



THE KENTUCKY PRESS

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Lexington



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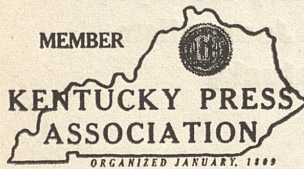
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WE APOLOGIZE

This issue of The Press reaches you several days late. It has been impossible to print the Press due to rush of work in the mechanical department, hence the delay. We hope that it will not occur again.

MID-WINTER MEETING

Louisville was chosen for the place of the mid-winter meeting of the KPA by the executive committee which met in that city on Friday, October 16. The dates for the meeting has been set for January 21, 22, and 23. An instructional program will be arranged with William Allen White, famous Kansas editor, as guest speaker. Mark your calendar.

TRADE PAPERS CONSOLIDATED

An announcement was made in the October issue of the National Printer-Journalist of the consolidation with that magazine of Country Newspaper Advertising Service. This is the second progressive step that the NPJ has taken within the past year to give the community newspaper editors a magazine of instruction and interest. The first consolidation occurred when the NPJ and the United States Publisher were united with H. L. Williamson as editor and the headquarters moved from Milwaukee to Springfield, Ill. Since that time Editor Williamson has brought the NPJ up to a high level of efficiency, which has been increased with the new consolidation. The NPJ should be on the desk of every com-

munity editor as it is full of shop talk of the trade and helpful hints that means dollars in the pockets of progressive newspaper editors.

OLE BUCK, 1871-1931

Olde Buck, field secretary for many years of the Nebraska Press association, and for the past one and one-half years editor of the National Printer-Journalist, died September 13, at his home in Lincoln. Of, as he was affectionately known to newspaper men over the United States, was one of the pioneers in advocating field secretaries and field managers for the state press associations. He also was instrumental in the forming of the state secretaries into the present organization, Newspaper Managers Association, Inc., having served as its secretary since its organization. He was one of the best known newspaper men of the middle west, one of the most informed on the subject of community journalism, and his passing will be noted with regret and sorrow by his friends over the nation. His work for the betterment of the community press will be his fitting monument.

MAKING PROGRESS

Progress being made by the newspapers of Kentucky is marked and rapid, was the sentiment expressed by one of the oldest publishers in the Blue Grass state in a visit to this office last week. That statement is true and it can be easily ascertained by reviewing the papers of the state that reach

the several exchange desks. The news content, the typographical make-up, the display advertising, and general features of the average newspaper in Kentucky is continually improving. The publisher is not only becoming a better editor and a better writer, but a better business man. More and more the newspaper is becoming recognized as one of the most valuable institutions in any community.

HIRAM DULEY—86

Hiram Duley, 86 years old, editor of the Flemingsburg Times-Democrat continuously for more than fifty-two years, died October 21 at the Good Samaritan hospital in Lexington, where he underwent an operation.

Widely known as a Democrat and a champion of prohibition, through his editorial articles, which were quoted frequently, Mr. Duley had published the newspaper at Flemingsburg since his return from a five-year-stay in Missouri after the War Between the States. He was born in Fleming county and was a descendant of pioneer Kentucky families. His fiftieth anniversary as editor of the Flemingsburg paper was celebrated February 16, 1929.

Mr. Duley is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Duley Wood, who lived with him, and a son, Charles P. Duley, Morehead. Funeral services were held at the Methodist church by Rev. F. C. Jones, pastor.

Depressions and Advertising

A study by R. S. Vaile, professor of marketing for Northwestern University, showed that firms which increased their advertising in the time of depression experienced a sales loss of only 12 per cent from the pre-depression base, whereas those who reduced their advertising in the same period suffered a decline of 26 per cent. In the following year (1922) those businesses which had increased in the period of depression were running 7 per cent above pre-depression business, while those that had reduced advertising were still off 12 per cent from their former records.

Other industries are swinging to the same point of view. Just as soon as business gets over the blue funk which it is now in, just as soon as the men who are holding blindly to the purse strings begin to think, the first thing they are going to do is to release their advertising and sales promotional programs.—Printed Salesmanship.

FOR SALE—Meihle Pony Press, 34½ x26 in. bed. A bargain for quick sale. Located in Louisville. Write Lee B. Davidson, 526 Union Street, Nashville, Tenn.

The Kentuckian-Citizen - Oldest Newspaper

By Eleanor Swearingen

The "Kentuckian-Citizen" has the distinction of now being the oldest newspaper of continuous publication in the country besides being of unusual importance in the development of Paris and Bourbon County.

The facilities for obtaining news were unsatisfactory and exceedingly difficult. A post office was not established until 1795 in Paris and there was no regular mail and little local news. The activities of the Indians were the chief topics of interest at this time, who made travel exceedingly dangerous. In the old newspaper files you will find on record the account of how the travelers returning from Virginia would advertise weeks ahead for persons to accompany them through the "wilderness", as it was then called.

The first newspaper in Paris was the "Kentucky Herald", published in 1797. There is some dispute as to the publisher of the "Herald". Mr. A. M. Brown, editor in 1855 states that James Stewart was the original publisher. (Perrin's History of Bourbon County.) Other authorities (including the Bourbon County Historic and Progress Edition of 1928 of the "Kentuckian-Citizen") states that Daniel Bradford, brother of the editor of the Lexington, "Gazette" edited the "Herald" in 1797. However, the publication continued but one year. The important fact is that in March, 1797, the Legislature passed an act by which it recognized the "Herald" as a medium of publishing laws or notices requiring publication.

No other paper was published in Paris until 1808, when the "Western Citizen" was established by Messrs. Grimes and Johnson. (Perrin's History.) The Historic Edition of the "Kentuckian-Citizen" gives Joel R. Lyle credit for the establishment of the paper and the date of establishment as 1807. It goes on to say that Lyle purchased the printing outfit of the "Kentucky Herald" and continued editor until 1829, when ill health forced his resignation. The reason for a contradiction as to the paper's establishment dates back to the early destruction of the newspaper files by fire. In early times, printers had to make their own ink, an art which few of them understood. While some printer's ink was being made, the fire spread to a bundle of old papers and before it could be extinguished, many of the early files had been destroyed. It is therefore an impossibility to ascertain the exact date of the first issue.

The oldest number seen by A. M. Brown bore the date of Thursday, November 3, 1808, and was the thirtieth number of the first volume of the paper. Supposing that a number had been issued each week it would make

the date of the first publication somewhere from the first to the seventh of April of that same year. This copy is said to have been quite a curiosity. It was printed on foolscap paper and the pages measured seven by twelve inches. This must have been smaller than the ordinary size for in the same issue the following reference to the paper used can be seen, "We are this week reduced to the necessity of printing on writing paper, in consequence of having been disappointed in receiving a supply of the usual size". A copy of the paper published in 1811 contains four columns to the page, and measures nine and a half by fifteen and a half inches besides the margin. It is generally believed that this was the original size of the paper. (Perrin's History)

In 1808 the "Citizen" was purchased by Joel R. Lyle who had before been an instructor in the "Bourbon Ladies' Academy and Boarding School". Lyle was not then a practical printer but acquired a knowledge of the business through long years of association with the paper. He continued editor until the summer of 1829, when a severe illness compelled him to resign his post to his son, William C. Lyle. His name was used for the business, however, until January 1, 1832. For several years prior to this date, the newspaper was published under the name of Lyle and Keenon. Adam C. Keenon, of Frankfort, for many years the public binder, was the partner ostensibly. His brother, John C. Keenon, however, because he was a practical printer received the profits. Mr. Keenon had learned the business in the "Citizen" office and in 1817 published the "Guardian of Liberty" at Cynthiana, which continued for a year or two. J. L. Walker, in April, 1828, entered the office and learned the trade. On January, the first, 1832, he and William C. Lyle became the owners of the business and conducted it under the name of Lyle and Walker, but it was edited by A. M. Brown.

Of one thing the authorities connected with the "Citizen" are sure of is of the politics of the newspaper. In its earlier years, the "Citizen" supported the views of the Republican party rather than those of the Federalist party. In the year 1812 it was a warm advocate of war with England. The paper took the side of the old court party in the hectic struggle between the Old and New Court Parties. Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay received the support of the "Citizen" in preference to General Jackson. Whenever parties became divided under names of Whigs and Democrats, the paper consistently advocated the principles of the Whigs.

In 1867, the "Citizen" was taken over by John R. Johnson and Com-

pany. In February a year later, F. L. McChesney and L. T. Fiser became the publishers. The politics of the paper changed. From then on the "Citizen" has been a consistent advocate of Democratic principles. Fisher sold his interest in 1873 to William A. Johnson. Mr. Johnson remained with the paper until 1878 at which time he disposed of his interest to F. L. McChesney.

The history of the "Western Citizen" is only a part of the study of the present "Kentuckian-Citizen". The other part we are interested in is namely, "The Paris True Kentuckian". It was not established until 1866. A joint-stock company with John Craddock as editor and publisher, was responsible for its establishment. "The True Kentuckian" was the successor of "The Flag", which had at one time been one of the leading Democratic papers of Kentucky. Because the "Kentuckian" was from the first a Democratic paper it received liberal support. Colonel Craddock was ably assisted in making a success of his paper by John W. Hite, one of the best newspaper men in the state, and by an efficient corps of reporters. The subscription list rapidly increased and its columns soon became overcrowded with advertisements. "The Paris True Kentuckian" had the largest circulation of any county paper in Kentucky and as a newspaper had the most remarkable success of any journal in the state. Colonel Craddock was later assisted by Charles Fotherbill, who continued as a valuable member of the staff long after the consolidation of the "True Kentuckian" and the "Western Citizen".

An editorial published in the "Citizen" about 1882, is of interest to modern journalists. It said, "Mr. McChesney is too modest to say that the 'Citizen' is a good paper, but we have no such conscientious scruples, and take this opportunity to tell the people of Paris and Bourbon County that in the 'Citizen' and the 'True Kentuckian' they have two as good newspapers as may be found in Central Kentucky, and if they don't support them well, they deserve to be 'bumped'. This is not an advertisement, but a gratuitous expression of sentiment.—The Editor."

There were certain noteworthy newspapers in Paris that gave the "Citizen" considerable competition at this time but none of them lasted very long. The "Instructor", published by Lilly, in 1817, was here but a year until it was moved to Millersburg. Another paper, "The Paris Register", survived only a year or two (1827-1828) and it was a New Court, Relief, and Jackson paper. Mr. Thomas Clay, one of the proprietors, was the brother of Green Clay of Bourbon County. The "Kentucky Flag" offered the greatest

amount of competition. It was established in 1854, by Samuel Pike. Col. Pike was recognized as an experienced editor and journalist. Under his direction the paper became one of the leading Democratic papers in Kentucky. Selucius Garfield became editor and received the services of Samuel Williams, who afterwards became the managing editor of the Louisville "Courier". Judge Cassidy, of Mt. Sterling, and Judge Bergess conducted the paper for awhile but the real editors of the paper were Col. W. E. Simms and John G. Craddock, who took charge in 1857. Craddock continued publication with R. W. Clayton (1858) who was later succeeded by W. W. Pike. Mr. Pike published the paper until the fall of 1861 when the war forced him to suspend publication.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century several papers all of short existence were started. They were: "Saturday Night", published in 1875-1876, by G. R. Keller, a weekly. About 1878, Louis S. Howell edited the "Sunday Courier". In July, 1880, John Gnadings and Gus Fee commenced the publication of the "Bourbon Republican". In October, 1880, G. R. Keller started the "Semi-Weekly Sun", which continued for two years. About 1882, Bruce Champe established the "Bourbon News", which has continued until the present time. The existence of the "Citizen" in view of such competition with all these papers should justify its present reputation.

Perrin's History published this account when the paper was still known as the "True Kentuckian": "The 'True Kentuckian' is known most everywhere, whilst the old 'Citizen', after many vicissitudes, has reached its seventy-fifth volume. The men who founded it, like the men who laid the foundations of our city, have passed away and it is one of the few old landmarks of the past. In its day it has played no inconspicuous part in the history of the town and county and whatever may be its future, its past, at least, is secure."

It was in 1886 that the "True Western Citizen" and the "True Kentuckian" were merged into the "Kentuckian-Citizen". Colonel Craddock was editor and a few years later became the owner. The "Citizen", because its political principles were not in accord with the views of a majority of the people in the county, welcomed the consolidation as a wise move. The "Kentuckian-Citizen" has continued Democratic in politics to the present time.

After Colonel Craddock's death the paper was leased to Mr. Bruce Miller (1899). A few years later Mr. Miller purchased the plant from Colonel Craddock's administrator. Bruce Miller continued in charge of the paper until 1921, when he disposed of the entire plant to Lewis T. Lilleston. It

was in 1922 that the present owner, A. S. Thompson, and Silas E. Bedford each acquired interests in the paper. Mr. Thompson was the editor and in the later part of the year he purchased the interests of both Mr. Bedford and Mr. Lilleston and became the sole owner. He has continued so until the present time and is assisted in the business by his son, G. C. Thompson.

The present aim of the "Kentuckian" is, "to emphasize, the fact that Bourbon County is the 'Garden Spot of the Earth,' and to give to its subscribers all the news in a concise but correct form, to print nothing that would be unwholesome reading for a child, and to sponsor only those movements which are for the uplift of mankind."

The importance of the "Kentuckian Citizen" lies in the fact that the paper holds the undisputed claim of being the oldest newspaper in the United States of continuous publication. Besides being recognized in every state in the Union, the "Kentuckian-Citizen" bears the distinction of having by far the largest circulation of any paper published in Bourbon County. It is not only a valuable "landmark in the past" but is of unestimable historical value in the development of Paris and Bourbon County.

George R. Averill, Birmingham, Mich., Ecentric; I believe a newspaper has three distinct functions. First, to chronicle accurately and constructively the social educational and political life of the community in which it circulates. Second, to set forth in its editorial columns its own idea of the reaction upon society of what happens. Third, to act as the publicist for the business and professional life of the community, with the idea of bringing both pleasure and profit to the buyer and the seller. Having outlined these three major functions of a newspaper, I set up the necessary organization, including properly trained human beings and modern mechanical aids, and then let the entire organization go to work. Then **WORK, WORK, and more WORK.** There is no substitute for **WORK.**

WHAT DO YOU SELL?

Some publishers sell white space. Some sell circulation. Some sell white space, circulation and Service. What do you sell?

The radio can bring to the newspapers a valuable lesson in salesmanship. A radio salesman comes into your town and sells time to the merchant. He sells more; he sells ideas. He sells the idea that the merchant can talk directly to the prospective customer and convince him the only place to buy is at the radio advertiser's store.

Of course there is no audit bureau of circulation attached to the radio, and nobody can tell at a hazard, how many possible customers listen in on any program. But the idea of talking direct goes over with the merchant and he buys time—and an idea.

Does your advertising solicitor ever talk service, or give service to advertising merchants? Does he take along with him an idea that he has thought out specially for one store? Does he ever help the merchant to write an ad, or polish it, or even rewrite it?

The merchant is always up against the problem of selling goods, just as the publisher is up against the problem of selling ads. If the publisher can make it any easier for the merchant to move that stock, then he has given real service with his advertising.

That kind of service continued consistently will bring ads to the newspaper, business to the merchant, and prosperity to the town.—South Dakota Rural Press and Print Shop.

RIGHT WHERE YOU ARE!

(A Worth While Editorial Selected by the National Editorial Association) Right where you are, if you'll get-up and git, and hustle and rustle and do And put your heart in it, and never say quit— There's plenty of good things for you!

The prizes are waiting right there to be got; you'll find them wherever you are,

By proving if you're a "go-getter," or not— A "flash-in-the-pan"—or a "star!"

The croakers are croaking about the "hard times,"

And how things are hopelessly punk;"

They're mourning the shortage of nickles and dimes,

But that kind of junk is bunk!

And while they are buzzing about biz being bad,

The "wise ones" are hopping about, And copping the prizes right here to be had—

And putting old "hard times" to rout!

It's always hard times, if you're thinking that way,

And prospects are gloomy and blue,

But, while the sun's shining, if you will make hay,

You'll get what is coming to you! Don't let hard times floor you, and steal your good rep;

Don't dream about "green fields afar;"

We, know you're a winner—now show us some pep—

Make good on the job where you are!

James Edward Hungerford.

Freedom Of The Press - What Is It?

By MARY LOU RENAKER

There was much controversy regarding freedom and the privileges of the press in the early history of America and such rights came only with a struggle. Charles Pinckney introduced a clause to the effect that the liberty of the press should be inviolably preserved; but Sherman answered "It is unnecessary...the power of congress does not extend to the press."

The latter prevailed in the constitutional convention, and, as a result, the constitution contained no guarantee of freedom of speech nor of press, except immunity granted congressmen for anything said in debates. At once there was a popular outcry. Several states embodied a declaration of this right in their ratification of the federal constitution. In consequence of this widespread demand, the first 10 amendments were appended to the constitution as a Bill of Rights, (Dawson—Freedom of the Press, 58-62) the first being "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishing of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Although some rights guaranteed in the constitution are not now thought of as vital, freedom of the speech is not one of these—in fact it is considered one of the most important rights. People have tongues and they will use them. War and the question of freedom of speech have usually gone together in history. Since the repudiation of the Sedition Law in 1800 when the government had to pay out several million dollars for remitted fines, no party has dared to make criminal any discussion of minor issues. However, during the Civil War the theory held by Lincoln, if the violation of any part of the constitution would destroy the whole then that part must be cut out, was responsible for throwing into prison 38,000 persons without charge or trial. When this case reached the supreme court, it repudiated the action of Lincoln, but such methods have been sanctioned since, although during the World War they did not gain a very wide acceptance. During this war in the determination of what was liberty and what was license, most of the courts used three tests, bad tendencies, bad intent, and direct or indirect indictment, with reference to low standards set up and generally accepted by the public mind—the success of our cause in the war and the preservation of our laws from violation, and our form of government from forceful subversion.

In 1917, congress passed the Espion-

age Act which established three offenses—false statements or reports interfering with the military and naval operation, or promoting the success of our enemies; causing or attempting to cause subordination, disloyalty, or mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces; and obstruction of enlistment or recruiting.

Where there was an effort to make this law effective in peace time and the court having decided that states retained the right to pass legislation limiting freedom of speech, most of the states proceeded to pass local sedition acts, many of them more drastic than the national statutes.

Justice Holmes has said: "Only the emergency that makes it immediately dangerous to leave the correction of evil counsels to time warrants making any exception to the sweeping command 'Congress have made no law abridging the freedom of speech.'" (Eliel—American Political Science Review, Vol. 18, pages 712-736.)

The abstract theory of the benefits of a free press have always prevailed in America, but it has been more honored in the breach than in the observance. The varying degrees of freedom have been confused with justifiable criticism, seditious libel, censorship, and regulation of the press, popular conceptions of it have been confused with judicial interpretations of it.

Chafee says that "The controversy over liberty of the press was a conflict between two views of government (1) that the law of sedition was a product of the view that the government was master; and that the American Revolution transformed into a working reality, the second (2) that the government was servant and therefore subjected to come from its master, the people."

Many controversies have arisen over the freedom of the press problem, but perhaps the most bitter one was that between the upholders and opponents of slavery over the printing and circulation of so-called incendiary literature. Printing establishments were destroyed, restriction attempted through legislation, suits for libel and rebukes by courts, inspection of mails, etc.—all efforts to suppress the freedom of the press. The effect, however, was to add fuel to the flames.

Whenever war on a large scale has been declared, the freedom of the press in all countries, both those at war and neutral nations, has thereby become seriously impaired. When war is declared the first casualties are free press and free speech. When a nation enters a war, the papers are expected to stick behind both the war and the nation.

"It is thus seen that in the history of freedom of the press in America five great crises have come that have threatened to stifle all free spontaneous expression of opinion—1. In the Zenger trial, authority, in the person of the states, sought to suppress the criticism made of public officials, but the result of the trial was to secure to the people and to the press the right of criticism. 2. Through the Alien and Sedition Laws authority sought to prop up its own position though in reality to suppress the press of the opposite political party, but its policy in the end resulted only in its own dethronement from political power. 3. The effort to prevent the printing and circulation of this incendiary literature grew out of the desire to avoid offending a wealthy and influential section of the country, but the effort only postponed the inevitable day of retribution. 4. During the Civil War period, the effort on the part of the federal government to suppress sympathy with the South brought only criticism against itself and the policy was quickly repudiated by it. 5. During the recent war the effort to suppress the press charged with pro-German sympathy or with radical tendencies has met with a temporary partial success, but the end is not yet." Freedom of the press has at times suffered temporary defeat but ultimately it has won the day. (Salmon—Newspaper and Authority, 268-280).

Mr. Hays says that the press enjoys more freedom than does any other civil right. After all, the newspaper proprietor is free from official restraint or force. Though the public welfare may suffer, it is the right of the paper owners to choose their own policies. The reason for this lack of interference is because people who run a paper have capitol and therefore are of the privileged class. Then, too, when there is an attack on the freedom of one paper, all papers feel that it is an attack on them so there is a powerful group to oppose violation.

Methods sometimes used to suppress papers includes such things as charges of printing something dangerous to the patriotism of the country, obscenity, pressure on part of advertisers, bankers, or views of the community. (Hays—Let Freedom Ring, 157-192). Libel is also a restriction and may be defined as "Everything printed or written which reflects on the character of another and is published without lawful justification or excuse, whatever the intention may have been." Or "That which consists in using language which others knowing the circumstances would reasonably think to be defamatory of the persons complaining of and injured by it." (Daw-

son—14-15). Libel laws include libel per se (words themselves being defamatory), (Arthur and Crosman—Law of Newspaper, 26) or libel per quod (implied defamation. (Ibid, 78).

It is difficult to determine what constitutes freedom of the press. One generation may believe that it enjoys such freedom and a subsequent generation may believe that it does not have it. Lack of censorship does not determine freedom because, besides the restrictions listed above, the press is limited by the ignorance of the educated. Many people classed as educated are entirely ignorant of the principle that legal rights cover minorities as well as majorities. The press inevitably takes on a protective coloring and thereby limits its own freedom through acquiescence by silence in the policies of a controlling majority in different alike to the lessons of law and history. The press often limits its own freedom perhaps unconsciously by following the lead of political organizations especially during times of political campaigns.

The press has often been prone to advocate freedom of the press for its kind, but not always for other varieties—for the conservative press believes in liberty of the press—for the conservative press; the radical press may hold corresponding views of freedom of the press. It is from the press itself that the plea for greater freedom comes, and as long as its pleading is heard, there will be assurance that at least partial freedom of the press really exists. The moment the press relaxes its exertions for freedom or maintains that it has it in full measure, there is cause for alarm lest the press has become an instrument in the hands of authority to do its bidding.

The freedom of the press is often limited by its own frank commercialism, its desire to sell to the crowd thereby lowering its standard. because there is such a thing as freedom of the public and its right not to be exposed to misleading statements of fact or insidious comment; by the interpretation put on reports of even trivial occurrences, one faction magnifying such occurrences to make them most advantageous to its views. by the demands of the government for free publicity concerning its actions; and the necessity of publishing everything about everybody so that the public will not think the press is "muzzled." The ideals of what constitutes a free press also vary in different countries and they are largely determined by the special form of regulation that has prevailed in each. In Germany, freedom of the press as meant freedom from imperial domination, from military control, from class influence, from the Krupp management, from official alliance with advertisers from charges of lese majeste, and from punitive censorship; while in Russia has meant in

large part freedom from bureaucratic control, from the prescription of long lists or subjects not to be treated by it, and from limitation on the right to establish new papers and periodicals. (Salmon—256-268).

Liberty of opinion, greatest of all liberties, has been the last political right to be gained by the people. Formerly, the government was above public opinion; it ruled, except in times of crisis, without regard for the wishes of the people. At the foundation of democracy and representative government lies the right of free publication of the doings of those in authority for no true public opinion can be formed without accurate knowledge of those facts. That is why, today, the news columns of our papers concern the public more than the editorial pages. That is why qualified privilege has become to be prized as one of the chief requisites of democracy.

Qualified privilege is a right of citizens of a liberal government to publish, without malice, fair and true re-

ports of judicial, legislative, or other public and official proceedings. It protects publications of such reports from action for libel. If however, libel does appear in the columns of the paper, there are three defenses, won gradually by the press—1. The right to prove the truth of the facts of the alleged libel with justification. 2. Qualified privilege. 3. Criticism or fair comment. Modern democracy could not exist under the old rule that—"The greater the truth, the greater the libel." Thus the three combine in upholding the present status of society.

Absolute privilege applies to utterances or printed publication made in the course of lawful proceedings in the legislature or courtroom or in the fulfillment of executive duties. It appertains only to officials of government, legislators, judges, witnesses, or counsel, and has no application whatsoever to any report of such proceedings. The report would be qualifiedly privileged only, the proceedings themselves are absolutely privileged. (Daw-

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THE ROAD OF TRAVEL LUXURY

son, 14-58). More and more as the press takes its rightful place in modern society, is qualified privilege coming to be recognized as the equal of absolute privilege. (Dawson, 114-116).

In practically all countries freedom of the press has been held to be one of the chief cornerstones of a free government, and the historian presumably has only to class the press of all countries as free or not free in order to decide its authoritativeness with reference to this question. He must find in the press a perfectly free medium for the publication of news, for the interpretation of news, and for the expression and circulation of opinion. For 200 years the press has combined the early function of a newspaper—one of giving the news, with the function of a political pamphlet that once existed for the interpretation of news.

Thus the press and public alike demand freedom for the expression of opinion in editorial columns, in all criticism, in all special and occasional correspondence—freedom for every part of every paper wherever published. "Unless this desire for freedom of the press is realized, the historian who used the press must deal with devitalized material and his own work correspondingly suffers." (Salmon—pages 250-253).

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HOW TO REDUCE YOUR TYPE METAL COSTS

If you want to reduce your metal costs, Imperialize your plant. That is, use Imperial Metal serviced by the Imperial Plus Plan. In addition to lowering yearly metal costs, your metal is kept in the best possible condition, you get freedom from metal troubles and cleaner, better looking work. Order direct from any of the following warehouses:

CINCINNATI
 McHugh Exp. Co.
 220 W. 3rd St.
 Main 1150

NASHVILLE
 Robert Chadwell
 Trans. & Storage Co.
 101 B'dway Tel. 6-8572

LOUISVILLE
 Diskson Co.
 119 N. 4th St.
 City 7951

Imperial Type Metal Co.

Philadelphia New York Chicago Los Angeles

Who Does Your Ruling?

Our Ruling Department is equipped with the latest and best machinery. Our service is prompt and our prices are reasonable.

Send us your orders for Ruling, Punching, Stripping, Perforating, Crimping, Round Cornering.

LOUISVILLE PAPER COMPANY

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Type
Printing Machinery



Complete Outfits For Large And Small Plants
 Boston Stitchers Kelly Presses

LEE B. DAVISON

Traveling Representative

526 Union Street Nashville, Tenn.

(This advertisement set entirely in Bodini Bold)

The TYPE That YOU NEED— When You Need It

With a Linotype Model 14 and its wide auxiliary magazines you have at the command of *one* flexible keyboard practically all your typographic needs. You can set almost all your ads, heads, text matter on this one machine—and have the capacity for considerable job work in addition.

No more distribution—no more hunting for sorts—no more replacing worn or battered letters, with a Linotype. All your type will be fresh and new, perfect to print from, solid and substantial in slug form.

Your Model 14 can be equipped for either 30 or 42 picas. You can have one, two or three main magazines and the same choice of wide auxiliary magazines, as you prefer.

And as to variety of faces—the equipment shown here is merely suggestive. Get the faces you need for your kind of work: any size Linotype matrix will run in the wide auxiliaries; for the main magazines there are dozens of faces to choose from up to 18 point in size. The nearest agency will send a representative to discuss your equipment needs at any time convenient to you. Just get in touch with them.

THREE FACES IN MAIN MAGAZINES

HOW IS ONE TO ASSESS
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HOW IS ONE TO ASSESS
How is one to assess and

12 PT. METROMEDIUM WITH METROTHIN
FIRST MAIN MAGAZINE

HOW IS ONE TO
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18 PT. METROMEDIUM
SECOND MAIN MAGAZINE

HOW IS ONE TO ASSESS AN
How is one to assess and eval
HOW IS ONE TO ASSESS AN
How is one to assess and eval

8 PT. IONIC NO. 5 WITH BOLD FACE NO. 2
THIRD MAIN MAGAZINE

THREE DISPLAY FACES IN AUXILIARY MAGAZINES

how is one to

24 PT. METROMEDIUM LOWER CASE
FIRST AUXILIARY MAGAZINE

HOW IS ONE

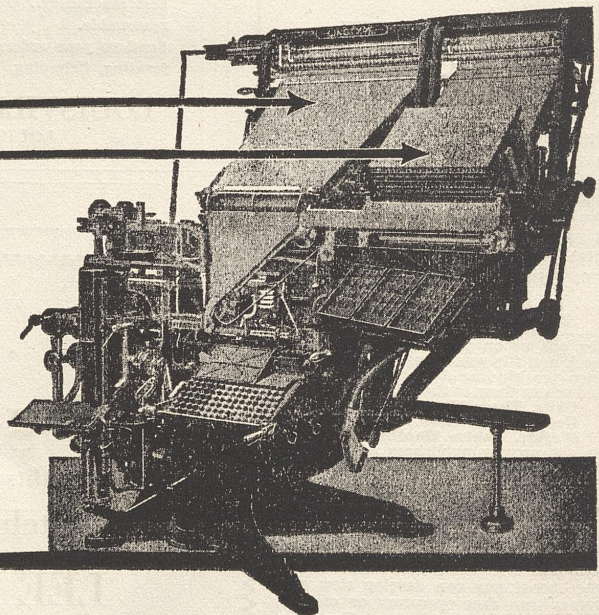
24 PT. METROMEDIUM CAPS
RUNNING PI

HOW IS O

30 PT. METROMEDIUM CAPS
SECOND AUXILIARY MAGAZINE

HOW IS

36 PT. METROBLACK CAPS
THIRD AUXILIARY MAGAZINE



MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY
BROOKLYN, N. Y. · SAN FRANCISCO · CHICAGO · NEW ORLEANS · CANADIAN
LINOTYPE, LTD., TORONTO, CANADA. *Representatives in the Principal Cities of the World*

TRADE LINOTYPE MARK • TRADE LINOTYPE MARK • TRADE LINOTYPE MARK • TRADE LINOTYPE MARK •

Linotyped in Narciss, Baskerville and Indicated Faces