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KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION

MEMBER NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1934

Let The Factionalists Declare A Truce.

The Senate and House Interim Committee appointed to recommend methods of taxation to raise the revenue necessary to match Federal relief donations, keep the schools of Kentucky going, balance the budget and state a substantial reduction in the State debt has recommended a 3 percent sales tax—or, as it might be more properly termed, a consumers' tax—and an income tax. It is needless to say that both suggestions will meet with bitter opposition. In fact any tax measure advanced will be fought by those affected, for

They can tax thee—but me—O, gee!
Taxation drives me mad.

That's the way most of us look at taxation, and until human nature ceases to be human nature, so will all of us continue to see it.

But the fact remains that Kentucky must meet Federal funds; that the Commonwealth has been accepting Government grants for the relief of her needy and has done practically nothing toward putting up her share of the money. It is a fact that the State debt—small as State debts go, but bound to grow under the most wise of administrations, unless some provision is made for additional revenue—should be reduced. That it can be reduced by the most drastic economy and the unusual expenses of public relief and school needs be met from the smoke-screen of that factionalism in Kentucky which is unable to approach with moderation the consideration of any public question.

Let us declare an armistice on factional warfare in Kentucky, until the solution of this problem is accomplished. Certainly nothing will be gained by engaging in shame, losing sight of the solution of our fiscal difficulties in the bitterness of factional warfare.

Is it not possible for the factions in the political parties and for both parties to declare a truce—even if it be an armed truce—until this vexatious question is settled? The people want it settled; and those who take seriously their hatreds for each other would be surprised to know that their abomination of each other means precious little to the rank and file of those who will be most affected by the solution of Kentucky's tax problem.

Both parties should remember that the fight to get further fellow-citizens intensely interesting, to them—can become an irreconcilable bone to the people who do the bulldozing and then forgetting politics until the next election. They should remember that these same people have a way of relieving themselves of bosses by ballot elimination of the bosses.

Why can not the special session of the General Assembly approach the question of taxation calmly and in a business-like manner? Perhaps it may, if the factionalists will only kick beating the drumhead. Why is the consummation that—more's the pity—is only to be wished.

Some Interesting Figures.

The Louisville Herald recently gave some interesting figures in an editorial discussing the "revenue needs of the State. Consideration of these by the people of Kentucky will give a clearer conception of the tax problem to be solved by the special session of the Legislature.

The State's anticipated revenue for 1935 comes into consideration the loss resulting from the reduction in the real estate tax and including the whiskey manufacturer tax and the wholesale license tax will be $11,228,000. It is estimated that the State needs to carry out the duties that are considered necessary or authorized $21,228,000.

That seems an enormous sum, doesn't it? Of course it is a great deal of money, more than the ordinary million-of us may readily conceive. Your first reaction will be doubtless, that this is too much money to run our State government." You will hear from the raising of that this amount is to be used or "wasted" in running our State government. But what are the facts?

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$3,000,000 is needed to supplement or match the Federal relief funds. This, too, would go back to the counties, to be spent under the direction of a Federal-appointed State Relief Administration.

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"Much of the state's revenue goes back to the counties for the compensation of sheriffs, county tax commissioners, county clerks, county court clerks, jurors, criminal prosecutors, circuit judges, commonwealth's attorneys, tax refunds, etc., and an entire group of expenditures of this kind is added together by the committee giving a total of $8,228,400.

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Where The Danger Lies.

Not in Washington the danger—if danger there is—of revolution or bolshevism, or any of the bogeys conjured up by the creations Dr. Wirt, thinks A. A. Bowman, who (as way, write) logically and well in his Woodford Sun. The cancer of too much paternalism lies in the people themselves, he says.

The conception that the government was to raise money by finance almost everybody in the land does not originate at Washington, but developed from the ceaseless howls of the public. Now that things are going better, many of the bigger institutions that followed for help with the government to let go. But others are pressing on for still more money and for more rigid control.

Mr. Bowman thinks that if we have a revolution which establishes the Russian form of planned control, it will not "due to the" American people, who with their ceaseless applications to Washington, will have accomplished it," and not to the government at Washington.

Some of those who are barking what a columnist terms the "gigantic dress of Big Business" to discredit the President—of which the Dr. Wirt charges are doubtless a part—are among the most vociferous believers in the New Deal. March 1933, when banks were closing, our very financial structure threatened. Now being cured they wish to be allowed to return to their old sport of running the country to suit themselves.

Mr. Bowman is right. Whatever serious danger threatens, "comes from the temper of the American people in general," not from the President, not from any party.

AN EDITOR'S RANDOM THOUGHTS

Directly after the World War, I heard a Chautauqua lecture—one of that valiant little band of British authors who faced the first thrust of the German hordes—who said his experience had taught him to say, "This is a good man; that man is bad." He had, he said, seen a hard-boiled ruffian of the type that generally comes in a hand-grenade and be blown to bits, to save his captain. He had seen deeds of valor and self-sacrifice from those, who, in the general opinion of the world constitutes a bad man, were thoroughly evil. It makes one wonder if we humans are not rather absurd in our classifications of our fellow mortals as good and bad, moral and immoral. Just what do we mean, when we say, "He is a good man" or "He is a bad man?" I was reading the Basil King's "Conquest of Fear" recently and in this remarkable book I find what to me is a new and interesting viewpoint on the standard of morals in this country. "Among ourselves in the United States," writes Dr. King, "the conception of morals is given to us in a number of conscious agreement. You might say that a number of morals is entirely a matter of opinion. Millions of people who think it immoral to play cards, to go to the theatre, to dance, to drink wine. There are millions of others who hold all these things to be consistent with the highest moral conduct. Moreover, where the emphasis is thrown on morals as distinct from righteousness there is a tendency to put the weight on two or three points in which notions or individuals differ, and to ignore the rest. For example, the American people may be fairly said to exemplify two of the great virtues on the whole they are, first, sober, second, continent. As a result we accentuate morals in these respects and not in others. . . . Our notion of morals rarely ever rises above the average conduct of the community in which we happen to live. The consequence is that our cities, villages and communities, and social groupings are filled with men and women moral enough as far as the custom of the country goes, but quite morally unrighteous."

Anti-prohibition regime customs prevailing among some people, that we are pleased to call "moral" people, which show our sense of morality, but when we regarded by these people as "moral" because of the prohibition law morals has made them so. Doubtless some of our "moralists," cloaking as it does financial dishonesty, gossip, slander and a trace of selfish cruelties in the name of "good business" would be equally as shocking to the people of a sense of good and evil . . . To quote again from Basil King:

It is also a fact that where you find one or two virtues singled out for observance and the rest obscured there you find too, thronge of outwardly good people with crowded hospitals, asylums, churches, and all the quarter communities are neighborhoods for this, the peculiarity having formed for a hundred and fifty years the stock-in-trade of novelists. Jealousy and conscience being more or less in evidence the assumption is that all the requirements have been fulfilled. The community is "moral" notwithstanding the back-things, heart-burnings, slander, christians, envies, hatreds and bitterness that may permeate it through and through. As I write, the expression unlovely that of the American people will town is the favourite theme of our authors and readers of fiction. Since a number of the works on the market have met with national approval one must assume that the pictures they paint are genuine. The conditions are symptomatic but, answer to the custom of the country, they are "moral." The shadow of insobriety and incontinence doesn't cloud the characters who move across these pages, are yet the level of the life is pictured as debased, and habits as hideous.

Somehow this brings to mind an old jingle that I heard on the vaudeville stage years ago. It stuck in my memory and I think I can reproduce it. It pictures a type familiar to most all of us, both in small towns and cities.

"He goes to church on Sunday,
And passes round the contribution box;
But meet him in his office on Monday—
He's as cruel and as cunning as a fox—
By Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday,
He's doing everybody that he can,
But he goes to church on Sunday, so
They say that he's an honest man.

Clarifying The New Deal.

Only the unthinking believe that the United States is actually going in for Bolshevism. Nor are alert citizens misled by the cry of "Fascism." Yet it is clarifying to check the New Deal against those systems. Mr. Roosevelt, in his new book's foreword, makes some useful distinctions:

Some people have called our new program "Fascism." It is not Fascism because its inspiration springs from the mass of the people themselves rather than from a class or a group or a dictator arising from the people. Moreover, it begins with the method of democracy.

Some people have called it Communism; it is not that either. It is not a driving regimentation founded upon the plans of a perpetuating dictatorship which subordinates the making of laws and the processes of the courts to the orders of the executive. Moreover, it does it manifest itself in the total elimination of any class or in the abolition of private property. It would be well for Americans to recognize how mild their revolution is by comparison. It would be well for critics to stop using epithets for arguments. When they talk of "Communism" they should say "Communism minus the common ownership of property"; Communism without the "dictatorship of the proletariat"; Communism that "retains freedom of speech"; Communism "with a Congress which can still ride roughshod over the President."—Christian Science Monitor.

Hot Stove Center

EMINENT EARLY KENTUCKIAN

Author of "Pioneers of Old Kentucky"

AUDIT M. STICKELL, Ph.D.

Professor of Ancient Languages

WESTERN KENTUCKY TEACHERS COLLEGE

BOWLING GREEN, KY.

WILLIAM TAYLOR BARRY

(By A. M. Stickles Ph. D.)

Born in Virginia February 6, 1785, William Taylor Barry was brought as a child to Lexington, Kentucky. His was a career for the remainder of his life except for a few years at Washington. As a young man he studied law and very early he established a reputation for forty oratory. As quite a young man he served in both houses of the Kentucky legislature, has been twice the short periods, a member of the federal house of representatives and, in 1814-16, he was in the United States Senate.

In the War of 1812, Barry joined Governor Shelby's expedition into Canada as a major in his staff and saw service in the campaign around of the Thames. Later he served as lieutenant colonel in the regular army and resigned his commission in the Kentucky legislature, in which he represented Kentucky most honorable governor. He served his term in this position, and was chosen secretary of state on the Shelby ticket, which was elected in 1824. When the report of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Barry's name stood twice the about of the lawyers on the New Court much but to failure was inevitable.

Later Barry had become the leader of the Jackson republicans in Kentucky and in 1828 was their candidate for governor, but was defeated in a very close election. President Jackson made him Postmaster General in 1829-33. His arduous work undermine his health, so he was appointed minister to Spain. On his way thither, he died at Liverpool, England, August 30, 1835. Judge Barry was a deep student of law but rather the successful jury advocate. He was small in stature but of fine appearance, amiable, a splendid orator, always courteous and elegant in address. Kentucky made honorable use of him.

From Other Editorial Pages

HOW IT IS PROPOSED TO SPEND THE TAX DOLLAR

(Richmond Register)

The Irvine Herald recently gave some interesting figures in an editorial discussing the "revenue needs of the State. Consideration of these by the people of Kentucky will give a clearer conception of the tax problem to be solved by the special session of the Legislature.

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BIRDSONG UNDERSTOOD

(H. A. R. T. in Christian Science Monitor.)

Some of our "masters" in the U. S. A. are "hard," it is true—but not in the same sense that the birds are the masters of the people of India. In India the birds bear a charmed life—and thus far in our country most of our jail-birds seem to have enjoyed a similar impunity.

In India the vulture is the sweeper of the whole bird creation—and in our own country there are "human vultures" who prey on helpless victims and fatten on carrion, and also they are received in polite society and are held up as "successes" whose example should be followed by others.

Civilization in India is very old, and by studying India yet can see what a country comes to when it encourages the caste system, and allows Brahmins and birds of prey and poisonous reptiles to flourish in the land. In India, all life is considered sacred—not only human life but animal life. The typical Hindu will not kill anything even when it is itself a killer and very much more than human life is involved.

The Pathfinder travel editor, when journeying through India by road constantly saw birds by the roadside that were so numerous there must have been millions. Many of these birds were so bold that they would not even move when a traveler came by. They could be seen hundreds from the road with a 10-foot pole. Some of these birds are exceedingly beautiful, while others are the very picture of ugliness.

The ugliest of all is no doubt the vulture. This bird has a very repulsive head which is of a ghastly gray-ish white hue. The eye of the vulture is one of the finest pieces of handiwork for it can spot a morsel of carrion from a great height and miles away. The strange pouch-like sac of the bird which you see hanging down seems also to have a sensitive nose which is unknown to mankind, for it acts almost like a radio receiver.

The huge beak of the vulture is a weapon which nothing can resist. The India vulture can easily tear open the vulture of Wall Street, for they will pounce upon innocent birds without warning, rend them flesh and devour it while it is still warm. Instead the face bones behind the "jumbo" of Wall Street do not need a beak with this flesh.

The worst deeds of the India vulture still remain to be told however. The Parsees—a religious sect of fire-worshipers from India who settled in India centuries ago—do not believe in burying their dead, as they consider it pollution the soil. They also do not believe in burning their dead, as the Hindus do—since they might fire as sacred. In avoiding these two extremes they have adopted the plan of hit on the most singular practice known in the whole world.

Namely, they take the bodies of the departed to a "tower of silence" and leave them there. The Parsees are a very strong race of people, and they have built some of the most thickly populated country in India where the rivers are polluted with the sides of the dead who have been cremated and the soil is a hot-bed of disease germs.

The Parsees are a very able and intelligent people, and they are especially prosperous in a business way. They are very religious and very friendly with their charities. On a certain day of the year they gather at the "tower of silence" and hold impressive ceremonies in honor of the departed, very much as the observe Decoration Day.

THERE WILL BE SONG

(Arthur Wallace Peach)

There will be song through all the years
Lilting runes where the harvests
Homeward times where the roadways weary
Times where the tree-dark home lights beam.

There will be song in hidden places—
Cadence glad with the rolling glee,
Chant of thrush, from the thicket's
Joy of the hill brook's minstrelsy.

There will be song above all clamor,
Riot and din of restless days—
Song that shall sting of peace forever,
Day of heart down the wide world ways!

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Thursday, April 10, 1884

Judge McMahill opens grocery in building formerly occupied by Crockett Taylor.

Brambletti and Templeman having addition built to their livery and sales stables.

J. M. Thomas, formerly of this county, appointed surveyor of Shelem county, Texas.

Doc Miller returns from several months stay in Florida, much improved in health.

Section laborers on Carlisle section strike for higher wages. They were paid $1.10 per day for ten hours work.

Jamif B. Campbell, talented local artist, opens studio here and has order to paint several pictures of prominent people.

Mrs. Lol Waugh narrowly escaped injury Sunday night when lighted lamp which she was carrying exploded in her hand.

Died—Mrs. J. B. Myers, at her home near Elizabeth on March 28th.—Mrs. Anna Rye, at her home near Ellisville on April 1st.

Thomas Beach, 19, son of Hezekiah Smart, of the county, knocked from horse and killed by a limb near Myers Station and killed instantly Saturday night.

Married—Miss Mary Blythe and Mr. Joe Wilsville at Mt. Auburn, 28th.—Mrs. Anna Ryan, of the county, on the 1st.—Miss Mariah Bisinger and Mr. Wm. Gleason, both of the county, on the 3rd.

T. J. Glenn, state inspector, Charles L. Lytle, Judge A. M. Pence, Dr. Thomas Bell and E. K. Keller attend meeting and banquet of Flemingsburg Knights Templar Friday night.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. William Stone, of Weston, on the 2nd, a son.—To Mr. and Mrs. William Hill, near the lace Boston Behind, a daughter.—To Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Stanfield, of Ellisville, a boy.—To Mr. and Mrs. Hazen daughter.—To Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Allen, of Buford, a son.

A clump of hazels searching for food! He was moving delicately from twig to twig, taking up the leaves with his bill, turning over to search their under sides and darting out into the open to catch a fly that came so close to where I was stand. Tap, as soil as the dead crump of a tree, that I could see each feather on his breast, and the light on his head. As he moved, he breathed his song. His throat, swelled slightly and when he curved down for me, I could see the color of the inside of his mouth.

The other instance was in the New Forest. In a shaded by a gate, there lived a robin that I used to visit. Leaning on the gate, I placed a small aluminum box which held his slices of cheese beside me and sat down to him. Before long he appeared, as he always did, at the edge of the thicket and crossed by an accustomed path to the gatepost, then sideways and with head winked softly, so softly that the eye, seeing the movement of the feather of his throat, had to help the ear to hear. His progress along the gate was slow. He stopped frequently, and, head on one side, looked at the box with one eye and at me with the other. He took as many pieces of cheese as he wanted, ate them and came back again and went away. The leisurely way in which he turned from the thicket to the gate, an either short phrases of song, keyed my mind to a pitch of expectancy in which I was conscious of nothing but the bird, the gate, the thicket and the sky and, when he had flown away, I felt as if for a short moment I had known him.

There are several theories of why birds sing and one of them may be the right one. But I am not considering why they sing so much as what they sing. Many writers, in their descriptions of birds' songs and countship, try to express in human language what the birds mean and what they sing for their actions. Surely these interpretations must fail, because they are too human-istic. If a man, in putting one of his own ideas into words, inevitably limits and limits the idea, how much more must he fail in an attempt to interpret the meaning of a bird's idea in human language. What, then, of these moments of understanding of which I am writing? If I know no ode as what they mean, when I seemed to understand the rooks in the rookery, the gulls on the shore, or the spray of hawk, and the robin on the gate, I would tell you that they meant exactly what they said and nothing more.

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Plat Announced For New Work Relief Program

Instructions were sent out last week by Thornton Wilson, State Relief Director, to the county relief committees, giving a detailed account of the operation of the new work program, which will supplant the CWA program. The new work program will be administered in the various counties by the county relief committees.

The new work program will be carried forward in three distinct and separate divisions.

In towns and cities having a population of more than 5,000 and in such other towns as are classified by the Kentucky Emergency Relief Administration as predominantly urban or industrial. Here the work program will provide "stop-gap" employment for needy unemployed persons pending their reabsorption into industry or business.

In towns and villages under 5,000 in population and in the rural territory. The work program in these areas will be correlated with the programs of Farmer Relief Administration in process of development.

In both instances workers to be employed on work projects will be selected on a basis of need by the local relief units. Needy women shall receive equal consideration with needy men.

The "Work Division" of the Kentucky Emergency Relief Administration will be responsible for the planning organization, and direction of work projects to be engaged in by persons enrolled in the division as being eligible for relief.

As in the Civil Works Program, projects under the new work program will be initiated and sponsored by local governmental units such as fiscal courts, town boards, boards of education, etc.

Contact between the projects and the local relief units will be maintained by a Work Project Officer to be appointed by the State Work Division upon the recommendation of the local relief committee with the approval of the Relief Administrator.

All projects will be submitted, first to the local relief committee, and if approved by this committee, to the Work Division of the Kentucky Emergency Relief Administration for final approval.

To be approved, projects must be of a public character, of economic or social benefit to the general public or to publicly owned institutions. They should be carefully planned and coordinated with larger plans for local and state improvements.

The hours of labor, earnings and other working conditions, shall be fixed in accordance with the rules and regulations established by the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator as follows:

The hours of employment shall not grow than 24 hours per week. This shall be suspended in inclement weather, unavoidable delays, national holidays, or strategic situations in the judgment of the local relief committee.

The earnings of any individual shall not in any case exceed the amount necessary to meet his budgetary requirements, as determined by the county relief worker.

These restrictions as to rates of pay and hours of employment shall not apply to administrative and supervisory personnel.

Prevailing rates for each locality shall be determined by the various classifications of employment by a committee appointed by the local emergency relief administrator consisting of one representative each from the gainfed labor, business and the local relief committee.

Adequate provisions for hearing grievances and for appeals shall be made through suitable adjustment boards or committees appointed by the local relief committee.

State Lamb Crop Larger But Late

The early spring lamb crop of 1934 in the principal early lambing states, as a whole, is a little larger than the early crop of 1933, according to the report received by the Department of Agriculture as of March 1. The condition of early lambs about March 1, this year average somewhat better than did the 1933 lambs a year earlier.

There is considerable difference in the relative situations in the different early lambing states this year from that of previous two years. In California and the other far western states weather and feed conditions the past winter have been exceptionally good and much above either 1933 or 1932. In the southeastern states the early lambing season this year was much less favorable than for some years. Unseasonably cold weather in February cut off the supply of green feed and slow growth of pastures and pastures will be late. In Texas old feed has been exhausted and new feed is late in starting. In general the market movement of early lambs from the west will be somewhat earlier than last year and from other producing areas, a little later.

In Kentucky the lamb crop is a little larger but later than last year. Feed conditions and prospects poor due to unusually cold February. Conditions of ewes and lambs early in March below average and death losses as above average. Favorable weather needed for next two months or quality of lambs will be lower than usual. Market movement will be late.

There are approximately 22,833,000 one-family homes in this country.

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

The state executive committee of the American Legion has set August 27, 28 and 29 as dates for the annual state convention of the American Legion to be held at Ashland.

Sentences of 10 years in federal prison and fines of $5,000 were imposed upon two alleged "dope" ring operators by Judge Charles I. Dawson in federal court at Covington Friday.

Miss Hettie Manning, 18, of Bowling Green, died at the hospital at that place Thursday night from burns suffered five hours before when her clothing caught fire from an electric iron.

Senator Barkley will introduce the necessary legislation to have a Booze tax dollar minted by the federal government in honor of the 200th anniversary of the birthday of Daniel Boone.

Mrs. Sue Beardsley, former postmaster of Harrodsburg and former secretary of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, died at her home in Harrodsburg Friday following a long illness.

In a proclamation issued Thursday, Governor Laffoon called on Kentucky citizens to observe April 20 as "bird day" in order "that the value of bird life may be better recognized and bird life studied."

"All A. Mead," a farce comedy in three acts will be given at the Moorefield school auditorium Friday, April 13, at 7:30. Admission 10c and 15c.

PANTHER CREEK

(Mrs. F. M. Bishop, Correspondent)

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Criswell and two sons, Frank and Ed, of Akron, Ohio, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Criswell and son, Paul, and J. L. Criswell of Auburn, Indiana, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Matt Gaunce last week.

Mrs. Lelia Bishop left for Akron Thursday with her brother, M. A. Gaunce.

Mrs. Matt Gaunce was called to Paducah Saturday on account of the death of her uncle.

Mrs. Shell Prebeck and son, of Paducah, spent one day last week with Mr. and Mrs. Will G. Prebeck.

STONY CREEK

Mr. and Mrs. Tilson Shrout had as guests Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cummins and M. Thomas Shrout, all of Covington, Mr. and Mrs. Mack Crump, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carlson, of Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Carter and Hobert Shrout.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cleaver, of Millersburg, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hollon.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hill and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hall were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Mann.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Dampier spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Tom Dampier.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Prather and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holder and family visited Mr. and Mrs. Tom Dampier Sunday night.

Mrs. Harry Owens will preach at Stony Creek church Sunday afternoon, April 15, at 2:30.

STONY CREEK

Miss Lena Pumphrey spent several days last week with relatives in Carlisle.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert George and baby spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ed Pumphrey.

Charlie Prather spent one day the past week with Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Prather.

Mrs. Robbie Storey and daughter spent Sunday with her brother, Kimmie Banta.

Mrs. Ted McGuire spent Sunday with Mrs. Raymond Rawlings.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wheatcraft and Mrs. Asbury spent Sunday with their mother, Mrs. Sam Rosier, who is sick.

Mrs. Roy Anderson and daughter, Mrs. Lois Anderson, visited Mrs. Lizzie Mae Anderson spent Sunday afternoon with Mrs. Luther Donahue and little daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman McGinley spent the week with Mr. and Mrs. Ernestine Humphries and wife, Mrs. Charlie Standifer and family, Hillsboro, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. John McGinley.

Thelma Anderson spent one night the past week with Erma Sue Call.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Stone and Roy Anderson and baby spent Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Mike Berry.

Mr. and Mrs. John Browning spent Saturday night with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Pumphrey.

Mrs. Vernan Clemons spent Friday with Mrs. Sam Ham.

SCRUB GRASS

(J. P. Mission, Correspondent)

Mrs. Ed Hall and Mrs. Cecil Marshall and baby spent from Friday until Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. McCarty.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Walton spent Wednesday afternoon and Thursday with Hanson Walton and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Marshall, Sophia Minton and Grace Marshall spent Saturday night with Frazier Ritchie and all spent Sunday with Ben Hollis.

Mrs. Taylor Brown, Mrs Judie Hill and Bettie Brown spent Sunday with Marshall Walton and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. James Minton spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ed Stone.

C. L. Tapp, Edward Gates, Clarence McCarty, Thomas George and Russell Bowles were in Lexington Saturday night.

Mrs. Frank Walton is on the sick list.

MOOREFIELD

Mrs. Ernest Booth entertained the mrs. John Gaither in Sunday afternoon. Visitors were Mrs. Gladys Clark and Miss Llewelyn Holmes, Prize went to Mrs. Milford Berry and Mrs. Clark. Rainbow colors were in decorations and refreshments.

Mrs. William Barton, of Carlisle, was a week end guest of Mrs. Howard Irvin.

Mr. and Mrs. Brace Ring have moved here and are occupying the house vacated by Powell Berry.

Mrs. Joe Wilson is on the sick list.

Mrs. Gladys Clark, of Carlisle, is spending a few days with Mrs. Charles Whaley.

Arlie Bishop is on the sick list.

Mrs. Harlan Berry, of Paris, is a guest of her daughter, Mrs. News House.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Vice were in Lexington Friday for the day.

Miss Mae Mahony will have a sale Saturday of her household and kitchen furniture, farming implements and stock. She is moving to Paris to live with her brother, Matt Mahony.

Charlie McCray is at the bedside of his mother, Mrs. Pauline McCray, who is very ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Victoria Burnett in Clark County. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Stone visited Mrs. Burnett Friday.

The Parent Teacher Association will meet Friday afternoon at 2:30. Mrs. Alice Beamish will be leader and will use as her subject, "School Education." The State P. T. A. convention will be held in Lexington April 20 to 26. Each local organization is urged to send delegates.

"All A. Mead," a farce comedy in three acts will be given at the Moorefield school auditorium Friday, April 13, at 7:30. Admission 10c and 15c.

SPROUT

Mrs. Fannie Culliver spent Monday with Mrs. John Gaither in Sunday afternoon. Visitors were Mrs. Gladys Clark and Miss Llewelyn Holmes, Prize went to Mrs. Milford Berry and Mrs. Clark. Rainbow colors were in decorations and refreshments.

Mrs. William Barton, of Carlisle, was a week end guest of Mrs. Howard Irvin.

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MIRANDA

(Mrs. Mike Heflin, Correspondent)

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Hutchison spent one Sunday recently with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hoover.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hunt and son have guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Heflin Monday evening.

Mrs. Mary Heflin is visiting her Martin Heflin and family at Walnut Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. John Hunt and son, Roy, spent Sunday with Mr. Joe Burton and family near Flat Rock.

Martin Heflin, wife and two daughters spent Sunday with Mike Heflin and family.

Mr. and Clarence Hopkins and son, Pansy, and Sue Hopkins visited Mrs. Martin Heflin Saturday.

Luther Thornsbury spent the week end with Mr. Roy Hunt.

Mrs. Fannie Culliver visited Mrs. Nannie Presnell and Mrs. Irene Oliver at Sherwood one day last week.

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