cemetery. Mr. Jacobs also sold a nice monument of the same granite to Mrs. Vaught Onstott, of Bryantsville, her husband, to be erected in the Lancaster cemetery.

Public Auction

On Monday

County Court

JUDGE HARDIN

Announces as a Candidate for Re-election as Circuit Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District.

To the Voters of the Thirteenth Judicial District:

I hereby announce my candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the Circuit Judgeship in the Thirteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Boyle, Garrard, Lincoln and Mercer, at the primary to be held in August, 1915.

It will be remembered that I was elected to fill the vacancy in that position caused by the death of the Hon. M. C. Saufley, and at the expiration of my term will have served this district for four years. Without previous experience in this responsible office when I entered upon its duties I have applied myself industriously to the discharge of its obligations with the single purpose of fulfilling its functions fairly and righteously to all those whose interest I have been called upon to adjudge, as well as the citizenship of the district. I have endeavored to be kind and courteous to attorneys and litigants during my incumbency, and if I have failed at all in this respect it has been due to the frailty of nature rather than to intention.

It has been the unbroken custom in this district, if, in the judgment of the voters, a public servant has been faithful and efficient, to give him the endorsement of a re-election. In the four years which I have served you I have never been absent from a single term of my courts, and I have dispatched the business of the courts as rapidly as possible, consistent with justice and due regard to the rights of attorneys and clients.

As Commonwealth's Attorney for eight years previous to my elevation to the bench I was present at and participated in the prosecution of every indictment, whether for felony or a misdemeanor. No one can truthfully charge me with the least degree of negligence in the prosecution of my work. How well I have discharged my duties in the two offices, and whether I have measured up to your expectations and requirements, I leave to your unbiased judgment. I am willing to stand by my record and to be judged by it.

Thanking you most cordially for your support in the past, and asking the high privilege of your approval and endorsement by a re-election, I beg to say that, no matter whether your response be that of approval or disapproval, I shall still deem myself under lasting obligations of gratitude to you.

CHAS. A. HARDIN.

a good impression on those whom he met here recently.

JUDGE CHAS. A. HARDIN

Announces as a Candidate For Re-Election As Circuit Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District.

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CHAS. A. HARDIN.

me 1; \$2.00 Outside Zone

150 HEAR HONOR PAID TO HARDIN AT 'HOME' DINNER

Beaumont Inn Banquet Fetes Former
Jurist's 38 Years As Public
Servant

K. S. ALCORN, WHO SUCCEEDED
LOCAL JURIST, PRESIDES

Bar Members of 13th District, Frank-
lin, Fayette, Jefferson
Counties Attend

Enjoying the rare pleasure that seldom comes to men, Judge Charles A. Hardin heard with deep emotion the encomiums of men of affairs and friends extended to him because of his splendid record throughout 38 years of public service. About 150 persons attended the "Home Folks Dinner" given Tuesday night in his honor after his retirement to private life following sixteen years as Commonwealth's Attorney and twenty-two years as Circuit Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District. The dinner was at Beaumont Inn and was attended by many local people, friends throughout the district, Louisville, Lexington and Frankfort.

The speakers' table, decorated with pink roses and lighted with pink candles, was presided over by Judge Kendrick S. Alcorn, of Stanford, who succeeded Judge Hardin on the bench in this district. Introducing the after dinner program Judge Alcorn said: "It would be hard to find another circuit judge who has higher ideals of law, or who by example and precept has lived those ideals in his every-day life, than him whom we are here to honor."

The dinner opened with invocation by the Rev. T. Hassell Bowen and closed with benediction of Dr. John W. Carpenter. A group of songs beautifully rendered by Madame Ersilia Finelli, of Louisville, with Mrs. J. Hal Grimes at the piano, was a pleasant entertainment feature. Madame Finelli was enthusiastically encouraged, and was gracious in her response.

Hon. Frederick A. Wallis, of Paris, in speaking of "The Day of Honor," said that "in times like these there is need for men whom the spoils of office cannot buy; men of character who are without price; men of courage and chivalry who will sacrifice much for their personal convictions." In honoring Judge Hardin, he said, it is a satisfaction in our own souls that out of the travail of the present times there has grown such a fine jurist.

Reponding to the topic, "The Majesty of the Law," Judge Richard P. Dietzman, Frankfort, of the Court of Appeals, made a thoroughly interesting talk. He showed how the law was the right of might and power with little disregard for the other fellow, until there was born in Galilee the Gentle Carpenter, who taught men the law of the soul. This law, he said, taught men to deal one with another

(Continued on Editorial page)

Announcement.

Hon. Chas. C. Fox, of Danville, is a candidate for the democratic nomination for circuit judge of this, the 13th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Mercer, Boyle, Garrard and Lincoln. The reputation borne by him is that he is a first-class, high-toned christian gentleman and one of the best lawyers in Central Kentucky. Good qualities for a judge.

These qualities constitute one source of my admiration for him; but another, and probably a stronger source of my admiration for him, is the fact that he assures me that if he is elected circuit judge he will appoint me Master Commissioner of the Mercer Circuit Court.

I thus frankly state my interest in this race in order that my friends, if I have any, may know that a vote for Mr. Fox will be a vote for my interest and that those who may not have the kindest feeling for me may have an equal opportunity to cast their votes in accord with the dictates of their best judgment and conscience. My sense of fairness impels me to make this plain and simple statement in order that no one may be deceived. So you see all is going to be open and fair. No trickery; no chicanery; no deception.

As this is only an announcement, and not an article, I shall close by further stating that as the fight progresses I propose to write a few articles in the discussion of such questions as "The Qualities of a Judge," "County Man," "Entitled to Endorsement," "Rotation in Office," "Wet or Dry?" and such other questions as may arise during the campaign. R. L. BLACK.

Boyle's Per Capita.

For J. S. Baughman and
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