

# THE KENTUCKY PRESS

Of, By, And For The Kentucky Newspapers



Volume Three      Number Two  
←      March, 1931      →



# THE KENTUCKY PRESS

Official Publication of the Kentucky Press Association

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Published by the Department of Journalism, University of Kentucky, Lexington  
Printed by The Kernel Press

Application Pending for Entry as Second Class Matter

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Member 1930  
NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

## NEWSPAPER CONTESTS

The newspaper contest committee, Editors Alcock, Hutton, Thompson, and Portmann will meet early next month to lay plans for the 1931 newspaper contests which will be decided by the Paducah meeting. All-inclusive rules will be formulated by the committee, whose announcement will appear in the April issue of the Press. The committee hopes that every Kentucky editor, whether member of the press association or not, will send in entries in every contest. This entry list is open to both weekly and daily papers, and, with 170 or more newspapers in the state, the judges ought to be swamped with entries. Plan now to submit YOUR entries and help make this a real contest. Watch for the announcement in the April issue.

## OUR PRESIDENT'S LETTER

"Every newspaper a member" has been the goal if not the slogan of the Kentucky Press Association practically since its foundation in 1869. Thanks to the incessant efforts of those who have held the association and its ideals close to their hearts, almost every Kentucky newspaper is now included on its roster.

However, at every meeting, we miss fellows who could contribute much to the practical worth of the discussions and to the fellowship that is also a vital influence in the pleasure and profits of the gatherings. These are men who pay their dues regularly, conduct their newspapers with the practices the association approves and do

their duty to the newspaper profession, with the sole exception that they do not attend the sessions of the Association.

We need these fellows and we believe they could be benefitted by the meetings.

For this reason, we need not only to stress membership in the association on the part of every reputable newspaper but also to urge representation at each and every gathering.

Everyone of us editors constantly preach that our town is just what its citizens make it. So is our association just what its members make it. Nominal membership without active support and participation is not enough.

The mid-summer meeting will be held in June, either the second or fourth week-end, at Paducah. This will be the association's first visit to Western Kentucky in four years. Not only has Paducah promised highly interesting and enjoyable entertainment, but also there are strong inducements for the journey either by rail or highway.

The ever-generous Illinois Central Railroad has offered to spend in advertising in every newspaper a sum equal to the fare expended by its representatives in attending the sessions. This offer is good regardless of the location of the newspaper in Kentucky.

Those who prefer to drive their cars will find splendid highways leading into Paducah from every direction. U. S. 68, from Louisville to Paducah, will take those interested in Kentucky's scenic and historic spots, by the Old Kentucky Home at Bardstown, the Lincoln Memorial at Hodgenville,

Mammoth Cave near Cave City, and Jefferson Davis Monument at Fair View.

Irvin S. Cobb has been asked to address the association at this meeting and in the event he is unable to be present the program committee will endeavor to arrange for another speaker of national renown.

Make your plans now to be in Paducah in June and use all your good offices to persuade your neighboring publishers to attend also. And, for 1931, let's make our slogan "Every Kentucky Newspaper an Active Member".

JOE T. LOVETT.

Murray, Ky.,  
March 14, 1931.

## IF NEWSPAPERS STOPPED

No paper on the doorstep. News stands unnaturally bare. Car riders watching familiar landscapes as their trains rush cityward, instead of renewing their contacts with the happenings of the four continents. The world seeming strangely out of joint. Store sales sagging abruptly, for only the show windows remain to tell the daily bargains. Finance, always dependent on the latest news, thrown back upon the thin stream of information trickling through the "ticker tape." A city cut off mentally from the outside world.

Twenty-eight years before George Washington was born, the first American newspaper was established. Increasingly, during the two hundred odd years that have intervened, the newspaper has become a matter of course in the American home.

In this day and age one can scarcely conceive a world without newspapers. They are a very part of the fabric of daily life, universally in demand—a running record of world events, human achievements, pathos, tragedy, scientific progress—every conceivable activity.

## DELEGATES APPOINTED

The convention chairman of the Press Congress of the World, which meets in Mexico City, August 10-14, 1931, has asked President Lovett to appoint ten official delegates as representatives at the meeting. President Lovett has appointed the following progressive Kentucky editors as these delegates:

B. F. Forgey, Ashland Independent; J. L. Crawford, Corbin Times, Tribune; J. M. Allen, Cynthiana Democrat; J. Curtis Alcock, Danville Messenger; Col. Harry A. Sommers, Elizabethtown News; B. B. Cozine, Shelby News; L. G. Barrett, Ohio County News, Hartford; R. L. Elkin, Lancaster Central Record; Russell Dyche, London Sentinel Echo; and A. S. Thompson, Paris Kentuckian-Citizen.



## The Kentucky Lottery Law

By L. NIEL PLUMMER

(Editor's Note: The following article is presented for the benefit of our editors at the request of a prominent editor in K. P. A. File it away for future reference.)

Lottery, or rather the question—"What is a lottery"—more than once has presented itself to most Kentucky editors. Whatever may have been the decision of the editors in the matter, the law has taken little or no notice, but in the statutes of this state there is written as emphatic a law concerning the publishing of lottery material, whether news or an ad, as is to be found in the nation.

That it provides for a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000 and imprisonment of not less than 30 days nor more than six months for each offense, should be proof enough for any editor that the statute was placed in the books by those who meant business.

That it has never been particularly enforced is no guarantee that it cannot, especially in these days of trade-boosting schemes. If it is merely a threat, and a serious one at that, then there should be started a move to modify the statute or leave the whole matter up to federal authorities, as the situation now is handled.

However, at present even the federal law which bars from the mails any newspaper carrying any report of a lottery, is meeting with criticism. Attacks are being directed at it because of the lottery schemes which are being carried out in radio broadcasts while a report of even some of the more simple trade-boosting campaigns are regarded as sufficient to bar a newspaper from the mails.

This much can be said for the federal anti-lottery law. . . . It is not being so vigorously enforced as in earlier years. However, that does not free the editor from the threat of the state law.

A survey of the enforcement of the state anti-lottery laws, particularly those statutes referring to the publishing of lottery reports, reveals that there are few cases to be found upon the subject in Kentucky. Only two Kentucky cases were found by the writer and in both instances the publisher of the newspaper came clear, but neither of the cases came under the modern statute prohibiting the publishing of lottery reports.

Perhaps the most interesting of the cases in which a newspaper publisher figured is that of the Commonwealth vs. Jenkins, 159 Ky. 80. In this case the defendant, a newspaper editor, was indicted under section 2573 of the Kentucky statutes for the alleged promotion of a lottery.

Briefly his scheme was a "popularity contest" whereby those who subscribed to his paper were issued a certain number of votes which could be cast for any candidate in the popularity contest, the winner of which was to receive an automobile. Merchants were also tied into the contest, being allowed to purchase votes from the editor, such votes to be given to customers making purchases from the merchants. The merchants their families and the defendant and his family were excluded from the contest.

Upon trial the case was dismissed in the lower court, the jury being instructed to find the defendant not guilty. This decision was affirmed on appeal.

In sustaining the finding of the lower court the appellate court said in part:

"We have been directed to no authority holding transactions like this popularity contest fall within the denunciation of the statute against lotteries. Every person who parted with money in such contest received a subscription to the newspaper, or merchandise from the merchant from whom he received the votes entitled to be cast in the contest. Neither the price of subscription to the newspaper, advertising therein, nor the goods sold by the participating merchants was advanced by reason of the scheme; and presumably when such person subscribed for the newspaper, or purchased goods from one of the participating merchants, he got his money's worth.

Now this last sentence would indicate at first reading that "give-away days," drawings for gold and such schemes might, so far as the state is concerned, be without the objectionable features. For in instances the purpose of these special merchandise days is to increase sales, and in few cases is the price of any of the commodities advanced. But in the Commonwealth vs. Jenkins case the plan was not regarded as a lottery.

In 24 Cyc 1633 is found the following definition of a lottery: "A lottery is a species of gambling which may be defined as a scheme for the distribution of prizes by chance among persons who have paid or agreed to pay a valuable consideration for the chance to obtain a prize."

And Bouvier's law dictionary defines it as follows: "A scheme by which a result is reached by some action or means taken, in which result man's choice or will has no part, and which human reason, foresight, sagacity, or design cannot enable him to know or determine, until the same has been accomplished."

By these definitions it is to be seen that the principal elements of a lottery

are first: a prize, second, a consideration, and third, a chance. And by this test most courts determine whether or not any scheme is by nature a lottery. In the Jenkins case the element of chance was missing, so the court held, and for this reason there was no case against the editor under the anti-lottery statute.

The Kentucky court did add that, "the object (of the contest) is to increase and stimulate trade in a legitimate article of commerce," seeming to oppose of the scheme in this basis.

Now to have made this case of real value to editors in these days of trade-boosting schemes, an element or chance such as a drawing which would have determined the winner in the "popularity contest," would have left little to speculation. But without, and being without a decision of the courts to use as a guide, whatever is said in regard to these modern trade schemes must be left to speculation, and some amount of reason.

But it is a fact, and most editors have had some experience along this line, that the majority of the postmasters cast a suspicious eye at reports of "give-away days" and similar projects. In most instances they frankly regard them as being of such nature that a report of them will be sufficient to bar a newspaper from the mails. True it is that many of the local postmasters are not very vigilant in guarding against such reports, but we may infer from them that these trade schemes by nature resemble a lottery.

If so, what about the Kentucky law regarding the publishing of material concerning a lottery? The state penalty is the most severe of the two, and is the one which could cause real hardship, if the writer's speculations on the matter is correct.

However, we will drop speculation, and will cite a few cases in other states which have been decided in recent years, the material being found in the University of Kentucky law library:

A sale by a merchant whereby customers were to be given tickets numbered in duplicate, the holder of the first ticket, to be drawn after the sale, to be given a free automobile, constituted a gift enterprise, contrary to public policy under the Georgia code. 148 Ga. 283 (decided 1918.)

Under the Illinois statutes a lottery scheme to come within its provisions, must contemplate the distribution of prizes by chance, and there must be a chance to gain or lose by the drawing. 214 Ill App. 399. (Ill. 1919.)

A scheme whereby a realtor selling lots permitted each purchased to participate in a drawing, the winner to



get an extra lot not on sale, was held to be in the nature of a lottery. 27 L. R. A. (N. S.) 287. (Another Georgia case).

And several cases are to be found listing the elements of a lottery as 1. prize; 2. consideration, and 3. Chance. (52 L. R. A. (N. S.) 108; 173 N. W. 101.)

In North Carolina in 1916 it was held that a trade expansion campaign promoted by the plaintiff to increase sales by means of tickets, coupons, prizes etc., was illegal. (89 S. E. 797.)

A merchant in Kansas exhibited in his window a box containing money, and advertised that with each purchase of the value of 50 cents or more, a key would be given, and that the purchaser holding the key that would unlock the box could have it contents. A ticket containing the offer was attached to each key. The court held this scheme to be a lottery. (54 Kan. 711.)

Turning to Maryland we find an 1891 decision holding that the selling of packages of coffee on which were pasted slips of paper marked 'one plate' for each of which slips, when presented to the seller, he gave a plate, was a violation of the Maryland code prohibiting "any scheme or device by way of gift enterprise of any kind whatsoever." (21 Atl. 683.)

And in Texas it was held that the selling of candy in boxes at 50 cents each, the seller representing each box to contain, besides candy, a prize of money or jewelry, and each purchaser selecting his box in ignorance of its contents, was a device in the nature of a lottery. (28 Amr. Rep. 439.)

And so the cases continue, the general idea appearing to be that in schemes where a chance appears, such as a drawing, the plan is to be regarded as a lottery.

That may be the situation in Kentucky, and if so, it might be well for Kentucky editors to turn to Kentucky statutes 1314, 1315, 1316 and 1317, and then give a final glance at 2573. After that, each can form his own opinion on the subject or lotteries—and the question, "what is a lottery?"

#### K. Statute, Section 1314—

It shall be unlawful for any newspaper, magazine, sheet or periodical published or circulated in this Commonwealth to print or publish therein any advertisement of any lottery, drawing or scheme of chance, or any advertisement or announcement indicating where any ticket or chance therein can be had or procured, or to print, advertise, circulate or publish in such newspaper, sheet, periodical or magazine, any matter, announcement or statement of or in anywise concerning any lottery, drawing or scheme of chance whether the same be an advertisement or announcement of a lottery, drawing or scheme of chance to occur in the future, or which has occurred in the past, or which it is usual or customary to hold, or hold at any given time, and whether such lottery, drawing or scheme of chance be held in this commonwealth or elsewhere, or to print, advertise, circulate or published in such newspaper, periodical, sheet or magazine any announcement or statement of the result, in whole or in part, of any such lottery, drawing or scheme of chances.

1315—It shall be unlawful for any person

to sell, expose or offer for sale, or circulate or distribute any newspaper, magazine, sheet, periodical, or other written or printed matter, in this Commonwealth, containing any such advertisement, announcement or statement as is mentioned in the first preceding section.

1316—The publisher or publishers, owners or proprietors of any newspaper or magazine, sheet or periodical, violating the second preceding section, or any part or provision thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not less than one thousand nor more than five thousand dollars, and shall be confined in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than six months for each offense; and if such newspaper, magazine, sheet or periodical be published or owned by a corporation it shall incur the fine above mentioned, and the president and managing officers of the corporation, either or both, shall be imprisoned as above mentioned.

1317—Any person violating the second preceding section shall be punished by fine of not less than three hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned not less than ten nor more than thirty days for each offense; and each sale or exposure for sale shall be regarded as a separate offense.

#### ANYONE KNOW OF A BUSIER EDITOR THAN THIS ONE?

Editor,  
The Auxiliary,  
Chicago, Ill.

We feel that Lyman G. Barrett, editor of the Ohio County News of this city, should be awarded the honors for holding down more jobs than any other weekly newspaper editor. If you know of a better record let's hear from you.

He is a deacon in Hartford Christian church; superintendent of the Sunday school; teacher of the men's Bible class; commander of Ohio County post, American Legion; chaplain and member finance committee, Hartford Masonic lodge; secretary Keystone chapter, Royal Arch Masons; member and secretary, Hartford school board; president Hartford Development company; secretary drought relief committee for Ohio county; member executive committee and former chairman Ohio Red Cross chapter; executor of the estate of an aunt; secretary and treasurer, Hartford Printing company, and last but not least, drum major of the American Legion drum and bugle corps.

In addition to these varied duties he has carried away one first prize and two second prizes in Kentucky Press association newspaper contests within the past two and a half years. He has a wife and five children, the oldest child being eleven years of age.

A READER, Hartford, Ky.

J. I. Brown, formerly of Elkton, purchased the Crittenden Press, Marion, from Mrs. Margaret Hogard, Mrs. Hogard remaining with the Press as editor. Mr. Brown sold out his interests in the Todd County Standard at Elkton to his partner, R. D. Petrie, who remains as sole proprietor of that paper.

Begin now to plan for your entry in the newspaper contest this summer.

Court houses and city offices are never-failing sources of news. When all else fails, old records, deeds, and proceedings of 50 or 100 years ago always are good for a feature story.

WANTED—150 entries in the Kentucky newspaper contest this June. Apply the Press.

#### Attendance Roll at The Mid-Winter Meeting

Those who signed the register as being in attendance at the mid-winter meeting, Friday and Saturday, January 30 and 31, were:

C. W. Williams, Somerset; Miss Rebecca Edwards, Versailles; Mr. and Mrs. Herndon Evans, Pineville; Miss Marguerite McLaughlin, Lexington; Irvin J. Mathews, Chicago; Charles T. Morgan, Albert Schumack, and Roy N. Walters, Berea; Lloyd P. Robertson, Lexington; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Brewer, Louisville; J. Sherman Porter, Lexington; D. H. Peak, Lexington.

E. G. Sulzer, Lexington; Wesley Clark, Ashville, N. C.; Herman Roe, Northfield, Minn.; W. Clement Moore, Philadelphia; Frances Holliday and Virginia Dougherty, Lexington; Dan Bowmar, Versailles; J. M. Allen, Cynthia; J. W. Hedden, Jr., Mt. Sterling; G. B. Senff, and R. H. Lane, Mt. Sterling; Carter Stamper, Beattyville.

Henry B. Waters, Louisville; H. J. Long, Owingsville, Mr. and Mrs. Keen Johnson, Richmond; Sam M. Hubley, Elizabethtown; Charles E. Grote and C. P. Hudson, Pikeville; Mildred B. Babbage, Coverport; W. F. Conley, Louisa; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Elkin, Lancaster; W. D. Grote, Louisa; Russell Dyché, London; H. L. Felix, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Thompson, and Miss L. M. Lilleston, Paris; D. L. Bell, Bedford; E. V. Taylor, Greensburg; Carl L. Johnson, Paris; J. P. Gozder, D. H. Newberry, and Wesley Carter, Campbellsville.

Dick Edwards, Greensburg; R. E. Burkshire, Burlington; Keith H. Hood, Bedford; Charles A. Kirk, Paintsville; Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Beamer, Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. Joe T. Lovett, Murray; S. V. Stiles, Donald McWain, S. M. Saufley, C. R. Hammon, Thomas H. Stark, Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. Warren Fisher, Carlisle.

J. L. Crawford, Corbin; D. B. Sprague, Lebanon; J. E. Robinson; L. W. McMurray, Lexington; B. F. Forgey and J. T. Norris, Ashland; Lawrence Hager, Owensboro; John J. Barry, New Haven; C. Frank Dunn, Frankfort; Enoch Grehan, Victor R. Portmann, Gerald Gri. n., James Shropshire, Neil Plummer and Helen King, Lexington; Lyman G. Barrett, Hartford; F. S. Broug, West Liberty; Flem D. Smith, Georgetown; and Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Beatty, Winchester.



## Text Of Evan's Radio Address

I am glad of the opportunity to talk to you a few minutes about "The Country Editor". I'll not burden you with a talk on the State's needs or other of the weighty topics we editors are sometimes foolish enough to believe you read about in our editorial columns, but just talk to you in a plain everyday way about the country editors of Kentucky.

We are not called "country editors" altogether because of our appearance but from the fact that about ninety-eight per cent of the editors, despite their many references to "our city" live in small towns and serve rural populations. It with pride that we call ourselves editors, it is a term as old as journalist, though perhaps not so high-sounding.

I welcome this opportunity to speak about Kentucky's newspapers over this station sponsored by two great newspapers of Kentucky. I am reminded in this connection of something one of my fellowtownsmen said about two years ago when The Pineville Sun, through some freak of luck, was awarded the Kentucky Press Association silver cup in one of the annual newspaper contests. This fellow is known as one of our best informed citizens due to the fact that he reads my paper religiously and to the further fact that he can elbow his way into any group and, whether he knows them or not, join heartily in their conversation. You know the type. Well, this man commented on the fact that The Sun had been awarded first prize, said that he always liked our paper, but added in all seriousness that he "always thought the Courier-Journal and Cincinnati Enquirer pretty good newspapers, too."

As I told you earlier, I am going to talk about the country editor. I propose to tell all his good qualities and at the same time expose to the same "pitiless publicity" he is so wont to talk about, all of his weaknesses and failings.

I don't want to discuss the long-haired, rip-snorthing, fire-eating editor you may have conjured up in your mind from reading books or from patronizing the corner movie, but the new editor of a new day; not the old-time editor who swapped subscriptions to his paper for potatoes and stove-wood, but the editor of the new business era, the head of a new industry that is vital to your community's growth and development, and to the up-building of the whole state.

However, I would not reflect in any way upon that old school of country editors whom the present generation of writers has tried unsuccessfully to emulate, though they may have surpassed them in business acumen.

Neither would I say anything that would take from the average country editor of today that feeling that he has the entire burden of the community on his shoulders, nor deprive him of that feeling that he is the most mistreated and misunderstood critter in your town. Under it all he is just one of your citizens, interested in the things you are interested in and trying to bring to pass the things you are working for. Naturally, he has the advantage of you, for when the task is finished and the undertaking has been pronounced a success, he can come out in the next issue of his paper and take full credit for everything that was accomplished and grab the glory that was rightfully yours. Oh, he won't do it in so many words, but by carefully written articles and by inference he will give the reader to understand that it was his idea and his newspaper that put it through.

I feel sure that most of you have at some time or another had an overwhelming desire to pick some editor to pieces. Let us do that now, but on behalf of my fellow offenders I beg the right to do the dissecting in a more humane manner than you may have had in mind.

The country editor must be informed. He must know what is going on in his community as well as what is going on throughout the world. He must be able at a moment's notice to tell the population of his home town in 1920 or who raised the largest turnip in 1930, and a few minutes later be able to tell who the president of some South American country is.

The country editor also must have pride in his community and a desire to protect its good name so that it may stand before the other communities of the Commonwealth in the best possible light. Now this sometimes becomes a real problem in my part of the State where some of you seem to believe there is no closed season in shooting the male member of what is sometimes facetiously referred to as the genus homo. A little incident which aptly illustrates this point occurred in my home county of Bell a few years ago. There was what we would call just an ordinary mine-run killing, but what the city dailies all would refer to as a feud. It occurred far back in the hills near the Harlan County line. The exact county line was in doubt. An old hill settler married himself a wife and then, following the example of his city brothers, grew tired of her and drifted across the mountain to the home of a more comely widow, and for the next five years, made both believe that he was, as they say in night club parlance, their "sorgum pappy". While he was serving

these concurrent sentences, as they would say in jurisprudence, what had been operating a perfectly lovely triangle suddenly became a rectangle, through the appearance of another man. Two gun barked, as the fine writers of the city dailies say, and the state was saved the expense of a trial and the department of printing a fine lithographed pardon blank.

When I wrote the story I was careful to state that the double killing occurred in Harlan County. Harlan newspapers were just as careful to say that the shooting had occurred in Bell County, "near the Harlan County line". Accuracy, the keynote of good journalism, was sacrificed on this occasion to county pride.

I started to tell you about the dawn of a new day in Kentucky journalism. Let's go on and get the sun up, and then resume our dissecting. The average country newspaper in Kentucky is now on a paying basis. I don't mean that they're making big money, as money is counted today, but they've broken away from the old methods and haphazard systems of keeping records and today the average published can tell within a few dollars the operating cost of each department of his plant and how much profit or loss each is showing. The communities have done much to bring about this changed condition. They have come to consider the newspaper as a vital adjunct to all their businesses. They have come to believe that their newspaper is interested in their welfare and that their development is wrapped up in the development of the newspaper. They have recognized the newspaper as a business institution to be dealt with on the same plane as other businesses. It was not this way in the past. The potato and stove-wood era is gone, never to return to Kentucky journalism.

The editor of today must keep abreast of the times in business. The advertising columns of his newspaper are just so much white space that must be converted into dollars and cents. He must know what to use in the way of news and what to reject as publicity. Don't think for a moment that the editor has an easy time in this regard. Every day's mail brings dozens of letters of organizations or businesses seeking free publicity under the guise of news. Many of these publicity experts want to relieve the editor of as much worry and work as possible and are good enough to state on their correspondence that it is news and advise us that our subscribers simply must read it. To hear some of these publicity experts tell it you would feel that all your subscribers would burst out crying if deprived of



this choice reading matter.

Recently a fellow publisher received one of these letters from a great manufacturer who has a high-calibre radio program on a nation-wide hookup every week. The press agent told the editor how his readers would jump at the chance to hear this great radio artist on such and such a night and tendered with the company's compliments a news article covering the broadcast. The country editor wrote back that he deeply appreciated the news story and the spirit which prompted it, and, feeling sure that the manufacturer had made the offer on a basis of reciprocity, he was enclosing an article of about the same length about his newspaper and job printing plant which he felt sure the radio announcer would be glad to broadcast as part of the evening's program.

The publicity seekers are not confined to great concerns in distant cities. You have them right home. Some of them are the type who say: "Please don't mention me, in this," but you just leave them out and see what happens! Others are always cooking up some scheme to get their hobby before the public. We like this type, as a rule, for they generally are promoting some worth while community enterprise that the newspaper doubtless would be backing anyhow. Then there is the politician who will kiss all the poor, defenseless babies in his district or wear a ten-gallon hat on his half-pint head to get his name and picture before the public. But all these types play their part toward making the well-rounded, readable newspaper.

The country editor must be enthusiastic. He must feel the thrill which comes to his rural subscriber raising the largest cabbage and then beam with pride when his city subscriber boasts of just having been made a colonel in Kentucky's vast honorary army. He also must be sympathetic, and be ready to break into sobs over the death of a new Jersey calf or back to the limit some heavy advertiser's fight to fire the football coach because his son couldn't make the team.

He must be able to arrange a Fourth of July celebration; hire a band for the town's big baseball game, or collect funds for a Christmas Trade-at-Home Campaign. He doesn't do these things to show his versatility, but only in the hope that his efforts will produce at least one full page ad for his newspaper and probably inspire some sluggish merchant to consume a greater volume of white space.

We never know just what reaction our editorials or news articles will bring in the community. I once slaved for days over an editorial that I thought would set the woods of Bell County afire and to this day I haven't heard whether it ever made the tiniest spark. If anyone ever read it, I have yet to hear about it.

Again, after hours of anguish I emerged from my red-hot typewriter with an editorial on law enforcement and community uplift that should have made the Argonne Drive sound like a New Year's celebration in Podunk. But did my community react? Unfortunately, that same week I copied an editorial from my friend, Jim Allen's Cynthiana Democrat, in which he discussed the thoughtfulness of some New York mail order specialist in sending him a half-dozen knitted neckties. In Jim's inimitable way he described his weakness for red neckties and told how his newly found, though unknown, friend, not only had completely overlooked his favorite color but had gone out of his way to imply that red was not being worn by the best dressed men this season. It continued in this vein, a satire such as only Jim Allen is capable of writing. The next morning I went forth to receive the plaudits of the best citizens who must have been inspired to greater and nobler things through having read my uplift editorial. I swelled with pride as many friends stopped me and declared that they had read with interest the fine article in my paper, but then went down like a punctured balloon when they added that I "ought to publish more articles by that fellow Allen."

I hope that in this talk I may have given you an insight into the joys as well as the tribulations of the country editor. I trust you have a deeper appreciation of his work and that you will be a little more lenient with him when, in that last minute rush at press time, he pi's the type and mixes up that social item about your daughter's wedding with the story of the sale of a pair of bay mules.

I consider it a real privilege to talk from the extension studio of the University of Kentucky, where I was what might be called a charter member of the department of journalism, a division of the university that is now sending dozens of trained newspapermen out in the state every year to take their places in the front ranks of journalism.

Professor Enoch Grehan, Professor Portmann and Miss McLaughlin, all trained journalists, are giving to the girls and boys you send to our state institution the benefit of many years of experience and in so doing are raising the standards of journalism throughout the Commonwealth. On behalf of the editors who have gathered in Lexington this week-end as guests of the university, I want to take this opportunity of expressing the thanks of the Kentucky Press Association for the work that is being done by the department of journalism and for the manner in which the ideals and aspirations of journalism are being instilled into the hearts and minds of the girls and boys who come into contact with the heads of this department. I thank you.

#### WE HAVE STARTED TO MOVE INTO OUR NEW HOME

With the completion Saturday of the concrete floor in the new Trimble Democrat building, which has been constructed under the supervision of Frank C. Bell, the building reached the stage where it could be occupied, and Monday morning we began to move in.

First our desk, records and some office equipment were moved. Then our mailing list and a few other incidentals and we settled down to get out our first paper since the fire without have to run almost constantly from one place to another.

The process of moving into our new home, what with publishing our paper as usual at the same time, will be a more or less slow business, but we hope to accomplish it within the shortest time possible and we ask that our friends be patient with our efforts until that time.

The newspaper press and other machinery will be moved in and set to operating in short order and if our plans are carried out, it will not be long until operating conditions will be back to normal.

The new home of The Trimble Democrat is entirely of brick, concrete and steel, which eliminates the danger of a recurrence of the disastrous fire of July 20 last year, and is 30 feet by 40 feet in size, besides the 14 by 14 linotype room which withstood the fire and which has housed us since.

—Trimble Democrat.

Dan Bowmar, smiling editor of the Versailles Sun, handed us a good laugh done up in a small clipping which he clipped from the files of his paper for July, 1871. We pass this one to our readers:

That venerable fraud, the type-setting machine, is again before the public, and represented as being hard at work in London, setting type at three-pence per thousand. About the first thing we ever read in a newspaper, we are ashamed to say how many years ago, was a circumstantial account of this hoary humbug, which was going to revolutionize the newspaper business. The type-setting machine may serve to amuse the public, but it doesn't alarm the "comps." They know that until a machine can be made which can think, get drunk, and d—n the editor for his bad copy, their craft is safe from the encroachments of cog-wheels and "hoss-power."—Louisville Ledger.

The Wilmore Enterprise changed hands last month, Charles A. Cook disposing of his interests, after two years residence, to Charles A. Lane, Gallion, Ohio. The Press welcomes Mr. Lane to the Kentucky newspaper fraternity.



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## Mid-Summer Meeting To Be Held at Paducah

The 62nd annual mid-summer meeting of the Kentucky Press association will be held this year at Paducah, it was decided at a recent meeting of the executive committee. Fred M. Wachs, of the Lexington Leader, R. L. Elkin, of the Lancaster Record, and J. Curtis Alcock, of the Danville Daily Messenger, were appointed on the program committee and authorized to select a date for the meeting that will be suitable to the people of Paducah. The meeting will probably be held the last week in June.

President Joe T. Lovett, Murray Ledger and Times, and Lawrence W. Hager, chairman of the executive committee, Owensboro Messenger-Inquirer, are working with the program committee, and will endeavor to have Irvine S. Cobb, native of Paducah, as one of the speakers. The people of Paducah are planning to entertain the Kentucky editors in a most delightful manner.

The committee reports that the Illinois Central Railroad will agree to run advertising in the newspapers to equal the amount paid for transportation over that line. This, it is believed, will help to increase the attendance at the meeting.

Prof. Victor R. Portmann, department of journalism, University of Kentucky, Lexington; D. M. Hutton, Harrodsburg Herald; A. S. Thompson, Paris Kentuckian-Citizen, and secretary J. Curtis Alcock, Danville, will have charge of the annual newspaper exhibit.

"Papa," wrote Gloria H., "I have become infatuated with calisthenics." "Well, daughter," wrote her father, "if your heart's set upon him I haven't a word to say; but I always did hope you'd marry an American."

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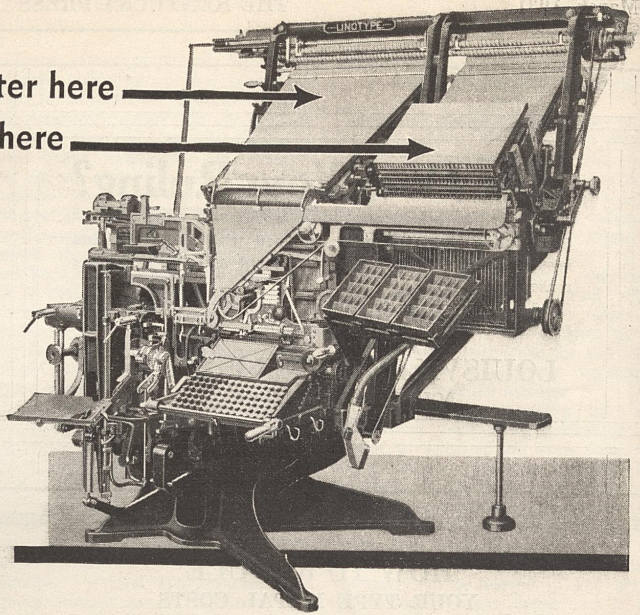
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