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The People Will Follow Their Leader.

Despite the attack made by Al Smith and some others last week on the monetary policies of the Roosevelt administration, the people will follow their leader. They will follow him, because they recognize in Franklin Roosevelt a friend of all classes; because they have witnessed his jockey bring this Nation from the brink of chaos last March to new hope; because the ordinary man realizes that under the New Deal prosperity is now expected to reach him directly and not in crumbs that drop from the laden tables of the very rich. Under Roosevelt politics, the people know that they have a chance. They remember that under the old deal they had none. They will not be fooled by twaddle about charting our course by past "experience." The "experience" this country had under Harding and Coolidge and Hoover truly enriched the favored few, culminated in a shocking stock market, that swept away the savings of millions of poor suckers who were robbed by the successful gamblers on the "inside," and ended last March with the country nearly bank in the country either closed or on the brink of ruin.

That's the sort of "experience" this country may do well to forget. Were it the Roosevelt policies are experimental? As an editorial in the Courier-Journal answers: "every good thing civilization enjoys was introduced experimentally—the telephone, the kerosene, the gas and electric light. The steamship that thirty-five years ago people laughed at the experiments in horseless carriages. They said: 'It won't work; better stick to your horse and buggy.' But it did work and the day of the horse and buggy passed.

Very few of us, it seems to this newspaper, know a great deal about the intricacies of monetary problems. Though many argue learnedly about "sound money" and "managed money" and more or less according to their political predilections take their stand on one side or the other. The fact of the matter is that comparatively few men in this country or any other may be regarded as valuable experts in the matter of currency problems. Certainly the bankers—heretofore regarded as the high priests of finance—have shown their fallibility. The financial and industrial world of America has shown that they know how to feather their nests with gold, but that they do not know how to prevent stock market crashes and ever-recurring panics and years of "hard times." But they would maintain the old order; they throw up their hands in horror at any experiment to better the financial condition of all the people. And who are they? Not experts certainly, nor as expert as the "pinko college professors" at whose theories they scoff. They are, to quote the Courier-Journal "persons who profited out of prosperity and lost their shirts in the crash. They possess a superlative capacity for promising their own ends but they couldn't avert the panic and four years trial at monetization according to the light of experience only made them to the point of closing all the banks."

"These are what may be termed the destructive critics of the President's monetary policies. Their ranks are augmented by time-serving politicians who see, or think they see, an opportunity to discredit the President and pave the way for a return to the fleshpots of political plunder. They offer no alternative to the Roosevelt policies; they simply scold. Senator Borah challenges the critics of President's plan to offer something in its place other than 'the lobby under which we arrived at the present disastrous condition.'

And this distinguished Republican Senator, whose record must leave unquestioned his independence and mental integrity, says most truly:

"Scold it!

What is "sound" or "honest" money anyhow? Senator Borah says: "The gold dollar is the most dishonest money that has ever been created. Who ever heard of honest money? To Smith, Warburg and Sprague this statement, no doubt, will be disposed of by shouting 'jabberwocky.'

The Boys In The Woods.

(Lexington Herald)

Col. J. P. Barney, of the United States Army, who was with Gen. George B. Duncan as a staff officer, but now with the Eighty-second division, A. E. F., in France, told the Rotary Club Thursday of the work that is being done in the civilian conservation camps.

Nearly a million boys will have gone through these camps before the program is concluded. The boys are mustered in as if they were joining the army, but the camps are distinct and different in most ways from army camps.

At Camp Knox, which has been under Colonel Barney's personal direction, more than 32,000 boys have gone through the camp. Each boy spends six months in the camp and after the six months term is ineligible to re-enlist immediately, though in some cases many have graduated.

The boys otherwise would be unemployed. The conservation camp officers are not empowered to punish, so that discipline is entirely different from army discipline. Yet the fact that the camps are popular is the fact that out of 32,000 men at Camp Knox there have been only three arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, not even during the time that Communists deliberately undertook to stir up a demonstration.

"The only threat held over the head of the boy who signs up at a conservation camp is the threat of discharge. That is dismissal his family will not be put on any relief roll. During the time that a boy is enlisted his family is taken off the relief rolls because he is in a position to help them.

"There can be no question of the educational value of such camps and the fact that they build up the health and character and improve the outlook of those who are thus taken from unemployment and given work.

"The Civilian Conservation Corps camps have proved a definite good toward which to work. The Commission's report points the way forward for education in Kentucky

"Experimenta."

Once upon a time the Federal Reserve Act was an untried "experiment." And it was fought bitterly by the money powers of the East.

Once upon a time the movements to abolish slavery was an "experiment."

The Declaration of Independence was an experiment in representative government.

Who would submit to Wall Street's control of the banks? Who would bring back slavery? Who does not remember that our Revolutionary Sires had its critics, who fought desperately to maintain the old order; who doubtless maintained that "experience" did not warrant the creation of independence upon the part of the colonies?

Think of this when you hear the Tories dub Mr. Roosevelt's policies visionary experiments.

We Yield To The Land Of Miles Standish.

More than often we have expressed our scorn for the sweetened corn bread and the cold "shirt-tail beats" of our neighbors to the north of the Line. We feel sorry for a man who has not known the delights of a golden-brown corn battlecake with frilly edges and who has never seen good country butter transmute into flowing gold twixt the savoury halves of a hot biscuit. He has not known the delights of the table in all their fullness.

And yet, with the approach of Thanksgiving, somehow we think first of New England, of tall hats and buckled shoes, of snow and the whir of Indian arrows, of wild turkey and venison, of pumpkin pie and plum pudding and mustard seed, and of Plymouth Rock. The countries of slipper ships and saved for the festal board. In the primary arts, "Southern Cooking" is a term that has become synonomous with excellence in the kitchen and deservedly so, but at Thanksgiving time, it seems fitting to yield to that section of the country where the fruit of the harvest first became a festival of thanksgiving for the bounties of God.

We love to read of Mr. Pickwick's christmasing at Dingley Dell, at Christmas time; we love to read of Miles Standish and Priscilla, of Elizabeth and Darcy and the light streaming from old pepper-box tin lanterns over the snow, of fastened shutters and that New England kitchens and roaring log fires, at Thanksgiving time. And to be in tune for the feasting we would read again the legend of Sleepy Hollow, of the groaning table of the hospitable Dutchman, of the love-tortured school master, with a water eye in the middle of it, of sentimental longings, for "flap-jacks buttered by the dainty hand of Katrina Van Tassel."

We, in the middle of celebrating the feast of Thanksgiving, we must yield to New England. Perhaps it is but a fanciful preference we grant them, born of story books and of their Pilgrim pictures. No doubt, upon the occasion of the early celebrations of the festival, we would have found the atmosphere decidedly cool to our liking in more ways than one. For though they were courageous enough to be grateful to the Omnipotent for the bounties of their lives, though they reserved to us the privilege of worshiping according to the dictates of our own conscience, how sturdy Pilgrims were guilty of granting anyone else much latitude in this regard. They fell first upon their knees and then upon the Indians, and were one of their brilliant seen years later.

Doubtless we would have found them cold, the foaming tankards of cider flat, the doughnuts not to our liking and the turkey crossing a disappointment. But we prefer to cling to our story-book Thanksgiving. And in years, deeply etched in childhood memory, to the sage and forests of high Pilgrim hats and silver-clasped prayer books, of flint locks and treadmill-like barrels, of friendly Indians bearing gifts of venison and wild turkey into that little outpost of civilization over which the genial Bradford ruled.

Right, Sister.

Gene Roe Fulkerson, writing a copyrighted stint for the Hearst papers, has her opinion of the young 1929 model maiden give voice to this bit of wisdom.

"The dumbest woman who ever lived can take the brightest man this country ever produced, pull him apart and put him together like a jig-saw puzzle, and he won't know that it is happening."

One supposes the "dumbest woman" is granted a bit of beauty. But which case, whether you grieve or laugh scornfully through your nose, will disclose your age and your present or previous condition of servitude.

Good—Whether "Boloney" Or "Hamburger."

The inimitable Will Rogers, in his Sunday evening radio broadcast said: "Al Smith calls 'em 'baloney' and Hitler built up a rent an office in the Brown Building right in New York City; offer him some of those dollars and see if he don't take them, whether they are 'baloney' or 'hamburger.'

He will, and so will all the rest of us—and glad of it. Even—even if it happens not to be the 'sound' dollar that Mr. Smith champions without telling just what it is.

What is "sound" or "honest" money anyhow? Senator Borah says: "The gold dollar is the most dishonest money that has ever been created. Who ever heard of honest money?" To Smith, Warburg and Sprague this statement, no doubt, will be disposed of by shouting "jabberwocky."

The Definite Plan.

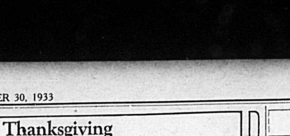
For more than eighteen months the people of Kentucky have been kept informed as to the work being done by the Kentucky Educational Commission.

New announcement has been made by James H. Richmond, Superintendent of Public Instruction and chairman of the Commission, that its final report has been sent to members of the 1934 General Assembly and distributed to all school districts in the state.

The report has been largely financed by the teachers of the state through the Kentucky Education Association, the work has been done by leaders who have donated their time and services. The Commission's reorganization program represents the best efforts and ideas of those who should be in a position to know the needs of Kentucky schools.

In this critical period, when school systems are collapsing in all parts of the country, Kentucky is fortunate in having a definite plan ready for consideration by its legislature. The fact that this plan has been completed and given to both legislators and public so that they may have ample time to become familiar with it before the General Assembly convenes is further evidence of the forethought of Kentucky school leaders.

With this concrete plan available, Kentuckians have a definite goal toward which to work. The Commission's report points the way forward for education in Kentucky



REMEMBER THE EXPERIENCE

(The Courier-Journal)

Just a year ago the people of the United States elected Franklin Roosevelt President by the largest majority ever given a candidate in the history of the country at a similar election. They chose him after four years' futile effort to check falling prices and the increasing collapse of the depression by all canonical means of the Republican party. The financial genius was being dissected by the Senate Wall Street Investigation.

The people elected Mr. Roosevelt on the promise of the "New Deal" that would teach all classes alike instead of having the masses regale themselves on such benefits as trickled down from the saturated upper stratum. So definite was the popular decree that the Congress he convened last April pressed hard upon his hands the most elastic powers to regain the power he wields. The enormous majority which had summoned him.

That was only a few days more than seven months ago. Executive authority to go ahead with the programme has been exercised less than six months. It has been used gradually, experimentally, but not timorously. It is true that in June an experiment isn't necessarily hazardous. Every good thing civilization enjoys was introduced experimentally—the telephone, the kerosene, the gas and electric light, the steam. Medicines the doctor prescribes are taken in faith, though every dose is long, long trail of "experience" since '76 and see what it leads back to. Every one of it, from the inauguration of Washington till his death in 1932 didn't impress the country that it led forward to anything but the gold dollar which sank so low in 1928 that stocks went 30 and more per cent, then went up so high in 1929 that stocks sank 50 per cent. Then commodity prices in two years resembled on a graph a chart of the gradients from the Himalayas and back again. It was experience" which persuaded the people to elect Franklin Roosevelt and try the New Deal. He will be the order; conditions have improved. This doesn't look like an experience to revert to so miserable an "experience."

30 YEARS AGO

Thursday, December 2, 1903

H. B. Parsons leaves for El Paso Texas, with view of locating.

Walter Marshall leaves for Cincinnati.

William Moore sells residence in Dorsians to Isaac Hollister for $3,000.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Pope, of Carlisle, on November 28, a son.

Portion of city in darkness as result of breakdown of dynamos at electric light plant.

H. Zaltsberg returns from Morehead where he recently opened a store.

Robert C. Potts appointed postmaster at Brambleit and W. O. Burgess appointed postmaster at Sprout.

Died—Mrs. Worth Kelsey, at her home in the county on Nov. 29th—Thad Carter, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Carter at their home in the county.

Married—Miss Ada Green and Mr. George Mayberry, both of the county, on the 2nd.—Miss Jennie Smith and Mr. W. F. Collins, both of the county, on the 2nd.—Miss Nancy E. Smith and Mr. Robert Lenton, both of the county, on the 2nd.—Miss Myra Griffin and Mr. John Herrington, both of the county, on Nov. 25th.

53 YEARS AGO

Thursday, December 2, 1880

Married—Miss Carrie Williams and Mr. William Perkam, both of Headquarters.

"A few more town cows will be grazed in the public square at reduced rates."

W. H. Frisle receives telegram notifying him of his appointment as postmaster at Carlisle.

Uncle Doty Fisher, postmaster, is and Jim Piper will be C. W. King conducting the postoffice.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Polk, on December 1, a son.—To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Boger, of the county, a son.

William Barr dies at home near East Union from wounds suffered in an accidentally discharged while hunting.

Mr. and Mrs. Anderson Barlow, of Headquarters, parents of twins, both born last week. None is a twin. Mrs. Barlow is under 45 years old.

"The court house is now receiving some long-needed attention. It is being painted and glazed inside and will be pencilled on the outside. New matting will be put down and the fires will be completed in the halls. The crying need is for more and deeper sentiment throughout the land. Thanksgiving Day is very much a failure if it does not leave behind it kindlier and tenderer feeling and more generous hearts.

Thanksgiving is a great day, one which we could ill afford to do without. May it be one of the happiest and finest you have ever known, for you and yours.

ETERNAL MALE

"No, sir," said the clerk, "we can't let you have a room unless you pay half of a private dining room. There's a screen across it and a young lady has the other half of the room, but I guess she won't bother you."

The gentleman agreed that it would do in a pinch.

A half hour later he ran into the corridor, wide eyed and pale.

"Hey," he panted to the clerk, "that woman's dead."

"I know it," said the clerk, "but how did you find out?"

YOUR TAXES

(Rodman Sullivan, Assistant Professor of Economics, University of Kentucky, furnished through the Kentucky Academy of Social Sciences.)

Which is the better measure of ability to pay taxes, property or income? The above question is being asked now as never before. Since the property tax has become a heavy burden, heavier than usual during the last three years because of falling price levels. Like most sweeping questions of this character, no categorical answer is possible. The possessor of property has the privilege to organized government for making possible the ownership of property and for protecting his property and his title. On the other hand the proportionless receiver of income owes a contribution to the various units of government under which he lives for making possible the pursuit of his occupation and of the various services he receives from them.

One limitation upon the property tax, if taken alone, would have constituted a far better measure of ability to pay than the income tax case today. Since that time there has grown a very large class of salaried and professional workers who may own little property and thereby pay little in the form of direct taxes. It was to tap this source of revenue that the income tax was brought forward by its adherents.

The Federal Government collects the net incomes of both individuals and corporations and derives more revenue from this source than from any other single levy. In 1929, roughly one-half of the receipts of the national treasury were from the income and corporation tax. A few of our states made sporadic efforts to tax incomes before the nineteenth century but no serious effort in this direction was made until 1911 when Wisconsin established a first modern state income tax law.

The first act marked a departure in taxation theory and practice in this country. Some economists declare that a state levy on incomes was good in theory but not in practice because of administrative difficulties now changed there with the passage of the Federal Reserve Act