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TO-DAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1914

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Fall Suits and Overcoats **\$25 TO \$75**
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Our Mr. F. A. Diekman Will Be In

Paris, Ky.,.....Hotel Windsor, Sept. 28
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Full Line of Fall Suitings. Measures Taken.

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Words To The Wise.

(Advertisement.)

Dry orators and dry newspapers "inform" us that Rockford, Illinois, is a "model dry city." They point in glowing terms to "Rockford's wonderful prosperity under prohibition."

The truth of the damning charge that Rockford is a "model dry town" is frankly admitted. Reference to the dictionary discloses the fact that "model" means an "imitation of the real thing."

Rockford has ceased to be damp in spots and is wet all over.

She has closed her legitimate saloons and opened her clubs and kitchen barrooms. She has prohibited the collection of revenue, but has not stopped the flow of liquor. She has taken the bottles off her downtown bars and placed them on side-boards in the homes. She cut off the real estate dealer from his rents but kept right on manufacturing drunkards. Instead of winning crime as promised, she has lost it. Prohibition mill for the manufacture of sneaks, flares and poaches. Fewer Rockford people drink on her streets and more get drunk in the neighboring wet city of Beloit. Fewer people stagger in public and more get soused in their homes. Some victims of prohibition prefer to pay car fare rather than to patronize bootleggers and blind-tigers at home. They frequently drink to excess, because they cannot afford to leave town every day. Money spent in rival cities is forever lost to Rockford.

In view of these facts, the man prevaricates like a prohibition aligator in a wet and dry campaign, who dares to assert that Rockford is not a "model dry city."

Only a short time ago a gentleman while in Rockford photographed in 45 minutes eight wagonloads of booze being hauled away from the interurban depot to be stored in the homes of this "model dry city," and some of it went into the basements of homes whose owners talk dry but live wet.

We would have photographed more but the agent interfered. He took a snap shot of 100 beer kegs in one pile, and got a flash light picture of the main floor and basement of Behr Bros' junk shop containing six car loads of beer and whisky bottles gathered from the streets and alleys of this "model dry city" in 6 months.

There are several other junk dealers who do a big business in empty bottles. The camera, like George Washington, cannot tell a lie.

Photographs of 47 empty store rooms, inhabited only by owls, rats and bats were taken. Blot out all other evidence and these would be sufficient to prove Rockford to be a "model dry city."

The local brewery is doing a banner business. Rockford also has in her "midst" fourteen brewery agencies and none of them are in business for their health. They do a wholesale business in wet goods. When the city had license a working man could buy a drink. Now he buys a drunk.

A queer way to promote temperance!

There were twenty-nine business failures in this "model dry city" in a period of twelve months since "prohibition prosperity" was inaugurated.

On January 11, 1914, the Rockford Star contained the following interesting item:

"There were a half dozen men locked up for intoxication and with the exception of one, none were more than 22 years old."

This also proves that Rockford is indeed a "model dry city."

The prohibition agitator points to "increased bank deposits to prove that Rockford is dry and prosperous."

Wet town can point to a similar increase. This proves nothing for or against prohibition. Besides, Rockford's principal industries, furniture factories, the Emmerson (Brantingham Co., et al., sell their product outside of Rockford. This brings wealth to that city, affords wages to workers and insures a degree of prosperity independent of local conditions.

These customers are wets and dries who live outside of Rockford, but buy her products. Whatever prosperity she enjoys under prohibition, would be enhanced greatly were all the money sent to foreign mail order houses for wet goods, expended at home where it would be compelled to pay wages, rent, taxes, license and perchance light and fuel from local dealers.

By the votes of the men Rockford went wet 1,100 majority. The votes of the women overcame the votes of the men and, by a small majority, Rockford became a "model dry city."

Moral—To prevent like conditions in Paris, vote "YES" in the first square on the ballot.

WERE THESE MEN WRONG?

List of Noted Local and National Men Who Were Distillers.

Were the Fergusons, Clays, Alexanders, Massies, Buckners, et al., Wrong?

(Advertisement.)

It's clearly conceded by history that George Washington was a brewer, Thomas Jefferson was a distiller, Abraham Lincoln owned a retail license, President Wilson has said this month that the liquor business must be O. K'd, that one fourth of the government revenue was raised by the liquor business.

Our forefathers in Bourbon county did not believe that the liquor business was wrong, as we note in the History of Bourbon County that our most prominent forefathers were whisky dealers and manufacturers. Among them might be mentioned: Mr. W. W. Massie, James K. Ford, Jno. Trundle, G. S. White, Wm. Tarr, George W. Bowen, Benjamin Bedford, W. H. Thomas, Samuel Clay, Jacob Spears, Capt. John Hamilton, Robert Owen, Wm. Davis, George Pugh, James A. Miller, Henry Hibber, Charlton Alexander, Wm. Ferguson, W. T. Buckner, Geo. M. Bedford, Thomas Duvall, Geo. W. Wyatt, H. C. Clay, Jacob Wilson, John Ewalt, J. S. Shawhan and Samuel Ewalt.

These men were the backbone of Bourbon County and highly respected and substantial citizens. Many of their children and grandchildren of to-day are enjoying the profits derived from the manufacture of whisky. Are they going to the polls September 28 and repudiate the business of their forefathers? If the business is disgraceful now it was then. We think it is a legitimate business now and always has been. Vote "YES."

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE TOBACCO TRAFFIC.

(Advertisement.)

Our Prohibition friends strenuously deny that there is, or will be, any fight made against the use of tobacco should their fight against the licensed sale of liquor prevail. The following telegram was published in last Friday's edition of the Cincinnati Times-Star, and fully contradicts the assertion of the local prohibitionists:

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT.

(Times-Star Special.)

Muncie Ind., Sept. 18.—The Eastern Indiana Conference of Christian Churches, composed of 350 delegates from Western Ohio and Eastern Indiana Churches, now in session in Albany, by resolution asked President Wilson to continue his efforts to bring about peace in Europe, and ALSO TOOK A STAND AGAINST THE TOBACCO TRAFFIC.

This is only one instance of hundreds of others showing it to be the intention of the prohibitionists to take up the fight against tobacco, should their fight against the licensed sale of liquor be successful.

DON'T ENCOURAGE THEM WITH YOUR VOTE.

THE TRUTH VS. THE LIE.

(Advertisement.)

The prohibitionists, in his zeal for the cause, does not hesitate to deviate from the truth, if he thinks that thereby he can gain votes. As an instance they are circulating throughout the county that if the county votes wet, the entire county will be wet. This they know to be untrue.

The facts are these: No matter if the entire county, or every precinct in the county votes wet, by the law those precincts that are now dry will remain dry. Every precinct in Bourbon county, except Paris, is now dry, and no matter how they vote as a unit in the coming election, they will remain dry.

The only question of the election in Bourbon on next Monday is whether liquor shall be sold in the precinct of Paris. It does not and cannot, according to the law, affect any other precinct. THESE ARE THE FACTS.

INSURANCE PEOPLE DON'T WANT PROHIBITION.

(Advertisement.)

At the meeting of the National Association of Life Underwriters at Cincinnati last week, an attempt was made to put through resolutions favoring prohibition. After some discussion the motion was referred to the Committee of Conservation and Education.

The wise business man knows that attempted Prohibition, at the present time, and under the existing condition of business is a menace to his prosperity. The business man, looks ahead to the future. The fanatical prohibitionists considers only his own selfish views, with no regard for the opinion of others.

DO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY WANT PROHIBITION?

The following results in yesterday's local option elections in three counties resulted as follows: McCracken County, majority of 1,000 wet. Davies County 500 majority for wet. Christian County, majority of 559 wet.

(Advertisement.)

REMEMBER

If the whole county of Bourbon votes "wet" at the election September 28th, it would not effect the precincts in the county that are now "dry." They would remain "dry," and only the precincts of Paris which are "wet" would be "wet."

In other words, if the whole county went "wet" it would not change the status of the precincts which are now "dry." This question has been decided by the Attorney General of Kentucky.

FROM AN OLD TIMER.

(Contributed.)

PARIS, KY., Sept. 21, '14. Editor BOURBON NEWS:

Since the opening of the present campaign conducted by what is known as the "wet and "dry" forces, I have been an interested but silent witness. I have read the many articles on both sides which have appeared from time to time in the Paris papers, and I have studied both sides of this most important question with great care.

I have almost passed the allotted three score years and ten, and with the exception of a very brief interval it has been spent in God's flower garden, the county of Bourbon. I love the State of Kentucky, and its people, who are the greatest on God's footstool. It grieves me to know that some of my well-meaning but ill-advised brothers have seen fit to bring this argument before the people at this time, for it never fails to breed discontent, turmoil and bitterness among people, and very often brother is arrayed against brother, with wounds being inflicted that only years can soothe and heal.

Personally I am opposed to the excessive use of liquor. At one time in my life I was what might be called a "victim," to the habit, but through the help of God and my own efforts, I conquered it. I have not tasted a drop in over twenty years, except in case of sickness.

But I am in no wise opposed to the moderate use of liquor. I am in favor of high license, and the well regulated saloon. But what interests me more than any other side of this question is the subject of taxation. I am a property owner in a small way, and during my long residence in Paris I have seen taxation increased year by year, slowly, gradually, but sure, until it has become a burden to the man with ordinary means, and a positive hardship to the poor. I am opposed to oppressive taxation in all its forms.

I am informed that the city of Paris and County of Bourbon together derive over twenty thousand dollars from the licensed liquor traffic. The total taxes which the Government derives from the State of Kentucky for the manufacture and sale of liquor is an enormous sum.

The President has called for an immediate raise of \$100,000,000 in revenue, and it has been suggested by the Ways and Means Committee in charge of the bill to place a heavy tax on liquor.

If this is done and liquor is voted out of the State, then who can tell but that a land tax will be assessed for the up-keep of the government. This great amount of money has got to be raised, and if whisky is voted out of the various States, something else will have to be taxed to meet the deficiency. This is not a time for experiment, but a time for serious and conservative thought.

If your taxes are to be increased, or the assessed tax valuation of your property increased, with all kinds of foodstuffs going higher and higher each day, how can the already tax-burdened man meet his necessary obligations?

Upon whose shoulders will that burden of taxation fall? Does it fall upon the shoulders of the employed "foreign" speaker who comes and tells you how to vote? No. He is here to-day and gone to-morrow. The tax indebtedness will have to be met and paid by YOU, the home tax-payer.

We sound this note of serious warning for your careful consideration. Will you heed the advice? As it is to-day things are bad enough, and sometimes it is hard to "make both ends meet." Don't say your vote on election day make them worse.

I thank you Mr. Editor for your kind consideration.

Respectfully,
A BOURBON COUNTY KENTUCKIAN.

JEWS OBSERVING HOLIDAY.

"Rosh Hashana"—the Jewish New Year—which began Sunday at sunset and ended Monday at sunset, was generally observed by Paris Jews and by members of the race in every part of the world. Orthodox Jews celebrated two days, concluding their devotions Tuesday at sunset.

Nearly every store in Paris conducted by Jews was closed in honor of "Rosh Hashana," according to announcement made by several prominent Jewish merchants.

"Rosh Hashana," which literally means "head of the year," has always been celebrated in Paris and other cities wherever Jews are found. It is one of the red-letter days in the Jewish Calendar.

Only the "Wets" vote Saturday. If you are "Dry" be sure and vote Monday.

Wolf, Wile & Co.

Formerly Kaufman, Straus & Co.

Lexington, Ky.

Regarding New Autumn Suits, Gowns and Street Dresses.

On account of the European conditions we desire to impress upon our patrons the advisability of making early selections.

The fact is now well established that desirable imported fabrics in the most fashionable shades are already scarce—and many of them will not be obtainable later at any price.

We are showing the very latest models that were sent over from Paris. There is a wide variety to choose from and those who make their purchases early will congratulate themselves later. Beautiful New Suits in Chiffon Broadcloth, Gabardine and French Serges.

\$25.00 to \$75.00.

Dresses in the new Basque effects, of Rich Satins and Crepe de Chines.

\$19.75 to \$35.

Smart Street Dresses in Seres and Satin Combinations, with touches of White Pique,

\$13.50 to \$35.00.

Clean-Up Prices on all Remaining Summer Dresses, Skirts and Waists.

WOLF, WILE & CO.

Formerly Kaufman, Straus & Co.

Lexington, Kentucky

The Truth About the Saloon!

If Prohibition does not prohibit how do the Wets account for these figures? Prohibition does and is prohibiting in Kentucky.

The Effect of Saloons on Criminality in Kentucky Cities.—No license empties jails: "The jail doors in nearly every county in which local option prevails are wide open."—From resolutions adopted by Ky. Jailers' Association, Jan. 1908.

Wet counties fill Kentucky prisons. During 1910-1911 the wet counties sent to the State prisons one convict for every 724 of their population. While the dry counties only sent one for every 1882 of their population. Prohibition decreases crime in Kentucky.

Saloons and Crime in Three Kentucky Cities.

Official records of arrests in Richmond, Kentucky: 1906-07 (wet) drunkenness 602; 1908-09 (dry) drunkenness 153, decrease 593.

Somerset's record: 1908-09 (dry) drunkenness 230; 1910-1911 (wet) drunkenness 988; decrease of drunkenness 758.

Record of Marion, Kentucky: Mr. A. H. Travis, the jailer, makes the following statement and gives the figures indicating the change of Marion, the county seat of Crittenden county, when the saloons were voted out of that city. "The last year of saloons I was paid \$300.00 for taking care of city prisoners. The first year without saloons I was paid \$30.00. Number of arrests for the last six years with saloons and for three years without saloons:

WET						DRY			
1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1909
145	158	215	173	193	174	32	46	20	

How no license reduced Harrodsburg crime: "Below you will find the report of the number of arrests made in Harrodsburg during the last four years when we had open saloons, also the number of arrests made each year since:

WET					DRY			
1903	1904	1905	1906	1908	1908	1909	1910	
366	413	442	411	151	98	123	105	

"I certify this to be a true report taken from the records of my office from Penal Dockets Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12. J. HALL GRIMES, Police Judge."

In the face of these facts, how can a man say that prohibition will not prohibit? The above figures speak for themselves. Think carefully and then you will vote Dry. Vote to close the saloons forever.

(Advertisement)