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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1915.

The Ancient Landmarks.

"Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set," was one of the proverbs of the wisest of men. When Israel's hosts had crossed the Jordan into the Land of Promise, dry shod, they were directed by their commander to erect twelve stones, which should remain for all time as a commemoration of that event in the history of that nation.

The anticipated highways to the South, passing through Lexington, have given an impetus to the long-discussed movement in favor of erecting proper memorial tablets in and around Lexington at the several points of historic interest.

One visiting London enjoys nothing so much as the interest created by the inscriptions to be found at every turn. On an old landmark, in the once aristocratic quarter will be found some such legend as "The Home of Lord Mansfield;" on another, "Here lived Isaac Disraeli, and here was born his son Benjamin"; and still another, "Here Beau Brummel died." Little wonder that Charles Lamb was wont to say he loved to walk the streets of London, when he could look upon an inscription which marked the place where Milton wrote, Chaucer sang and Reynolds painted. "In this room Goldsmith wrote 'The Deserted Village,'" marks a spot where thousands have stood with bowed heads.

The old landmarks of Lexington are fast slipping away. Some of them through the efforts of some of the organizations controlled by women, have been identified and marked, but around what was old Lexington in the early days of its growth there may yet be identified many places of historic note that must be forever lost if something is not done for their preservation by the present generation.

The new-born "Rotary Club," the Board of Commerce, either or both, could do no more commendable service than to have these places identified and designated by suitable tablets erected for that purpose. The stranger who visits Lexington would find nothing more interesting or instructive than inscriptions marking the several places of historic interest to be found on every street. Daily there pass thousands at the corner of Main and Broadway who do not know on the site adjoining Miller Bros.' store was erected the first court house, a rude log structure indeed, but it was the first, and gave to shire court justice in Kentucky its early beginning. On the building now marking this site an appropriate tablet might be placed for the instruction of the present as well as future generations.

While Mr. W. E. D. Stokes is in error in thinking that Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married in Lexington, his interest in having the home in which according to erroneous tradition that event was celebrated, is indicative of the need for accurate historical information about the past and should be an incentive towards having all places of historic interest accurately marked.

The first institution of learning west of the Alleghenies was Old Transylvania, as we now know it. The movement on the part of Mr. Anderson Gratz, worthy as it is of all commendation, should furnish, at the same time, the execution of the suggestion that on the site where that first building was erected should now be erected some commemorative tablet or monument, so that the thousands who would find pleasure and recreation in the park it is proposed to establish could be made acquainted with the historic value that attaches to the foundation of this institution of learning.

Where stood the first block house; where McKinney had his tussle with the wild cat; where Robert Patterson had his settlement; where camped the huntsmen who, learning of the battle of Lexington, gave to the new settlement the name of Lexington, are all capable of fair historic certainty, and should be perpetuated by appropriate designations.

Few people of the present generation know that in the old house at the corner of Second and Mill Streets, owned by Miss Laura Clay, lived Lucretia Hart, and that there she was married to Henry Clay; that there lived and died John Bradford, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, the first newspaper published in the West, the outfit for which was carried from Philadelphia on pack mules; or that there lived and was married John Hunt Morgan, the famous Confederate raider. A stranger passing this corner would find infinite pleasure in reading a tablet reciting these facts.

The site of Henry Clay's law office on Mill Street, where met Burr and Blennerhassett, if designated with this information would inspire many a boy and girl with the desire to know the story of that thrilling period in the history of our State. So, too, would a designation of the place where Louis Phillippe danced the minuet and La Fayette was entertained.

On High Street, near Broadway, where Judge George Robertson lived, was the scene of a famous gathering at which Daniel Webster was entertained. This fact lives only in tradition. In front of the old United States Bank, located on the site of the Y. M. C. A. building, tradition relates that Andrew Jackson once paused long enough to avow that "By the Eternal he would whip old Biddle yet."

The first clerk's office was at the old Todd residence on the Richmond road, just beyond Ashland; where stands Hamilton College was known as "Haggin's Folly," for it was here the uncle of the late James B. Haggin built a palatial residence that brought to him as much grief as Abbotsford brought to its owner; on the site of the new First Baptist Church King Solomon buried the cholera victims of 1833.

These are only a few of the many historic sites that might be and should be identified for the benefit of future generations. We trust the suggestion made by Mr. Stokes, with reference to every incident in the life of Lincoln, connected with Lexington, may be hallowed, and that it may lead to a general movement in favor of marking every place of historic value in and around Lexington.

Crowding The Market.

Quality, whatever the other market factors, always holds some preference. Crowding the market always affects prices, whatever the commodity. When buyers can have their pick at their own price, the price is not going to be placed at high figures. Says the Southern Tobacco Journal:

We do not know that it can be helped, but we believe now that tobacco farmers are in too big a hurry to sell their crops. The seasons open in South Carolina in July or August, and in a month or six weeks the crop down that way is sold. In fact the South Carolina markets open before tobacco firms are in good shape for buying. The warehouses open up, and farmers rush their tobacco to the markets without grading or decent handling. This may be best for the farmer, but we can't see it that way. The eastern Carolina markets open about the time the South Carolina markets close and it is a big rush on the markets until the crop is sold—some markets running triple sales. The Old Belt markets are in full blast and selling tobacco just as rapidly as it is possible. Next month Western markets will open with the same kind of rapid selling, if not more so, that is found on the Southern markets. Too often tobacco is sold in bad condition, because the farmer is anxious to get it sold. Is there any remedy for the too rapid selling of tobacco?

Of course it is a question to know when to sell. If one must meet a note the interest question is more acute then if it is a matter of the expense of holding the crop on one's own account.

Undoubtedly we are selling our tobacco in its rawest state. One way would be for the banks to help the farmers hold their crops for an advantageous market. The other way is through diversified farming. The tenants can help themselves to a large degree by raising more gardens, fruits, poultry and meat animals. It is all a problem, a large one; but giving some attention to the best time to market and the best stage in the development of the better qualities of the product to offer it for sale are very much worth while.

The People's Forum

(Contributions to this column expressing the opinions of our subscribers on matters of public interest will be published and appreciated).

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 8, 1915.
Mr. Desha Breckinridge, Editor of The Herald.

Dear Sir:

My attention has been called to a statement made in your columns Saturday morning to the effect that the Bryan Station Chapter D. A. R. built the memorial wall at Bryan Station Spring. The same statement was made in The Leader of Saturday evening and has also been made in former issues of both papers.

Miss Bryan has given the actual facts very clearly in her column on Sunday morning, but The Herald readers who do not see The Leader and, knowing that you would not willingly fail to give honor where honor is due, I ask you to correct the mistake.

Bryan Station Memorial was built by the Lexington Chapter D. A. R., and unveiled by that chapter in August, 1896, before the Bryan Station Chapter came into existence.

This work was done when both the local and national societies were young. It attracted attention everywhere because it recalled the brave deed of Kentucky pioneer women as they faced the ambushed Indians without the escort of men, their natural protectors.

History records no braver deed than this.

Aside from the fact that it celebrates the heroic daring of women, this memorial had at the time it was unveiled the unique distinction of being the only monument, at least in America, built by women in honor of women.

The Lexington Chapter has been content to work quietly during its first quarter century; its members have no disposition to boast unduly of the laurels they have won, but we would not be human—it might almost be said we would not be women—were we willing to see those laurels unfairly placed on the brow of any other chapter.

Therefore, Mr. Editor, the members of the oldest chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution in Kentucky ask you to remember and help others to remember that the Lexington Chapter built Bryan Station Memorial.

Very respectfully yours,
LIZZIE A. LYLE,
Charter Member of Lexington Chapter, D. A. R.

There is published below a letter from W. E. D. Stokes, to which is directed the attention of the various organizations in Lexington that are interested in making this section of the state more interesting to tourists, and those other organizations that are concerned in preserving the history and the traditions of the past.

Every place in Lexington that has an historic interest should be marked. The homes in which the great men of the past were born, lived, married and died should be so designated that they can be easily found by both strangers to the city and by residents in the city, so that their memory may become a more moving part of the life of today.

The publication of Mr. Stokes' letter should lead to a discussion along the line of thought suggested by him. He is in error in his statement that Lincoln was married in Lexington. Abraham Lincoln and Mary Todd were married in Springfield, Ill., November 4, 1842, in the house of Mrs. Edwards, who was Mrs. Lincoln's sister. Mrs. Lincoln was, however, born in a house on West Short Street and lived on West Main Street, both of which houses should be marked.

Will not some of our readers who are familiar with the land-marks in Lexington and with the traditions of the olden days write for publication their knowledge so that it may be preserved and those places marked which should be marked. Mr. Stokes writes:

November 3, 1915.
Mr. Desha Breckinridge, Editor Lexington Herald, Lexington, Ky.

My Dear Sir:

I wrote you some time ago in regard to putting up certain tablets in Lexington commemorating places of national history associated with Abraham Lincoln, the greatest man this country ever produced. For instance, I think a tablet should be placed on the house in which Lincoln was married, stating " Abraham Lincoln was married in this house March 13, 1846."

If you think well of that, and there are any other suggestions that the people of Lexington make, why I will join in, and shall pay part or all of the bill, because I think it is a great shame that the city of Lexington should not have appropriate tablets to mark places of interest connected with Abraham Lincoln, for everyone who comes to Lexington begins to talk about it the minute they sit down to the breakfast table the next morning after they arrive.

Yours truly,
W. E. D. STOKES.

THE WEATHER

(Local Office U. S. Weather Bureau.)
Lexington, Ky., Nov. 8, 1915.

Highest temperature Wednesday was 71 degrees.

Lowest temperature Wednesday was 38 degrees.

Average temperature was 54 degrees, which was 8 degrees below normal.

Same date last year highest and lowest temperatures were 57 degrees and 30 degrees.

Highest and lowest temperature on record November 10 were 70 degrees in 1899 and 27 degrees in 1913.

Precipitation during 24 hours ending 7 p. m. Wednesday was none.

Sun sets Thursday at 4:29 p. m.; rises Friday at 6:16 a. m.

GEORGE B. WURTZ,
Local Forecaster.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

The following births and deaths were recorded by Colonel A. M. Harrison, Registrar of Vital Statistics, yesterday:

Births.

Katherine, daughter, to Mrs. John Honsinger, 219 Carlisle Avenue, November 5.

Mary Elizabeth, daughter, to Mrs. William M. Dunn, 524 West Third Street, October 30.

Elsie Lee, daughter, to Mrs. John B. Mulligan, 159 Georgetown Street, September 7.

William Edward, son, to Mrs. William Christopher, city, October 23.

William Hayden, son, to Mrs. William Stanley Rankins, city, October 1.

Elizabeth Roe, daughter, to Mrs. Luther Claxton, city, October 27.

John Raul, son, to Mrs. John Thomas Slaton, city, October 17.

Francis, son, to Mrs. Emery Matthews Bailey, city, October 18.

Deaths.

Thomas B. McCormick, 47, 541 West High Street, cancer of the tongue, November 9.

STATE PRESS

COSTLY "CAPERS," INDEED.

The "capers" cut by the crowd which dominated the Democratic convention have proven pretty costly.—Georgetown News.

DEMOCRATS TO KEEP PLEDGE.

Both branches of the Kentucky General Assembly will have a majority of Democrats. These Democrats are under pledge to carry out certain reforms. We believe they will do it. There is no need to wait until the close of the session. These measures may be made the subject of caucus and started on their journey just as soon as the General Assembly meets. Let's have one Legislature that will have a reputation of doing things.—Bowling Green Messenger.

LACKEY PADUCAH'S MAYOR.

The Democrats of Paducah elected Ernest Lackey mayor of that enterprising city. Mr. Lackey was born in Christian County and is a brother of Dr. W. A. Lackey. He has lived in Paducah for many years and is one of the live wires of that live city. His election brings the control of the city back into Democratic hands after four years of Republican rule. Mr. Lackey will make a good mayor.—Hopkinsville New Era.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.

Woodrow Wilson endorsed? Why, heartily so by the white voters of Kentucky. Of the approximately 180,000 votes received by Ed Morrow, fully 111,000 of them were negroes, and of the approximately 190,000 votes received by Owsley Stanley, all, with a few exceptions of the more intelligent negroes, were white men, therefore it can be seen that a huge majority of 116,000 of the white voters of Kentucky endorsed the wonderful administration of the greatest President of the age.—Mt. Sterling Sentinel Democrat.

BETTER WAIT A DAY OR TWO.

Three cheers! Not a single irate subscriber tried to lick us this week.—Fulton Leader.

CAMPBELL-KENTON RETURNS.

In 1915 Campbell, a Republican County, gives Stanley a majority of 471. In 1914 Campbell gave Beckham 3,698 and Willson 5,938, a Republican majority of 2,240.

In 1915 Kenton County gives Stanley a majority of 2,515, but a year ago the Kenton Democrats were so anxious to defeat Beckham, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, that it cast 6,111 for Willson, Republican, and but 4,226 for Beckham, an adverse Democratic majority of 1,885.

Kenton is "nominally" Democratic by 2,000, but only when the Kentucky Democrats allow the Ohio whisky trade to nullify Kentucky laws, serve the thirsty men from Ohio on Sunday and name the Democratic candidates in Kentucky.—Louisville Post.

ANOTHER GOOD MAN GOES.

Prof. E. O. Holland, superintendent of the public schools of Louisville, resigned his position Wednesday, to become effective January 1, 1916. He has accepted the presidency of the University of Washington, Washington.

It is strange how the good educators of Kentucky go North, East and West. The question arises, why does Kentucky lose her good men? Is it as James Lane Allen once remarked in a lecture: "If I wished to live in peace and quiet, I would go to Philadelphia; if I wanted culture, I would go to Boston, but if I wanted the coin of the realm I would go to New York."

It seems that men like the dollar, and they go where they can get them. Is it not time that we learn that it takes more than sentiment to repay men and women for their best work?—Maysville Public Ledger.

NEW MASON REPRESENTATIVE.

In the race for Representative, we have elected Mr. Harry Purnell. In him we believe the country's interest will be as closely looked after as ever it has been. While he lacks the experience in the halls of state, we believe when it comes to measuring up with the other Representatives of the State, Harry Purnell, of old Mason, will rise to the occasion, and be the peer of any man in the House. He has always been and we believe he always will be on the side of right. Mason County is in safe hands while Harry Purnell is Representative. While we differ with Mr. Reed politically, we say for him, Mason had in him one of the brightest, brainiest men in the House while he was there. He has made good and deserves at the hands of his party future recognition. We predict for Mr. Reed that some day, if he is so politically inclined, he will fill high offices in the State.—Maysvile Public Ledger.

DANGERS (?) OF CITY LIFE.

Young men of today who are comfortably settled on the farm, or are just completing their education preparatory to a life career, should remain right where they are and never leave the green fields of the country. The great cities will offer them white lights, and dissipation, and debauchery, and failure in nine cases out of ten, and death will find them wishing to God they had never strayed from the comforts of the old fireside. But not so the country. It offers them a life of freedom, and manhood, and usefulness, with plenty to eat and wear, and health, happiness and a clear conscience.—Fulton Daily Leader.

PEOPLE WANT SQUARE DEAL.

The Democrats at present claim Stanley's election by 671 votes. This may be changed by tomorrow morning. There are yet four counties to hear from and there is no telling what the result may be.

Both Democrats and Republicans are claiming the election, and if they continue to reduce their majorities it will not be long until neither one will be elected.

The Democrats are claiming the election and the Republicans, as usual, are claiming the earth. So far as the Messenger is concerned it is very anxious that the Democratic ticket should win, but it wants it won fairly.

If Mr. Morrow receives the largest number of legal votes, then let him be Governor; if Mr. Stanley receives it, then let him be Governor, which no doubt he will be, notwithstanding the sensational reports sent out from the various political headquarters; yet we still cling to the opinion that the Democratic ticket has won and believe that the final result will show this.

Let there be no stealing or political foolishness, but a straight, square deal is what the people want.—Mayfield Messenger.

HEW TO THE LINE.

With the contest between Edwin P. Morrow and A. O. Stanley narrowed down to a neck-and-neck affair, one thing is to be desired above all others, and that is, that the methods employed in determining the winner shall be fair, square and clean in every particular. If taint is cast upon the manner in which either of these men ascends to the Governor's chair, then indeed is the victory barren and the true laurels will rest upon the defeated and shun the victor's brow.

Irregularities have already been charged by both sides, but from the evidence produced it is apparent that whatever may have been done unlawfully has not been upon the demand of the principals, and is of such a nature that it may be remedied, and in the contest that is to come these men must make the rule that the count be just. Each is entitled to prosecute his claims to the limit, to demand the fullest investigation of every suspicious occurrence, but beyond that they may not go.

Kentucky has writhed under election frauds in the past, when fury-blinded partisans stooped to unfair means to elevate their candidates to undeserved heights. It must not come again. The great voting majority of Kentucky demands clean elections, and no man may again stand before them who has once come into possession of a besmirched title.—Paducah Sun.

SURE, LET'S HAVE A REST.

Now that the last election of the year is over, let us have a much-needed rest. A great deal of time has been wasted in this good year discussing elections, the fitness of various candidates, etc., and the final result is the Democrats win only by the skin of their teeth. Men who should be working for the support of their families have laid off for no other purpose than to talk politics. It is a sad commentary on the human race that men, old enough, sensible enough and smart enough, will thus throw to the winds such valuable time. Every man should vote; he should take enough time to think soberly over the questions involved and turn the flashlight on, as it were, the man or men who ask his suffrage, but time is too priceless to waste day after day talking about and planning for elections. It is good that the election is over, that people and things generally may resume their normal conditions. The next race is that for the Democratic nomination for Congressman, but the man who mentions that or any other election for four or five months should be shot on the spot or banished to the Fiji Islands and made to remain there in exile until he knows the value of time and the foolishness of politics.—Stanford Interior Journal.

STRAIN OVER WITH SHINNICK.

The strain is over, so is the election. Stanley won, and paradoxically speaking, "his majority was enough, but mighty little when compared with what was expected." Undemocratic Democrats, in their determination to rule or ruin, went near defeating him, but enough is enough, and what he got was a plenty to elect him.

Shelby County's majority for the ticket of slightly over 600 was good, everything considered, but not up to what the Stanley supporters hoped for by about two hundred. But the Stanley men, at that, were not as much disappointed as were a lot of scre-head Democrats who put party principles behind them, making a losing fight at every turn, including some of the minor offices as well as the State offices.—Shelby Record.

MORTON BOURNE'S SOLILOQUY.

When a dearly loved subscriber writes to us in irate vein: "Stop the paper. Never send that vile sheet to my home again," we just puff our sweet old corncob and we stroke the office cat; editor's "don't have no feelings"—never mind, we're used to that.

When a typographical error sometimes creeps in by mistake, and our friends rush up and tell us what a first rate ass we'd make, we just overlook their errors, never giving tit for tat; editors are pachydermic—and, oh well, we're used to that.

When our advertisers cancel, telling us the sheet's no good; when subscribers choose to pay us in tomatoes or cord wood, well, we simply grin and bear it, though it leaves us rather flat; editors can exist somehow—somehow we get used to that.

When your daughter's graduation or her wedding day comes round, you expect the kind of write-ups that in adjectives abound. Do you ever stop to thank us, though 'tis done with great "eclat," that's what editors are there for, and—oh, well, we're used to that!—Owenton News-Herald.

BELL SALOONS MUST YIELD.

"The mills of the Gods grind slowly,
But they grind exceeding fine."

The long drawn out fight for the will of the voters of Bell County, as expressed at the polls on September 28, 1914, is at an end, and the highest court in the land has said that the licensed liquor traffic in Bell County must bow to the will of the people and cease to exist. Nothing remains to make the law effective but the receipt and the recording of the mandate of the court. This will be done at the earliest possible moment, and the saloons will then cease to do business. Their closing will mean much

UNHORSED