The pearling industry in northern Australia holds the Soviet regime in Russia partly responsible for a slump in prices. Pearls were eagerly sought in Russia before the revolution as charms but such beliefs have been abolished by the Soviet.

Ohio's receipts of 33 million dollars a year in gasoline taxes are greater than those of any other state.

More than 75 million salmon eggs were taken from the Columbia river for hatching purposes this year.

Notice to Taxpayers

Please call at my office now and list your property. My books must be completed by November 1, and I will appreciate it if you will call early.

Jim Will Martin
Tax Commissioner

CALL 290

Quality — Service

HOME OF

Laundry Dry Cleaning

Family Wash

Anything in Wearing Apparel Line

Robt. Mann
Agent Lexington Laundry Co.

"Some Railroad Facts"

(An Editorial Reprinted by Permission) From The South Bend News-Times

TAXES PAID BY HIGHWAY FREIGHT CARRIERS—

Go Where?

TAXES PAID BY RAILROADS—

Where Do They Go?

The Railroads Must Earn To Spend

"Taxes paid by highway freight carriers in the form of gasoline excises and license fees are expended chiefly for what?

For maintaining the highways over which these freight carriers pass and for constructing new ones.

Taxes paid by the railroads—they average nearly $1,650 yearly for every mile of track—go for what? Maintenance of the railroad lines? Not at all. Maintenance of the government that is maintaining freight lines for competition with the railroads.

Maintaining a mile of railroad for a year costs about $1,500. Who pays that? The taxpayers! Oh, no; the taxpayers pay for maintaining the roadbed for the motor trucks; the railroads pay for their own maintenance and also for a share of the maintenance of their competitors.

Part of the revenue of the railroads comes from hauling the mails. The Federal Government is subsidizing a competitive form of mail transport, the airmail, by paying 15 times as much per pound as it pays the railroads.

Why should anybody care whether the people kill the railroads by supporting fine highways for freight transport and restricting the railroads in their operations, preventing them from operating on the highways?

Because it is not good for the people to have railroads in a perilous financial position and likely to default on their bonds. But some one answers, few people own railroad bonds. Quite true, but the life insurance companies own them, and many people have bought life insurance policies and expect the companies to be ready to pay death claims in full and to meet cash surrender and loan demands.

Many savings banks, especially the large eastern mutuals, are heavy investors in railroad securities.

Federal state aid for roads at the rate of $125-000,000 a year comes out of the pockets of the taxpayers, much of it from the railroads; and it used for building up a competitor to the railroad —the highway freight and passenger line.

Is the whole thing unfair and dangerous? It is unfair and economically perilous. It is suicidal. Let it alone a few years, and the railroads will be whipped.

Can anything be done? Certainly something can be done. That is what we have a Congress for, and a President to advise and suggest."

The Management of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad has been impressed with the clear statements contained in the above reproduced editorial concerning the operation of American Railroads. It hopes that every reader of this newspaper, every law maker, and every newspaper editor will read this editorial carefully and digest the facts contained therein.

THE OLD RELIABLE L&N 1/4

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL

BAILEY P. WOOTTON of Hazard

Bailey P. Wootton, Democratic nominee for Attorney General, was reared on a farm in Muhlenburg county.

He attended Rochester Seminary and Lebanon University, working his way through, alternately teaching and going to school, and was graduated from Lebanon with a B. S. in Engineering. He is a Gate City Business College graduate and has a degree of L. L. B. from Southern University.

He was principal of the Hazard School for four years and served for twenty years as a member of the Hazard Board of Education. He was admitted to the bar in 1897.

Mr. Wootton is interested in civic affairs having served six years as President of the Chamber of Commerce Vice-President of Rotary and Vice-President of the Appalachian Way Association.

He served twelve years as State Executive Committeeman from the Tenth District and was appointed by Governor McCreary as delegate to the Southern Agricultural Congress in 1915, commissioned a colonel on the staff of Governor Stanley in 1916 and appointed by Governor Fields as a delegate to the National Good Roads Association in 1925.

Mr. Wootton has practiced law since 1900; has represented the principal land holding companies doing business in Eastern Kentucky and has appeared before the Court of Appeals in in over two hundred and fifty cases and various others in the Federal Court.

How Republicans "Help" The Farmer

Help typical of the Republican party for the farmer is included in the report of Samuel Pickard, field agent, Mr. Andrew Alexander, for the quarter ending December 31, 1929.

In the midst of a winter of hardship and privation 750 Kentucky farmers' wives were marketing chickens up and down the state. Many of these chickens were schoolbooks bought with Pickard's State Purchasing agent helped Kentucky farmers by purchasing 48,600 pounds of clean-cane-seed, 20,000 pounds of cane substitutes and 3,800 pounds of butter and 6,000 pounds of lard in the State institutions.

Here are the figures that show how the Republican State Purchasing Agent ignored unusual conditions of financial distress on the farms of Kentucky, by purchasing butter and lard substitutes, when Kentucky dairymen and farmers were forced with a desperate struggle for existence. They constitute a striking commentary of Republican sympathy and interest for and in the welfare of Kentucky farmers.

Feeble Minded Institute—1,000 pounds of Oleomargarine and 1,000 pounds of Lard Substitute.

East State Hospital—1,400 pounds of Butter and 8,500 pounds of Oleomargarine. 7,500 pounds of Lard Substitute.

Central S. Hospital—1,500 pounds of Butter, 15,000 pounds of Oleomargarine and 6,000 pounds of Lard and 6,000 pounds of Cooking Oil.

W. State Hospital—1,400 pounds of Butter, 14,000 pounds of Oleomargarine and 5,000 pounds of Lard Substitute.

S. House of Reform—800 pounds of Butter, 3,500 pounds of Oleomargarine and 1,500 pounds of Lard Substitute.

State Reformatory—1,000 pounds of Butter, 5,000 pounds of Oleomargarine, 11,000 pounds of Lard Substitute and 2,000 pounds of Cooking Oil.

State Penitentiary—120 pounds of Butter, 1,600 pounds of Oleomargarine and 4,000 pounds of Cooking Oil.

This shows a total of 5,820 pounds of Butter, 48,600 pounds of Oleomargarine, 6,000 pounds of Lard, 26,500 pounds of Lard Substitute and 12,000 pounds of Cooking Oil.

P. D. B. Destroys Peach Tree Borer

The peach tree borer destroys more peach trees in Kentucky than all other insects combined, says the College of Agriculture, in a circular containing directions for the use of paradichlorobenzene, commonly known as P. D. B. This white crystalline material, which looks like coarse salt, may be purchased at drug stores or from concerns dealing in orchard supplies.

Scrape the grass and weeds away from the trunk of the tree, and then in a circle an inch to 2 inches from the tree pour the P. D. B., using a half of an ounce to an ounce for trees 3 to 5 years old, and an ounce to an ounce and a half for trees 6 years or older. Then mound up the dirt around the tree to a depth of 3 inches, so as to bury the chemical, and pack with the back of the shovel. Fumes from the P. D. B. kill the borers.

In the thirty years that western Samoa has been under America jurisdiction the population of the territory has increased nearly 100 per cent.

CITIES USE RADIO IN WAR ON CRIME

Police Broadcasting Stations Prove Effective.

Washington—A rapidly increasing use of radio in the nation-wide battle against crime and lawlessness is shown by records of the radio commission. These disclose that in the short space of three years twenty large cities and several smaller ones have installed special police broadcasting stations and equipped patrolmen on duty with apparatus enabling them to receive orders from headquarters within a few moments.

The proved value of the radio in facilitating rapid communication and in many cases assisting in the capture of murderers and other criminals whose activities cost the nation hundreds of millions of dollars annually, has prompted thirty additional cities to make preparation for joining in the radio war against crime. Of this latter group, twenty-two hold construction permits for the establishment of radio stations and communication systems.

Eight Especial Channels.

Finally realizing the importance of drafting the radio for service in the crime war, the radio commission has set aside eight channels especially for police work. The bands are all within a few meters of each other and lie below normal broadcasting channels. In some quarters it is predicted that ultimately so many cities will utilize the radio for police work that it will be possible to evolve a nation-wide network for the broadcasting of police alarms.

The success achieved by police in Chicago and Detroit was largely responsible for the rapidly growing popularity of police broadcasting systems. As far back as 1926 Detroit inaugurated its first broadcasting system, one of the first big ones in the country. To date, Detroit officials credit more than 900 arrests solely to the speed with which radio facilitated broadcasting criminal reports to officers stationed throughout the city and outlying districts.

Chicago's first experiments, initiated by WMN, a newspaper station, were so successful that that city now has three stations.

Used in Many Cities.

Cities now covered by police radio stations are Pasadena, Calif., Washington, Chicago, Louisville, Detroit, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Toledo, Rochester, Omaha, Kansas City, Kans., San Francisco, Philadelphia, Atlantic, Indianapolis, Memphis, St. Louis, Passaic, N. J., Dallas, Texas, Miami, Fla., Flint, Mich., Cincinnati, West Reading, Pa., Philadelphia, and Buffalo.

Most of the new cities now have police radio installations in that inaugurated by the state police of Michigan last winter. After a strenuous fight a 5,000-watt transmitter was erected at Lansing last November. All state troopers' headquarters and cars were equipped with apparatus and a signaling system was set in operation.

Wild Life Is Driven Into Open by Drought

Bakersville, Calif.—A shortage of grains and other succulent dainties is be found under bowlders and logs, the general poor mountain foraging has caused bears to invade the mountain stockmen from the Kernville district complain.

The cattlemen say the bears have killed many pigpens and a number of unoccupied summer cabins.

From Wasco, 25 miles northeast, come reports that coyotes have become so bold as to remain in the open in the daytime and on several occasions have tried to frustrate men with guns.

Several cases of quail have forsaken the mountains for the outlying districts of Bakersfield, records have reported, and at Wasco a covey of Japanese pheasants has taken possession of a eucalyptus grove, where food and water is plentiful.

Acadian Fishermen Stay Close to Shore

Margaretsville, N. S.—Many Acadian fishermen never go farther to sea than the beach. They let the traditionally powerful tides of the Bay of Fundy do their fishing for them.

The southwest coast of Nova Scotia in this vicinity is lined with weirs—staked off areas lined with nets. High tide sweeps a wide variety of doppen fish into these huge "traps." When the tide goes out hundreds of the fish are left stranded in very shallow water and can be landed with small nets.

To be allotted an area for establishment of a weir a Nova Scotian has only to apply to the government.

Farmer Moves Barn 30 Miles to New Site

Berwick, Pa.—Neighbors of G. A. Hilley, farmer at Haven Creek, assisted him in moving a barn 30 miles to a new location.

Hilley's own barn was destroyed by fire. He purchased a barn on the Creasy farm at Millerville, 30 miles away. Eighteen of his neighbors joined him in dismantling the Creasy barn, transporting it to the Hilley farm and re-erecting it.

Seven trucks were used in transporting the structure.

Hawaiians Good Pupils

Tomakawhi, Wis.—Hawaiian children are better pupils than Americans, Miss Alva Fitzgerald reported when she arrived for a vacation at her home here after teaching for five years there.

DERRIS POWDER DESTROYS FLEAS

Derris powder, an insecticide consisting of the finely ground roots of the tropical plant known as derris, is effective in killing fleas on cats and dogs, says the United States Department of Agriculture. Scattering a teaspoonful of the powder along the back of the animal is the method suggested. The department also suggests fresh pyrethrum powder for the same purpose. Neither is poisonous to humans or animals.

INSIDE INFORMATION

To prepare horseradish, grate up good sound roots and pack at once into bottles. Cover with a small quantity of spirit or distilled vinegar and seal tightly. Make in small quantities, only enough to use up promptly.

When you buy a shoulder of lamb have the butcher remove the shoulder blade. Stuff the cavity with any good bread crumb stuffing, or with one made from a mixture of bread crumbs, chopped spinach and onion, seasoned with salt and pepper.

Corn meal may be substituted for a part or all of the wheat flour in many recipes for quick breads, muffins, griddlecakes, and cookies, using a scant cup of meal or a level cup of flour, baking more slowly and longer, and dropping rather than rolling out biscuits.

If the lower part of the kitchen wall which receives the hardest wear and gets soiled soonest, is marked off four or five feet above the floor by a wooden strip and painted or stained a different tone from the rest of the wall, that part can be cleaned or refinished without making the upper wall look shabby.

Why not have Tuesday as wash day? That gives time on Monday to pick up the Sunday newspapers, put the books away and otherwise straighten the house, as well as to mend necessary rips and tears, remove unusual stains, and put to soak any clothing that needs it. Then Tuesday morning a good start can be made without hurrying.

Try baking sweetpotatoes and apples together. First boil the sweetpotatoes in their skins, peel and slice. Arrange in a baking dish with alternate layers of sliced apple. Sprinkle each layer with brown sugar and dots of butter. Put about half a cup of water in the bottom of the baking dish. Finish the dish with a layer of sweetpotatoes, over which brown sugar and buttered crumbs should be spread. Bake until the apples are done and the top is brown.

Stains from chocolate and cocoa are composed of fat, tannous coloring matter, fibrous material, starch sugar, and sometimes milk solids. None of these stains are set by hot water, so if the material is washable, soap and hot water are the only treatment necessary. Wood alcohol made alkaline with ammonia is also effective. If the stain is not washable grease solvents, such as carbon tetrachloride, benzene, and ether will dissolve the fatty part of the stain, and the remainder can be removed by hydrogen peroxide.

New Queen of Golf Receives Her Cup

Miss Helen Hicks, young year-old Long Island girl who defeated Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare in the final match of the women's golf tournament, is here seen receiving the championship cup from Herbert H. Ransey, president of the U. S. G. A.

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1 Chevrolet Coupe

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13 Plate Heavy Duty Battery...$5.50

Suitable for Ford, Chevrolet, Essex and many other makes

Martin's Garage

New Fall Silks and Woolens

Black satin, the lead of today's fashion, silk crepes, velvets and wool crepes, wool jerseys, novelty woolens and tweeds, all these brisk new materials are here, waiting to be unbolted and made up into beautiful garments, and they are waiting at a price that commands you to buy.

Crepes — Satins

Wool Crepes

R. T. Kirkland & Co.

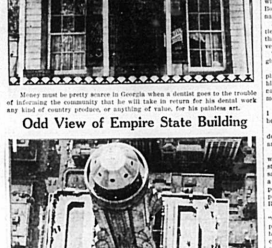
"The Store of Real Values"

Current News in Pictures

Reverting to Barter in Georgia

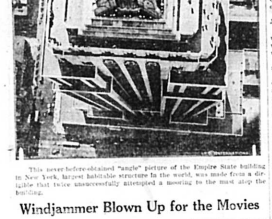
Money must be pretty scarce in Georgia when a dentist goes to the trouble of informing the community that he will take in return for his dental work any kind of country produce, or anything of value, for his painless art.

Odd View of Empire State Building



This never-before-obtained "angle" picture of the Empire State building in New York, largest habitable structure in the world, was made from a dirigible that twice unsuccessfully attempted a mooring to the mast atop the building.

Windjammer Blown Up for the Movies



One of the movie concerns in California wanted to portray the destruction of a ship by a German submarine, as the antiquated windjammer Hesperus was in the Atlantic ocean during the world war. Dynamite, a old craft, and the explosion here pictured took place when a five-inch shell went through a chance of 400 pounds of dynamite.

When Yorkshire Goes Wet

View in Yorkshire, England, during the recent serious inundation that resulted from heavy rainstorms.

Beards Sprout on Missouri U. Campus

Students at the University of Missouri in Columbia have taken to growing beards as a new note in what the local newspaper man will wear this season. This more on their part has been forced by the keen competition of coeds with their Eugenie hats and elongated dresses. The boys decided that they will not shave their beards until women modify their khgeted set-ups.

August Moon Was at Fault

By JANE OSBORN

(© by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)
(WNU Service.)

"FUNNY thing, but Jane has always been my favorite name," said the man sitting in the shade cost by a very large green beach parasol.

"How very, very odd," said the girl who shared this shady retreat.

"Why—please tell me why?" asked the man, leaning closer toward the girl.

"Perhaps I oughtn't to," she said, with a dolorous giggle, "but Robert—Bob—has always been my favorite name."

Robert Maxwell sighed, "That settles it," he said, and took the hand that resisted only a little and held it very close in his.

"How does it settle it?" asked the girl, with apparent naivete.

"My favorite name is Jane," he explained, fondling the hand in both of his, "and I love you. Your favorite name is Robert—therefore you love me. That's logic."

"So, then are we—you know what I mean?" asked the girl timidly when he had let her go.

"Sure thing, we're engaged, Jane dear. Engaged to be married forever and forever."

They sat for awhile watching the waves in silence and then before they strolled back to the hotel Jane Lind said: "And to think that with such a wonderful August moon, you proposed to bread dayllark. No one ever proposed to me in the daytime before, Robert."

Robert looked very much annoyed. "Of course, you would have been proposed to a lot of times before, Jane," he said, "but I don't like having you propose this proposal to any of the others. This is very, very different."

"My comes, Robert dear," agreed Jane.

"And, besides," went on Robert, "the wonderful moonlight nights won't be wasted. I've ten days more on my vacation."

So the ten days and the August moonlight passed or nearly passed. "Wasn't it wonderful," said Jane one day to her old friend Ruth Stuart, as a sort of preamble to an announcement of the important fact. "Robert Maxwell said that his favorite girl's name had always been Jane."

Ruth gave an annoying little laugh. "Bob always says that," she said. "I've known him for years, and the summer before that he told Lulu that he had always thought that the prettiest name in the world."

"Aren't men funny," said Jane with a valiant little giggle.

About the same time Robert Maxwell dallied in the sunshine with his old college chum, Walter Green. He had half a mind to tell Walter that he was going to marry Jane.

"I say, old chap," he said, "Jane and she had always thought Robert the best name ever—"

"Old stuff, Robert. Last summer she told me she thought Walter was the noblest name a man ever bore. And the summer before she swore to my brother that she had always adored the name Clarence. It's the August moon, Bobby—will it get you? Such things like that in January. Anything goes in August."

So that night when Robert Maxwell and Jane Lind walked out by the pounding breakers they were both silent until they had reached a lonely end of the beach.

"You go tomorrow," said Jane, with unsteady voice. "Well, we've had a good time together, Bob, but you must remember that it all happened in August—"

"Yes," said Robert sadly. "I was just thinking that myself. Perhaps we'll meet again some time, Jane. We have had a jolly time playing round together."

"I wonder what it's like down here in January," said Jane.

"Queer thing," said Robert, "I was just thinking that myself."

Jane sent a morning Jane said: "It's been great fun knowing you. Good-by," And Robert went home.

Then one chilly day in January—the first Saturday—Jane, who had grown to be quite a serious little Jane who never giggled any more, found excuse to get away from home and took the train down to the deserted summer resort the now closed hotel by the sea. It so happened that by an earlier train that day Robert Maxwell had done the same thing.

Jane with her head bent to keep the stiffing wind from her face almost collided with Robert before she knew that he was near.

"Robert," she cried with alarm. "What are you doing here?"

"Seeing what it's like in January," "It's different in January," Jane said at last, "but I feel the same, Robert," she said, managing in spite of the cold to make her eyes round and blue. "What is your favorite girl's name?"

"To be perfectly honest," said Robert, "I have thought Julia the best of the lot. But I never knew a girl named Julia—except a great aunt of mine that had a face like a warhorse and the disposition of a witch. And what may your favorite man's name be?"

Jane managed to giggle, "I always have had a weakness for men named Bob, but the only Laurence I ever knew was a half-witted old fellow that shovels the snow."

And the next day their engagement "to be married" was duly announced to all their friends.

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Urges Vaccination As Hog Cholera Spreads

Reports received at the department of animal pathology at the Experiment Station of the University of Kentucky indicate that hog cholera is becoming wide-spread in Kentucky.

Practically all of the Bluegrass counties now have cholera, while other sections, including the corn hog raising counties in the western part of the state, have reported the disease in herds.

Dr. W. W. Dimock, head of the department of animal pathology, urges farmers to vaccinate their hogs without further delay. This is the only known method of preventing cholera, he said.

If pigs already are sick, they should be treated with anti-hog-cholera serum, which is the only possible way to save any of them. If there are no complicating diseases, such as pneumonia, and the pigs are free from parasites, vaccination may save 90 per cent of sick hogs. The dose of serum should be increased for sick hogs.

It has been observed that cholera comes at intervals of four to seven years. The last serious outbreak was in 1926. Knowing that vaccination was being neglected, the department of animal pathology issued the following statement in June of last year.

"Unless a large number of hogs are vaccinated this spring and summer a large percentage of these animals will be susceptible to cholera, and conditions will become ideal for another wave of the disease.

"Farmers and immediately following an outbreak of hog cholera large numbers of animals are vaccinated, resulting in a large percentage of the hog population becoming immune to cholera. The prevalence of the disease then decreases, which tends to cause farmers to give less attention to vaccination. As a result a large number of hogs become susceptible to cholera. Only infection may be brought in to a community at any time, though the movement of hogs or other channels. Once started, it spreads rapidly because of the large number of susceptible animals."

To Exhibit Machinery At Farm Building Dedication

An exhibition of machinery and other modern farmine equipment will be a feature of the dedication of the new agricultural engineering building at the Experiment Station and College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky October 28.

A replica of the first McCormick reaper, invented 100 years ago, a Kentucky plow made in 1795, tractors and other ancient farm tools, will be displayed beside grain harvesters and other modern implements, to show the progress of farming from the hand to the machine age.

The new engineering building is being equipped to teach students the use of modern farm equipment of all kinds. The display rooms contain the latest types of grain harvesters; drills, planters and other sowing machinery; tillage tools of all kinds; mowers, rakes, binders and other hay making implements; feed grinders; tractors; gas engines; drainage and terrace making tools, and farm building materials.

In the laboratories are a fully equipped farm shop, where black-smithing and machinery repairing will be done; gas engines, motors, farm light and heating plants, sanitation equipment, and other modern farm apparatus and appliances.

Speakers at the dedication will be Prof. R. H. McCreery, chief of the bureau of agricultural engineering of the United States department of, agriculture, and Dr. B. B. Dudley, head of the department of agricultural engineering at Iowa State College. Both men are pioneers in farm engineering and have received many honors for their work in modernizing agriculture.

Late Cabbage Is Best For Making Sauer Kraut

The later varieties of cabbage are best for kraut, says a statement sent out by the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky. The heads should have grown to their full size, but not have begun to split. Pick on a dry day, and trim away the loose outer leaves. Cut the heads in two to the desired fineness, about 30 pounds of cabbage. If a keg is used, special precautions should be taken that it is perfectly clean and free from odors which might affect the flavor of the kraut. Thorough washing with soda water, soaking with boiling water, and exposure to sunlight is a good method for preparing the keg for kraut.

To prepare the cabbage for kraut remove the outside leaves and cut out core and weigh. To every 40 pounds of cabbage allow a pound or approximately 2 cups of salt. Shred the cabbage very fine. The salt and cabbage may be mixed before packing. If this recommendation will be followed. Mix 5 pounds of shredded cabbage with 4 tablespoons of salt, and pack. Repeat until the cabbage is within a few inches of the top. The juice will drawn out by the salt. When the keg is packed the cabbage should be completely covered with juice. Press cabbage down, and cover with clean leaves or cloth. Put a plate on this piece of hard wood on top and weight with a heavy block. Fermentation will begin almost immediately. The rapidity of the process depends on the temperature. From 10 to 12 days are usually sufficient in very warm weather. Lower temperatures require a longer period.

It is necessary that the scum be removed as it forms. As soon as the kraut is as sour as desired, it may be canned and kept indefinitely. Pack in canned and kept indefinitely. Pack in sterilized jars, add enough of the kraut juice to fill the jars, partially seal, process 1 hour in a hot water bath or 40 minutes in steam pressure cooker at 15 pounds. Seal and store in cool place.

Kraut may be served cold as it is taken from the can or it may be heated and a small amount of fat added for seasoning just before serving.

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THE FORD is good-looking. It is safe. Comfortable. Speedy. Reliable. Long-lived. Economical. Everything a good car should be.

There is, too, an added something about it that brings enthusiastic comments from every one who has ever driven a Ford . . . the joy it puts in motoring.

"I have been a car owner continuously for nearly 20 years," writes a motorist connected with a leading university. "During this period I have bought eleven new automobiles. Eight of the eleven were in the middle-price field, one cost three thousand dollars, and my last is a Ford I purchased thirteen months ago.

"In the light of this experience I can say in all sincerity that I have derived more genuine satisfaction from the Ford than any car I ever owned. In saying this, I am thinking in terms of comfort, safety, driving pleasure, ease of control and economy. My next car will also be a Ford because it will give me what I want at a price I can afford to pay."

When you get behind the wheel of the Ford and drive it yourself you will know it is a truly remarkable car at a low price. You will like it when you first buy it. You will become more and more enthusiastic the longer you drive it.

After thousands of miles of driving you will say "it's a great car." Its economy will save you many dollars.

FIFTEEN DIFFERENT BODY TYPES

$430 to $640

(F. O. B. Detroit, plus freight and delivery. Bumpers and spare tire extra at low cost. Easy time payments through the Authorized Ford Finance Plan of the Universal Credit Company.)

FORD MOTOR COMPANY

Why Elect Harrison?

What Has He Done? **What Is His Record?**

Mr. Harrison Endorses Hoover Administration

Under that administration the country groans under the burden of hunger and economic distress.

Men are unemployed; their families are hungry and poorly clothed and Mr. Hoover shows a pitiful helplessness when faced by these conditions.

This is the record of Mr. Harrison's party—the Republican party—and upon this record he must stand or fall.

Mr. Harrison "soft-pedaled" these ugly facts that unemployment, hunger and financial distress exist under a Republican administration.

He tells the people: "We should accommodate ourselves to the times with a cheerful and abiding confidence."

Harrison Endorses Sampson Administration

Mayor Harrison endorses Sampsonism and all that Sampsonism implies.

Under that endorsement he necessarily gives his approval to the cement plant deal, outdated resignations, the schoolbook adoption scandals, the proposed bridge bond sale and the holding up of appointments in order that appointees might be dominated solely by Flem D. Sampson.

He endorses by implication the frantic effort of Mr. Sampson to have the Legislature refuse the gift of Cumberland Falls at the hands of a native son—Coleman Dupont—the acceptance of which Mr. Harrison, himself, refused to endorse.

Having aligned himself with Governor Sampson, titular head of his party in Kentucky, Mr. Harrison must stand or fall on the record of the Sampson administration.

Mayor Harrison says he is a Busines Man but his record as Mayor of Louisville does not show it!

The tax rate in the city of Louisville has risen each year since Mr. Harrison became Mayor—from $2.05 in 1927 to $2.40 in 1930.

In 1931, Mr. Harrison having decided to run for Governor ,the rate shows a reduction of 6 cents.

The bonded indebtedness of the city of Louisville has increased $8,699,400.00 since Mayor Harrison went into office.

The bonded indebtedness of the city of Louisville has increased under Republican rule more than 20 millions dollars, now totaling $32,520,300.00, being three times the amount of the indebtedness of the State of Kentucky.

Street car fares have been increased under Mayor Harrison's administration.

Telephone rates have been increased under Mayor Harrison's administration.

Gas and electric rates have been increased under Mayor Harrison's administration.

And yet Mr. Harrison calls himself a business man and talks about the "business administration" he would give the State of Kentucky.

Are the Taxpayers willing to turn over to this man the management of the State of Kentucky?