Old Alfalfa Can Be Rejuvenated

Tests made at the Western Kentucky Experiment Substation at Princeton in Caldwell county indicate that old alfalfa can be rejuvenated and brought back to high production by applying phosphate and potash.

Tests were begun in the spring of 1931 on four and five-year-old alfalfa that had been limed at the rate of 2½ tons per acre and fertilized with superphosphate at the rate of 400 pounds per acre when seeded. Two or more rotations of hay had been removed each year and the alfalfa had begun to thin out.

Certain plots were top-dressed with 300 pounds of superphosphate per acre, others with 300 pounds of superphosphate plus 200 pounds of potash, and others left without topdressing as checks. In 1931 land not top-dressed yielded an average of 1,946 pounds of hay to the acre. Phosphate increased that yield by a ton and a half to the acre, and the phosphate and potash added 2,300 pounds of hay to the acre.

Without further treatment, three cuttings last year produced 4,321 pounds of hay on land not top-dressed; whereas that land top-dressed the preceding year with phosphate yielded 1,839 pounds more hay per acre, and land that had been treated with phosphate and potash produced 1,994 pounds more hay.

Put Milk Pitcher Back On The Table

"Put the milk pitcher back on the table!" says the dairy division of the College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky. "Before any whole cream is sold each child in the family should have a quart of cream a day. He should have a quart of milk to drink and the cream and butter they desire. Adults should drink a pint of milk a day. The use of more dairy products on the farm provides excellent food for the family and decreases the grocery bills. It also helps to reduce the quantity of dairy products put on the market."

Other suggestions made by the dairy division follow:

Good cows will probably afford as good market for pasture and home grown hay as any other livestock this year.

With low prices of dairy products, the need for an abundance of home-grown feed greatly increases. The first and probably the most important task is furnishing an abundance of green pasture throughout the pasture season. Good pasture is the cheapest dairy feed. Korean lespedeza or sudan grass will help supply pasture when other grasses are usually dried up.

Legume hay will reduce the amount of protein supplement that will have to be purchased. If enough legume hay can be grown to give the cows all they can eat, no protein supplement will be needed.

Dairy cow owners are advised to keep only heifer calves from the best cows. The demand for bull calves will probably be light and will favor calves out of inferior cows with a good record and sired by proved bulls.

Need Early Chicks To Lay In October

Good poultrymen plan to have their pullets mature enough to begin laying in October and in that connection an early winter wage egg is more than a prize. Generally speaking breeds begin laying when about seven months old and Leghorns about a month sooner. This gives the early March in the month to start Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes and Orpingtons, while Leghorns may be started in April.

Good quality stock is cheaper than ever before. E. A. Boote, field manager of the Kentucky Poultry Improvement Association urges poultrymen to purchase blood-tested chicks from stock that has been tested for pullorum disease or bacillary white diarrhea. The association, with headquarters at the College of Agriculture, Lexington, will furnish an official list of certified breeders and accredited hatcheries, upon request. The folder contains practical information for home mixed rations and lists free extension and U. S. department of agriculture circulars and other timely poultry information.

HELPFUL HINTS

Warm water, mild soap, and slow drying restore the shrinkage of washed woolens.

Brown onion will not become lumpy if it is kept covered with a damp cloth in a cool place.

Rugs and carpets in constant use need to be brushed or cleaned with a carpet sweeper almost every day.

Rub the hands with a little lard or fat before washing dishes, and it will not stick to the fingers.

Perfume will last longer if sprayed on the hair than if dabbed on the clothes or behind the ear.

Two drops powder on the nose is worse than losing it, almost.

An easy way to clean a roasting pan is to put a tablespoon of washing soda in the pan nearly full of cold water and bring it to the boiling point.

Blue, beige, black and gray are the popular colors for flooring nails.

An old rubber heel nailed to the chair board or floor makes a noiseless door stop.

You can patch small holes in linoleum with finely chopped cork and liquid glue.

Laundry blue added to the water in which gelatine is washed will give the glass an added luster.

Use only tepid water in mixing a mustard plaster.

Dampened ribbons can be ironed between tissue paper.

THE GARDEN

IRISH POTATOES—PART III

By John R. Gardner, Kentucky College of Agriculture.)

Certified Seed—Last week, was emphasized the fact that only the best seed potatoes should be used so as to get the most returns for labor and garden space invested. Unfortunately, good seed cannot be recognized by looking at it, for good-looking seed may be badly infected with the running-out diseases that cause from one or more rotations of hay had been removed each year and the alfalfa had begun to thin out.

Certified seed is healthy seed. The way it is produced is to remove the sick hills, and the potatoes that they have formed, during the season the crop is growing. Certified seed costs a little more than uncertain seed, but the returns from its use justify the expense many times over. Tests all over the state average almost 70 per cent increase in yield over that from common seedstocks. The word "certified" has in many instances been loosely used. The way to identify genuine certified seed is to recognize tag attached to the bag. If the certifying agency is a state department of agriculture or a state college of agriculture or a state seed commissioner, and if the tag is attached with a wire and a lead seal, and if the package is unbroken, the seed may be accepted as being genuine; otherwise, not. The way certified seed increases in value is that stands are better, and since all the hills are healthy, the potatoes are larger, and the percentage of culls small. Certainly, "the always certified seed potatoes."

Seed Treatment—All seed potatoes, whether certified or not, should receive the treatment for scab and scurf, two diseases whose germs are carried on the skins of seed potatoes. The treatment, then, consists merely of killing these skin-borne germs. The material used is corrosive sublimate, dissolved in water at the rate of one ounce to 7½ gallons. Spurr forbids giving the details here, but any person who wishes full directions may have them by askinv for Kentucky Extension Circular No. 205, "Potato Growing in Kentucky." Address requests to the Department Station, Lexington. This circular, by the way, discusses all phases of potato growing and growers on even small areas will find it useful.

Planting—Potatoes are a "cool crop," and that should be kept in mind when they are planted. In an inch as deep soil is cooler and more moist than surface soil, growers should realize that potatoes should be planted deeply. A good depth is furrow below the soil level, and even deeper than that, provided that deep breaking has been done. In the bottom of the furrow the fertilizer should be sowed, at the rate ofthree pound to 20, 25 or 30 feet of row, the fertilizer thoroughly mixed with the soil, but in such a way that it is kept at the bottom of the furrow. Then the seed, cut to blocky pieces weighing about 1½ ounces, and containing at least one good eye, should be dropped. The spacing should be governed by the rate of fertilizing; 13 inches for the lighter rate, and 15 inches when the heftier application is used.

Planted deeply as above, very little ridge, if any, need be made over the row, and the furrow should be left maintained at least for most of the growing season. If the ground should become because of the formation of the tubers, three cracks enough of furrow be closed. This may be done two while they are making reduced yield.

Steam-Pressure Canner Best For Low-Acid Foods

Fresh evidence in favor of the steam pressure canner for foods low in acidity is given by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture after examining more than 4,000 containers of foods canned in its experimental laboratories. These jars and cans included many of the low-acid foods that are commonly canned at home—meats, fish, and vegetables other than tomatoes. They represent 10 years of experimental work in home canning.

Since meats, fish, and corn, beans, peas, and other vegetables, except tomatoes, give most trouble in home canning, the department ran many tests with these products. Many of these foods repeatedly it tried out the water-bath method with both continuous and intermittent periods of processing, and again and again the high percentage of spoilage showed this method wasteful and dangerous for general use.

The water-bath method produces a temperature about equal to that of boiling water (around 212 degrees Fahrenheit, but no higher. This is not high enough to kill in a reasonable time the bacteria that cause spoilage in these nonacid foods.

The steam-pressure method, however, quickly runs the temperature in the containers up to 240 degrees or 250 degrees Fahrenheit. These high temperatures produce the harmful bacteria in a short time. Containers processed in the steam-pressure canner according to directions recommended by the bureau for meats and nonacid vegetables showed only 2 per cent spoilage.

As a matter of economy, therefore, as well as a precaution against food spoilage, the bureau recommends using the steam-pressure method when canning meats and nonacid vegetables at home.

A Glance At The New Cabinet Of Roosevelt

Ever since the election in November the whole country has been anxiously waiting to see what caliber of men and women President Roosevelt would select to help him guide the great ship of state through the dangerous waters of the depression. The task of selecting a cabinet of 10 individuals of the necessary ability and pleasing to all sections of the country is a stupendous one, even in good times. The current grave economic conditions make it yet harder. That the new President was equal to the occasion and chose a cabinet of national pattern—from the East, South, Midwest and West—a cabinet that is credit not only to his judgment but to the country which they are now starting to serve.

Taken in the order of presidential succession, the present cabinet members include:

Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, 62, veteran Democratic leader from Tennessee, who left the United States Senate to take up his new duties at the State Department. With the exception of one term, 1921 to 1923, he was a member of the House of Representatives from 1906 to 1930 when he was elected to his present high office. He is an Episcopalian, a graduate of the Cumberland University law school, a lawyer by profession, an outstanding authority on tariff and international affairs, and has long been a student of and an authority on economics.

Secretary of the Treasury William Hartman Woodin, 65, is a well-known New York industrial leader, manufacturer and banker. He is a native Pennsylvania, a wet and a conservative who once listed himself as a Republican, and then as a Socialist, that party in 1928 to support Alfred E. Smith. Mr. Woodin also was the first to back Mr. Roosevelt. He is a graduate of the Dickinson School of Mines, since 1916 he has been president of the American Car and Foundry Co., and is credited with having successfully guided several other enterprises through the recent economic crisis. He is an advocate of sound money and holds that the restoration of the purchasing power of the railroads, the farmer and the workers in general is the key to economic revival. He is a Presbyterian and a 32nd degree Mason. He is said to collect coins. The Woodins have two sons and three daughters.

Secretary of War George Henry Dern, 61, a native of Nebraska, a Democratic governor of Utah for two terms, from 1925 to 1932, is a mining engineer. He was graduated from the Fremont (Nebr.) Normal college and studied mining at the University of Nebraska. He is also an inventor of note, having several patents to his credit. He entered the mining interests he has built a director in several Utah financial and banking institutions. He is a Mason and a Congregationalist. He has two daughters and three sons.

Postmaster General James A. Farley, 45, six feet two inches tall and weighing more than 200 pounds, hails from Rockland county, New York. He served one term in the state assembly but was defeated for re-election in 1924 Gov. Alfred E. Smith appointed him to the State Athletic Boxing Commission, of which he was chairman for several years. At the same time he served as State Democratic chairman. After Mr. Roosevelt's nomination at Chicago, Farley was the national chairman of the Democratic party. In that key position he is credited with doing more than any one else to put the present occupant of the White House. The Postmaster General has two daughters and a son. A Catholic, he is a member of the Exalted Ruler of the Elks and belongs to the Knights of Columbus and Holy Name.

Secretary of Navy Claude Augustus Swanson, 71, of Virginia. Like Mr. Hull and Mr. Walsh, left the Senate to accept a cabinet position. He is a lawyer by profession, having received his LL B. from the University of Virginia. He was a member of the House in the 53rd to 56th Congresses, and was re-elected to the 58th but resigned. For four years he was governor of his state. In 1930 he was appointed to the Senate where he served with distinction until his recent resignation. Known as a "navy" advocate, he was the ranking Democrat on the Senate naval affairs and naval Committees. Last year he was one of the leaders in the Democratic delegation to the General Disarmament conference. He is a Methodist.

Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, 58, Chicago attorney, is a Republican Western Independent or Progressive Republican. In 1916 he supported Charles E. Hughes for the presidency; in 1920 he was a Republican delegate to the convention nominating Mr. Harding. But in 1924 he bolted the Republican and supported the candidacy of Senator Hiram Johnson, and in 1932 he was a leader of the Progressives who supported Mr. Roosevelt. His wife, Mrs. Anna Wilmarth Ickes, is a member of the Illinois legislature. They are Protestants.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry Agard Wallace, 44, Iowa "dirt" farmer and editor of "Wallace's Farmer" has the distinction of serving in a post once filled by his father, the late Henry C. Wallace, who was Secretary of Agriculture in the Harding administration. He is a graduate of Iowa State college and the author of several books on farming. Until 1929 he was listed as a Republican. At that time he left his party ranks to support Al Smith and has since been identified with the Republican Independents. During the Roosevelt campaign he stumped his state. A Republican stronghold, and received a large part of the credit for making it go Democratic. Mr. Wallace is married, has two sons and one daughter and is a member of the United Presbyterian church.

Secretary of Commerce Daniel Calhoun Roper, 65, lawyer and wizard at figures, is a native of South Carolina. In the Wilson administration he held such important positions as First Assistant Postmaster General, vice chairman of the Tariff Commission and Internal Revenue Commissioner. During his stay in the Post Office Department it was approved that Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico be made a part of the United States. Dr. Roper is a Democrat, a Methodist-Episcopalian with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, a Mason and for many years has been a member of the Washington law firm of Roper, Hoorman, Harvey & Burke. He has five sons and two daughters.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, 55, is America's first woman cabinet member. She is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke college but got her A. M. degree at Columbia. A socialist and native of Boston, Mass., Miss Perkins has been a member of New York's Industrial Commission since 1919. In 1923, having been appointed to that position by former Gov. Alfred Smith, under Gov. Roosevelt's regime she became chairman of the commission. While in public life she goes by her maiden name as Miss Frances Perkins, she is Mrs. Paul C. Wilson in private life. They have one daughter, Susanna Winslow Perkins Wilson, age 16. Miss Perkins (Mrs. Wilson) has a fine companion and family always wears black or dark clothes. Her favorite hat is a brown tricorne which is sometimes starred. Secretary her as was Al Smith's famous brown derby with him. She is identified with the Episcopal church.

White Clover Valuable To Sow On Lawns

White clover is a valuable addition to lawns. It improves the quality of the turf and helps to create favorable soil conditions for bluegrass, points out H. D. Ellett in circular 205 of Agriculture, University of Kentucky.

Experimental plots at the Experiment Station show that white clover is growing with bluegrass the quality of the bluegrass is about doubled, pounds more per acre than on a similar area where bluegrass grows alone. This would indicate that in addition to improving the growth of the bluegrass, white clover is increasing the nitrogen content of the soil, which nitrogen is necessary for the successful growth of bluegrass.

White clover should be sowed from March 15 to April 10, using 8 to 12 ounces on a lawn 50 by 200 feet. Seeding can be done immediately before the lawn is rolled. Rolling forces it down to the soil. The ground or helps to press the blue-grass over the seed, so that favorable conditions for germination are established. White clover is probably the best to sow in connection with bluegrass in lawns, as other clovers grow too rank and are otherwise not so desirable.

As a rule it will not be necessary to reseed white clover every year, especially if there is a reasonably good stand. If there is some white clover in the lawn early, it may be advisable to sow only sections not having it.

Radio Talks On Soils And Crops

The College of Agriculture announces an important series of farm talks to be broadcast from the University of Kentucky extension studios at WHAS beginning Monday, March 20.

Prof. George Roberts, head of the agronomy department, will open the talks on the management of soils and crops and other members of the staff will be heard on work done at the University Experiment Station. Many experimental fields over the state and the 20 years of experience with the soils and crops of Kentucky. The talks will be a part of the regular College of Agriculture program from 12:45 to 1 o'clock.

Dates and titles follow:

March 20—Fertilizing the Alfalfa Crop."

March 21—Fertilizing the Tobacco Crop."

March 22—"Fertilizing" Grain and Hay Crops."

March 23—Crop Rotations and Soil Management."

March 27—Nature and Use of Farm Manure."

March 28—"Liming the Soil Cheaply and Farming Without Lime."

March 29—The Importance of Pasture in Producing Livestock."

March 30—Making Use of Farm Radio Talks."

CONTENTMENT

(Grace Noll Crowell)

To those who are content,
I lift my song;
To those who are at peace
Where they belong;

Who rise, and question not,
Who go their way
Unquestioning down
To close of day;

Who labor, and who earn
Their bread in sleep,
Who find their rest at night
In deep and sweet,

Who ask no more of life
Than they can give,
Oh, beautiful five
I think they live

Who are content to serve,
To love, to pray,
Leading their simple lives
From day to day.

Rusty steel can be cleaned by rubbing with hot vinegar and salt.

INCOME BANK OF PRODUCTS

Striking changes in the relative money returns from various farm products have occurred in the last three and one-half years. Dairy products have assumed first place in the amount of gross farm income, a position formerly held by cattle, hogs, and sheep as a group. Livestock in 1932 was the second largest source of income and vegetables third.

Vegetables last year yielded a higher gross return than did grains, cotton and cottonseed, or poultry and eggs and were exceeded only by the combinations of the United States Department of Agriculture. Income for the years prior to the depression gross income was largest from cattle, hogs, and grains, and cotton and cottonseed while the amount of gross income from cotton and cottonseed, grains and poultry and eggs was about equal, but these products ranked pated for third, fourth, and fifth places, and vegetables ranked sixth among the principal products.

The largest shrinkage in dollars of gross income has been borne by producers of cattle, hogs, and sheep as a group, while the prices of these commodities in 1929 was $2,807,000,000, and in 1932, it was $1,122,000,000 a drop of 60 per cent. The relative decline in gross income however, has been much greater in the case of cotton and cottonseed and grains Cotton and cottonseed in 1929 provided a gross farm income of $1,389,000,000, but only $327,000,000 in 1932, a shrinkage of 72 per cent.

MY, WHAT A HUSBAND

(Todd County Standard)

Mrs. Mae E. Stone has used eleven adjectives to describe her husband in a bill for separate maintenance filed in the Circuit Court here. She charges he is cruel, unkind, irritable, disagreeable, temperamental, selfish, mild, nasty, bitter, tyrannical and gluttonous." She asks for alimony.

GINTLEMUN WASH

A small boy brought his mother's powder puff and was in the act of total destruction when she discovered him. "Why, you little powder-puff-stricken wash thing!" she exclaimed. "Only ladies use powder-puffs!" replied the offender.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

NICHOLAS CIRCUIT COURT

James Simons and Thomas H. Simons, Plaintiffs

vs. Notice of Sale

Attie Simons, etc., Defendants

Under and by virtue of a Judgment and order of sale of the Nicholas Circuit Court rendered at the September term thereof 1932 and the May term thereof 1933, in the above cause for the sum of $600.00, with six per cent interest thereon from the 1st day of March 1932 until paid; in favor of T. L. Clarke and the further sum of $25.00 with six per cent interest thereon from the 23rd day of December 1930 until paid in favor of Mary Marley, and $100.00 cost hereon, I shall proceed to offer for sale at the Court House Door in the city of Carlisle, Nicholas County, Kentucky, at the highest and best bidder, at public auction, on

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1933,

at about the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. the property hereinafter described. Said property so ordered to be sold herein shall be sold on a credit of six and twelve months for the said purchase price due and payable six months from day of sale and one twelve months from day of sale, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent from date, which interest has been paid, and to have the force and effect of a replevin bond, and the condition thereto a lien will be retained on the property sold herein to secure the payment of said bonds.

Said land so ordered to be sold herein is described as follows, to-wit:

On the North by the South margin of Upper Street; on the South by the Upper Jacktown turnpike; on the West by the old Ky. Rt. 9 to Kerns and Oliver Harrison; and on the East by Jas. D. Sallee now G. H. Spencer) and the Rev. Bela Metcalfe, with all the improvements thereon, containing 17 acres more or less. And being the same property conveyed to Chas. Simons by W. F. Clark and wife by deed of March 1st, 1927 of record in D. B. 94, page 207 Nicholas County Clerks office.

Except however a small lot of ground with boundaries as follows: Beginning in center of line of Jacktown turnpike; thence with John Kerns; thence East with his line 193 feet to a stake; thence at right angles North 83 feet along line of fence to a stake; thence at right angles and running West 173½ feet to the center of said line of said turnpike road; and along the center on said line; thence with center line of said turnpike road 83½ to the beginning, the same having been conveyed by Daniel Durbin to W. F. Clark and wife, see D. B. 28, page 144.

Except however a small lot with boundaries as follows: Beginning at a point in the South margin of Water Street said point beginning 127 ft. West of corner between Clark and Kerns, on Water Street; thence from said beginning point at right angles 105 ft. to Brushy Fork Creek; thence down the creek 140 ft. to a stake; thence in a parallel line to the first line 41 ft. to South margin of Water Street; thence Eastward along said margin of said street 140 ft. to the beginning, the same having been conveyed by W. F. Clark and wife to Hatliff Bros. Company by deed in D. B. 27, page 327.

Except all land lying on the North side of Brushy Fork Creek between the property of Mrs. Octavia Metcalf and the land sold to Hatliff Bros (Land in exception 2)

Or sufficient thereof to produce sums of money so ordered to be made. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. Taxes due and payable in 1933 to be paid by purchaser.

Witness my hand the 27th day of February, 1933.

Samuel Holmes, Special Commissioner, Nicholas Circuit Court.

Conley & McCartney, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

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BELOW ZERO

A Romance of the North Woods

By HAROLD TITUS

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SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I—"Tom" Belknap, big timber operator, sixty, has grown rich from the cutting of the forests. Promises of advancement to his son-in-law, Jean John, just commencing in the business, have failed to materialize. Jean's wife, Ann, and Tom's daughter, and Paul Gorbel, Belknap's partner, whom Tom has made his heir, are guests of Belknap's brother, Jonathan, at the time of recitation. Father and son part in a complete understanding.

CHAPTER II—At Shoestring, his train delayed by a blizzard, Jean is forced to leave it and, alone, tramps through the storm to the village. He realizes it is a last chance to get a job, his father-in-law's influence having been exhausted. He finds employment with Ted Steele, owner of the Steele Garage, building a young girl, and throws him out. Jean is given a job by the girl in the office, Dorothy Kendall, and the company. A letter he carries gives him the position of manager. Jean is being paid to report inefficiency in John, knowing the feeling against his father, refuses to write a line to his name.

CHAPTER III—Ellen engages John as her foreman. A series of accidents, all of which point to sabotage, culminates in the deliberate wrecking of a locomotive. John is discharged.

CHAPTER IV—After heroic efforts to save Belknap's camp, Jean and his mate, John, admitting Ellen's bravery in the face of danger, leave the camp. Jean, broke, is forced to walk. Ellen is returned.

CHAPTER V—The Richards barn and stables burn in a night fire. In his blankets Jean awakens to find Ellen carries out the dead body of a stranger. Ellen refuses to believe that Jean is responsible for the fire. Jean refuses to tell a party to such an act. Steele and Gorbel are suspected. Ellen and Jean gather on the road.

CHAPTER VI

"He can't be in the office there?" the girl exclaimed. "Sure he is! That's him, standin' up there."

Jean, his head set with a muttered word about tying his team the man turned and entered the buildings. He did no tying; he untied the one horse, removed the sweat pad and, without a second look through the window, started down the road toward the village.

Presently Paul Gorbel pulled the horses to a walk and lighted a cigar. He smoked rapidly and his thought rapidly, and gone into the Richards woods headquarters tonight to threaten and bluster. Jean Steele knew who was going so far in upsetting the equilibrium of a carefully laid plan. But he had not talked to him, had not thought of doing so. He had not seemed to be looked through the window. Yet, in the morning, Jean would be at Steele! He removed the cigar from his mouth and spoke, briefly and without mirth. Then he cut his team crisply with the whip and drove on toward the camp where he had planned to spend the night, speeding for Kendall's. . . . Let Jurke handle the affair of stolen logs. Larger matters demanded his attention.

CHAPTER VII

His position had become untenable at the camp. A man can't make love to a girl when he has led her to think that he is a thief and liar. About such a situation, under the circumstances, was something unclean. A man does not want to tell a girl he loves each part of what there is to tell. He wants to tell it all, every part of the further story available.

He had written the sheriff at length the night after Dorothy had departed, Ted Steele fled, had told his story, not trusting a word of that to script and setting down a theory as he had evolved it and outlining a program. Jurke, deputy sheriff, dispatched the slow thinking officer to follow. This program Jean believed would establish that certain investigations had been made and John Steele in with the logs to determine what he had learned.

Then—something else had come to him. "Sir, Steele, I don't know what you told me but it didn't seem to set well with you. Everything looks straight as a string."

"Sure! Sure it looks straight! Sad?"

"Well, I did just what you suggested. I'm not sure you're right, I'm not sure I went to Kampfest yesterday and made the deal you apparently didn't want me to bury this kid and tried to locate his parents and failed."

"Was careful to ask around in other places and, just as you figured, nobody knew her. Then I went to Gorbel, like it was kind of a last resort, and apologized for troubling him on it and he tells the straightest story you ever see how they're going to get them out without jimmying us up. And maybe we're guessin' wrong and maybe we're not."

"What did he offer?"

"Why, he didn't use everything! He told the straightest story a man'd ever listened to. He told this man here, Ted Steele, because he was full of rot, he said, because he was full of moon. Said it again and again, that I was a crook; thence at right he's lying, he sure is a good hand at it!"

"What do you suppose he'd say if he knew you were a witness to his handing over a jug to this man? And if the witness was pretty certain the jug was filled with gasoline?"

"Huh?" Bradshaw gasped. "Without—without—"

John nodded. "Witness!" he whispered sharply. "I've got him, Sal!"

Rapidly he recounted what Dorothy had told him and the sheriff's eyes grew round with excitement.

"Wow!" John went on, "the best move is to upset Gorbel's own story. He told you again and again that the man was drunk. Dellenog doesn't think so, but if that stomach wasn't alcohol in it, then Paul Gorbel's well he again. . . . Take a 5-gallon and no mistake . . . and maybe (this jug along with it!"

She took the chair he had vacated and drew writing materials towards her, preparing to copy what he had written.

Two days later, shortly after noon, as he entered the office, the clerk wheezed to John!

"Ellen telephoned. She said for you to come to the . . . the loads tonight, sure."

John wondered. Casually when Ellen wanted to get in touch with him she had but to ask him to call. But it was with his curiosity roused that John left the office and, turning to the right, the mill-yard and entered the street.

Ellen's store burning in the office, and he hastened in.

"Hello?" he said, opening the door and seeing Ellen alone at her desk.

She lifted her head slowly, and turned on him a face that was a mask of reserve. White, she was, and drawn, and her eyes smudged.

"Hello . . . Ellen! You sent for me. What's . . . what's the matter?"

She put down her pen slowly, opened a purse that lay on the desk beside her and took out a letter.

"Explain this," she said, and her tone was like ice. She seemed to be restraining herself, clinging with all her strength to her self-control.

Frowning, he took the envelope from her. Her name and address were written on it. The postmark, he saw, was Kampfest.

He shook out the single sheet of paper and read. It was brief enough.

"Dear Friend," he read. "In times of trouble it is up to women to stand together. I have known something for weeks that has been on my conscience. If you will look back you will see that most of the trouble which has at once followed has been the man who calls himself John Steele in your employ. You may recall the things he apparently has done to you and turned to their hurt. I know that have happened. This superintendent of yours is employed under Tucker, your roadmaster, to cause two wrecks on your line. Tucker is in charge. Tucker to make his game seem convincing. Four bars was taken out of the bridge at Kendall's trangs lost his life in it.

"Other accomplishments have been placed to his credit. Your property, I know it will be being so heavily involved, would be on its feet. If your friend will force you out now, they would be in a position to make the question pay from the hour they took charge, thanks to what this so-called John Steele has done for them, under guise of doing it for you.

"All this may sound beyond belief, but just ask this Steele whether or not he is using his own name or if he is not known elsewhere as John Steele Belknap.

"Yours in sympathy,
"A FRIEND."

His heart seemed to have stopped. Strength went from his legs.

"Why, that's a lie!" he choked. "That's a black, infamous—"

"Will a minute?" She had risen now, calm, cold, terrible. "What!" she asked, as though her voice would break, "what is your answer?"

"Why, that isn't all right. I can explain it. I am John Belknap, I did—"

"And this! Explain this! I trusted you, now me!"

She whipped a telegram from her desk and thrust it at him. It was from the State Bank of Perrysville, the nearest bank to Witch Hill. It read:

"Witch Hill Lumber Co. owned by Belknap Lumber Co., Chicago serve $5 Mr. Steele is superintendent."

"Why . . . why, yes, Ellen. That's all true. But, you see, I couldn't let you think I'm who I am. . . . I couldn't come in here and offer to help you, admitting my own name, could I?"

"Why not?" she asked bitingly.

"You wouldn't have believed me, feeling as you have about my father."

She hushed them, with a wildness which startled him.

"Right! How right you are! I wouldn't have believed me! I wouldn't have believed my father's son! I wouldn't have believed you! I believe that anonymous letter when it came in! I didn't want to. My first impulse was to tear it up, forget it. . . . And then I remembered that my father always said a man who was right could stand investigation. I looked up Witch Hill, I telegraphed that bank and you've read the answer. . . ."

She paused, panting.

"But, Ellen—"

"Never mind! I'm going to talk now! It's a woman's privilege to talk, isn't it?—a bit hysterically you heard it said it's a woman's privilege to have the last word, too. . . . Well, I'm having it, John Steele Belknap.

"No, you didn't dare reveal yourself. You have a superintendent with a tie. You may have worked as camp foreman for him, but not as John Steele. He knew you weren't John Steele. He knew your full name because it was your father's money that paid him, your father's money that sent you in here!"

"Ellen, Ellen! Listen to me! He's a good old, ignorant man, Sandy. He's a man who's never written a letter of recommendation before. He simply forgot. . . . Don't you see? You expect me to believe that?" she asked, suddenly calm.

He drew a deep breath.

"It sounds . . . it won't do, true as it is!"

"And will any of the rest do? Can you explain all that's happened? You've done things, yes, but I see now why you did them. You did just enough to get the job to stage so that when your father and his partner and his son"—hissing the word—"took this company, it will still be a going concern. You've made a showing in the woods; you've done just enough for the mill to keep the job afloat until you could close down on us!"

(Continued Next Week)

MATHIAS INSURANCE AGENCY
JOE MATHIAS, AGENT
Residence East Main St.

Prof. W. D. McMillan of the University of Chicago says that the conditions most like those of the Bath are found on Venus, and that the possibility of life there is greater than on Mars.

AN ORDINANCE

Relating To License Tax For Collecting the Solidarity Insurance Other Than Life Or Accident

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Carlisle, Kentucky, that license taxes are hereby required in the City of Carlisle, Kentucky as follows:

Each company engaged in insurance business other than life or accident shall pay a license tax of 1½ per cent on its net premiums on policies sold and delivered in the City of Carlisle, during the current year.

The City Clerk shall not issue the license mentioned in this section until the company applying for same has filed with him a sworn statement of the amount of premiums received for renewals and for new business during the year, on business done exclusively within the City.

License taxes under this ordinance shall be due and payable on the 31st day of December, provided, however, that any person failing to pay the license tax required of him prior to the 15th day of January shall be in default and may be proceeded against for penalties as prescribed by law.

Wherever used in this ordinance the word "Company" shall be construed to include within its meaning not only natural persons but also not-for-profit partnerships, associations, and corporations.

Any company engaged in the business of selling or soliciting insurance other than life or accident business within the limits of the city of Carlisle, without paying the requisite license as provided herein, or shall violate any provision of this ordinance, shall upon conviction, be fined not less than one dollar nor more than twenty-five dollars for each offense.

In case any violator of this ordinance shall be a non-resident, then his agent in the City shall be liable for the penalty herein before provided, to the same extent as if such agent were the owner of the company.

Should any section, or part of section, or clause of this ordinance once be held to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of this ordinance as a whole, or any other part thereof.

All laws & ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

This ordinance shall take effect when signed, recorded and published as required by law.

Passed.

H. K. Veach, Mayor of Carlisle.

S. C. Vaughn, City Clerk.

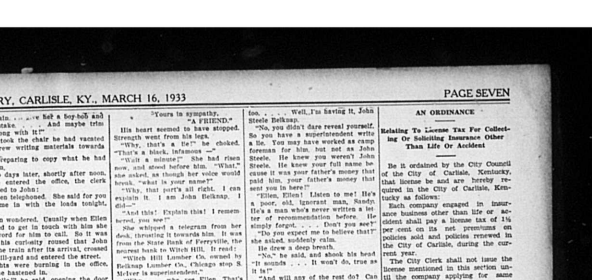
Excursion Fares To Florida and New Orleans

	(A)	(B)
	Round Trip	Round Trip
New Orleans	$32.00	$27.45
Bradenton	64.73	48.55
Clearwater	64.37	48.35
Ft. Myers	67.95	51.00
Jacksonville	47.55	35.70
Miami	72.85	54.65
Tampa	62.75	47.10

(A) Return limit June 15th.
(B) Return limit 15 days in addition to date of sale.
Corresponding reduced fares to all other Florida destinations. For further information call or write

W. B. Clinkenbeard, CPA&PA
112 East Main Street, Phone Ash. 49. Lexington, Ky.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM



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COUPE with rumble seat $475

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CARLISLE, KENTUCKY