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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1931

"Dud" Ammunition.

A vicious attack upon Ben Johnson by Republican speakers is indicated by the statement of Mr. Coleman at Paducah last week. Upon the effectiveness of that attack they are basing their chief hope of success in this campaign.

But that their heavy ammunition against this much-traduced Kentuckian will prove wholly ineffective seems sure, so soon as the people know that under the chairmanship of Ben Johnson, the Highway Department of Kentucky has effected economies, made wise contracts, conducted the business of road building, in such a manner that the taxpayers of Kentucky have been saved thousands, perhaps millions of dollars.

Mr. Johnson is a man who believes in work, in the application to the State's business of the principles of good management which are necessary to the success of any business undertaking. He works at his task, ably, with minute attention to every detail. He carefully scrutinizes every contract, every order for material. He is as meticulously careful of the funds of his department, as if he were president of a great private business corporation.

Ben Johnson may have his faults—and who hasn't? But he is able; he has saved Kentucky vast sums that would otherwise have been spent; and this writer has yet to hear his integrity questioned, even by his most bitter enemy.

The Democratic Highway Commission has built twelve and one-half times as many miles of high type road in 17 months as the Sampson-controlled commission built in 24. And they have built it for less money per mile. They have saved enormous sums on the purchase and erection of bridges. They have shown themselves able servants of the people. The figures to prove this are available.

When the Republicans train their big guns on Ben Johnson, hard-working and able Chairman of the Highway Commission, they are but wasting their ammunition.

The First Day At School

Monday morning thirty-seven bright-eyed little boys and girls entered the first grade of the Carlisle city school, and thus entered upon a new world for them.

Many of them spent their first day away from home and were under the supervision of one other than their mother for the first time.

Their first day at school brings tears to the eyes of many a mother who realizes only to well that nevermore will she be the sole guide of the destinies of the little one who only a short time before had been such a wee baby.

One is reminded of the lines of Mrs. B. M. Williams in her book of poems, "House of Happiness:"

O little wee girlie, come back to me
Till I kiss you the one time more!
A very real parting is ours to-day,
As you enter the school-house door.
I hope you won't notice my eyes dim with tears—
I pray you won't guess at my fancies and fears—
I know I shall see you so—all through the years—
As you enter the school-house door.

The little round hat, and the baby face,
With the eyes wide for what's in store,
The wee clinging hand, and the small, brave smile
As you enter the school-house door;
Your pencils and papers held tight in your hand—
O little wee girlie, you don't understand!
A baby no more,—you have entered youth's land
When you enter the school-house door!

I know there are lessons that must be learned;
And the problems and tasks in store
Are things you must have! So I speed you on
As you enter the school-house door.
Your world now grows larger, with learning and art,
New scenes and new faces find place in your heart;
O little wee girlie, I lose you, in part,
When you enter the school-house door.

The Curtis Collection Of Relics.

The collection of Indian relics and artifacts belonging to Mr. W. J. Curtis, now on display in the museum at Blue Licks State Park, is probably the most valuable of any private collection in this section of the state. Mr. Curtis has spent almos a lifetime in collecting these specimens, having obtained them from all sections of the state, but principally in counties in this section.

His generosity in loaning them to the museum at Blue Licks should be appreciated by all Kentuckians. If he chose, Mr. Curtis doubtless could dispose of the collection for a considerable sum of money, but he has consistently refused to sell any of the relics, and has given many articles to historical societies and institutions.

Mr. Curtis is appealing to citizens of this section to contribute Indian relics to the museum. The articles will be catalogued and placed in cases. There are many fine specimens in this section which would add materially to the collection.

The museum and exhibits are worth going many miles to see and will in all probability be the most popular attraction at the State park when it is completed.

HOOVER AND CONGRESS

(Washington News)

By his flat refusal to call congress before the regular December session, the President is making a mistake, we believe.

The theoretic case against this policy is clear. Our Constitution provides for special sessions of congress for precisely such emergencies as now confront us. To prevent congress from meeing at such a time is to sacrifice representative government.

But there are more practical defects in the Hoover policy. He apparently forgets that many of his own conservative crowd want immediate congressional action on sundry matters. In fact there are several Hoover bills and resolutions which may be rejected unless he stops thumbing his nose at congress.

For instance, the foreign debt moratorium. Here is a matter which is legally entirely in the hands of congress. Instead of calling congress in special session in July, Hoover in effect usurped its power and pledged in advance a future act of congress. That action can be justified only if congress is given adequate time to debate and ratify the Hoover pledge. Such ratification doubtless will be given by congress if Hoover is at all reasonable. But it is not reasonable to try to force congress to dispose of this complicated issue in three or four days—after Hoover takes two years to make up his mind. Yet, under the Hoover plan of no special session, congress in regular session will be tied up with the difficult task of chamber organization until almost December 15, which is the deadline for moratorium ratification. Hence Hoover is inviting trouble.

The same is true with unemployment relief and help for business. Under the Hoover plan, congress can not begin to get this crucial issue until the middle of January or later—until the winter is half over and emergency relief would be too late.

So with the farm relief plan of some of Hoover's own supporters, like Samuel McKelvie, who proposes to get rid of the market-wrecking wheat surplus by feeding the unemployed here and the famine victims in China. Congressional action is required. Farm prices need that boost now. Next January or April will be too late for the additional hundreds of thousands of farmers who will go bankrupt in the meantime.

These are but three of many problems requiring immediate congressional attention.

The congress elected almost a year ago has not been allowed to meet.

If Hoover only knew it, an early session is to his own interest as well as the interest of the country. It is no secret that Hoover is in need of friends. Why, then, should he start out to make an enemy of the new congress

WANT JOBS, NOT CHARITY

(Maysville Independent)

Bill Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, is right when he said that the American citizen does not want charity or a dole, but a job where he may be employed at honest toil. There is no patent on this statement and we have used it in these columns ever so many times, and it is worth repeating.

Hoover's great committee of high type business men, publicists and statesmen should be designated job hunters instead of being a big top-heavy organized charity relief commission.

There are six states that have informed the President that they would care for their own people who need food and raiment the coming winter. There isn't a single one of the forty-eight states but what can and should do the same thing, leaving the committee only one thing to do and that the most important one, to provide work for the unemployed so that this charity will not be needed anywhere. This committee can do this if it will get down to business on that line. The administration is dodging the issue and passing the buck just as it has passed the buck to other commissions on matters that should have been solved by itself.

We refuse to be officially made a land of beggars and dependents, which a continuation of the present national course will surely make of us. An administration that has trend in that direction, is not a safe pilot. Rather the leader should head the procession the other way which history and experience tell us is the proper course and one that made our country the greatest and most prosperous on the globe. About face, Mr. Hoover.

A WINTER'S TALE

(F. Elizabeth Buck)

The sunshine of the fire, set free to play,
Gleams in the polished woodwork of the walls,
And little beckoning shadows softly stray
Across the ceiling, as the twilight falls.

I hear a fluttering as of many birds
On some spring bough, that gently sways and creaks,
Light steps on snapping twigs, soft whispered words;
Confidingly of these the firelight speaks.
I see dim forests, sunlight filtering through
To stencil golden patterns on the moss,
And through a rift against the summer blue
Look up where rustling treetops heave and toss.
Sometimes, it seems to me, bright water laps
And dashes sparkling waves up summer sands;
Or on a warm, thyme-scented hill we rest,
Where breezes play upon the harebells blue,
That dance to their own music, sun-caressed,
And, as the wind, are gay and carefree, too.
So, if no longer now one old-time voice
Makes welcome sound and warmth within my walls,
Yet lovely things that made me once rejoice
Live with me here again, as twilight falls.
And, like the unpent sunbeams of the coal,
Past, treasured joy, from sullying care set free,
Blends with the present in one radiant whole,
But still reminds, "The best is yet to be."

And now "to be," for, as the dusk grows deep,
A share of home to lone or weary need
Shines from my fire, and then the bright flames leap
And wave white hands of cheer indeed;
And when the fireside circle closes round,
They dance and whisper, in confiding glee
And charming, hospitable warmth and sound,
The summer secrets that they talk to me.

About the meanest thing the Republicans could possibly do to the Democrats now as we clear decks for the 1932 election would be to induce Mr. Hoover to stop giving out estimates on business improvement and forecasts about prosperity.—Lexington Herald.

The Harvest

30 Years Ago

Thursday, September 12, 1901

Ambrose R. Fisher and Joel A. Day leave for Cleveland, Ohio, to attend reunion of Veterans of Mexican War.

At the Maysville Fair last week, Ed and Sam Kennedy won two races with their horse, Colonel Clay, and Ernest Piper was awarded two premiums on his stallion, Egalite.

Democratic State Central Committee orders primary to nominate candidate for United States Senator, which practically assures the nomination of James B. McCreary.

E. B. Harris, who a few weeks ago purchased a half interest in the Nicholas Courier, purchases remaining interest in the paper from his partner, Wyatt Insko.

While returning from Saltwell Monday morning, where he had conducted quarterly meeting, Rev. W. F. Vaughn, presiding elder, suffers painful injuries when horse runs away with him, throwing him out of buggy.

Following committee appointed to arrange for reunion of 19th U. S. Volunteer Infantry and 7th U. S. Volunteer Cavalry to be held in Carlisle October 2 and 3: John W. Barnett, James W. Herndon, James A. Fisher and Wilford Fryman.

Mrs. R. G. Stoner, president of the Kentucky Daughters of the Confederacy, and Mrs. Polk Forsythe, of Paris to be at Kimbrough hotel next Tuesday for the purpose of organizing local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy.

First National Bank of Carlisle organized Saturday with the following officers: Dr. B. F. Reynolds, president; T. H. Pickrell, cashier; Dr. B. F. Reynolds, T. H. Pickrell, James D. Parker, Dr. M. Dills and H. S. Letton, directors. Capital stock placed at $25,000.

53 YEARS AGO

Thursday, September 12, 1878

Mason Tureman leaves for Lexington, where he will enter law school.

September term of circuit court to convene next Monday with approximately 500 cases on the docket.

Mrs. Pollie Morris, of this county, widow of Samuel Morris, soldier in the War of 1812 allowed pension of $800.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Alton, of Blue Licks, on the 2nd, twins.—To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wasson, of the county on the 10th, a daughter.—To Capt. and Mrs. Samuel Rogers, of the county, on the 11th a daughter.

Married—Miss Nannie Blount and Mr. William W. Johnson both of the county, on the 4th.—Miss Mary Petticord and Mr. W. P. Young, both of the county, on the 5th.—Miss Louisa Shaw and Mr. Samuel Snapp both of the county, on the 8th.

At a mass meeting of Democrats Monday, the following were named delegates to the Congressional convention to be held at Vanceburg today: Charles Sparks, W. J. Hughes, John T. Turley, A. P. Brothers, G. R. Martin, W. L. Piper, S. G. Rogers, W. S. Howse, Milford Berry, G. W. Bramblett, W. J. Myers, John Steele Parks, Aquilla Hildreth, William H. Brown, James H. Gaunce, William McMiller, R. T. Carter, L. M. Campbell, T. H. Sammons, E. D. Baxter, John A. Campbell, G. W. Kookendoffer, L. D. Young, H. C. Throckmorton and Zed Spencer.

THE OPENING GUN

(Lexington Herald)

Plans are being made for the opening of the Democratic state campaign in Winchester September 12, with one of the largest political rallies ever held in the state of Kentucky. Judge Ruby Laffoon, of Madisonville, the Democratic nominee for governor, will make his first real speech since his nomination and will outline the issues on which he intends to go before the people. Judge Laffoon is an experienced campaign orator and in many campaigns in the past has proved his ability as a stump speaker.

The meeting at Winchester will open a campaign that is eventful for Kentucky. Kentucky has been described as a political path finder and a barometer. While Maine, long known as a political barometer, holds her election at an early date, Kentucky's election this year will be one of the few important state elections during a political off year. As a border state and a doubtful state, Kentucky will show the way of the wind.

The Kentucky election may, indeed, have important bearing upon the election of the next president of the United States. The next legislature will redistrict Kentucky into nine instead of eleven congressional districts. This election will determine the composition of the state legislature which will undertake the important task of redistricting it, which will effect the political future of Kentucky for years to come, but even with the large political considerations involved the election can not be considered as one having political significance only.

The spokesmen of the high command in Kentucky boast of their standing with the present Republican national administration. Yet, with the coal fields prostrate, due to unfriendly and discriminatory action by the interstate commerce commission, they have been unable to do anything to obtain justice for the coal fields which would bring a revival to the coal industry and put to work many idle men now marked as easy prey, because of their desperate plight, by radical agitators.

With the tobacco industry suffering from the continuation of indefensibly high war-time taxes, nothing has been accomplished toward aiding the tobacco farmer, and in addition to the war time taxes, no one has suffered more from the effects of a high tariff that has destroyed the European market.

The speeding up of a federal building program, which would be of advantage to all Kentucky, is something else that has been overlooked by those who, as representatives of the party, offer Mayor Harrison to the people. These are vital matters. So is the fiscal condition of the state. If the same policy in regard to increased taxes and increased debt were followed in Frankfort for four years as have been followed by Mayor Harrison in Louisville, it would be difficult to predict the consequences.

With such conditions faced, the people of Kentucky will be desirous of hearing the message that Judge Laffoon will give, and Winchester, in increasing its rations of burgoo and in planning for a record-breaking attendance does not seem to be exaggerating in the least the importance of the meeting to be conducted there on Saturday, September 12.

EQUALIZE TAXES, TOO

(Courier-Journal)

Pulaski county, which drew on the State equalization fund last year for $35,158.41 to make up a deficit in the minimum county teachers' salaries, presents a concrete case of the injustice done taxpayers by the equalization fund law under the existing school tax rates and the sufferance of graded districts in counties which ask aid.

Pulaski contains, besides Somerset, a fourth-class city with its independent school system, has five graded districts: Burnside with 327 pupils, Eubank with 162, Ferguson with 352, Pulaski with 131 and Science Hill with 243, all forming loops along the Southern Railway and withdrawing its valuable property from taxation for the support of county schools. If these districts were restored to the county system as consolidated schools, they probably could accommodate much larger territories with school facilities and relieve the State of that $35,158.41 additional drain.

But Somerset, in common with many districts throughout the State, has furher cause for grievance. Its taxpayers accept a rate of $1.50 on their property for the support of the city schools. The county has a tax rate of only 75 cents. After paying twice as much for their own schools as their country neighbors pay, Somerset citizens must contribute through the State equalization fund to the salaries of county teachers. It is not pertinent to say that wealth is concentrated in the cities. Taxes are individual. The Somerset citizen, possessing $5,000 worth of property, pays twice as much for the support of his own schools as the Pulaski county rural resident of the same wealth does for his and, in addition, helps maintain that rural resident's school through a State tax.

There is no equalization in this. Equalization should come only after every taxpayer has done as much in proportion to his wealth as those have done on whom he calls for aid.

What is said to be the world's largest opal weighing 711 carats, has been found near Canberra, Australia.

MOST OF SUCCESS

is due to future planning and careful management to execute the plans. The look ahead means a lot. We believe now is a good time to begin prospecting for your wants in real estate, whether for immediate possession or for next March delivery. We have now some very attractive buys and are rearranging and adding to our listings so that we will be able to take care of your wants. Come in and see us.

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KENTUCKY'S GREAT

TROTS

(59th Annual Fall Meeting)

LEXINGTON

September 21 to 29, 1931

$70,000 IN STAKES AND PURSES

Four Races (12 heats) Daily

The Season's stars from the Grand Circuit and the more prominent half-mile track circuits driven by the World's greatest reinsmen meet in bitter competition for the first and only time in Kentucky this year over the only light harness mile track in the State.

See the Kentucky Futurities, $26,000, four divisions, The Transylvania $4,000, The Walnut Hall Cup $3,000, The Castleton $3,000 and 25 other great races.

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Two persons were shot to death in the Middle Fork section of Breathitt county Sunday.

The Bourbon County Garden Club will sponsor a flower show to be held at Paris September 26.

A. B. Vonderhaar, 36, of Bellevue, was killed Monday in an automobile accident near Georgetown.

Thurman Cox, 28, was killed while coon hunting in Rowan county last week when he fell over a cliff.

Henry Harding, 53, Cumberland county farmer, was killed Friday when he was crushed by a falling tree.

208 bottles of home brew were siezed last week when officers raided the home of Margaret English in Paris.

The fall term of the Kentucky court of appeals will open September 21 with 114 criminal and 341 civil cases.

James Brooks, 54 negro barber shop porter, hanged himself from a telephone pole in an alley in Lexington Sunday.

Improvements to the Perryville Battlefield National Cemetery to cost $75,000 are being planned by the government.

Pleading self defense, Dudley Harris, 43, was acquitted at Elkton Saturday on a charge of killing Bill and Earl Winters, brothers.

The eighty-first annual meeting of the Kentucky State Medical Association opened at Lexington Monday for four days session.

Seven persons were hurt Monday when a bus on which they were passengers went into a ditch between Catlettsburg and Ashland.

The 99th annual state convention of the Disciples of Christ will be held at the First Christian church at Owensboro September 21 to 24.

Forcing J. L. Hubert to open the safe in his drug store in Louisville Monday, two robbers bound and gagged him and escaped with $500.

After being idle for a month, 900 employes of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company at Louisville were called back to work last week.

Samuel Richardson, 49, was killed at Glasgow Sunday when he was run over by an automobile which he was attempting to crank while it was in gear.

Leaping from the second floor window of a hospital at Louisville Friday, Cecil Watkins, 26, former chain store manager was killed instantly.

The body of a man found murdered under a railroad bridge at Danville, Ill., last week has been identified as that of Frank O. Berry, of Knox county.

An unmasked bandit held up C. D. Allen, manager of a Kroger store on East Third street in Lexington Saturday night and looted the cash register of $288.

Twenty-two negro school children were injured last week when a school bus in which they were returning home from school overturned in Lincoln county.

Paul Carter, 25, shot and killed himself at his home in Carrollton Saturday night while his wife was in the yard to summon a neighbor to come and quiet him.

Austin Norfleet, 22, son of a Pulaski county deputy sheriff, was given a life sentence by a jury at Somerset Saturday on a charge of killing Terrell Ard from ambush.

A special train has been charted by by Republicans of Louisville, western and central Kentucky to attend the opening of the Republican campaign at Hazard September 19.

Oscar C. Mattingly, Mason county farmer, and his brother-in-law, Oscar B. Gill, Maysville carpenter have been granted a patent on a new tobacco press to be used in stripping.

At his examining trial at Grayson Thursday James Evans, 42, was dismissed on a charge of slaying his wife whose body was found in a field near their home in Carter county.

R. B. Colvin, Falmouth undertaker, suffered a broken wrist and his wife and daughter were bruises when Mr. Colvin's automobile skidded and went through a fence near Cynthiana.

William S. Perry, 49, Rowan county constable, was shot in the back from ambush near Licking river in Rowan county Sunday while he was summoning witnesses to appear in court.

W. J. Pope, who served as deputy county clerk for nine years, last week was appointed County Clerk of Harrison to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father, John G. Pope.

Approximately 5,000 people attended the dedication of the new state road from Corbin to Cumberland Falls. Ben Johnson, chairman of the state highway commission, was the principal speaker.

Alleging that Clarence C. Seaton, former Louisville merchandise broker, fradulently obtained possession of $297,000 worth of coffee in the summer of 1927 and had converted it to his own use, A. Englehard & Sons Co., Louisville coffee roasters, filed suit in the Jefferson circuit court last week to recover that amount from Seaton.

Salaries of teachers in the Bourbon county rural schools have been reduced ten per cent for the present term of school.

Walter Leer negro, of Millersburg, was held to the grand jury at his examining trial at Paris last week on a warrant charging him with a statutory offense against a young white boy.

Miss Caroline Carter, 21, arrested on a charge of burning the Little Ethel Baptist church in Lawrence county, admitted the charge and said she had intended to burn two barns.

A three-weeks term of the Harlan circuit court ended Saturday with no labor trouble cases finally disposed of, leaving more than 420 criminal cases on the docket for the November term.

Harvey White, Louisville former state commander of the American Legion, has announced as a candidate for national commander when the orgaization meets in Detroit this month.

Playing in a field where her father was mowing weeds in Marion county, Grace Langford, 4 years old, ran in front of the mowing machine and before it could be stopped her left foot was severed.

James B. Haggin, 19, prominent young Lexington sportsman, died at a hospital in Lexington last week as the result of injuries sustained when a shotgun which he was cleaning accidentally discharged.

Attorney General Cammack Friday ruled that state funds cannot be used to pay the expenses of Dr. W. R. Jillson, state geologist, to Paris, France, to attend the International Geographic Congress.

The Lexington City Manager Charter League has selected W. T. Congleton as a candidate for Mayor and David Ades, Sam McCormick, Charles R. Thompson and Salem A. Wallace for city commissioners.

Capt. George Converse, 35, of Somerset, was killed and Private Arthur Jenks, of Louisville, was injured when their plane struck a building and crashed while making a forced landing at Louisville Monday.

Robbers cut the plate glass window out of the front door of the confectionery of William Faulkner in Mt. Sterling Thursday night carried off a safe containing $135, secured about 1,000 cigarettes and escaped.

Advocates of a new Kentucky constitution will meet at Frankfort Friday to discuss means of bringing before the people the question of a constitutional convention to be voted on at the November election.

Harry T. Collins, 42, well known Paris business man and former representative in this district for the National Cash Register Company, died suddenly from a heart attack while repairing a porch at his home Friday.

Democratic leaders, nominees and chairmen from every district east of Louisville attended a conference at the Phoenix hotel in Lexington last Wednesday, at which time battle lines for the state campaign were drawn.

R. B. Minton, wealthy horseman of Barbourville, was arrested on a charge of murder following the death at Barbourville Sunday of Henry Cole, 28, who died from a bullet wound alleged to have been inflicted by Minton August 14.

Dr. Ivor G. Hyndman, pastor of the Centenary Methodist church in Lexington, arrested last week on a charge of violating a traffic ordinance and breach of the peace, has indicated that he will sue the city of Lexington for false arrest.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Covington celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary at their home near Stamping Ground last week. They are parents of nine children, four of whom are living. They have 26 grandchildren and 15 great-grandchildren.

Petition for a rehearing of the Fayette county sheriff's controversy was filed in the court of appeals last week by J. Porter Land who was recently ousted from office when the court of appeals held that his cousin, Charles Land, had been elected to the office.

Kenneth Myers, 30, escaped last Thursday from the Kentucky House of Reform at Greendale where he and 17 other prisoners from the Frankfort reformatory were being used in the contsruction of a new building. Myers was sentenced to ten years for burglary.

The Owingsville city council has ordered an election to be held in November to submit the proposition of voting $13,500 bonds for the construction of a water works system. The remaining $45,000 needed would be provided through subscription from taxpayers.

F. H. Triplett, 30, wealthy Garrard county farmer, and Ned Sowders, 22, delivery boy for a Lancaster grocery, were arrested last week on a warrant charging them with attacking a young woman employe of a carnival whom they had given a ride in Triplett's automobile.

Mrs. Lelia Leslie, 19, of Louisville, was killed, and Mrs. Lelia Behle, 29, of Birmingham, Ala., was probably fatally injured when an automobile in which they were riding crashed into a concrete culvert guard near Elizabethtown Saturday night. Their husbands were also injured.

Every Child Should Use Quart Of Milk A Day

Supplementing and complementing the work of insuring cleanliness and purity in milk supplies, the State Board of Health is urging larger and more general consumption of milk and milk products in Kentucky.

"Milk," says Dr. A. T. McCormack, State Health Officer, in a statement just issued, "is one of the few foods that are absolutely essential in the human diet. Particularly is this true of child diet, for we can not develop healthy, strong children without milk."

Experts who have made careful and scientific study of the subject are a unit, it is pointed out, in agreeing that not less than one quart of milk a day is necessary to ensure the normal growing child proper nutrition and complete healthfulness and that each adult shou'd daily consume a like quantity or its equivalent in butter, cheese or other milk product. That these requirements may be met, it is earnestly suggested that the mother of every family in Kentucky carefully check her food lists and at once make plans to provide in her daily food budget for one quart of milk for every child under 12 years of age and one pint of whole milk, with an additional pint in the shape of milk products, for each adult. Continuing, the statement says:

"Include ice cream, butter and cheese in your every-day diet. Don't save ice cream for a party dish. It is a milk food. Serve butter at every meal It is another milk food and will make everything else taste better."

Attention is directed to the fact, as shown by recent surveys, that only a few communities in Kentucky are presently producing enough milk to provide each child within its confines a quart of milk a day, to say nothing of adults, but this situation, it is pointed out, may be confidently relied on to adjust itself, promptly and readily. All that is needed is to increase the demand, and the dairy farmers will be quick to enlarge their herds to keep pace with the increased and increasing demand. Their business is to produce and sell milk, and the larger the demand, the better they will like it.

The two things, in this connection, which the State Health Officer and every other health official in Kentucky unite in urging are: Absolute cleanliness in the production of milk and a greater use of milk and milk products by the people of the State generally. Both are essential to public health; the one to its protection, the other to its proper promotion.—Nicholas County Health Department.

POLICY OF THE RED CROSS

(Elizabethtown News)

A great many people who received help from the American Red Cross last year in the drought-stricken sections of the United States seem to be laboring under the impression that this year they will be taken care of again by this same organization. Nothing could be further from the Red Cross policy than this fallacious reasoning. The Red Cross raises its money and the only money it has from the generosity of the American people, and funds so raised are only subscribed and used to meet great calamities. Last winter was the first time in its history that it was ever used in the drought-stricken sections of the country. Its general field is where a great city has been destroyed by fire or a great inundation like we had in the Mississippi Valley a few years ago, or to put it in other words, a great calamity which would deprive people of their homes and all they had. This winter there will be no funds distributed by the American Red Cross in the agricultural sections of this country that were drought-stricken last year because these sections had no overwhelming calamity. 1931 has been a year of abundance upon the farm. In Kentucky especially we can say that there never was such a crop raised. If the people have not enough to live upon after such a bumper crop, it is their fault. There will be no Red Cross money available in Kentucky for this winter because there is no need to distribute among the farming interests. The great disaster today is in the cities where there are millions who have been out of work for a long time who have no money to buy food; no chance to get a job and no way to pay their rent. If the Red Cross does anything in the way of distributing help it will be in the cities and not in the country. It is hardly likely, however, that it will be called upon to do this as private subscription of many million dollars from the public will be expended through civic organizations rather than the American Red Cross. The Red Cross never encourages shiftlessness or laziness by the distribution of its charity, so there can be no possible hope of any money being subscribed that will be expended through the Red Cross in the farming sections where there have been enormous crops raisd.

LOUISVILLE'S BUDGET INCREASED

(Richmond Register)

The proposed budget for opertion of the Louisville city government, as submitted by the board of sinking fund commissioners; asks for tax revenues of $500,000 more than last year. It is also revealed that a deficit of $1,366,984.76 existed December 31.

The city of Louisville is known to be deeply in debt, is carrying an obligation several times as great as the debt of the state of Kentucky. Mayor Harrison, as he pledges economical administration of state government if elected governor, will not be especially convincing as voters consider that no exceptional gift has been disclosed by the mayor in reducing costs of government in the city of Louisville.

The mayor has had ample opportunity to demonstrate his talen as an administrator, to reveal his ability to effect economies in government. The results do not seem to have indicated any particular capacity in this important phase of administration.

Market Tends To Favor Light Hogs

Hog prices during the summer showed a tendency to favor light-weight animals, says the department of markets and rural finance of the Experiment Station, University of Kentucky, in a review of the agricultural situation.

During July, for instance, prices on light-weight loins increased 35 per cent, while prices on heavy loins decreased 18 per cent, as compared with the preceding month, and compared with three months ago light loins sold at 27 to 30 per cent higher and heavy loins 26 to 29 per cent lower.

The sheep and wool outlook points to a reduction in numbers of sheep during the next two or three years. The large number of lambs on western ranges and the poor range condition will probably cause more than the usual proportion of the lamb crop, as well as a larger percentage of the ewe lambs, to be sent to market, the review states.

With the rather large feed crop in prospect in the cornbelt, that region is expected to take considerably more feeder lambs than it did a year ago, and this will result in large supplies of fed lambs early in the winter. The districts where feeding for late winter and spring markets takes place have poorer crop prospects than a year ago, which will prevent any material increase in lamb feeding operations this winter.

In the native sheep states, of which Kentucky is one, sheep are a part of the general farm business, and with the low prices of other farm products, there is no great incentive to reduce flocks, the review of the sheep situation states.

A NOCTURNAL HUNTER

(Courier-Journal)

When August's drowsy evenings turn to dusk, and the silence of the gloaming is broken only by the fiddling of crickets and katydids, a queer-looking little fellow pokes his head cautiously from an abandoned woodpecker hole, hops to a nearby limb and utters a long, wavering cry. It is the "hunting horn" of the screech owl, about to start on his nightly round in search of field mice and fat sparrows. This is an all-year habit with the little brown bird, but his cry seems more often heard in late summer and fall.

The very weirdness of the screech owl's quavering note has a certain fascinating quality. Why does he cry when he starts his hunt? Is it to strike terror into the breasts of the roosting sparrows and paralyze them with fear? Is it a call to a hunting mate? One Central Kentucky bird lover who has grown fond of the screecher calls it his song and professes to enjoy it, but there is no joyousness in the note to those who fancy a likeness to the cry of a child. At times it is so muffled that it can hardly be distinguished from the trill of a tree toad.

Before dusk has turned to nightfall, this diminutive owl can be seen encircling stacks of grain, if before threshing time, or skimming low over the harvested fields. He is decidedly the most useful of his tribe, since he is a habitual destroyer of mice. In addition, he is useful in keeping down the English sparrow population, which when of great proportions, becomes an annoyance.

A tireless searcher, by visiting many woodpecker holes, sometimes finds a screech owl's nest. Usually it is betrayed by the pellets of undigested fur, feather and bone beneath it. The owl does not resist when pulled out of his hiding place, but will sink his claws firmly in one's thumb. Because he is so sleepy by day, the screecher makes a poor pet and is better left to pursue mice in peace. No one should ever injure him.

BLUE LICKS AND YORKTOWN

(Cincinnati Enquirer)

This year's dedication of new state parks and shrines have been a very continuous affair in Kentucky. But the recent ceremonies at the Battlefield of the Blue Licks this year may be regarded as the forerunner of an even greater one next year, in which not only the whole Ohio and Mississippi Valley well may be asked to join—but the whole Nation also.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in the 'Winning of the West,' called this Battle of the Lower Blue Licks the 'last battle of the Revolution.' If Yorktown's sesqui-centennial is rightfully to be celebrated this October, certainly there is a good case to be made out for the national notice of the Blue Licks next August. Indeed all the Ohio Valley has reason to urge it, for it brings out clearly the fact that long after the fighting had ceased on the Eastern Seaboard—the Revolution on the Ohio went on. And here was won the control of the land across the mountains, now the United States, over which the flag of Great Britain might now be flying, except for the pioneer resistance.

To read the older histories of the United States one might gain the idea that there had been no concerted British endeavors to hold the Ohio and Mississippi. One thrust was toward New Orleans, another to gain St. Louis, and, continuously, until long after Yorktown, was there the series of fierce forays from Detroit, British led and Indian manned, to drive out the Americans.

At Blue Licks, 180 Kentuckians met one last thrust. Half of the number were killed, but the defense was successful. Here Boone at the head of his men lost his son. Kentucky valor was never more glorious.

Since 1882 there has been a persistent movement in Kentucky to acquire and mark properly this historic turning point of American history. Not until 1926 did the General Assembly make adequate provision for a monument. Then also 32 acres became added to the Kentucky park system.

If it means anything to the United States that it is not a mere strip along the Atlantic, Blue Licks, as well as Yorktown, should merit national sesqui-centenary.

Drainage Statistics For Kentucky Just Issued

A drainage bulletin for Kentucky, recently issued by the Bureau of the Census, containing State and county statistics, shows the organized drainage enterprises in the State as covering 585,626 acres. Of this amount 445,613 acres represented improved land. 101,709 acres represented woodland; 428,883 acres were sufficiently well drained to raise a normal crop; 109,440 acres were fit for a partial crop; and 47,302 acres were unfit to raise a crop because of lack of drainage.

There were 515,101 acres in occupied farms, 320,084 acres in planted crops, and 223,064 idle acres in these enterprises.

The drainage works included 1,205 miles of ditches, and 71 miles of tile drains. The capital invested in enterprises was $5,357,633, an average of $9.15 per acre.

There were 216 drainage enterprises in Kentucky with an average area of 2,900 acres. Of this number 33 contained 5,000 acres or more, 154 contained from 500 to 5,000 and 29 were under 500 acres.

About 36 per cent of the land was in enterprises reported as in arrears in payment of principal or interest on bonds or other obligations. The land reported delinquent in drainage taxes amounted to 54,219 acres.

Enterprises organized between 1910 and 1925 contained 82% of the land in organized projects, while only 6% of this land was in enterprises organized between 1925 and 1930.

About two-thirds of the drained land was in enterprises which use district forces for maintenance work. The average cost of operation and maintenance work in 1929 was 16 cents per acre.

A copy of this bulletin for Kentucky may be obtained by writing to the Director of th eBureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL TESTS FAVOR EARLY-SOWN FALL OATS

Late seeding is largely responsible for low yields of fall-sown oats in the South, reports the United States Department of Agriculture, following tests which extended over several years.

In the coastal plain sections of Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, in the piedmont and mountain sections of Virginia and the Carolinas, in the lower altitudes of southern Tennesse, in Kentucky, northern Arkansas, and in Texas and the soutneastern corner of Oklahoma seed should be in the ground by September 20, if possible the department recommends.

In the coastal plain sections of the Carolinas and in northern Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, southern Arkansas, and north-central Texas seed should be sown usually between September 25 and October 15.

Just north of the Gulf coast, in northern Louisiana, central Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, and in the south-eastern part of South Carolina seeding may be done satisfactorily almost any time in October.

PINCH HITS

(Joe Costello, in Cyntniana Democrat)

Business has turned the corner. We sold a nickle's worth of old papers Monday.

Some of those richly colored red noses one sees now-a-days are caused by hay fever.

At Henderson a bridegroom gave two bushels of peaches to get hooked up with his "peach."

Andy Mellon is borrowing a paltry billion dollars to tide the government over to its next borrowing.

Gov. Pinchot says the farm board is a "huge, expensive lemon." It has also the makings of a big bun.

Just as the preacher at Pine Top was doing the most vigorous exhorting the "spirit" responded and came oozing through the ceiling.

The hungry Democrats will have to get in line early at the Winchester burgoo to keep the hungry Republicans from getting all the soup.

Should Franklin Roosevelt be the Democratic nominee for president Robert Lucas will have to obliterate the picture of the Tammany Tiger from his famous bar-room scene.

The pile of paper money supposed to have been cached in an abandoned wrecked automobile which turned to dust when the buyer of the car reached for it is not such a fanciful story after all. There are many who reached for paper money in October 1929 only to have it turn to dust.

Farmers should be given more protection from marauding, stray dogs, and some that are not strays. Heavy losses are suffered in sheep flocks each year and the sheep fund is so far behind that an owner is an old man before he is able to collect his loss. Dog owners should make it their duty to fasten pets up at night, not only for the protection of their own stock, but their neighbors'.

POISON THE RATS

Success in rat control depends principally on the baits used and the manner of mixing and distributing them, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The kind of poison is less important than the kind of bait. The department recommends baits with one kind of food of each of the following classes of food; cereals, such as bread, corn meal, and rolled oats; meats such as Hamburg steak, fresh fish, sardines and eggs; fruits and vegetables, such as apples, melons, and tomatoes. Use only fresh bait and distribute it each evening. Rats do not usually eat stale food. Add water if necessary to make the bait moist. In dry weather baits moistened to the consistency of soft mush are especially acceptable to rats. A successful way of exposing baits is to wrap teaspoonful quantities in small squares of newspaper or put them in small closed paper sacks. Barium carbonate or red squill is usually the best poison. Keep the opison away from livestock and all irresponsible persons.

Wrens are popular birds in Chinese homes.

American Legion Convention

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 21-24

I will take twenty Legionnaires or ex-service men. See me and make reservations at once. Rates very reasonable. This is a nice trip and will cost you less than going to the Louisville Convention two years ago. See me at once because I can only take twenty.

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WITHOUT RAILROADS
What would these crops be worth!

At this harvest season, when American farmers have produced bumper crops which must be transported to markets, the readers of this newspaper should pause to consider the importance of American railroads to the progress of both rural and urban citizens.

If there were no railroads and the farmers were forced to use trucks or planes, how could these enormous crops be gotten to market?

With the disturbing conditions which exist in the transportation industry today, the highly regulated and over-taxed railroads are suffering such enormous losses in revenue that, though they are the most efficiently operated transportation system in all the world and afford the lowest cost to the shipper and traveler, the value of their properties is constantly being endangered by other forms of transportation which operate without adequate taxation or regulation.

The railroads deserve your patronage. They built this nation and must continue to be the backbone of its transportation system. The steam railroads are appealing to the fairness of the American people in the hope that an equalization of operating conditions may be brought about among all forms of transportation so that the railroads may earn a more nearly fair return on their investments.

The Railroads Must Earn To Spend

¶ The Transportation Act permits the railroads to earn 5¾% on the value of their properties, and yet since this law became effective in 1920 the roads did not earn in excess of 5.45% in the best year, and during the year 1930 earned 3.54%, though their taxes have increased $76,500,000 or 22% in this period of time. During the first four months of 1931 the rate of return has been only 2.23%.

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