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What The Records Show

None of the pamphlets bearing such titles as "Roosevelt the Waster," "Billions for Boondoggling," "Burdening Future Generations," etc., widely distributed by the divers Republican national organizations and their affiliates, contains any data, direct or inferential, which would permit comparison of the Roosevelt administration with its predecessor.

Just what do the records show with respect to the spending described in this literature as of astronomical proportions during the Roosevelt administration and ignored as unworthy of mention during any portion of the Hoover holocaust?

The public debt reached its post-war low-point on December 31, 1930, at which time the gross was $16,026,087,087. Deducting the general fund balance of $306,803,319 then in the Treasury, left the net debt at $15,719,283,768.

Twenty-six months later, on March 3, 1933, the gross debt had increased to $20,937,823,293. Mr. Mills, the Secretary of the Treasury, left in the cash box $158,527,671, about enough to finance the government for a fortnight, deduction of which left the net public debt on that date at $20,779,295,622.

Hence the net increase in the public debt during the last 26 months of the Hoover administration was $5,060,011,854.

It is proper, and enlightening, to compare this item—which is so scrupulously omitted in the luxury propaganda—with the record under President Roosevelt.

In making the comparison we do not limit it to 26 months of Roosevelt but to the entire thirty-four and a half months of his administration up to and including January 18, 1936. That period includes the sale of 500 millions of bonds in December, 1935, which issue was several times over-subscribed, notwithstanding the unprecedented low rate of interest and the omnious warnings of Messrs. Mills et al. that the offering would "fail dismally." That, incidentally, was precisely what did happen to Mr. Mellon's last offer of the same amount and it was withdrawn.

The gross national debt on January 18, 1936, stood at $30,521,348,638 at which time there was a cash balance of $2,097,827,147, leaving the net debt on that date at $28,423,521,491. Meanwhile, the recoverable assets of the Federal Government—secured loans and temporary advances to self-liquidating government lending agencies—increased from two billions under Hoover to more than $4,800,000,000. Therefore the total liability of the government is reduced to around $23,587,000,000 and that is $1,900,000,000 less than the war time peak debt in 1919.

However, disregarding that permissible deduction, which would include the RFC loans secured by gilt edge collateral, such as preferred bank stock, and reverting to the figure of $28,423,521,491, the increase in the public debt over the period of thirty-four and one-half months, from March 3, 1933, to January 18, 1936, was $7,644,225,869, as compared with the increase over the period of only twenty-six months from December 31, 1930, to March 3, 1933, of $5,060,011,854.

In other words, while business conditions were constantly growing worse during the final twenty-six months of the Hoover administration, banks were folding up, foreclosures on homes, factories and farms were proceeding on an unprecedented scale, and nothing was being done by the government to attempt to stem the tide of economic destruction and human misery, the net national debt was increasing at the rate of 195 million dollars per month.

During the thirty-four and one-half months of the Roosevelt administration, at the end of which business is better than at any time in nearly six years, and during which more than a million urban homes and a million farms were saved from foreclosure, agriculture was rescued from ruin, factory payrolls increased 122 millions per week, and a gain of more than 22 billion dollars a year in the national income—the increase in the national debt was at the rate of 221 million dollars per month.

And now that government revenues are constantly increasing along with the steady, sustained gains in business activity, and the cost of carrying the present debt is a quarter of a billion a year less than during the era of Mellon-Mills-Hoover control, the question naturally arises—

Has the 221 millions a month average spending under Roosevelt, which has tapered off in recent months, been more beneficial to the people and the business of the country than the 195 millions a month average under Hoover? In short, is the Roosevelt administration worth more to the public welfare than the sort of government to which the Old Guard insists we must return?

Social And Political Changes Of 35 Years

Just four years after Bryan made his free silver campaign in 1896, an American prospector went into the hills of Alaska. He stayed there 35 years, and came down the other day only because he was ill.

The hermit was bewildered at the changes he found in Fairbanks, Alaska. It occurs to Bruce Catton, NEA writer, that if the changes in Fairbanks would startle the bearded hermit, "a trip down into the states would absolutely paralyze him."

Disregarding the inventions that he would see for the first time, he would find many political and social changes [...]

[...] tect the independence of an African nation.

Germany minus its kaiser, with a former house painter ruling more autocratically than the kaiser ever dreamed of ruling. . .

And when he got all through looking, we wouldn't blame the old prospector a bit if he went back to the Alaskan mountains to stay.—Star Herald, Scottsbluff, Nebr.

Tax Conscious.

The Richmond Register says the sales tax served a good purpose because it made people "tax conscious." It is probably true that more people are interested, than ever before, in the means to be adopted by the State administration in balancing the budget. Citizens have the habit of welcoming any appropriation, but crying out against the taxes necessary to meet it. Kentuckians, for instance, voted ten to one in favor of the old-age pension amendment submitted at the last election, but how many would support specifically the tax measures to raise the $2,700,000 annually necessary to pay those pensions?—Elizabethtown News.

Dispelling The Fog.

By Charles Michelson

Director of Publicity, Democratic National Committee

Shocked concern is being expressed by Republican officials over the warning by National Chairman Farley that the opposition would make the coming campaign about the bitterest and probably the dirtiest on record. In fact Republican Chairman Fletcher and Republican Congressional Chairman Bolton solemnly enjoined the politicians of their party to avoid sinking to the depths of the Democrats.

And all the time there was a steady output of anti-Roosevelt defamation, some of it of a character that made it inadmissable to the mails. Part of the scurrilous flood was so bad that the Republican Chairman had to deny that it was issued by his authority—not, however, until it had been circulated for weeks and in such volume as to make it certain that there was considerable organization in the production and distribution of the cartoons and literature.

Among the delicate propaganda presented were caricatures of the President grinning over tombstones with legends attributing to him responsibility for the assassination of Senator Huey Long and the death of Senator Bronson Cutting.

In the deep south there is being circulated a publication conveying that the President and Mrs. Roosevelt frequently had negroes as dinner guests and house guests.

Among the other choice morsels of the campaign are suggestions as to the President's physical and mental health, with the implication that both are bad, when at no time since his advent to the White House has he been more vigorous in both directions than he is today.

The Republican National Committee insists that it is not paying for any of these things, which is probably true. That organization has so many recognized and informal allies, ranging from the Liberty League to Mr. John H. Kirby's Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution, and including the "National Republican Council," that it should have no trouble keeping its skirts reasonably clean during the campaign of abuse and falsehood that is so cleverly presaged by what has already been done.

Anybody who recalls the whispering forays of the 1928 and 1932 campaigns will appreciate how it is done. In neither of those two campaigns did the official G. O. P. organization endorse the issues of scandal and intolerance, but these things continued right up to election day in both cases.

One element of the present combat that has Mr. Fletcher's endorsement consists of radio skits, the presentation of which has already been begun. The system is all right, for every party has the privilege of course of presenting dramatized fiction, but there ought to be a basis of truth for the statements that are put into the mouths of the players. For example, here is an excerpt from the script of one of these playlets:

Esley Stebbins said something about raising money. And the dialogue runs on from there.

John: "Whisper when ye use that word."

Esley: "What word?"

John: "Ye can't talk about raisin' anything—that's almost as bad as payin' yer debts."

Esley: "What are you ravin' about?"

John: "Don't you rec'lect what happened to Burt Lyman fer raisin' twenty barrels o' potatoes? Six months in jail!"

Of course, there has not been a prosecution of any kind under the potato act, which, incidentally, is not an administration measure but was passed in the face of protest from the Department of Agriculture and enacted into law largely by Republican Congressional votes.

This perhaps comes under the head of poetic license, or something of that kind.

In the same scintillating playlet John and Mary come to the marriage license bureau and talk to the official about their prospective nuptials. And we get this conversation:

Clerk: "You are going to get married."

John: "Yes—but—"

Clerk: "You are going to establish a family, and as the head of an American family you will shoulder a debt of more than $1,017.26—and it's growing every day."

John: "Gosh!"

Mary: "Do we have to pay it?"

Clerk: "It is a debt. It must be paid."

John: "Before we get married?"

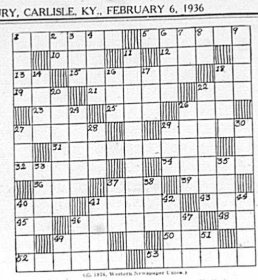
Clerk: "No, but you have to carry that burden and pay interest on it, in addition to the money you have to pay out to support all the other government expenses."

Mary: "How much is all that?"

Clerk: "The average per family is $240 per year, about $4.60 a week. And that doesn't include the money you pay out to run your city, county and state governments."

Mary: "Why, that leaves only $20.40 a week for us, even after John gets his raise."

[...]



Great Need For Social Security Legislation In State Of Kentucky

[...]

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

50 Years Ago

[...]

20 YEARS AGO

[...]

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

The Maysville tobacco market will close on February 13.

Matt H. Bedford, Sr., 85, retired farmer, died at his home in Paris last Wednesday.

William Vinyard, 60, Mercer county farmer, hanged himself in a barn near Burgin Friday.

Governor Chandler was confined to his bed several days the past week with a severe cold.

Albert Curtis, 18, was shot and killed instantly on a farm in Madison county by Paul Hedger, 16.

Governor Chandler has provided $250,000 of state funds to take care of relief in Kentucky in February.

Attorney General Vincent has ruled that sales tax must be paid on all accounts contracted before January 15.

420 students are enrolled this semester at Centre College, the largest enrollment in the history of the college.

H. Bruce Bailey, 60, of Lexington, was killed when he was struck by a Southern Railway train at Lexington.

The Dixie billiard hall in Cynthiana was entered Saturday night and $50 worth of cigarettes and $1 in pennies stolen.

E. C. Gaines, 62, insurance agent, died at his home at Lancaster from injuries sustained when he fell on a street.

Ministers of Richmond sponsored a campaign which resulted in more than $1,000 being subscribed to aid needy families.

Authorities of the Ashland high school have requested the War Department to establish a R. O. T. C. unit in the school.

Johnson Richmond, 28, and Robert Higgins, 23, negro miners, shot and killed each other in a pistol duel in Perry county Sunday.

Jack Shout, of Paris, suffered painful burns about the face and neck in a gas explosion while attempting to thaw out frozen pipes.

Ted Kincannon, American Airlines pilot and former Lexington aviator, was killed in a forced landing of a plane at Denton, Texas.

Rev. Thomas New, of Torchlight, Lawrence county, was killed Sunday when he was struck by a train while walking along the tracks.

Plans have been launched for the celebration in June of the 150th anniversary of the establishment of Washington, Mason county.

Mrs. Lottie Corman Taylor, 55, of Nicholasville, died at a hospital in Lexington Saturday from burns received at her home January 21.

Matthew Hammons, 51, Fayette county farmer, was killed instantly when a loaded coal truck in which he was riding overturned near Richmond.

Earle Combs, of Richmond, for 10 years lead-off man and star centerfielder of the New York Yankees, will be a coach for the team this year.

In the Pike circuit court Saturday, Gordon Newson was given a sentence of 12 years in prison for slaying his father-in-law, Marion Vanover, 48.

Elmer Emmons, 31, laborer at a Maysville tobacco warehouse, was fatally injured when he was struck by a train at Maysville Wednesday night.

W. G. Thompson, Lexington patrolman, was ousted by the city commissioners Friday after he pleaded guilty to a charge of being drunk on duty.

Charles Thomas, 42, employe of the State Highway Department, suffered a fracture of the right leg Monday when a tractor was backed over him.

Archie Sears, 26, road employe, died at his home in Lexington Sunday from a shotgun wound which Coroner J. Hervey Kerr said was self-inflicted.

J. T. Wilson, who has published the Cynthiana Log Cabin for 29 years, has announced that his son, James G. Wilson, has become a partner in the paper.

Suit has been filed in the Rowan circuit court asking that the Rowan County News at Morehead be sold to satisfy judgment on four notes for $2,100.

Robinson Morgan, 25, of Williamstown, was found dead in the cab of his parked truck, with the motor running, near Henderson, N. C. It is thought Morgan parked and kept the motor running to keep warm and was asphyxiated by carbon monoxide gas.

R. J. Smart, 36, was severely burned and his wife and 12-year-old son were endangered by flames which destroyed their home in Fayette county.

Mabel Clevinger, 8 years old, was killed and two men were injured when the car in which they were riding collided with a truck in Pike county Sunday.

Mrs. Arties Caudill was convicted by a jury in the Whitley circuit court and given a sentence of seven years in prison for slaying her husband with an axe.

The University of Kentucky Wildcats lost their first Southeastern Conference basketball game in five years to the University of Tennessee Saturday night.

Everett Moyers, 9, son of Rev. Billy Moyers, pastor of a Baptist church at Middlesboro, died Saturday from injuries sustained three days before when he fell while skating.

More than 500 water meters and service lines in Georgetown were frozen last week and three churches were unable to conduct services Sunday because of lack of water for their furnaces.

C. W. Williams, 42, negro, was killed in an explosion which resulted while he was attempting to thaw out frozen water pipes in a silo on the farm of Howard Oots near Lexington Friday.

Mrs. Mervin Dowdy, 40, was probably fatally burned at her home in Graves county Saturday when her dress ignited from burning grease on the stove as she was preparing breakfast.

James Norris "OO" McMillen, quarterback on the University of Kentucky football team last fall, and chosen the most popular male student at the University, has become a professional wrestler.

While the night watchman slept, a thief entered the lobby of the Windsor hotel in Paris early Thursday morning and took a vending machine which contained several cartons of cigarettes.

Three persons were injured by a fire and explosion which caused damage of $20,000 to a road house near Newport early Monday morning. The fire was believed to have been of incendiary origin.

The will of Espy H. Goodpaster, probated at Owingsville, left to his widow $70,000 and their home and the remainder of his estate, all of which was valued at $150,000, was divided among relatives.

Robert A. Taft, Cincinnati attorney and son of the former President of the United States, will be the principal speaker at the Lincoln Day banquet of the Young Men's Republican club at Lexington.

James Matthews, 19, was electrocuted in the Eddyville penitentiary Friday morning for the murder of a coal mincer in McCreary county. Before his execution, Matthews admitted his guilt to the warden.

The University of Kentucky freshmen and the University of Tennessee freshmen will play a benefit basket ball game at Lexington tonight for Herbie Tade, University of Tennessee football player, who was seriously injured at Lexington Thanksgiving day.

James A. "Jimmy" Noe, who became governor of Louisiana last week upon the death of Governor Allen, is a native of Kentucky, having formerly lived at West Point, near Louisville, where his sister now conducts a hotel. He was formerly engaged as oil driller in Kentucky fields.

Twelve hours after he told police that three white men held him up and looted the safe of a coal company at Lexington where he was employed as night watchman, Robert Thomas, 28, negro, was arrested on a charge of safe-breaking in connection with the crime. Another negro was also arrested.

Eugene Beasley, 13-year-old negro boy, died at his home near Richmond Monday from exposure and his mother and step-father were arrested in connection with his death. Officers said the parents made the boy stay out of the house one cold night last week and his feet and hands were frozen.

Pete Hedger, 16, was acquitted at his examining trial at Winchester Saturday on a charge of shooting to death of Delbert Curtis, 18, escaped inmate of the Kentucky House of Reform. Hedger claimed self-defense, claiming Curtis fired at him twice in a barn before he shot. Curtis had shot and wounded a woman a short time before he was killed.

Nicholas Post Receives Bonus Application Forms

Nicholas Post No. 17, American Legion, has received a supply of application blanks to obtain the bonus payment. These blanks may be obtained from Ernest Ward, post adjutant, at his office in the First National Bank building.

The following questions concerning the bonus payment are answered herewith:

Q—How and to whom should veterans apply for payment? A.—To the nearest American Legion Post.

Q—Will payment be made to the veteran immediately upon application? A.—No. His application will be checked against records in the Veterans' Administration in Washington.

Q—How much time does the law give me to file an application? A.—Until the new "baby bonds" expire, June 15, 1945.

Q—After the application is approved, when can the veteran expect to receive his bonds? A.—Some time prior to June 15, 1936.

Q—Suppose I die before I receive the bonds, then what happens to my bonds? A.—If your application was filed properly the bonds will go to your heirs or to your estate.

Q—How much will I receive in bonds? A.—You will receive bonds in the denominations of $50 up to the amount due you, provided the total comes out evenly. If there is an odd amount you will receive that in cash.

Q—May I cash the bonds immediately? A.—You can cash them after June 15, 1936, and they mature June 15, 1945. The Secretary of the Treasury will designate places where you can cash your bonds. Post Offices probably will be designated.

Q—Do the bonds pay interest? A.—Yes, 3 per cent. But if you cash them before June 15, 1937, you receive no interest.

Q—Can anyone I owe money take my bonds from me to satisfy claims? A.—No. They are exempt from attachment.

Q—Upon what basis will payment be made? A.—Veterans will receive the full 1945 matured value of adjusted service certificates, less loans they have made on the certificates.

Q—May I sell my bonds to anyone? A.—The bonds are not transferable.

Q—Will I have to cash all my bonds at one time if I want to raise money? A.—No.

Q—What happens to interest on certificate loans? A.—Unpaid interest accrued prior to October 1, 1931, will be deducted from the payment. Unpaid interest coming due since October 1, 1931, will be forgiven. Veterans who have paid the interest on their loans since October 1, 1931, will not, however, receive rebates.

Q—If a veteran has borrowed money from a bank, giving his adjusted service certificate as collateral, and owes the bank interest accrued since October 1, 1931, what happens? A.—The Veterans' Administration will pay the interest to the bank, without deducting the amount from the bonus payment.

Q—Will the bonds be negotiable? A.—No. They will be payable only to the veteran receiving them. They cannot be transferred or assigned.

Q—Where can they be redeemed in cash? A.—At any postoffice or U. S. Treasury substation.

BENEATH THE SNOW

(Courier-Journal)

Out where the snow lies virgin white upon field and wood, beyond the contaminating influence of soot, the footprint of mankind is rare. Here the furred and feathered folk leave their daily record, but one must be able to reduce his size at will, like Alice, to be able to follow them into their haunts.

Under the bushes and weeds along the fence-rows is the favorite hiding and feeding place of the small wildlings. Here the quail and the ground robins may find hibernating insect life down among the leaves or beneath rotting tree limbs or fence rails. The briars and the dead weeds hold the snow so as to form perfect shelters beneath for rabbit and bird alike.

Now the ordinarily despised buckberry becomes highly desirable to hungry birds. Deeper in the woods the wild grapes furnish sustenance for cardinals and mockers, and the orange bitter sweet berries, which were so ruthlessly cut last fall to furnish temporary decoration in city households, in such a time of need as this becomes a staple article of food. Here is warning enough that we would do better to let the brilliant berries decorate the roadside and remain to feed our winged friends. Winter rations are scarce enough for wild folk.

Squirrels hereabouts are rarely hibernators. Winter is often mild. So now, even in near-zero weather, the gray and fox squirrels venture forth from their leafy nests, or hollow trees, to find their last fall's cache of nuts. Despite the reputation of a bad memory which the bushytail bears, he is usually able to find his hidden supply, even though it is buried under a foot of snow.

Twenty per cent of the well-to-do married adults in this country have no children.

Athletics

[...]

Big Selection

Peters' Diamond Brand Shoes

at Reduced Prices

LERMAN BROS.

THE OLD COUNTRY CHURCH

(G. M. H. in Lexington Herald)

As my mem'ry wanders backward
To the years of long ago,
I remember by the roadside
The old church I used to know,
And the shadows seem to vanish
As the scene returns to me,
And I see the ancient building
Standing as it used to be.

I can see the friends and neighbors,
As they slowly wend their way,
To that humble place of worship
On a pleasant summer day.
I can hear the anthem rising,
As the congregation there,
Sends their voices up to heaven
On the wings of love and prayer.

There are still the pleasant faces
Of the crowds about the door,
That on Sunday morning gathered
In the days that are no more.
Then their joy banished all sorrow,
As their paeans upward roll
That re-echoed only gladness
In the language of the soul.

And it seems that Heaven was nearer,
As they all arose to sing
[...]

PRICES AFTER AAA

(Richmond Register)

The extent to which agricultural processing taxes accounted for the prices of food was a point in controversy during recent months.

After the supreme court decision voiding these taxes, the first reaction in the New York stock market included sharp rises of food, textiles and tobacco stocks. In the commodity markets, hog prices soared, the rise at Kansas City being called "the sharpest in years."

In large milling centers, flour prices were cut by the exact amount of the tax on a barrel, $1.35. (A barrel produces 300 average loaves).

The first few days after the final elimination of the taxes doubtless but partially or vaguely reflect on the cost of living. They do, however, reflect a speculator's view which expects increased profits for the interests engaged in producing foods and textiles. Early declines of industrial and railway stocks, because of the loss of farmers' purchasing power foreseen on account of the stoppage of AAA's farm benefits, have been followed by their rebound to new highs. Favorable business news otherwise, Wall Street observers say, account for the bullishness.

On the commodity exchanges, the developments, for the present at least, indicate no lower and perhaps higher prices of meats and little if any reduction of the prices of foods made from grain.

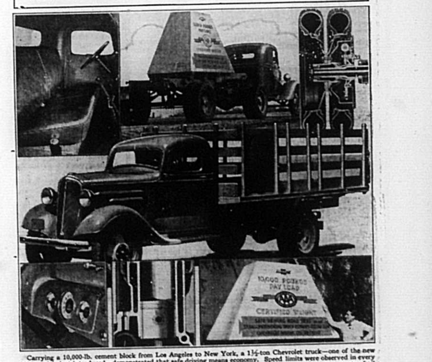
Before their removal, the effect of the taxes on food prices had become a matter of live concern to consumers. From their standpoint, now what?

Fire starting in an overheated stove in a hotel room, destroyed a hotel and four other business buildings in Olive Hill Friday with damage of $100,000.

According to a recent issue of Science, Michigan university tests show speech of stutterers improves when they are crawling on all fours.

Medicated with ingredients of Vicks VapoRub
VICKS COUGH DROP

New Chevrolet Truck on Economy-Safety Run



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