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THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1931.

What A Change Three Years Have Made.

Now was the lure of the rosy path to every panacea or of easy ways to imagined security more tempting. For the energies of private initiative we are offered an alluring substitute in the specious claim that hired representatives of 100,000,000 people can do better than the people themselves in thinking and planning their daily lives." That is to say, as candidate Hoover did say, that only through the continuance in office of the Republican party could the high estate of prosperity and the high standard of living to which we found ourselves wallowing so luxuriously, be maintained.

It was not a new shibboleth, simply the ancient "full dinner pail" bait of Mr. Hoover's party in another guise than ever before. The Republican party having found it had worked for Mr. Hoover, had the timing been right. But it worth rifling and, strangely enough, only one canny Scot in all Mr. Hoover's party seemed wise enough to realize that Mr. Hoover's party record was too recent. He said: "It is not enough to run" one for Calvin Coolidge to have the merits of his party's superior fitness to serve come sapping ahead in his head.

"We must not be misled," said President Hoover at Valley Forge, "by the claims that the country is not well off in the Government."

We must not, indeed, and it as a result of the complete and historic breakdown of all the remarkable economic, and financial developments of the last two years, and ending with the collapse of the whole structure of the prosperity of the American people, we are to be misled by the claims that the party of Mr. Hoover is not to blame for the present condition of affairs, in the course of economic welfare, let it never be forgotten will have been well worth while.

Fighting The Army Worm.

The army worm, which the State entomologist says will arrive in force in the western part of the state in two to ten days, is a pest that has been known in Kentucky for many years. It is a native of the Mississippi valley and has been known to migrate from there to the Atlantic coast. The moths, which appear in the spring, lay their eggs on grass and grain. The worms which hatch from these eggs feed on the plants on which they are born. When they have eaten all the food in a certain area they move in a body to the next field. Hence the name "army worm."

In the early days of the settlement of Kentucky, when the state was largely covered with forests, the army worm was not a serious pest. But as the forests were cut down and the land was put under cultivation, the army worm became more and more destructive. Many years ago it was a serious pest in Kentucky. Since then it has appeared in destructive numbers at intervals of from seven to ten years.

Fortunately, the army worm has many natural enemies which help to keep it under control. Among these are birds, toads, ground beetles, and certain flies. Many of the worms are killed by a disease which is caused by a germ. Under favorable conditions this disease will spread rapidly among the worms and kill them in large numbers.

Because of the fact that the army worm has so many natural enemies, it rarely becomes necessary to fight it. Ordinarily, the natural enemies will keep the worms under control. Only when the worms appear in unusually large numbers is it necessary to fight them.

Kentucky should be prepared to fight the army worm in case it becomes necessary. Farmers should watch their fields for the worms. When they find worms in their fields they should notify the county agent or the state entomologist at once. Then they will be told what to do to control the worms.

"The Biggest Business In America."

Pointing out that at Shakertown the proposed epileptic colony would have no police or fire protection, the Lexington Leader appends this pertinent question:

Will the average tourist to whom Shakertown has been and is now one of the great attractions of the state feel any interest in the future in visiting an epileptic colony? Will tourists not, rather, avoid such a place? Very few want to visit a hospital for the feeble-minded or the insane. Such visits do not furnish cheerful subjects of thought during a summer.

It is difficult to envision a picture of Shakertown, in the Kentucky Progress Magazine, for instance, with this under-line: "See Kentucky's New Epileptic Colony at Shakertown." It is scarcely conceivable that even the distinguished simplicity of line that marks the architecture of the old buildings at Shakertown would compensate a visitor for the depression of spirit that a trip to such a colony of unfortunates would surely bring to the sort of person who would appreciate the beauty of line in these old buildings.

The approval of visitors, of tourists, is, as the Leader says, not a matter of sentiment, "far from sentimentality — eminently practical. The tourist trade is growing in importance year by year and has already become the biggest business in America."

Kentucky should no more lose Shakertown as a part of its park system than it should lose Mammoth Cave, Natural Bridge, Blue Lick State Park, Mammoth Cave. There are hundreds of sites as well, or better suited, that may be secured at no greater expense for epileptic colony. There is but one Shakertown, with its historic associations and structural beauties.

A Voice From The House Of Morgan.

Thomas W. Lamont of the House of Morgan did not, according to a report by Time, newsmagazine, indorse the word "tariff" in his speech before the National Foreign Trade Council convention in Manhattan recently, but "softly voiced the House of Morgan's opinion that 'artificial barriers against foreign trade' should be discouraged." Mr. Lamont expressed the opinion that "some of our fellow-citizens think we can do all the selling and the other fellow all the buying. That has never been true."

Mr. Lamont, of course, referred to the Tariff, the present Hoover-Grundy brand of artificial barrier against foreign trade." One wonders, as verbal brickbats from the seats of the financial mighty continue to whack the Tariff wall, just what scornful and vituperative epithet Joe Grundy would apply to these benighted folk.

Not So Much After All.

By the end of June, the Treasury deficit is expected to reach one billion, four hundred million dollars. This is an appalling sum to the average man who thinks in dollars, not in millions of them. It is, no doubt, the source of dismay to Mr. Hoover, faced with a prospect of tax legislation at the next session, yet knowing that such tax legislation would prove an almost insurmountable barrier to him in his race for re-election.

However, comparatively speaking, the billion dollar deficit is not so enormous when we remember that in fiscal 1919 the public debt was 25 billion dollars and in June 1930 it had been reduced to 16 billions, 185 millions. A year or so of "good times," sure to come again sooner or later, will make that billion dollar deficit shrink rapidly.

Our Kind Of Poetry.

Now and then we run across a bit of verse that is "our kind of poetry," verse with a melody and rhythmic swing, yet leaving a picture in the mind.

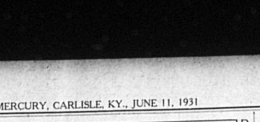
Such is this bit by Marion Bell in The Harp. It is entitled, "The Possessions Of An Ancient Lady." Perhaps you will like it, perhaps you won't, but surely, as in this week in the law is accounting for assets. We find in it a haunting beauty, a dainty, cameo-like portraiture.

An amber cat,
An aspen tree,
And a little white house
Below the sea.
A silver spoon,
A pewter pot,
A liter of bees
And a privilege,
A Wedgewood plate,
A Staffordshire bowl,
And time to dream
When the music comes up.

Once long ago
I had jade
I had jade
I had jade
A vase,
A vase of loss
A privilege,
A Wedgewood plate,
And a blue-china cup
And time to dream
When the music comes up.

An amber cat,
An aspen tree,
And a little white house
Below the sea.
And time to dream,
When the sun goes down,
For a liter of bees,
A fire of brown,
And time to think
When the music comes up,
Of nothing else
Like jaded jet.

A silver spoon,
A pewter pot,
A liter of bees
And a privilege,
A Wedgewood plate,
A Staffordshire bowl,
And time to dream
When the music comes up.



30 Years Ago

Thursday, June 12, 1901

Salary of Postmaster Bryson increased from $1,400 to $1,500 per year.

Married—Miss Logan Glenn and Mr. Hubert Fisher, both of Carlisle, on the 11th.

O. L. Herman, of Carlisle, elected Colonel of the First Regiment of Kentucky Knights of Pythias.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. John Bell, of the county, on the 5th, a son.—To Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coy, of Delville, a daughter.

Several towns near quarantine against Carlisle people, owing to the towns because of the prevalence of smallpox here.

Nick and Charles Taylor awarded contract for building the Jacksboro and Fishback turnpike, a distance of approximately two miles, at $1,650 per mile.

Died—Mrs. S. McMullin, 74 at her home in Carlisle on the 11th.—Yancey Sheliman, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Fryback, at their home in the county.

At a meeting of the city council Monday night a levy of 10 cents on each $100 worth of property was made for the purpose of buying a fire engine.

Judge Hanson Kennedy, of Carlisle, resigns as member of Democratic State Central Committee of town and William Addams, of Cynthiana, is elected to fill the vacancy.

TO A THREE-YEAR-OLD IRISH SWEETHEART

(A. Jacqueline Shaw)

O little James O'Flaherty,
Your little hands are holding me;
Your little feet are pressing on my heart
And set enfolding me,
Your kisses, sweet as honey,
Are spun my brows and hair;
But, little James O'Flaherty,
It's not for me you sing!

"Yes, fourth I care about you."
Says little James O'Flaherty.
"And why should I be caring,
With you across the sea?
For what am I to you?" says he,
"With rolling waves between?" says he
Ah, little James O'Flaherty,
How much you are to me!

I hold you to my heart, in pain;
The echo of a song in vain;
A song of winds and seas and skies;
A song of western rain.
A whole two thousand miles away
I lock into your eyes today . . .
O little James O'Flaherty,
You are my youth again!

A SENSE OF PROGRESS

I was dining once in London, quite informally, with a great electrical engineer, a very big man in attendance. On the table near my host's right hand was a small block of white marble and a tiny silver mallet. When he wanted the maid he struck the marble a resounding blow.

I was somewhat amused, and asked him if he had ever heard of a pushbutton for the same purpose.

"My boy, I have," was his reply, "but I get enough of electrical devices in the city; I don't want a single one of them in my own home. I've got come yet to using gas; I prefer candles; they are not as likely to get out of order. I like this plumbing a dimple and waiting for something to happen. When I make a noise myself I begin to feel a sense of progress; that's what we stand for in this country."—With a knowing wink—progress."—A. Edward Newton, in "A Magnificent Farce."

Classified Ads Cost Little But They Always Get Results

It's time to be thinking of
Porch Furniture
See our Reed sets, Porch Swings, Aero-Lux Shades
Make your porch a pleasant summer living room
Sam T. Howe & Company
Incorporated

53 YEARS AGO

Thursday, June 12, 1878

Died—Miss Nancy Dampier, 63, in her home in the county on the 8th.

Mrs. Rhoda Cooney, of Carlisle, to Thomas Overbey in conducting his new hotel at Blue Licks.

Metcalfe & Company employ St. Hammond to take charge of their new flour mill here.

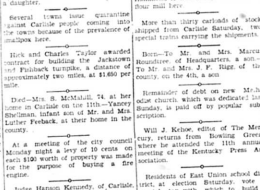
More than thirty carloads of "stock" shipped from Carlisle Saturday, two special trains being run over Lexington.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Houndshee, of Headquarters, a son.—To Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Blair, of Hillside, on the 4th, a son.

Remainder of debt on new Methodist church, which was dedicated last Sunday, is paid off by popular subscription.

Will J. Kelsoe, editor of The Mercury, returns from Louisville, where he attended the 11th annual meeting of the Kentucky Press Association.

Residents of East Union school district, at election Saturday, vote a special tax with which to build a new school building to replace the structure destroyed by fire last summer.



VILLAGE SITES

At the time of the discovery of America the aborigines of this commonwealth were in the primitive communal state of social development. They fully had not yet had passed through the military stage and the family stage and were now organized in clans.

Each tribe, however, probably included a small number of individuals, perhaps not more than a hundred, of the Indian population in comparatively modern times (or tribes of Indians were usually in circles, that is usually supposed, as they were encamped when first met by white men, in such a circle, with the chief and his council in the center.

Some of these were roving tribes which ranged over great areas in the more favorable seasons, while others had a more or less permanent home. Wherever they lived, however, even for a short time, they established a camp or village site and the remains of these sites have in considerable part furnished the data for our modern knowledge of the primitive modes of living.

A village site necessarily first of all became some sort of a shelter. These may have been caves, rock shelters or open camping places—sometimes surrounding to the tribal customs or the topography of the country in which they lived. On this village site was located the cooking places—sometimes communal fires and sometimes individual fires, which required constant attention for fire was difficult to obtain and not easy to keep. Sometimes a great stump or log was kept burning or covered with ashes or earth, and put in use—to furnish a constant source of supply. These fire-pits are often found just as they were left centuries of years ago by their last occupants.

Near the village site was usually some sort of a ceremonial structure—for religion played a large part in the lives of these primitive peoples—and here rites were held and sacrifices made. Sometimes, as has been described in a previous article in this series, these took the shape of elaborate ceremonial mounds.

Near the ceremonial place was usually the burial ground—for church and cemetery have always been closely associated in the life of man. The burials of the dead of this village site are probably recorded chiefly by the mounds, children and old men. The women had a multitude of domestic duties—cooking and preparing skins, tanning, cooking and preparing clothing. The old men may be pictured as sitting around the fires making arrowheads or knives or tomahawks from the flint nodules which they have found picked up on their trips and brought back to camp. Even the children were probably forced to begin early the constant struggle for existence which was part of the life of the tribe.

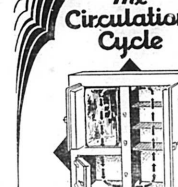
In the evening, when the men returned from the hunt, bearing the trophies of the chase, and the fires were replenished to cook the venison and bear-meat, when the tales of the day's experiences were related and the traditions of the tribe were retold, the camp may be imagined to have been a scene of bustle and confusion, of teeming with life and activity.

OFTEN DONE

Wife: "Do you know what the well-dressed woman will have on the season when she goes out driving?"

Hubby: "Sure, the emergency brake."

—Judge.



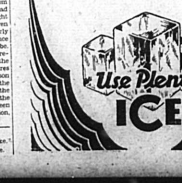
THE efficiency of a refrigerator is derived from the "circulation cycle"—Follow the circle above with your eye and see how the steady movement of washed, chilled air moves through the compartments to safeguard your food and your health.

Down from the ice the chilled air falls, cooling the foods by absorbing heat from them. Absorbed heat causes the air to rise, until, reaching the top, it is drawn through a wide air duct back to the ice, where it deposits accumulated food odors, is again cooled and starts the cycle over again.

Wrapped ice may possibly effect a slight saving in your ice bill, but it lowers the efficiency of your refrigerator and obstructs the circulation of chilled air, the safeguarding factor.

Unwrapped ice gives lower temperatures and furnishes a surface for the condensation of food odors.

KENTUCKY UTILITIES COMPANY
Incorporated



FROM KENTUCKY EDITORIAL PAGES

RELIGION IN POLITICS

(Hazlehurst News)

The recent controversy of Senator Fess, of Ohio, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Josiah Bonner, Executive Secretary of the Democratic Committee, as to the propriety of certain folks politics calls attention to the fact that either one or the other is trying in most religious folk to keep religion out of politics. We would do this if they thought it was an advantage to that party.

Religion has no part in politics. If you put politics into the Church you destroy the Church, and if you put the Church into politics the same result follows. We had a striking illustration of the latter in Hudson Cannon. The immediate figure which he presents to the public for office is influenced, if not indeed, is because he went into politics. Religion is a sacred thing. It is man's devotion and belief in Almighty God, and in this belief it should be, every man is allowed to worship God according to the dictates of his own consciences. To according to the dictates of his own consciences. To allow religious sentiments to enter the "worst Court Day ever seen" and the jade little weeds were brier stuck into the most loose of countless red-brown acres. Farmers were too busy to "go to Court."

Still it is but another rib in the ultimate passing of the day. Saturday now brings the farmer to town in most Kentucky county seats; the motor car wrecks him in after dinner, where thirty years ago, a trip to town was more in the nature of an event, to be celebrated once a month, with a start "before day." With the coming of rural free delivery, the telephone, the automobile, the radio and truck-hauling of livestock, the Court Day of two or three decades ago begins, under these repeated blows, to "take the count." Soon the day will be but a memory here.

The Passing Of "Court Day."

The hustle and excitement, the rumble of heavy wheels, the galloping of horses, the jostling of crowds and the noise of the voices of the hundreds of Monday in each month in Carlisle consecutively—five years ago reached its lowest ebb this week in the slow passing of the time honored county institution of Court Day.

Barely a handful of folk came to town Monday. Most of those congregated about an itinerant musician on the public square. There was no trading, no stock in town. It was, in the common expression, the "worst Court Day ever seen" and the jade little weeds were brier stuck into the most loose of countless red-brown acres. Farmers were too busy to "go to Court."

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NEWS OF KENTUCKY

November 15 has been set as the date for the completion of the Maysville bridge.

47 men and 14 women were graduated from Centre College at commencement exercises Monday.

Theron Barney, 50, was killed at Louisville Saturday when he was knocked off a trestle by a train.

John W. Boreland, 69, prominent Flemingsburg business man and civic leader, died at his home Thursday.

The twenty-second annual encampment of Spanish War veterans will be held at Danville June 21, 22 and 23.

J. Robert Towles has sold his half interest in the Danville Daily Messenger to Robert Wible, of Evansville, Ind.

The Southern Railway has discharged porters and in the future passenger trains will be operated without porters.

Approximately 400 men and women received degrees at commencement exercises of the University of Kentucky Friday.

Several farm houses and barns were uprooted and other damage caused by a windstorm in Carroll county Saturday.

Eight members of the faculty of Georgetown College will be released September 1, it was announced by the board last week.

The Perry county board of education at a meeting last week, voted to employ only Perry county teachers for the next school term.

Four youths confined in jail at Hazard on prohibition violation charges overpowered a turnkey and escaped last Wednesday night.

81 boys paroled by the state board of charities and corrections were released from the Kentucky House of Reform at Greenville Friday.

Louis Hopper, 21, Lexington, was shot in the back Sunday morning by Owen Kidd, 19. Kidd told officers Hopper attempted to hold him up.

The Montgomery county board of education Saturday elected Miss Nellie Wells as county superintendent to succeed Mrs. William S. Mariball.

Howard Witt, of Jeffersonville, Montgomery county, was shot in the leg by Goebel Greer in a fight between the two men near their homes Sunday.

Natural gas for commercial purposes may be pumped in some areas in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, Dr. W. R. Jillson, state geologist, said last week.

Prison terms and jail sentences totaling approximately 256 years were imposed on 242 defendants by Judge Cochran in federal court at Catlettsburg last week.

Gertrude Spaulding, 14, was drowned in Rolling Fork creek near Lebanon last week while out in a canoe with companions of the same age were wading in the creek.

George Edward Vandevender, 61, Jefferson county farmer, was killed Friday afternoon while spraying potatoes when he was struck by a bolt of lightning.

John Mann, 53, and his son-in-law, John Arnold, 36, were burned to death day morning while rescuing their families from the blazing Mann home a mile east of Dry Ridge.

Russell O. Miller, aide to Governor Sampson, was arrested at Greenup last week and failed under $500 bond on a charge of obtaining money and credit under false pretenses.

At the beginning of business June 1 there was a balance or $11,926,065 in the state treasury and outstanding interest-bearing warrants against the state amounted to $10,951,007.32.

Baseball and golf club shafts, still in the lumber stage and valued at half a million dollars were destroyed in a fire at the plant of Hillerich and Bradsby at Louisville Saturday morning.

After trailing him for several miles, two men held up James C. Ellis, wealthy oil operator and farmer of Owensboro, near Owensboro last week and made an unsuccessful attempt to abduct him.

Deck Nash, 40, and Charles Green, 24, were shot and killed last week approximately 100 miners of the Premier Coal Company in Bell county were fired upon as they started to work at the company's mine.

Dr. A. O. Taylor, president of the Maysville Board of education, and C. Everett, Jr., chairman of the finance committee of the board, resigned at a special meeting of the board Thursday.

Louis Tanner, 27 years old, Hopkinsville merchant, last week won about $150,000 in a sweepstake award on the Epsom Derby in England on his $1 ticket in Cannonsburg, and was one of the five Kentuckians coming into fortunes on the race. William T. Cobb, elevator operator at Dayton, Ohio, bought a $5 ticket on Tracery, finished third in the race.

The Lexington term of federal court for the Eastern District of Kentucky opened Monday with Judge A. M. J. Cochran presiding. The Lexington term will include 310 new cases and 135 old cases.

Judge Ruby Laffoon will be official host of his nomination for Governor at a celebration to be held at Madisonville July 4. Madisonville Democrats expect to have an all-day affair with 25,000 person present.

All buildings under construction at the University of Kentucky will be free from indebtedness by July 1 and the new $400,000 library will be ready for occupancy by June 15, Dr. Frank L. McVey, president, has announced.

The firm of Churchill and Gillis, engineers for the filtering plant of the Carlisle water works, has been awarded the contract to draw plans for the buildings for the new $440,000 federal prison to be built near Lexington.

Four men in two automobiles held up Mrs. Eva Miller, assistant cashier of the Farmers' Deposit Bank in Boone county Monday morning and escaped with $3,000. Mrs. Miller was alone in the bank at the time of the robbery.

Stringing of the cables on the new Maysville bridge will be completed within the next ten days. Work of putting down the concrete floor has been started and the bridge will in all probability be completed by September 1.

Three men accused of hurling dynamite at the occupants of the national guardsmen in Harlan county, where 40 members of Troop F, cavalry from Berea were quartered, were arrested and lodged in jail at Harlan Saturday.

Jeff Johnson, 34, negro of Richmond, Va., arrested at Lexington Saturday on a charge of robbing a store at Danville, confessed to police that he had robbed so many stores in Kentucky and Ohio that he could not remember the number.

Lloyd Williams, 40 years old, and his wife, 38 years old, were shot and killed Saturday night on Tresheloose Creek in Perry county. A sheriff's posse made an unsuccessful search for Lee Caudill, who is alleged to have killed the couple.

Miss Belle Hadin, 72, sister of the late Governor and former Attorney General of Kentucky and aunts of Judge Charles A. Hadin, of Richmond, was killed Saturday when struck by a Louisville & Nashville train while crossing a street in Louisville.

Willard Bowman, Berea College senior, was dismissed at his examination by the Board of Review in connection with the death of Leonard Martin, Berea College graduate, who died when a gun handled by Bowman was accidentally discharged.

Prof. H. A. Bash, of Mt Sterling, who made an unsuccessful race for the Republican nomination for Superintendent of Public Instruction, announced last week that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for that office this year.

Rose Baird and Ruth Saunders, Lexington Negro Girls, were given sentences of three years each in circuit court at Williamstown Friday on charges of being accomplices in the robbery of the bank at Mt. Zion, Grant county, several weeks ago.

Angered because his wife had gone to the home of her mother following a family quarrel, Roy Bays, 45, last Wednesday night followed his wife to the home of his mother-in-law in Ashland, shot and killed her and her mother and then ended his own life.

Miss Ethel Dunn, 22, ended her life Saturday by jumping in a well at her home in Magoffin county. Miss Dunn was a student at Transylvania College last week and had been despondent since she received serious burns last February when her masked costume ignited.

Faced with the alternative of leaping forty feet from a railroad bridge near Irvine into a small creek or being ground to death beneath the wheels of an approaching train, Logan Kelley, 33, and Miss Virginia Smith, 28, leaped into the creek and were uninjured.

J. M. Moulden, Knoxville, Tenn., and H. A. Heiner, Gulfport, Miss., were held up by two men while repairing a tire at the side of a road on the Dixie highway in Grant county Friday, tied to a fence and robbed of their money, new suits of clothes and their automobile.

The merit system and not politics will be used by the Kentucky Fish and Game Commission in the future in the selection of warrens and employes of the commission. An agreement to this effect was reached Saturday by the commission and representatives of sportsmen's organizations.

Melvin Alvah Traylor, a native of Adair county, who never saw a railroad train until he was 19 years old, Monday was elected president of the First National Bank of New York, the fifth largest bank in the United States. Traylor is 33 years old and former president of the American Bankers Association.

Patrolman William H. Wilhelm, 43, member of the Frankfort police department for the last ten years, was slain by Richard Cunningham, 31, Frankfort restaurant proprietor, while Wilhelm and two other policemen were attempting to arrest Cunningham on a peace warrant. Cunningham was lodged in jail.

Board Of Health Is On Guard To Prevent Tragedy

During the last week of May, eastern newspapers carried an article about "Wedding Feast Deaths." A wedding feast should be symbolic of joyousness but this family wedding party caused the death, by typhoid fever, of the bride and the bride's aunt.

A friend of the family, a woman 71 years old came in to help prepare the wedding supper on that happy occasion in New York City. She prepared the chicken salad, and all subsequently contracted on her hands the disease germs of typhoid fever and caused the death of the two members of the family and the illness of fifteen guests. An investigation of all the persons handling the food at the party showed this woman to be a typhoid carrier, and she must now conform to the Health Laws of New York City in order to prevent her transmitting the disease to other persons. In New York City alone there are 240 typhoid carriers.

Bacteriologists at the New York Health Department have estimated that in the United States, many unaware they are a constant menace to the person with whom they come in contact.

Though typhoid and diphtheria carriers are the most common, scarlet fever and other diseases have been found frequently in carriers. Dysentery, dysentery, cholera, spinal meningitis, scarlet fever, infantile paralysis and measles.

Fleet street evidence of germ carriers was produced in 1902 by Dr. Robert Koch, and on the basis of his discoveries, prevalence of the conditions throughout the world soon became known.

Notable among germ carriers was Typhoid Mary," a woman held responsible for innumerable cases of deaths but never ill herself. She attracted such widespread attention, because she moved about the United States, spreading he disease from city to city, that Federal authorities became interested in it.

A typhoid carrier may harbor germs in his system without suffering any ill effects. Treatment is to be isolated, and to be under a physician who must observe rigorous personal cleanliness, and must have no connection with food preparation.

In Kentucky the State Board of Health has record of 46 typhoid and para-typhoid carriers. Only two of three of these have been known to have caused epidemics. But each one of the others is a potential menace to the health of every community in which they live. Many of them are engaged in dairy farms, in milk or ice cream plants, restaurants and bakeries.

Kentucky Became State 139 Years Ago June 1

Kentucky's 139th anniversary of admission to the Union occurred on June 1. Kentucky, admitted in 1792, was the second of three states to gain Statehood during the administrations of President George Washington. It is, therefore, a matter of pride to the people of the Blue Grass State that Kentucky was one of those commonwealths which came into the Union in the first great expansion of the United States after the adoption of the Constitution.

In the period preceding the Revolutionary War and the War itself, Kentucky was hardly more than an outpost on the edge of this country's Western Frontier. It formed a part of Virginia's western possessions, and was roamed by trapper, hunter, and redskin, although many settlers were streaming in from Virginia.

At the close of the Revolution, the territory now included in the boundaries of the Blue Grass state was part of Virginia and was known as the Kentucky district. After the Constitution was approved and the United States adopted a new Federal form of government, the people of Kentucky began to seek admission as a State. An agreement was reached with Virginia in compliance with law, and Kentucky formally presented its petition for Statehood in the closing months of 1790.

ANOTHER VALLEY FORGE

(Lexington Herald)

"The American people are going through another Valley Forge at this time," President Herbert Hoover said in a Memorial day address, but there is a considerable difference between America today and America at Valley Forge.

The nation is at peace with the world, its boundary lines are secure, its men and women are free, the nation is independent, and prosperous at this time no threat of invasion.

It is in June, however, that we winter hardships. There is no snow on the ground, but the cellars are poorly stocked, bursting from surplus, there is every prospect of a bumper crop. The nation is capable in machinery and in available manpower to make all the products of the factory that can be needed.

It could perhaps be difficult to convince one of the half-naked, hungry soldiers that Congress sent from starvation at Valley Forge that there is a time of plenty, but there is a winter that tried men's souls.

There is, of course, a serious situation, the result of economic folly. It will be met, but it is not the winter that tried men's souls.

SOUR CASTIC

Mr. Binks was busily engaged with a spade in the mud beside his car when a stranger hailed him.

"Stuck in the mud?" he asked.

"Oh, no!" replied Mr. Binks cheerily. "My engine died here and I'm digging a grave for it."

OUR FLAG IS 154 YEARS OLD!

June 14, Flag Day, will this year direct the thoughts of every good American to the future as well as to the past. The patriotic citizen will be pleased that June 14, 1931, marks the 154th anniversary of the day when the Continental Congress passed the resolution officially establishing, as the emblem of the United States, a flag "of thirteen stripes alternate red and white," and "that the union be thirteen stars white in a blue field representing a new constellation."

But every patriot will also look forward to next year, when Flag Day will be a still deeper occasion as one of the key days in the ten months notice-wide celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. According to the plan of the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission every American, in every state, and city of the country, will then be encouraged to honor the flag with appropriate ceremonies and with a new banner, linked as it is with the life and labors of George Washington.

Historians may record as unsuspected by fact the story of Betty Ross Ferris and the first American Flag, but no one disputes the fact that the legend has become part and parcel of American folklore. In any case it is known that Washington had an intimate personal interest in the creation of a national flag, and may have had a part in its design. And no one disputes the fact that he accompanied Betty Ross and other American ladies during that flag's meeting and in subsequent meetings at which the flag's history in its first display by the Continental Army was on August 3, 1777, at Fort Stanwix, the present city of Rome, N. Y., during an attack by the British. It was the first encounter in battle by George Washington's troops with the "Red Coats" since November 11, 1777, at Brandywine on September 11, 1777. It was first saluted by the British at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga on October 17, 1777.

For the Navy, John Paul Jones took the first salute to the Stars and Stripes on February 14, 1778, when ze sailed his ship, "Ranger," into the harbor of Quiberon, France. In the same ship he flew the first official colors to our Flag by the British battle by George Washington's troops ship "Drake," of Massachusetts carried the Star Spangled Banner raised the first American Flag into a British port on Penobscot Bay. It was first carried round the world by the ship Columbia, sailing from Boston in September, 1787, Captain Kendrick in command of China," had previously taken it to Canton in 1784.

It was first flown in battle in the Battle by the U. S. Navy on August 13, 1813. The next year Francis Scott Key wrote the Star Spangled Banner. In 1818 Congress decreed that henceforth a new star should be added on the admission of each new State to the Union; but before that, on April 12, 1794, after Vermont and Kentucky had been admitted to the Union, the stars and stripes were increased to fifteen. The 1818 Act reduced the stripes to thirteen and decreed a new star for each new State, which made a jump at once to twenty stars.

On April 6, 1909, Admiral Peary planted the first American flag at the North Pole. Within the last decade, Admiral Byrd has carried it to both the Poles.

Wherever it has gone it has meant achievement and new honors to our nation. But next year Old Glory will float over the achievements of the greatest American of all, the man who made both the flag and the nation that flies it—George Washington.

KIDNEY WORMS OF SWINE

Control of the swine kidney worms, which causes heavy losses in hog lots, depends chiefly on good sanitation, says the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. The eggs and larvae of this worm are comparatively short lived on pastures and lots that are well drained, exposed to the sun, and free from trash and litter. Pigs should be weaned as early as possible and moved to a clean pasture to shorten as much as possible their period of exposure to the larvae. Swine are not likely to discharge kidney-worm eggs before they are six months old. If pigs are kept under the sanitation system and fed properly, most of them will be ready for market before they begin to discharge any worm eggs.

Lucille Slaughter, 20, of Henderson, died at Macon, Ga., Sunday, that she was kidnaped at Hendersin by two women and two men.

Miss Betty Baxter, student at Eastern State Teachers College at Richmond, was unanimously elected queen of the first annual Kentucky mountain laurel festival at Clear Creek Springs, Bell county, Friday.

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"No."

"Well, then, see if you can't hit something cheap."

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