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A Fizzling Firecracker.

A carefully plan and coordinated attack upon the policies of the Roosevelt administration, presented through various mediums of publicity—including at least one weekly magazine of wide circulation—has been in full swing for some weeks. The favored few that enjoyed special privileges and amassed enormous fortunes under the administrations that preceded that of Mr. Roosevelt are hampering again for the flesheots and becoming bold enough to ask what Keen Johnson, editor of the Richmond Register, terms their "financial sugarin."

A year ago these same people, larger through whose greed and selfishness this country was brought to the verge of financial ruin, were begging to be saved at any cost. Mr. Roosevelt saved them—saved them, and the rest of us, from an actual physical revolution that would have wrecked the Nation. For a time these business influences that have come to think of themselves as the "best minds" were too thankful for salvation and too frightened to attempt to regain their lost strangle-hold on the foolish "lamba" who poured their savings into Wall Street. Now convalescent, they fling aside their tattered garments of repentance and spread in the hand that saved them.

How reputedly intelligent men can fail to realize that the Roosevelt policies have saved them and their fortunes from the nob fanatacism that the lackadaisical policy of the pre-elect administration was rapidly brewing is incomprehensible. Perhaps they do realize it, but feeling the danger past, would sniff at it.

They attack, but if that attack is to be characterized by such idiotic strategy as the Dr. Wirt finnie, the Roosevelt administration need not dignify the campaign by notice. The good doctor's "disclosures," intended, no doubt, by the Committee for the Nation to Regain Lost Interest fighting the President as a veritable bomb shell, turns out to be the wettest sort of fizzling firecracker.

The Republican National Committee and the financial "sugarin" seekers had as well keep their powder dry yet awhile. For the people believe in the President and have confidence in the continued success of his policies.

Governed Too Much.

Away back in the eighties, The Mercury carved under its front-page title the line: "The World Is Governed Too Much." If that were true in 1884, then heaven help this much bedeviled world in 1934.

For "there are 700,000 governments in the United States," says the Christian Science Monitor, and "almost every American citizen has five or more governments over him—federal, state, county, municipal and school." If we were governed too much back in the days of the horse and buggy, we are just naturally swamped with government today. And what's to do about it? Remove the overlapping layers, else we perish, is the conclusion of Senator Harry F. Byrd, former Governor of Virginia, who says:

The layers of government existing in nearly every section are sapping the very life blood of the people, and unless reformed, may ultimately destroy the fundamental principles of our democracy. The core of the trouble is that our governmental organization has failed to keep pace with the functions it is called upon to perform. There are too many governments, and there is too little efficiency. Units of government have multiplied so that the taxpayer today is blackened under as many layers of government that he is as bewildered as he is burdened by duplicated and expensive taxation. Our overlapping, unnecessary layers of government must be removed or we shall perish.

That is true, no doubt, and some day it may be done, but granting the possibility of effecting the necessary reform in State government through abolishing and consolidating overlapping departments, the combining of counties and of county and small town governments will be found to be the major operation that will cause the most resistance and, in all probability, do the cause of over-government the most good.

Aiding The Mail Order House.

That local merchants in some towns are the cause of the community being flooded with mail order catalogues seems a foolish statement to make. Yet it is a fact, according to the advertising manager of one of the country's largest mail order houses, who is quoted by John H. Casey of the University of Oklahoma School of Journalism as follows:

"We have a bureau whose duty it is to read every week the local papers from over the land. This bureau looks over these newspapers and when we find a town where the merchants are not advertising in the local papers we immediately flood that territory with our literature. It always brings results for in excess of the same effort put forth in territory where the local merchants use their local papers."

Thus is the so-advertising local merchant a stimulator of mail-order house business. As a rule he will be found to be the loudest in his claims that the mail-order house is killing his business. Ask him to advertise and he will tell you that he can't see that advertising does him any good. Multiply him by ten or twelve you non-believers in the efficacy of advertising in his county paper and the way is paved for a truck-load of mail order catalogues.

The mail-order house may be slowly killing the small town merchant, but if he is of the kind that doesn't believe in advertising, he is an accessory, before the act, to his own business demise.

Dr. McCormack's Address.

We are publishing on this page excerpts from a radio address delivered recently by Dr. A. T. McCormack, Blue Ridge Cliffs, in which he urges that Kentucky raise the necessary revenue to educate her children, "or pay for wasteful ignorance at a far greater cost," that we purchase health, "at a relatively small cost or pay for ill health at a far greater cost," that we supply for our insane and unfortunate wards, that we support our courts of justice and that we meet the emergency of unemployment and want and no longer continue a "mendicant at the Federal board."

To accomplish these objects, the Legislature must provide the revenue. That the special session will adopt the report of the recess committee, which Dr. McCormack characterizes as "a meeting of men's minds, seriously and carefully considering the merit of every possible proposal for continuing the benefits of efficient government to the people of Kentucky," he feels certain. "The only alternative," he says, is disaster.

An interesting feature of the address is the information that the State of New York adopted, in when Roosevelt was Governor, the same State Health procedure—plan that the Legislature of Kentucky adopted in 1918. It will pay you to read Dr. McCormack's address published on this page.

AN EDITOR'S RANDOM THOUGHTS

Thoughts of old remembered far off things: Of other April's and the warm rains dimpling across fallow waters; of gay rocks that raced away to the tug of a newlight, or dipped swiftly to the lunge of rock perch or bass; of the intriguing mystery of creek banks and something to be seen just around the bend; of the better fishing waters across the stream where the drift lies of the waterage and their rippling eddies where luck came, or the bleached body of a giant sycamore, partly submerged, where a school of newlights swam or the gay sunperch brought fast play as the sun sank to a ball of glowing orange in the west . . . On the greening banks violets; along the awakening branches of the hackberries and wild cherries, strange lacy seed pods; in the air hum of greenbottle and bumble bee, and across the fields new habited in the fresh green cloak of April, the yet plaintive voice of Bobwhite; Bluejays in the far-drifting music of the field lark's song . . . Ah! the icy tang of branch waters in April, seeking somewhere, unfathomable anticipation! Wonder mingled with the fretting of a fishing line in the spring; the catch! what of that? for adventure lurks along the winding banks, at the rocky ledges, the rippling shallows of a creek. for Youth—

Whatever that April with his shouts note

The droughte of March hath pierced to the pote.

"Angling," writes the gentle Izaak Walton, "is an honest pastime, and men are to be born so." Though they may cease to be anglers, all boys are born so, it seems to me. And when that April with his showers, sweet, of which Chaucer sings, comes again, the boy in every man hears the call of waters dancing down the green valleys, edging in quiet pools, slipping noisily over the shallows; remembers the thrill incomparable of tightened line and bending rod. And some answer the call, some all, I think, know the unease that comes with the first warm showers, the first curve of swallow—for Youth calls to the heart and would be answered.

And so I shall write about the lure of creek banks and quiet waters and the thrill of a tugging line, of a hashing strike—and I shall, no doubt, let the days pass away, while I read a book and watch the clouds that sail by, lother which planes those of us who are concerned with making a living, and I shall mean to go a-fishing and I shall agree with Walton that God never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent recreation than angling;" and I shall hear again the drifting anthems of the song of the field larks, dreamily glimpse the bobbing of a gaily painted cork, feel the exciting tug along a slender line—and I shall not, very likely, go a-fishing . . . Some day I say to myself, some day I shall be quiet and go a-angling." And some day perhaps I shall and in the going meet long forgotten Apeils smiling down the years?

* * *

April, John Burroughs wrote, "is the salad month." There is about this month of Spring a cress-like fresheness, dewy, tangy, appetizing, awakening, and a flavor proven as and we rub the dust of winter from our eyes. Hope is rebirth in the heart and Nature's resurrection comes like a beautiful fulfillment of the flaming promises of the Autumn past. "Be patient," says Nature in her courage; than longer talk to goon on pilgrimage," sings Geoffrey Chaucer, and so she sends scouts of poets to whom the tides of flowing bring voice to chant the wonders of the cosmic mystery and to give you a poem of the late Blake Carman, which may make its appeal to you, now that a something speaks—the message of us who grope on the pathway—that speaks in the swallow's return, in the modest perfection of the wood violet, in dancing daffodils, in the April showers, in rain-enlivened waters, in bird song and the aroma of freshly turned earth. What it is that speaks through these for me may not be the voice you hear—but something speaks from beyond the veil that cloaks the eyes of earth-bound mortals. The still voice comes.

I took a day to search for God,
And found Him not. I took a week
By rocky ledge, through woods untamed,
Just where one scarlet lily flamed,
I saw His foot-print in the sod.
Then suddenly, all unaware,
Far off in the deep shadows, where
A solitary hermit thrush
Flung through the holy twilight hush—
I heard His voice upon the air.
And ever as I marveled how
God gives us heaven here and now,
In a stir of wind that hardly shook
The poplar leaves beside the brook—
His hand was laid upon my soul.
At last with evening as I turned
Homeward, and thought what I had learned,
And all that there would be to probe,
I caught the glory of His robe,
Where the last fires of sunset burned.
Back to the world with quickening start
I looked and longed for any part
In making saving Beauty be
And from that kindling ecstasy,
I knew God dwelt within my heart.

Safeguarding Public Minds.

Judging by the number of investigations that are being made of the expenditures of our state and municipal officials there is a need for the development of an informed and intelligent citizenship.

The state law requires or permits county clerks, city clerks and other official tax-spending bodies to publish a statement of all claims authorized and paid out of them. The purpose of the law is to acquaint the interested citizens with the expenditures of the various units, to enable them as to just how and for what the tax money is being spent.

It was one of the wisest laws ever enacted from the standpoint of safeguarding public funds and insuring them against waste, extravagance and misuse. When the centennial body throws that it must account for every cent it spends and that every citizen is to be given the opportunity of scrutinizing every item of expenditure, there is a natural tendency to be careful and cautious in the appropriation of public funds.

Without any reflection upon anyone, we undertake to say that many unwise expenditures would not have been made had the governing bodies known that the full glare of publicity would be turned upon their monthly claims.

A newspaper is handicapped in advocating an extension of this policy to all tax spending bodies for the reason that it might be a beneficiary of the policy. The published exhibit or claims is paid matter and at least one newspaper should receive this business. Yet, the amount of the cost is, we think, but a small insurance premium for the protection given.—News, Fairbury, Nebr.

EMINENT EARLY KENTUCKIANS

Furnished Through the Courtesy of
ARNOLD W. STICKLEY, Ph. D.
History Department,
WESTERN KENTUCKY TEACHERS COLLEGE
BOWLING GREEN, KY.

Robert Jefferson Breckinridge

(By Ruby Taylor A. M.)

Robert Jefferson Breckinridge was one of a notable old Kentucky family whose very name recalls Kentucky and national history. He was born on the family estate, Cabell's Dale, Fayette County, Kentucky, 1800, and died at Danville, Kentucky, 1871. His active life paralleled those turbulent years when the mere mention of that great question, slavery and states rights, seldom failed to provoke a bitter dispute. He was an active emancipationist, a sincere unionist, and an advocate of African negro colonization. The service of an active and versatile a mind were demanded in varied fields of endeavor. In 1829, after the expiration of three consecutive state legislative terms he remained active in church and state affairs. In 1832 he removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where he remained for thirteen years, acting as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. For two years he was president of Jefferson College, in Pennsylvania, but he was recalled to Kentucky to assume the duties of State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1847. He became affiliated with the Danville Seminary in 1853, and a co-editor of its organ, the Danville Review, 1861-1864.

A study of his private letters and papers will show the investigator a man of keen foresight who predicted the ultimate termination of slavery and the final outcome of slavery and the conflict necessary for its extinction; a man so comprehensive of the great internal strife and conspiracy within his state that Lincoln sought his information and candid advice. He was an ardent exponent and a prolific writer on State and national problems; he expressed his principles and convictions in the form of debates, orations, speeches, pamphlets, and newspaper articles. He was also a profound thinker and a student of theology as his two books, The Knowledge of God Objectively Considered and The Knowledge of God Subjectively Considered, will confirm.

The Kentucky Legislature, Medicine And The Public Health

(Excerpts from radio address delivered by Dr. A. T. McCormack, State Health Officer, over WHAS Wednesday evening, April 11th.)

The recent report of Griffenhagen and Associates, after an extensive audit and survey of the several branches of the State Government, says:

"From the standpoint of the professional approach, of the ideals and the scope and effectiveness of its work, the State Board of Health is probably the outstanding agency of the State Government. It is one of the few State agencies whose methods and accomplishments rank high in comparison with those of other States."

In 1931 President Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, appointed a commission to study and make recommendations upon public health procedure in that State. After a year's study, Mr. Roosevelt and his commission recommended the adoption, almost without amendment, of the exact plan which the Legislature of Kentucky had enacted into law in 1918. In presenting this plan to the Legislature and people of New York Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The results of following this plan will redound to ourselves as individuals, to our State in its prosperity and progress of the State. No considerations are involved other than to prevent needless death and suffering for the people and needless social and economic loss for the State. We have gone far enough in the right direction to be assured that we can finish the job. The tools for it are designated and the methods outlined here."

At least one people now dig annually in Kentucky as did in 1900. The average age of our citizens at death has more than doubled in this same period.

Improved public health in Kentucky has resulted chiefly from the work of three agencies, all controlled by an awakened and sympathetic public opinion. These agencies are the legislature, the medical profession, and those who have been associated in the conduct of the State and county health departments.

We need not approve every section, or even every principle, in the laws enacted to say, fairly, that the recently adjourned session of the Legislature of Kentucky began the accomplishment of more for the economic and efficient government of its people than had hitherto been accomplished at any preceding Legislature. Among the major measures enacted and approved were the State Re-organization Bill, the State Finance Bill, the State Purchase Code, the re-organization of the State Bar Association, the several bills reforming budget and financial control of the counties, and the law provided for the completion of the Mammoth Cave National Park.

A special recess commission was appointed to consider revenue and appropriation bills. In considering the measures, this committee, composed of representatives of both parties and all factions, as reported in the Courier-Journal of April 9th as saying, "they were being considered from the following standpoints:

First—Which ones are the most equitable and will fairly distribute the burden among all the people?

Second—Which ones are the most feasible and plausible methods.

Third—Which ones will be the most efficiently administered and economically collected.

Fourth—Which ones will provide immediate revenue during the emergency.

It is apparent to all men that today's adequate revenue the reform legislation of the regular session would be "as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean."

The people of Kentucky must purchase health at a relatively small cost, or ill health at a very high cost.

The people of Kentucky must pay for the education of their children at a relatively small cost per child, or for wasteful ignorance at a far greater cost.

The people of Kentucky must continue to build and maintain good roads at a relatively low cost, or to drag through mud and bump over stones and ruts at a far greater cost.

The people of Kentucky must support and improve the State care of its insane and other unfortunates, delinquents and underprivileged, at a relatively low cost, or they must inadequately care for them individually in their homes at a much greater cost.

The people of Kentucky must support their courts of justice, or they must reap their neglect in increased and unnecessary crime and litigation.

The cost of efficient government, of adequate government, of course, from the pockets of the people. The cost of waste of inefficient and inadequate government is much greater and it comes out of exactly the same source.

The children of Kentucky may be considered as the raw material out of which the Kentucky of the future will be builded.

The immediate question before the people of the State today is whether we pay the cost of adequate provision for the children of Kentucky, the elimination of juvenile delinquency, crime, or definitely to lag behind all of the other States in the care of these essential functions of government.

For several years Kentucky has been definitely committed to a policy of giving humane and scientific care to its underprivileged crippled children. Hundreds, ten thousands, of these unfortunates, who could neither walk nor play, nor work, have had their poor little bodies so reconstructed as to make it possible for them to do their part in the work and joy of life.

For many years the Legislature has enabled the physicians of the State to carry on a war against typhoid, at one time the most formidable cause of illness in the State. Hundreds, yes, thousands, of children and grown people, too, were compelled to hide themselves in the darkest parts of their little homes, unable to stand the light of day, unable to see the natural beauties of the commonwealth. Hit by God's sunshine. Most of these sufferers have been relieved completely and are now supporting themselves and contributing to the welfare of the State.

Hundreds, yes, thousands, of the children and the adult people of Kentucky were suffering from the various forms of tuberculosis. The various provisions for the care of the poor amongst these have been made by Jefferson and Fayette Counties. The recent session of the Legislature authorized the expenditure of an additional building at the State Tuberculosis Sanatorium for the care of these unfortunates from the other 119 counties of the State.

Yes, any patriotic citizen approve stopping these measures for the benefit of those who cannot care for themselves?

And, now, too, we are confronted with a public emergency that emphasizes the necessity for all of the constructive benefits which civilization and science have enabled government to render. Thousands of our fellow citizens are unemployed and facing the prospect of a winter. These humble homes must be fed. These naked bodies must be clothed. These worthy citizens must be provided with work, and the earnings that result from labor. Kentucky has been for long a mendicant at the Federal table. Proud as we are of our history, our traditions and our heritage, we cannot help showing a sense of humiliation when we realize that we have failed to do our part. We must join with the other States of the Union in assuming our share of the burden of provide for us to do so.

A crisis confronts the people of Kentucky. At such a time, it is necessary to recall to them that civilization is a conscious form of government? Had President Wilson, and the Congress elected with him, "to keep us out of war," remained literally under the collars of their precedent policies, a single deposition, a single expression of the desires of the destinies of Europe and threatening the destruction of all that is dear and precious. A few illogical and short-sighted members of Congress voted against the declaration of war with Germany. They reasoned that the Kaiser was fighting the almost unanimous opinion of the American people. They were false representatives of their country.

To the practical man, there seems but one alternative. All legislation is a compromise. The recess committee formulating revenue and budget legislation is a meeting of men's minds, seriously and carefully considering the merits of every proposal for continuing the benefits of efficient government for the people of Kentucky. It is composed of representatives of both parties and of every group in the Legislature. Their report will be adopted. The only alternative is chaos. Our Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly must have freedom of action that they may, in this emergency, honestly solve the paramount problem—government in Kentucky and make effective the constitutional charters of action that will again place us, as we formerly did, in the forefront of the States which compose the American Union.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

Thursday, April 17, 1884

"Carlisle has been full of dude drummers the past week."

James Minogue takes position in James Mann's clothing store.

Died—Mr. Berry Shumate, 80, at his home near Sharon Hill on Friday.

Married—Miss Lizzie Beely, of Carlisle, and Mr. Mason Tureman, of Cincinnati, formerly of Carlisle, on the 16th.

Democratic county committee sets May 3 as date for holding primary to nominate candidates for Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff.

Judge L. P. Mann awarded contract to build Summitt Station and Ruddles Mills Turnpike and will start work immediately.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stephens, of this city, on 14th, a daughter—To Mr. and Mrs. Peter Howard, of the county, on the 15th, a daughter—To Mr. and Mrs. James Riley Wells, of the county, on the 15th, a daughter.

Republicans of county, in convention at court house Saturday, name following delegates to Louisville district convention at Callettsburg: John S. Pollard, J. H. Blair, E. B. Boyd, Henry Clay, Simon Kenton, Benjamin Nave, J. W. Campbell, Dr. A. McIntire, H. C. Myers, Erasmus Coonse, W. H. Thomas, J. H. Blair, J. G. Hamilton, Jesse Hughes, W. H. Pyritz, J. W. Ott, Lee L. W. Campbell and V. Thornsburg.

Fire originating in cellar of Dallas & Goodwin harness shop early yesterday morning destroyed buildings of I. H. Piper, P. S. Adair, Sims & Campbell, Seth McMahill on south side of Main street. The following damage was estimated: Kennedy & Bell, stock, $4,000; I. H. Piper building, $1,000; P. S. Adair building and stock, $17,000; Sims & Chappell, stock, $6,000; Campbell & Sims building, $3,000; Dallas & Goodwin, stock, $2,000; W. T. Crigler, stock, $800; Dr. Anderson, building, $1,000; Mrs. Mahill, dress making equipment, $300; Mrs. J. H. Piper, millinery, $1,000; Seth McMahill, building, $1,000; Smith & McMahill, stock, $150; Dr. H. McIrve, library, $400; James Mann, building, $300; Daugherty Lodge, furniture, $300; Carlisle Commandery, furnishings, $800; Jr. O. W. A. M., furniture, $300. Total, $41,000; insurance, $17,000.

Mrs. Ellen Lace, 65, well-to-do farm operator of Mt. Olivet, died at home near Nicholasville last week. Mr. Curran is 87 years old and Mrs. Corman is 88. Both are in good health.

The Kentucky Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, in voluntary petition in bankruptcy in federal court at Lexington, Monday, listed liabilities at $107,259.53 and assets at $223,438.66.

Slumped in a narrow clothes closet, a bullet wound in the left temple, the body of Miss Ella Knight, 34, was discovered in an apartment at Louisville last week and authorities started a search for James William Thomas, proprietor of a jewelry store in Louisville, in the apartment the body was found.

Pay To Be Restored To National Guard

Adjutant General Henry H. Denhardt, head of the Kentucky National Guard, upon his return to Frankfort Friday from Washington where he attended a meeting of the executive council of the National Guard Association, said an increase in compensation for National Guardsmen has been assured by congress.

Gen. Denhardt estimated the increase for Kentucky guardsmen would amount to about $4,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1. The increase in pay for each enlisted man for attending drills and camp will be about $10 a year.

Gen. Denhardt said two-thirds of the 15 percent cut given guardsmen in compensation for attending drills and camp will be restored. Beginning July 1 the guardsmen will receive pay for 48 armory drills each year. Before the cut they were allowed pay for 48 drills. Since then they have been receiving pay for 36 drills although they have been attending 48 or more drills.

Steps have been taken, Gen. Denhardt said, to carry out the provisions of an act passed by congress last year making the National Guard a definite part of the United States army. Officers of the guard he said, will be appointed and administered the new oath similar to the oath taken by U. S. army officers. Enlisted men, commissioned officers, he said, have to be confirmed by the U. S. senate.

THE SCHOOL SITUATION

(Kentucky School Journal)

In 1907, forty-two per cent of the revenue collected for State treasury went to support of public elementary and secondary schools. This figure has steadily declined. During the fiscal year 1931-1932 only fourteen per cent of total receipts into the State treasury went to the support of the common schools—a reduction of sixty-two and two-thirds per cent. Because of the increase in the number of children and a decrease in the Common School Fund, the State per capita declined from $9.00 in 1931-1932 to $6.00 for the current year. On the basis of the 30-cent State tax on real estate, the per capita for the school year 1934-1935 had been estimated at about $5.00.

The General Assembly had reduced the State levy on real estate from 30 cents to 5 cents, and Attorney-General Wooton has held that the new rate applies on collections for the present year. This means that the Common School Fund were to be continued on the same basis as in the past, the per capita for the school year 1934-1935 would have been $2.50 or almost one-fourth of what it was five years ago!

In reducing the real estate tax, however, the General Assembly also eliminated the property tax formerly in force, and in lieu of other taxes to the school fund on a percentage basis. All the revenue from taxes devoted to the school fund and other special funds are now to be paid into the general fund, and it was contemplated that a lump sum appropriation would be made for schools. As you know, the General Assembly adjourned without making such appropriation, and at this time the Common School Fund has practically ceased to exist. Unless revenue for schools is provided during the special session, no per capita distribution can be made during the next two years.

Local revenues for support of schools have also declined, in some districts as much as fifty per cent. Many county districts, even though they levy the maximum rate permitted by law, are able to raise from local taxation than they receive from the Common School Fund.

The total amount expended by school districts in Kentucky was approximately:

1930-1931	$25,831,339
1931-1932	23,547,525
1932-1933	18,698,000
1933-1934	15,988,562
1934-1935	?

With the low State levy on real estate, there will tend to be a decline in the assessments in local school districts, thus making a still greater reduction in the revenue derived from local taxation. There may be also a further increase in the amount of uncollected taxes in the local districts.

On the basis of a $6.00 per capita, more than one-fourth of our county districts were compelled to cut their elementary school terms to six months. Many of the school districts in the State have been compelled to shorten their terms, and even the schools in operation are facing a shortened term this year. With a further reduction in the amount received from the State, many of these districts will be able to have schools for only two or three months and some will not be able to open their schools at all.

Even during these years when support of schools was most generous, Kentucky stood forty-first among the states in average annual teacher's salary. This year, teachers' salaries have been cut, and many have reached new "lows." The average yearly salary paid the 13,000 teachers in the rural elementary schools (almost two-thirds of all the teachers in the State) was only:

1931-1932	$564.00
1932-1933	450.00
1933-1934	390.00
1934-1935	?

A Chinese farmer in Shansi province was lucky. He dug up a hat made of jade, a tripod of gold, and other objects of great value. There are 2,000 years old and may reveal unknown history of the ancient Shang dynasty.

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

The Hippodrome theater in Newport was destroyed by fire Friday with a loss of $100,000.

The sixty-third annual meeting of the Kentucky Education Association opened at Louisville Wednesday.

Sleeping in a shanty beside a mill, a man identified as Ross Burnett died in Monday in a fire of unknown origin.

Nolan P. Bowden, 22, Transylvania College football star last year, died at a Lexington hospital Monday from pneumonia.

B. F. Lainey, 39, L. & N. Railroad switchman was killed at Harlan Friday when he fell beneath the wheels of a train.

Mrs. Dora Dudley, 85, mother of Dr. H. O. Dudley, mayor of Flemingsburg, died at her home in Flemingsburg Saturday night.

One of Maysville's old landmarks a 150-year old hostelry called the "Hill House" recent years, will be sold at auction April 19.

Dr. A. S. Robertson, 65, for more than 30 years a practicing physician of Paducah, died at his home Sunday from a heart attack.

Dr. Lewis P. Tuttle, 53, dentist at Monticello, Wayne county, was killed Saturday night when he fell down a flight of stairs at his office.

The jail at Raceland, Greenup county, was dynamited early last week and practically destroyed. No one was in jail at the time.

Two daughters, 7 and 9 years old of Dr. and Mrs. Carl Abell died at their home in Harlan within two hours after each had been premature born.

Rev. George W. Banks, 81, retired minister of the Methodist church, died at Williamsburg Friday morning following an operation several days before.

Thomas Brewer, 30, of Maysville, was lodged in jail at Brooksville on a charge of robbing the home of Fenton Jennett, storekeeper at Perry Ridge near Lexington and escaped Sunday night.

Lee Howell, 36, was shot and killed instantly by Roscoe Hatfield Saturday afternoon at Hatfield's filling station in Corbin following an argument over an account.

Charles Hacker, 88 years old, retired Cynthiana jeweler, attended the opening base ball game in Cynthiana Tuesday, at which he has followed for many years.

Smith Johnson and his son, Dardanell Johnson were arrested Friday on charges of putting poison in whisky which caused the death of Roy Johnson in Pike county.

The body of Gilbert Searcy, 24, who had been missing from his home near Stanford since Saturday night, was found in the Kentucky river near Wisgarver Bridge.

Senator Barkley and Congressman Chapman have introduced bills in the Senate and House authorizing the cleanage of 600,000 Boone Bicentennial half dollars.

The eighteenth annual convention of the Kentucky Rural Electric Peoples Union opened at the Banks Lee auditorium in Berea Tuesday and will close Sunday night.

Dr. O. P. Burton, 37, Paris pharmacist, was seriously injured Friday night when the automobile in which he was riding alone skidded and crashed into a post of the Winchester road.

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Presbyterian church in Bennets and Bennetts Mill township of Shenango Presbytery at Mt. Sterling Tuesday night and Wednesday.

A metal tobacco warehouse of the Cynthiana Livestock and Tobacco Sales Co. and two houses occupied by negroes at Cynthiana were destroyed by fire Friday with loss of $10,000.

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Slumped in a narrow clothes closet, a bullet wound in the left temple, the body of Miss Ella Knight, 34, was discovered in an apartment at Louisville last week and authorities started a search for James William Thomas, proprietor of a jewelry store in Louisville, in the apartment the body was found.

Ashland Conley, 18, was shot to death and Mrs. Kidney Kilburn, 18, and Adam Watkins, 20, were wounded by Billy Hughes, 24, at a mining camp in Floyd county Sunday night. Hughes escaped.

County Judge D. M. Bingham last week ordered removal of approximately 30 deputy sheriffs of Bell county on the charge that they failed to exercise care enough to kill all stray and unlicensed dogs.

Three bandits, all youthful in appearance, held up John Hiatt, attendant at a filling station in Mt. Sterling, robbed him of $28 and forced him to accompany them beyond Morehead, where he was released.

Governor Laffoon Monday appointed Ashland Chamber of Commerce and Herald publisher, to represent Kentucky at a conference of representatives of the principal tobacco growing states in Washington this week.

Enroute to a doctor for medicine for his sick wife, John Thomas Gillispie, 26, was killed instantly early Monday morning when he was struck by a train at Augusta. He is survived by several small children.

A compromise has been effected in Lexington's gas rate case, which has been in controversy since 1928. Under terms of the agreement reached Saturday, $353,544 will be paid to gas consumers from an impounded fund.

A group of 22 unemployed men raided a store of the A. & P. Company at Covington Tuesday night and made about $300 worth of groceries and left, threatening to return if officers came after them. One was arrested.

Yeggs who tunneled through the rear walls of the Bank of Marrowbone in Cumberland county had to abandon their safe and blew off the outer door of the principal safe with nitro-glycerine, failed to obtain any loot.

A man who stopped his automobile and offered to aid a motorist in Paducah, was lodged in jail at Brookville on a charge of robbing the home of Fenton Jennett, storekeeper at Perry Ridge near Lexington and escaped Sunday night.

Lee Howell, 36, was shot and killed instantly by Roscoe Hatfield Saturday afternoon at Hatfield's filling station at Corbin following an argument over an account.

Articles incorporating the "Old Hickory Distillery" were filed at Paris Friday. The incorporators are: Mai H. B. Buffman, retired Bourbon business man; Hart Blanton, of Owensboro, and William Blanton, Paris lawyer.

The Silas Mason Company, contracting firm with headquarters in Louisville, has been the successful bidder on the initial $8,000,000 contract let by the government last week in connection with the proposed Port Peck Dam in Montana.

Mrs. George Huff, 33, sustained a fractured leg and other injuries when she was struck by a hit-and-run motor step-on, Roscoe Huff, a brother-in-law of the injured woman, was arrested Garrison, 35, by Tole Hale, constable at Mt. Sterling, on a charge of hit-and-run driving.

Deputy Sheriff Bige Cross, 38, was shot and killed as he entered the jail at Harlan Saturday to release Lee Pleasor, 26, another deputy, who had been held in custody since he shot his pal, Ed Hughes, 24, at a mining camp in Floyd county Sunday night. The killing was said to have been the result of a feud.

B. E. Alexander, former city commissioner and who has been employed as county inspector on rural assistance work, left for Paris, Bourbon county, was arrested by United States Marshal Ed Prather on a fire bond charge of mishandling CWA funds.

In the Mason circuit court Monday Elisha Jackson, negro, was found guilty of assaulting Minnie Jackson and was given a fine of $750 and costs and sentenced to nine months in jail. Jackson is the owner of four children, allegedly used for disorderly purposes.

Irvice "Tubby" Anderson, convict, and Frank Miller, of Erlanger, were given terms of ten years in prison in circuit court at Winchester Thursday for the robbery of the home of Thomas Sweatman at Plum Station last January and shooting Sweatman.

Ira Harris, 30, of Central City, summoned to Winchester Friday to make a deposition in connection with a divorce suit of Austin C. Powell, 70, divorce from his wife, said that she had seen Harris and Mrs. Powell in a compromising situation.

Dick Billson, 58, of Casey county, was found guilty in a five foot of water in Lincoln county last Wednesday night when he was found unable to which he and two other men were riding left the road and turned over an embankment into a small stream. The other two men escaped without injuries but Billson was dead when they pulled him from the car.

A machine set up in Chicago counts numbers at the rate of five a second. It runs 24 hours a day, and by the time it counts to 10,000,000,000 year will be 1996.

TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT?

(Woodford Sun)

Discussion continues as to whether our national emergency legislation is to cease with the special period for which it is enacted or whether it is to mark a permanent change in our institutions. Notwithstanding the strong drift toward a state government, I have little doubt that the tide will recede by 1936, and that the majority of thoughtful people will with the special emergency powers in case when the period for which they were given has elapsed.

There is an analogy, in many points, between the individual and the nation. Physicians called to the bedside of a man with a certain type of heart attack might consider the propriety of administering powerful heart stimulants to be much less than staking all on the efficacy of milder methods. But if, when the patient was recovering, and even after he was well, they continued these powerful stimulants they would undoubtedly kill the patient. The case of the nation is somewhat similar. The problem of adjusting our laws and plans without causing the patient to experience a violent reaction is very delicate, both individual and nation, and that adjustment must take place, and to delay removal too long would be as dangerous as to act too quickly. The period set when the legislation was passed seems to be a reasonable and sufficient one.

It has been frequently said that we are engaged in a war—a war against depression as formidable as the World War, or more so. Let us accept that figure as describing the situation. Who ever heard of anyone wishing all war legislation, including the curtailment of the liberty of citizens, and the rationing and dynamiting of food and fuel, to be made permanent in times of peace? The very suggestion seems ridiculous.

Even if we assume, for the sake of argument, that those who wish to make very radical organic changes in our system of government are wise, the next year or two would be no fitting time to put into effect their minds. Our people, as a nation, are too volatile to make decisions of such moment in haste. They are too apt to regret, and to wish to change, decisions made under circumstances that begun. The woodchuck crept from hating and found a snake. The snake crept in search of warm to the touch, somehow a man

Just crawed to sun himself and be alone—

Was the sort of weather to be tasted.

Spring plowing didn't matter, the ground was hard

For the frost still held—an hour could be wasted.

The woods were calling out beyond the fence

Where the cows were turned, they seemed to think a man

Should walk in them, and learn whether they were

Was really coming. One can understand

Who tries real hard. There is a certain thing

In the woods, it lifts beneath the feet

The cold is gone, a bitter tang but sweet.

BITTER FIGHT PROMISED

(Mt. Sterling Sentinel-Democrat)

Speaking of hot political fights. Just wait a few weeks until the contest for the Democratic Congressional nomination in the Sixth (Lexington) district between John Young Brown and Virgil Chapman gets under way and you'll see a campaign warm and exciting enough to please the most exacting politician. It will be a sizzler from the start and the Democrats of that district will see a determined and interesting a race as was the famous one between Col. W C. P. Breckinridge and W. C. Owens, which became so bitter that it was almost dangerous to attend a public gathering of either of the candidates.

J. Robert Smith, secretary of John Young Brown, who was a former newspaper editor in Danville, is now in the district laying the plans and organizing the forces of his chief, and he is said to be a politician not to be winked at. It is thought that in the near future a representative of Mr. Chapman will be visiting the several counties of the district.

Keep your eyes open and you will soon see a political contest in the of which in bitterness was never equalled even in good old Kentucky.

MUSIC?

(The Kiwanis Magazine)

Cab Calloway, Duke Ellington Ethel Waters. Where is music headed? These and other negro musicians are the leaders in the musical trend of the day. Yet the jazz composers of Tin Pan Alley are but none too good imitators of these Negroes and their darkest African syncopation. Is our music to degenerate to the jungle? Is the jungle? Are the words of our songs to become more unintelligible mumbo jumbo of the priests and priestesses of voodo?

Is music in this country to be mere voluptous torso twisting rhythm and shoulder shaking synonymous? Is music in this country to be the pagan exciting barbaric rhythm which originated with the tom tom beats of an African savage or the rattled gourds of a Haitian black priestess? Kiwanis clubs are formers of public opinion. Their activities are standards in their communities. They can and should do something to keep our music out of the jungle and our music away from the savagery which inspired it.

Can Calloway supplant Beethoven? Shall Ellington take the place of Wagner? Will Waters make us forget Schumann-Heink? If so, the Kiwanis organization will have failed in its musical duty to its community.

SPRING SIGNS

(Catherine Cate Gibbons)

It was the morning when the crows began,

The woodchuck crept from hating and found a snake.

Spring warm to the touch, somehow a man

Just crawed to sun himself and be alone—

Was the sort of weather to be tasted.

At Lerman's
Beginning Thursday At 10 A. M.
We will place on sale
WOMEN'S BRAN' NEW
$5.00 And $6.00 Spring
Style Shoes
as low as
$2.98
LADIES WHITE TIES, OXFORDS PUMPS
From
$1.69 to $1.98
Children's Spring Style
White, Blonde
98c to $1.45
SPRING COATS Sharply Reduced
with every coat
A Spring Hat
up to $2.00
Free!
REAL