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Conscientious Consideration Merited.

Again let it be said that there is no such thing as a popular tax, no conceivable form of taxation that will please all of the people. So it is but natural that some revenue-raising measures suggested by the Governor are beginning to meet with more or less sturdy opposition.

Without entering into a discussion of the merits of some of the proposed tax measures that are meeting with considerable opposition from the groups affected, we approve a suggestion made by the Richmond Register, which says:

"Some of those bills will impose taxes on things some of our readers think should not be taxed. But it is suggested that there be taken into consideration the fact that all tax for state purposes has been taken off real estate and the sales tax repealed. Cost of the state government has been cut to the lowest possible figure. Now it is imperative that money be raised to finance needs of the state.

"Purpose of the governor is to levy taxes on those best able to pay, avoid tax measures which fall upon those of meager income. If that necessitates taxes on some commodity in which you have an especial interest, give thought to the fact that a definite sum of money must be raised to meet the essential needs of the state government. The tax plan when finally worked out will impose the minimum burden upon the citizenship as a whole. Such is the purpose of the governor and his most competent advisers on tax measures."

Governor Chandler was elected by an overwhelming majority. The people of Kentucky clearly indicated their confidence in his ability to govern the Commonwealth for four years. He, gallantly, has indicated his willingness to stand or fall on his record. Such a mandate calls for, such resolution merits a conscientious, non-partisan, non-factional consideration of legislation requested by the Governor.

Nature Retaliates With Floods.

"Floods in the East, dust in the West—and Americans are warned once again that their conquest of a continent has loosed the elements of destruction." So says H. H. Bennett, chief of the soil conservation service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Too long, thinks Mr. Bennett, have we blamed nature, fought floods at their point of effect—with levees, reservoirs and revetments—instead of at the point of cause. Futilely we have fought dust storms after the havoc has begun.

It is the old, old story of the utter folly of tampering with the balance maintained by nature. Floods and dust storms are man-made and are the direct result of misuse of the land, of stripped forests in the river watersheds and of greedily overworked and eroded fields.

"When white men took this country over," says Mr. Bennett, "the entire East and most of the West was carpeted with vegetation—the trees and undergrowth of the forest and the grasses of the plains. Rivers ran clear most of the year. When they spread infrequently from their courses, it was slowly and with no great violence. It rained as much and the wind blew as hard then as now. But nature's protections then were undisturbed—the soil was anchored against the wind, the streams protected by grassed and forest-covered slopes from which the rains ran off slowly or sank into absorptive soil.

"The conquest of America has been largely a conquest of nature. Civilization has stripped the forest cover from the hills and turned under the grass sod of the plains. Corn and cotton and potatoes and wheat have replaced the soil-binding forest litter and the matted grasses that held the soil in place. Today rainfall runs in torrents, unimpeded, from a million naked slopes; the wind sweeps great blankets of soil from lands which have been stripped of natural cover.

"Pour water on a cellar door. It dashes off immediately. Spread a rug or mat on the same inclined surface and most of the water is held back and absorbed. Some of it may run off, but it runs in a trickle, not in a flood. Apply the simile to millions of acres of sloping land, bared of its rug of vegetation and shorn of its absorptive mat of topsoil. Multiply the run-off from the cellar door into billions of gallons of water rushing across denuded hillsides into streams that have limitations upon their capacity for carrying water. The cause of floods is clear."

Dykes, revetments, restraining reservoirs are all very well, but the restoration of the rug on our watershed "cellar doors," by the grassing of bare fields and the restoration of forests, will provide flood prevention at the point of cause.

The undertaking is colossal, but a start has been made, erosion-control work having been carried on by the Federal Government for the last two years in 111 small watersheds in forty-one States. Farmers are co-operating, taking steep, washed fields out of clean-tilled crops and converting them into grass, meadow or young forest land. They are restoring the absorptive rugs and mats of vegetation destroyed by careless and greedy waste of our original fields and forests. Until full restoration is made, until the balance of ravished nature is restored, we shall have floods, dust storms and destructive winds despite our levees and dams and storage basins.

Don't Miss This Opportunity.

The Mercury believes that farmers owning washed and gullied fields are missing an unusual opportunity when they fail to avail themselves of the services of the local soil conservation unit.

It may be that in some cases a small farmer cannot afford to take the necessary acreage out of production for the requisite number of years to meet Government requirements and restore his soil to complete productiveness. In most cases, however, we imagine he only thinks he cannot afford to do so, would gain tremendously in the end by agreeing to a soil conservation program.

Destructive floods in the last few weeks have given nation-wide advertising to the value of soil conservation, the reclamation of eroded fields and stripped timber lands. Eventually farmers everywhere will look upon this work with favor, will wonder why they neglected this "stitch in time" for so many years.

Certainly this opportunity for Federal aid in soil conservation from the CCC unit now located at Carlisle should not be missed by farmers of Nicholas and adjoining counties.

The Ohio Point Of View.

Jimmy Norris, of the Ashland Independent, refuses to get excited over the abysmal ignorance of a contributor to the columns of the Cincinnati Times-Star, who says he "spent three weeks coaxing the old hack over the God-forsaken highways of Kentucky," and who could see nothing good in the old Commonwealth save the view of that territory wrested from the Indians by pioneer Kentuckians, which is to be observed from the south bank of the Ohio river.

"Adding insult to injury," says the Independent, "he sums it all up by writing:"

> I would suggest that if you want to see women worn out before their time, tobacco-chewing children, snuff dipping ladies, mules in the place of the family flivver, dirt, mud, blank expressions on faces, roads that would be a disgrace to either Ethiopia or other semi-civilized places, by all means go to Kentucky." Just where in Kentucky did this fellow go, anyway?

We think it possible that we saw this Marco Polo. At least his "old hack" bore an Ohio license, he was headed for Georgetown, he said, and the Dixie highway and he stopped us by waving a piece of rubber tubing and then requested gas-tank sucking privileges to "coax the old hack" a few miles farther on its way to that erstwhile huddle of huts on the mud flats, dubbed by pioneer Kentuckians, "Losantiville, the town opposite the mouth of the Licking." Yes, judged by his powers of observation and his gift of expression, it must have been he.

AN EDITOR'S RANDOM THOUGHTS

Lay late, and hazily there comes into my fitful dreaming the roll of a drum, brisk and martial, and suddenly I awake to find the sunlight streaming in and know that my drummer is not warlike, but lovelorn, though his uniform be as gay and bright as any drummer-lad who ever rapped a call to battle. For my drummer is a fat yellow-hammer upon whom Spring has wrought and these many days, beginning with the dawn, he has sent his ratatattat rolling from his gutter-drum on my roof, listening patiently between rolls for feminine approval of his musical prowess. Of late, I think, the pauses grow longer and perhaps wistful and I fear his bachelorhood does irk him. Yet may he be of good cheer, for Spring comes not by the calendar this year, it seems, and the sex is coy, and cold perforce, what with snows in early April and winter fires still crackling on the hearth. One day right soon, we shall have warm weather and I shall hear the familiar "whicker, whicker, whicker, whicker," like the swishing of a willow wand and my flicker will have ceased his drumming to bow and scrape and posture for his lady. A sovereign alchemist is Spring and right readily do her children of the wild heed the call that knocks sometimes in vain at the soul-portals of her human children, barred by conventions, by inhibitions of custom, by the artificial restraints that are necessary to the peace of the human herd. It might not be otherwise, yet do we miss something, I am sure, that comes to our cousins of the wild in the calm acceptance of the "still voice" that speaks and has spoken through the ages.

There is something inevitable about the way my purple martins set about the business of their home-making. Cuddling on the eastern porches of their box this wintry spring morning, they seem sad and despairing. Yet they do not despair. A hint of warming sunlight sets them a-twitter, winging joyfully in great, sweeping curves, popping in and out of their little rooms, alive to the business at hand. Ever the great urge drives them; ever the future calls; ever the little martins to be fledged this summer, when the corn blades are green and the hollyhocks stand like gay, old-fashioned ladies along the garden paths. Do these purple swallows, tottering on weak legs about their tiny porches, envision the summer, the gaping mouths to be fed, the tiny wings growing stronger daily, the hint of autumn in the air, the trial flights, the southward journey of the colony—all to be in the brief space of a summer? I think not, and yet who knows? But I do know that so it will be this summer and the next and the next through countless years. Mating, building, hatching—driven by something too strong for choice, that something to which man has stretched imploring hands; into the mystery of which he delves with his brain, catching here a gleam, there the blankness of despair, but ever searching, ever carrying on—driven, driven by the deathless urge coming down through limitless millions of years.

Poems That Appeal To Us.

SPRING JOURNEY

The wind was humming blithely through the trees,
the moon was low, the stars were at their best,
the shifting light of dawn with growing ease,
came swiftly from the East to take the West;

There was that stillness which precedes the sun,
the peace of heart that is so calm and rare,
it made us think how beauty was begun,
while loveliness on earth streamed everywhere;

Across a desert toward the deep blue sea,
over a mesa, through a mountain pass,
we went as wide-awake as we could be,
and heard a mocking-bird sing from the grass;

The road was bright with flowers reaching out
into the growing beauty of the day,
and with the early morning spread about,
stirred deep with beauty we moved on our way.

—Grace Meredith, in Sunset Magazine

50 Years Ago

Thursday, April 15, 1886

Lucien Mann and family move to their residence in Carlisle.

Katie Putnam, famous actress, to be at opera house Friday night.

James B. Campbell, well known artist, leaves for Florida to make his home.

Kentucky University Glee Club to give concert at court house Friday night.

Charles Hukill sells interest in meat and grocery store to his partner, George Ishmael.

Ten bridges wihin four miles of Carlisle washed away as result of swollen streams from heavy rains.

Representative L. F. Mann obtains charter for Brushy Fork and Pleasant Springs pike. Charter calls for $1,250 per mile.

Col. John F. Morgan, of Carlisle, expected to be appointed private secretary to Governor Caleb West, of Utah, an old friend.

Woman's Club organized with Mrs. C. C. Cole as president.

M. T. Ruddell receives 140 barrels of oil which will be spread on streets in Carlisle.

Approximately twenty-five stallions and jacks shown at annual horse show day here Monday.

W. S. Feeback, who sold Parks Hill camp ground property to W. E. Damon, purchases property at commissioner's sale for $2,000.

Allen Hopkins, who recently completed a course in pharmacy, in Louisville this week to take examination under state board.

State board of valuation and assessment increases assessment of farm lands in Nicholas 25 per cent and town lots 10 per cent.

Directors of Carlisle Bottling Works elect George C. Myers, president; R. W. Strother, treasurer, and Mrs. Verna Strother, secretary.

Representatives of Christian churches of county meet here and form plans to support Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ogden in their missionary work in Tibet.

Died—Mrs. Robert Thompson, 21, formerly of this county, at her home in Lexington on the 12th.—Mrs. Marshall Walton, at her home in the county on the 5th.—Infant of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kingsolver, at their home near Mt. Zion on the 5th.

20 YEARS AGO

Thursday, April 13, 1916

James Norton, I. B. Ross, A. B. Tilton, Sterling Vaughn, Sam T. Howe, F. E. Darnall and Everett Peers attend opening of baseball season at Cincinnati Tuesday.

LIFE'S PERPLEXITIES

(A. A. Bowmar in the Woodford Sun.)

Life upon this earth may be said to consist of a series of problems, some of them very difficult. They are often directly connected with each other, and arise out of the consequences of our own acts more frequently than we are willing to acknowledge to ourselves. We say, "Why should I have been afflicted with this," when causes set in motion by ourselves are back of the trouble.

But whatever the cause, if we can preserve a certain amount of detachment in meeting our problems—if we can sit down to them as we would to a game of chess—how much oftener we get the right answer. When we even approximate this attitude, and work the puzzle out, we have a fine feeling of mental exhilaration, a sense of being equal to life.

To tear one's hair and run around in circles when our puzzles seem unsolvable is worse than childish, yet some very intelligent people spend considerable time in that manner.

There are some situations where even the chess problem attitude will not work, where the only thing one can do is to follow the advice in the old song: "Keep your seat, Miss Liza Jane And hang on to the sleigh."

But under all circumstances whether calling for action or patience, "keep your shirt on" is grand advice. They work out statistics about everything in these days. I would love to know how such useful energy of mind and body is wasted in excitement and worry about things which either can be helped—or can't be helped.

A THOUGHT FOR EASTER

From the beginning of time, men have hailed the coming of Spring as the resurrection of the earth from death of Winter. Long before the Christian Era began, every religious cult celebrated in one way or another the returning season of growth and sunshine, with its promise of life beyond the grave. If the dead trees and grasses could so demonstrate immortality, why should man alone die to rise no more?

In a few days the whole Christian world will join in testifying, on Easter Sunday, to its faith that death is not the end, that life goes on forever, in new and unknown but more glorious forms, that we earthbound plodders can no more imagine than can the maple tree or the wisteria, shedding its scarlet robe of Autumn under the killing breath of Winter's frosts, imagine the glory of the Springtime garments of green which it will wear in its new life.

The belief that this is true, that there is a life beyond death, a life of release from toil and sorrow for such as truly believe and strive to live up to their belief has been the most powerful force in the history of our modern civilization. In this faith men have found a common tie of mutual service for the common good. All of the concepts of duty, honor, self-denial, self-respect and loyalty upon which great nations have been founded derived from the faith which is the very root and heart of Christianity.

Let no one say that the faith of our fathers is outmoded, that it no longer has its old power to inspire our lives. We are living in troublous times, and those of little faith are crying aloud that the old truths have failed, the old beliefs are dead. But even as they scoff, Spring brings her perennial symbols of the eternal life. And this coming Easter Sunday millions upon millions of believers will meet to testify anew to the truth that their faith is a living faith, that it still rules the hearts of men.—Selected.

THE GOVERNOR'S REVENUE METHODS

(Lexington Herald)

Prompt passage by the Kentucky house of representatives of the first of Governor Chandler's revenue bills, a measure increasing the taxes on whiskey, beer and wine, is a notable example of the unique methods by which this resourceful young governor is carrying out his program.

Soon after the important revenue session of the legislature convened last Monday, it had before it a liquor tax measure that not only had been prepared for passage and approved by the reorganization commission, but had been agreed to by those on whom the proposed taxes would fall most heavily—the majority of the distillers operating in the state.

In conferences prior to the convening of the revenue session, Governor Chandler had obtained these distillers' consent to the tax increases provided in the administration tax plan. Had the usual legislative custom been followed, days and perhaps weeks would have been devoted to bitter debate over the liquor tax question, finally resulting in a compromise bill that probably would have carried tax rates not much larger or smaller than those contained in the present measure.

No one disputed the governor's statement that it marked the first time in the history of Kentucky that "those who were to be taxed agreed to the method of taxation." It was a business-like method of handling the people's business, inaugurated by a governor who is making a sincere effort to carry out his campaign pledge of an efficient administration.

In introducing his revenue measures one at a time instead of as a unit, the governor again is setting a precedent. By this method of procedure, he hopes to avoid the "vote-trading" that has wrecked many a carefully worked out revenue program in legislative sessions of former years.

If the prompt and unanimous passage of the liquor tax bill by the house of representatives can be considered a criterion, Governor Chandler will obtain record-breaking results from his unique revenue-raising methods.

YOUR GOVERNMENT

— by DR. JOHN W. MANNING
DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

The Kentucky Constitution of 1891 provides for both single amendments and for general revision. The method set forth for single amendment is relatively simple, although only nine amendments have been added to it, two of them within the past year; namely, the repeal of prohibition and the old age pension.

Briefly, the method by which single amendments are made to the Constitution is as follows: the proposed amendment is introduced in either house of the General Assembly at a regular session. Then, after such proposal is agreed to by three-fifths of all the members elected to each house, it is submitted to the voters for their ratification or rejection at the next general election. The adoption of the amendment requires only a majority vote. There are two interesting limitations which have been imposed upon this relatively simple process. The Constitution provides that not more than two amendments shall be voted upon at any one time, and that the same amendment, if once defeated, shall not be submitted again within five years. It is also provided that no amendment shall relate to more than one subject.

The people of Kentucky will be called upon to amend the amending clause of the Kentucky Constitution at the regular election of 1937 which provision, if adopted, will allow more than two amendments to be submitted at one time. This proposed amendment deserves the serious attention of all progressive Kentuckians, since it opens the way to needed changes in the Constitution, and tends to make possible a more flexible system than now prevails.

Differing from the relatively easy method by which single amendments are added to the Constitution, a complete revision of the organic law of 1891 is most difficult, if not entirely impossible. A rather complicated system was proposed in the Constitution, by which constituional conventions may be called and the entire constitution subjected to revision. Briefly, the plan is as follows: when a majority of all the members elected to each house of the legislature in two succeeding sessions pass a resolution proposing a convention, this proposal is then submitted to the voters at the next regular election. If the majority vote favors the calling of the convention, and that majority is equal to one-fourth of the number of qualified voters who voted at the last preceding general election, the General Assembly at its next regular session issues the official call for the convention to revise the Constitution. This difficult process requires at least seven years from the time the resolution to call the convention is first proposed and the convention meets. Several proposals have been made for calling such a convention, and in 1931 such a proposal reached the voting stage, only to be turned down at the polls. Suffice it to say, the students of government in Kentucky have reason to be pessimistic over the possibility of a revision of the Constitution so long as this method remains in the Constitution.

In order to keep step governmentally with changing social and economic conditions, Kentuckians may well turn their attention to the adding of an amendment to the Constitution amending the amending clause, and thus making it possible to call a convention for the revision of the present outmoded Constitution.

A SHORT SHORT STORY

for people who want to pick the right low-priced car!

(READING TIME, 21 SECONDS)

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CHEVROLET—the only complete low-priced car!

What is the only low-priced car with SOLID STEEL ONE-PIECE TURRET TOP?
CHEVROLET—the only complete low-priced car!

What is the only low-priced car with IMPROVED GLIDING KNEE-ACTION RIDE*?
CHEVROLET—the only complete low-priced car!

What is the only low-priced car with GENUINE FISHER NO DRAFT VENTILATION?
CHEVROLET—the only complete low-priced car!

What is the only low-priced car with HIGH-COMPRESSION VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE?
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What is the only low-priced car with SHOCKPROOF STEERING*?
CHEVROLET—the only complete low-priced car!

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The only complete low-priced car

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NEWS OF KENTUCKY

A new city directory of Cynthiana shows the population in the city limits to be 4,875.

Mrs. Anna Stinnett, 35, ended her life by drinking poison at her home in Lexington Sunday.

Rev. E. B. Wooton was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Cynthiana Sunday.

State Representative Clarence E. Evans, 54, of Franklin, died at a hospital in Louisville Sunday.

The Grayson county court house at Leitchfield was practically destroyed by fire Friday morning.

Pikeville schools were reopened Monday after being closed for two weeks because of spinal meningitis.

Jane Gertin, 76, negro woman, was burned to death when fire destroyed her home near Springfield.

Plans are being completed for an Onward Kentucky Exposition to be held at Frankfort June 5, 6 and 7.

Twenty-seven conventions have been scheduled to be held in Lexington during the remainder of the year.

The new city jail at Lexington, built at a cost of $82,700, was completed and put in operation last week.

Woodford Hall, 21, shot and seriously wounded himself with a revolver in a store at Mt. Sterling Monday.

"Uncle Bill" Baker, who died last week in Perry county, left more than 500 relatives. He was 89 years old.

Nellie Jewell, 6, was fatally burned Friday when her dress ignited from an open grate at her home near Hazard.

More than 2,000 members of the Kentucky Bar Association attended the annual state convention at Louisville last week.

H. C. Burnette has resigned as superintendent of the Nicholasville city schools to take a position with a book company.

Allen Hieatt has been appointed manager of the Kentucky Children's Home Society at Lyndon to succeed D. B. Waller.

The Elizaville Independent graded school district in Fleming county has been ordered merged with the county school system.

J. W. Young, 86, died at his home at North Middletown last Thursday. He was an extensive farmer and breeder of fine horses.

Howard M. Oliver, 31, Ashland restaurant proprietor, ended his life by shooting through the head in the bath room at his home Sunday.

The Civil Service Commission has announced that applications will be received until April 11 for the appointment as postmaster at Paris.

Vernon Thomas, 31, shot and seriously wounded his brother, Raymond Thomas, 36, at Hopkinsville Sunday in an argument over a board bill.

A. O. Stanley and John Young Brown, candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor, are planning a series of debates in their campaign.

Six men, alleged members of a chicken stealing ring which had operated in several counties, were arrested last week by Franklin county officers.

Two persons were injured when a bus operating between Lexington and Cincinnati left the road and crashed into a stone fence near Cynthiana Friday.

Pete Jackson, negro, who was born in slavery in Mason county 110 years ago, died at the Mason county infirmary Saturday. He spent all of his life in that county.

Dr. Charles J. Turck, president of Centre College, has purchased a farm of 161 acres on the Lexington road near Paris from Mr. and Mrs. Robert Meteer for $165 per acre.

Charles O'Connell, who was appointed Clerk of the Court of Appeals upon the death of his father, has announced for the unexpired term in the November election.

Managers of the various teams in the Kentucky State Baseball League will meet at Flemingsburg Friday to arrange a schedule and make plans for the coming season.

Miss Nannie Steele, 70 years old, collapsed on a street in Newport last week. Investigating authorities found the aged woman was on relief rolls, although her pocketbook contained $281 in cash and stocks worth $5,740.

Four persons were burned and three hundred spectators narrowly escaped injury when fire gutted the Gayety theater in Louisville during a performance Saturday night.

Mrs. Izula Williams, 48, widow, was killed instantly at Williamstown Saturday when she was struck by a train at a crossing while returning to her home from a grocery.

The Civil Service Commission has announced that examinations will be held at an early date to fill postmasterships at Millersburg, Beattyville, Campbellsville and Eminence.

The new auditorium of the Owingsville Christian church was dedicated Sunday. The Owingsville church is one of the oldest in this section, having been organized in 1828.

A horse, three ewes and lambs, forty barrels of corn and some other grain were destroyed when lightning struck and burned a barn on the farm of J. W. Hinson near Lair, Harrison county.

The Republican state committee will meet at Louisville today to select a state chairman to succeed Robert W. Humphries, who has announced he will not be an applicant for the post he has held for 14 years.

John Findley, member of the Lexington police force, was knocked down and seriously injured when he was struck by an automobile driven by Oscar Gillen, taxicab driver, at Lexington Sunday night.

Abram Sargent, 25, Wolfe county, died at the hospital at Winchester Saturday from a fractured skull received Thursday when a rock fell 20 feet from a cliff and struck him while working on a WPA project.

Elmer Cammack was found dead in bed at his home in Owen county Friday morning from a self-inflicted bullet wound. His two-year-old daughter lay by his side. His wife died two years ago and he had been despondent since.

Boswell Bush Hodgkin, superintendent of the Clark county schools for the past three years, has been appointed superintendent of the Winchester city schools to succeed E. F. Birckhead, who had held the position for 13 years.

Richard H. King, 19, instituted court proceedings at Covington to bring about return of his 15-year-old bride of a week. Following their marriage, the bride returned to her home and her parents refused to let her see him, King alleges.

Sam Martin Engle, 21, was fatally wounded; Alex Little, 19, son of County Judge George Little, was seriously wounded, and his brother, George Little, 20, was shot in the legs in a gun battle at a dance hall near Jackson late Saturday night.

TENANCY CAUSES CROP SURPLUSES

(Courier-Journal)

Strong reasons for the enactment of the Bankhead-Jones law, which would enable tenants to become landowners through a system of Government loans, are to be found in various Departments of Agriculture and State Experiment Station bulletins. Covering sections of Arkansas, Mississippi and Georgia, these reports of official surveys show that tenants generally plant more cotton than landowners, and the same is presumed to be true of tobacco. Says Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas:

Change a good tenant to a farm owner and he takes on a cow, and a pig, and a hen. He puts in a better garden, an orchard, and devotes more acres to the production of food and feed. He doesn't have to hunt a place at the end of the year. He becomes a permanent part of the community.

The tenant or cropper is not putting from 40 to 75 per cent of his crop land in cotton or tobacco necessarily because he wants to. Too often it is the landlord who makes the demand, or perhaps the banker or the storekeeper. The cropper is often the slave of the system. On the other hand, some feel that they should get all they can out of the land and convert it into cash to buy food and feed. No tenant plants an orchard or anything he cannot take with him to the next place. He feels that he would be foolish to do anything less than plant the biggest cash crop possible.

Naturally all this helps to pile up such surpluses as that in 1932, which resulted in a 13,000,000-bale carry-over. Control programs would be aided if a greater percentage of land were farmed by owners. Owners generally practice diversification. Helping tenants and croppers to become owners should greatly improve the South's agricultural prosperity.

The $25,000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the kidnaper or kidnapers of Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., is still unpaid.

CCC CAMP NEWS

On March 31, 33 young men left Camp Carlisle to go home, some to jobs, others to take up the position in their family life they once held. Most of these boys came from rural communities, and can consequently be of untold value in assisting in the spring planting. We were very sorry to lose them, and hope for them the best of luck.

Since the order to disband Camp Carlisle has been rescinded, everyone is once more becoming settled, and again taking up the regular routine of CCC life. As all camps are to remain until their work projects are completed, it becomes necessary for new men to be added. This enrollment will take place between the first and fifteenth of April. There will be instead of 205 enrollees as of before, 157. Our camp at present has 148, so our replacements will be few in number.

Charles Hamm and Edwin Carey went to Lexington last Wednesday to play over WLAP. Both boys showed considerable talent, and it is expected that they will go far in this field if they continue to practice together. They were accompanied by Mr. House, the educational adviser, who introduced them and announced their program.

The educational program at Camp Carlisle is in full swing with each member of the supervisory personnel acting in some capacity. New classes are added each month. For the month of April there has been two classes added, truck driving and landscaping. The last for the purpose of instructing boys in making the camp beautiful, and with the hope that they will carry some of the ideas they received home with them, and put them into practice about their own home. It is hoped that in the near future the leathercraft class will be able to make an exhibit of the articles that they have completed here in camp.

For the past month there has been a lot of "kidding" going on in this camp about a certain person's imaginary orchestra. Now, there is going to be a real orchestra in this organization. There will be either nine or ten members, including the said person who has been on the short end of all the jokes made up in this camp about his imaginary orchestra. The instruments have been ordered and are due to arrive on the eighth of this month. The members of this orchestra have promised not to make too much noise and will not disturb the "good citizens" of this community with too many sour notes until they have learned to play well enough to give the said citizens some real, high-class music.

COMMUNITY SANITATION

One of the most important steps for the preservation of health is the improvement of milk, water and food supplies, through the installation of sanitary toilets at all homes, dairies, schools and at other public or private places in the unsevered areas of the county, thereby reducing death rates caused by typhoid fever, diarrhea and other excreta-borne diseases. The most common routes of transmission of excreta borne diseases are (1) water, (2) milk, and (3) food; and through contamination by (1) flies, (2) by personal contact with the sick, and (3) by infected soil. Food becomes infected in the home by flies which have access to exposed human excreta containing the living organisms of disease. Flies breed and feed in this infectious excreta, carrying it, and deposit it upon the food.

The sanitary toilet, when properly constructed, with fly-tight lid and vent pipe, is fly-tight, vermin proof and odorless. A pit of ordinary size will last for several years. When pit is full it is necessary only to move the concrete slab and privy over a new pit.

The State Department of Health of Kentucky in cooperation with the U. S. Public Health Service, has initiated a program of community sanitation which involves the installation of sanitary toilets on any property, public or private, where the material or cost of material is furnished by the property owner, or persons benefited. All labor is provided through the W. P. A. without charge to make the complete concrete work, dig the pit, install the sanitary unit, move the present building (if in good condition), or build a new building, do all grading, or, in other words, do all work in connection with the building of a sanitary toilet will be done if material is furnished.

Anyone interested in taking advantage of this project, may get in touch with George F. McKenzie, county supervisor of community sanitation in this county, or may call the County Health Department. They will be glad to discuss in detail, anything relative to this project.

FIRST IN KENTUCKY

The first woman to own a piece of land in Kentucky was Susannah Boone, wife of Daniel Boone, who very early obtained a patent for a tract of land in Madison county.

The first marriage in Kentucky was that of Samuel Henderson to Elizabeth Calloway, August 7, 1776. Their daughter, Fannie Calloway, born 1777, was the first white child in the state born of parents married in the state.

The first plow manufactured in Kentucky was made by William Pogue at Harrodsburg in 1770. He also made his first loom while his wife brought the first spinning wheel to the state, and wove from lint the first piece of linen manufactured, and from buffalo wool the first piece of linsey.

The first grist mill in the state, run by water power, was perhaps the one built by Capt. John McMurtry, near Shakertown, in Mercer county, in 1782.

The first paper mill in Kentucky was erected by Elijah Craig near Georgetown, 1792.

The first Kentucky apple seeds were planted in Mercer county in 1775. Dr. Thomas Walker and his family planted the first peach seed and raised the first crop of corn cultivated by white men near Barbourville in 1750.

The first wagon in Kentucky of which history gives an account was run over Smith's wagon road from Lexington to Maysville in 1782 by a man named Smith.

The first Kentucky railroad, about one mile in length, was built by James VanMeter in 1832 near Lexington. The cars were drawn by horses.

The first horses were brought to the state in 1750 by Walker; the first cattle by Boone and his companions in 1775.

The first cooking stove brought to Kentucky was owned by William Grinstead of Glasgow, Ky., brought from Virginia over the Wilderness Trail in a covered wagon.

The first lawyer in Kentucky was John Williams, manager of the Transylvania Company.

The first white native American to visit Kentucky was John Salling, of Virginia, who in 1730 was carried as a prisoner by the Indians through the state.

The first white woman who ever saw Kentucky was Miss Ingel, who in 1756 was carried a prisoner by the Indians to Big Bone, Boone county.

The first court in the state was held at Harrodsburg in 1781.

The first road in the state was that of the Transylvania Company at Harrodsburg.

The first sermon preached in the state was delivered by the Rev. John Lythe of the Church of England in 1775 under a large elm tree at Boonesboro, which was the first church and State House in Kentucky.—Martha C. Ray, in The Courier-Journal.

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