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A Step In The Right Direction.

We have been shamefully wasteful, as a Nation, of our fields and forests, and the waste continues. Few farmers guard the fertility of their soil as they should do. Scarcely any farmer replants when a tree on his farm falls. One of these days, unless there is some concerted movement to replant, much of the beauty of this Bluegrass Region of Kentucky will disappear, and much of its fertility.

Anyone who is able to remember the beautiful woodlands of ash and black walnut, oak and hickory and sugar tree that were so plentifully dotted over this region forty years, must realize how rapidly these are passing.

The slaughter of our trees began with the growing of tobacco, but even when green seas of billowing hemp spread over thousands of bluegrass acres few farmers ever thought of replanting when a tree was cut down.

In France it is necessary to secure a government permit before a tree may be cut down and we believe the French law also requires that a tree be planted when one is destroyed. We need such a law in Kentucky, and in all of the States perhaps but an American farmer's good sense should teach him not to misuse his soil, not to destroy his forests, to replant when a tree goes down. To quote the Louisville Times, when a man misuses his soil, he "robs the unborn."

The Roosevelt administration is the first national administration in our memory that has taken any definite steps toward a solution of the problem of preserving natural resources. The Resettlement Administration may not be the best solution, but it is a beginning. In supporting it Senator La Follette of Wisconsin truly said:

"This is an effort, feeble and experimental, perhaps, to meet the problems that wasteful use of our most precious resources has brought upon us."

"Instead of curtailing this program, we should be mobilizing our resources in that direction.

"Despite all the political and prejudiced attacks when history values the efforts of this Administration, this beginning which has been made to find a solution of the problem will stand as one of the most significant and constructive."

A Republican Point Of View.

From June until November orators will shout from the raging stump, radios will ring, propaganda will clatter from the printing presses, for we are to have another Presidential campaign.

It promises to be a bitter campaign. The great monied interests of the East that sought rescue at the hands of President Roosevelt in March 1932, when our entire banking structure tottered on the crumbling edges of ruin, are now cured and hunger once more for the fleshpots of special privilege, for the license of the old order under which they fattened, when the Nation was brought to the brink of economic chaos. It is from these that the fight on the New Deal comes, we think, and not from the great body of Republicans throughout the country. The attitude of the rank and file of voters, irrespective of party, is very likely more truly reflected in the following editorial paragraph, which appeared recently in a Portland, Oregon, Republican newspaper:

"The chief effect of the Roosevelt critics is to make votes for the President. The American people are civilized, God-fearing folks. The great mass will never punish a public man for putting bread into the mouths of the hungry and faith in the future into their hearts; for saving their homes and farms from going under the mortgage; for trying to find jobs for the jobless."

June Drownings.

While the average number of drownings per month in the United States is 500, it is estimated that June claims 1,500 a year or more than 50 lives a day.

Red Cross experts, who have made an intensive study of the problem over a long period, declare that most of these drownings are preventable and that a surprising number of them are directly due to carelessness and disregard for the common rules of water safety.

Paramount among the causes of June drownings is that swimmers, forgetting the fact that they are not in as good condition or practice as they were at the end of the season last fall, plunge confidently into the water and attempt to swim to some point far beyond their reach. Swimmers should remember that the distance they could swim last fall and that which they swim at the opening of the season are entirely different things.

Another easy exit from this world into the next, it is said, is to plunge into cold water too soon after eating. At no time should a person go swimming until two hours after a meal. In the late spring and early summer when the water is colder than it will be later in the season, it is better to wait even longer than this. Even then it is much safer to enter at a shallow point and remain there for several minutes until the body becomes accustomed to it. Plunging into cold water produces a decided shock and brings about certain reactions in the body which, if a person is at all subject to cramps, may precipitate disaster.

Rules of water safety which all swimmers should observe are:

Look before diving.

Be sure the water is at least seven or eight feet deep and free from hidden stumps and rocks. Look before diving.

Don't swim alone. If you do there will be no one to help or even give alarm in an emergency.

Avoid long swims after a season of inactivity.

When attempting distance swimming always be accompanied by a boat.

AN EDITOR'S RANDOM THOUGHTS

Up before breakfast, mighty betimes for me, and out into my garden where Spring burgeons though the chill in the air is that of late September. And there stroll, admiring the gorgeous beauties of a shell-pink peony just come into its full glory, the loveliest I think that ever I saw. In truth my garden flares into colorful life since the rains, with the white and gold of shasta daisies, the misty blue of delphinium and the deeper azure of anchusa. And there are flags of white and ivory and purple and hidden away behind the ranker foliage of sturdier flowers, a little bed of old-fashioned clove pinks perfumes the air with a scent that is in itself a memory of "old forgotten, far off things." Wee, modest flower, 'tis as quaint as high-waisted gowns, knee breeches and powdered hair, as sweet as old lavender, as graceful as a minuet.

"A garden is a lovesome thing, God wot," sang the poet and indeed it is. My garden is a tiny plat, but it will bear a deal of wandering within. For the Universal Mother bestows impartially the beauties of her springtime colorings upon cottage flower beds and great formal gardens alike and though I have frequently envied the rich their terraces and vistas, their flagged walks and lily pools, one may bring beauty enough to a backyard garden—a cool little cup of beauty that may be quaffed delicately, without that sense of insufficiency which I feel always in the enjoyment of a more prodigal outpouring of Nature's springtime loveliness.

So to sit a moment in my summer house, bare of lattice and rafter now. But I have planted me six blue moon flowers and sown Japanese morning-glories and ere the little fiddlers begin their music under the August moon, I shall have me an azure roof by day and by night. Now through the lattice I sit watching my family of martins, thirty-two in all, busy with the cares of family, though if the young be yet all fledged I cannot tell, when a beautiful crested bird comes to rest in a weeping willow for a moment. And so I have what is to the bird-lover an adventure and that before breakfast, for I know by the drops of cherry red on his wings that a cedar waxwing has visited my garden and I have seen him. He is a restless bird and is soon away, but my catbird sings so sweetly from the plum tree, that I quickly forget the jaunty crested waxwing and bethink me of the singer's mate that has woven her nest in a flowering bush at my back door. There she has been sitting these many days, curved like a slim bow shaft over her eggs, while her mate cheered her with his song. So I brave the dew of the high grass and peep in upon her nest. This time she slips silently away and venturing nearer I find four gaping mouths, where a few days ago were four blue-green eggs. Another adventure! I wonder if I but imagine a fuller tone from the sweet musician in my plum tree?

* * *

If the weather is propitious (and who can count upon its vagaries this spring?) we can "eat out on the porch" by the time cobblers are ripe. And the drowsy hum of bees in the honeysuckle, busy replenishing the supply of honey stolen from their hives to adorn the toothsome morsel and thus "paint the lily," will drift to us as undertones in the magnificent Orchestration of June. It is one of the compensations of village life to eat out on the porch, to go coatless and in slippers, if one chooses—to be comfortable. One who casts his lot in a village misses much, no doubt. Perhaps he may be said to lack ambition, but then ambition may be "a grievous fault," as 'twas with Caesar. There is a compensation, a balance, we think, evident in the plan of nature always and life in a country town, when the Symphony of Summer reaches its fullness of tone; when the fruits of the field are brought to table and one rises to bird song and falls asleep to the soothing, quavering plaint of the little brown owl, does not lack for compensations. The balances are level poised, it seems to us, between the snowy napery and faultless service of the dining halls of the rich and the coatless ease of a dinner served out on the porch, where Nature sets up her incense censers of fragrant honeysuckle and provides an orchestra of her feathered folk to "maken melodye"—in cobbler time—in June.

Don't We All!

"I'm a plain, blunt man, Mr. Williams," says my friend with unnatural heartiness; and he means by that that he is a cunning, subtle, diplomatic sort of fellow who is about to tell some lies. Whenever anyone, either avoiding your gaze or uneasily challenging it, says aloud the pronoun "I" followed by a claim to some definite virtue, you may safely expect a lie, or a lecture, or both:—

"I'm only thinking of you, dear" means I am now about to get a bit of my own back.

"I don't want to make you unhappy," means I will now repeat to you certain malicious gossip which will reduce you to sleepless misery.

"I'm bound to admit" means I will now confuse the main issue.

"I'm not one to criticize" means I shall now proceed to find fault with all you have done.

"I'm as broad-minded as anyone" means All my ideas on this subject are hopelessly out of date.

"I hope I know my place" means I am about to step right out of it and tell you a few home truths.

"I'm a tolerant sort of fellow" means I can't endure you another moment and am now preparing to throw you out of the house.

These, or words like them, must be the prelude to half the quarrels in the world. It is odd that we go on using them, and even odder that we do so in all good faith.—Monica Redlich in The Spectator.

A contemporary claims that the average span of human life has lengthened. It looked that way for a while, but we think the automobile has taken up all the slack.—Yakima Republic.

Poems That Appeal To Us.

THIS MOMENT
(Leslie Nelson Jennings)

Summer will come once more and freely bring
Richness enough to make the year complete;
There will be time for woodsy wayfaring
Where hill and sky companionably meet.
Let no brown vestige of a season past
Persuade the heart by wintry guile to muse
On how these meadows are but briefly grassed
And how October arrogantly strews
Her leaves upon the wind. Salute the sun!
Shoulder the world as Atlas did of old
And rule again this green dominion!
This moment is eternal and will hold
Even against that haste which clocks declare,
Though corn be shocked and frosty fields lie bare!

CLIPPED FROM OTHER EDITORIAL PAGES

TREES IN THE BLUEGRASS

(Winchester Sun)

"The stately old trees found growing in the bluegrass pastures of Central Kentucky contribute greatly to the beauty of the country as well as serving to supply shade so necessary to all kinds of livestock," says Prof. N. R. Elliott, professor of landscape architecture and floriculture at the University of Kentucky, in a plea to Central Kentuckians to preserve the trees.

"Many of these old trees have already died and been removed while those remaining are so old that they will soon disappear," says Professor Elliott, "and unless these large remaining trees, which are from 75 to 125 years old are cared for and young ones planted to take their places, in a few years the bluegrass region will lose one of its most attractive features. This change is going on so gradually that few people are aware of what is happening and the condition will not be recognized until the trees are gone."

"The trees growing at the present time are for the most part, ones that have blue grass growing right up to their trunks which means no loss of ground and ideal shade for livestock. The more common ones are ash, oaks, elms, maples, poplars and the sycamore. In making plantings of young trees the same kind, or at least trees having similar habits, should be used.

"Livestock authorities say that shade is absolutely necessary to economical production of beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, horses, mules and hogs, and unless the shade is supplied by trees it should be provided artificially. This fact, coupled with the attractiveness that trees produce should be of sufficient importance to cause the farmers of the bluegrass region to make plans for the renewing of trees in bluegrass fields," says Professor Elliott.

YOU'VE GOT TO BALANCE 'EM

(Woodford Sun)

Idealism is beautiful and ennobling, if you idealize the right things. But the large number of people in America today who insist on idealizing human beings—weak creatures that most of us are—simply make fools of themselves, and injure the rest of us, while ardently desiring to help us.

Although every human being differs somewhat from every other one, when it comes to the desire for personal advantage the majority of us, wise or simple, cultured or ignorant, rich or poor, stand upon somewhat the same platform.

Therefore, any effort to make a particular class or type of people dominant, under the idea that they would use very great power more fairly than others if intrusted with it, is little short of lunacy. Great power is corrupting, and it corrupts one class almost as quickly as another. Highly conscientious religious sects, suffering under severe persecution, have themselves turned persecutors when they got the power into their hands.

In the industrial world, as in everything else on this planet, the maximum of justice and equality of opportunity which is obtainable can only be secured by balancing class against class, so that none shall have too much power. There is not the slightest doubt that rich and powerful business men in this country have obtained unfair advantages and often converted to their own use that which belonged to all the people by bullying, buying and seducing legislators and congressmen. Yet so far from constituting a peculiar type of humanity, many of these men were born in very humble homes and reared under the plainest conditions.

On the other hand, in cases where union labor has had absolutely the upper hand, it has shown just as much ruthlessness as capital has, for we are all of one blood. I have long believed strongly in union labor, because my memory runs back far enough to know the way a certain proportion of the great employers would handle labor if all they had to do was to crack their whips. Labor unions must be preserved, but to consololdate their power and make it very much greater would be simply to change masters, not to become free.

It is the duty of government to prevent any class from exercising undue power. And this "co-operation" idea in business is absolutely wrong. It would simply build up a new set of monopolists, who, when entrenched, would again squeeze out the little fellows. Free competition is not half so cruel as the monopoly which would spring from the loins of business co-operation. Competition helps the ablest, and those who serve the public best, but monopoly helps the strongest, regardless of service or ability.

Democracies can only keep their freedom by balancing class with class and not letting any one class get too much the upper hand. Our fathers showed that they understood this perfectly, in political science, by the manner in which they so carefully endeavored to balance the executive, legislature and judicial functions, and the respective rights and duties of the state and federal governments.

WHY INVESTIGATE?

(Louisville Times.)

If there isn't enough militant Americanism in a majority of the forty-eight States to deal with legions, black, white or purple, when, or if, they disturb the peace, an investigation of such organizations would result in what?

The Federal Government's strength is the strength of the people. There is no division of public sentiment as to whether Karpis, Robinson or Dillinger should be taken in hand, for trial, or shot if, when effort at capture is made, he resists arrest.

Therefore the Federal Government's flying squadron of law enforcement officers is welcomed by any State in which such a criminal may be harboring.

The various organizations mentioned by Representative Dickstein of New York as worthy of investigation by Congress hardly will gain national strength, or real importance, unless conditions are such that an investigation by Congress could only reveal them.

If New York, which proudly calls itself the Empire State, can not roll up its shirt sleeves and back its Black Shirts, or other horrific societies, then we have the spectacle of one-tenth of the population of the United States in a bad way.

There would remain the question of the state of the rest of the nation; the outlying nine-tenths residing in what New York City calls the sticks.

There is a prevailing impression in the sticks that the horse sense of a hard-handed majority composed of believers in freedom, procured and secured through representative government, democratic institutions, love of liberty will take care, locally, of any situation which secret societies, or publicity-seeking societies, may create.

Sundry States, not long ago saw kerosene and rags burned upon crosses by bedfamites in bed sheets, saw the heavens aflame in spots, and did not foresee collapse of government.

Many people, in many States will believe that Congress might be doing things more important and profitable than responding to Mr. Dickstein's perturbation about a baker's dozen of so-called terrorist groups.

MOST FARMERS FOR ROOSEVELT

(Cynthiana Democrat)

Every now and then one finds a farmer opposed to Roosevelt but most farmers we talk to have faith in the President's sincere efforts to aid agriculture and are grateful for the benefits received under the Triple A. As a rule these are bitter in denunciation of the Supreme Court's decision ruling the act unconstitutional. One can see why when you consider that under the act agriculture had its first chance to breathe easily in a century.

A tobacco grower was discussing the difference under the act and before. In 1933 he worked just as hard as he ever did, his crop cost just as much to produce but when he sold it in the winter of that year he received the huge sum of $45 net for his labor and investment. In the spring of 1934 he signed the tobacco contract and before he had marketed the crop that year received a check for $150. His crop brought $380 net. That was $530 for less acreage, less labor and lower cost of production. A man would have to be mighty bitter "agin" the president to oppose him after he had benefited thus from agencies which had been set up.

BLACK LEGION

(Lancaster Central Record)

The whole country has been shocked by the revelation of the existence of an organization of night riders called the Black Legion. It appears that this hooded secret society has been active especially in the north central States for at least two or three years and claims are made that it has a membership of 6,000,000 members. The size and activity of the women's auxiliary has not been estimated. Like similar masked vigilante societies which take the law into their own hands and mete out punishment to transgressors of moral and civil law, this group has done more harm than good. It is a menace to the established law of our nation. Of course, spokesmen for the organization claim that it is "to promote the best interests of America and American citizens" and that while that may be or may have been its objective, history has proved time after time that some members of such secret organizations will take advantage of that very secrecy and commit wrongs under its cloak far greater than the ones they attempt to right. The political strength of the Black Legion has not been determined but dictatorial tyranny and everything undemocratic is characteristic of such groups. It is hoped a thorough investigation of this order will be made immediately.

RATS AND DISEASE

(Lexington Leader)

Rats are more than a mere nuisance; they are a definite menace to sanitation and health. They are one of nature's most prolific spreaders of disease. Hundreds of disease germs are spread by such carriers. For this reason, the city health department recently instituted a campaign against rats. This drive to rid the city of disease-carrying rodents deserves the support and cooperation of all for the rat is no respector of position and is as likely to carry disease into the mansion as the hovel.

The advent of hot weather increases the necessity for keeping garbage cans well covered and the premises cleared of trash if the campaign against rats is to be successful. When the health department opened its drive to rid the city of rats, a supply of rat poison was purchased for free distribution. This poison is not harmful to other animals or to human beings, so it can be used safely. The department has a quantity of this poison on hand for free distribution and persons whose premises are infested by rats should call at city hall for a supply of this harmless eradicator. Concerted action by all residents of the city is necessary if the city is to be freed of this threat to the community health.

NOSTALGIA

(By Chesta Holt Fulmer)

If little winding country lanes
Were only straight and neat,
Perhaps they would not pull my heart
From this broad city street.
I'd walk here more contentedly,
My feet step off prim squares,
If I could just forget awhile
A wildness that is theirs.
I'm prisoner, with concrete blocks
Chained to reluctant feet;
But, oh, my heart runs on ahead
Unhampered, wild, and fleet.
It bids me break these city bonds
And walk again where clover
Leads little winding country lanes
To a distant hill—and over.

YOUR GOVERNMENT

— by DR. JOHN W. MANNING
DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF GOVERNMENT RESEARCH
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OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

Changing social and economic conditions have increased the number of dependent aged persons in the United States during the past several years. Improved medical and public health administration has had the effect of lengthening the span of life, while changes in the rate of population growth have emphasized the proportion of aged in the present population. The economic system favors young persons, and thus it is becoming more difficult for workers beyond the age of forty or fifty years to obtain employment. Depression conditions during the past few years have closed out many small businesses and thrown numbers of older people out of employment. These various factors have contributed to make the problem of dependency aged acute, and brought about a pressing need for old age security.

Dependence in old age is a hazard which faces every one. The man who reaches sixty-five can look forward in the average case to a life of approximately twelve more years. This is a long period of time during which normally there is little or no income from labor. To provide an income of only $25 per month from the age of sixty-five on, a man must have accumulated approximately $3100 and a woman $3500 upon reaching this age. The great majority of old persons in this country do not have accumulations of this amount. Of all the men and women over sixty-five at least one-half are financially dependent upon others. The great majority of these are supported by children or relatives but there are many aged persons who are dependent upon the public for support, and this number has increased greatly during depression years. There are at this time approximately one million men and women of sixty-five years or over who are dependent upon the public for support. Of course many of these have been taken care of temporarily through emergency unemployment relief. This type of relief, however, is not suited to the type of people who will remain dependent for long periods of time. Experience has demonstrated that the best way to provide for old people who are dependent upon the public for support is through a system of old age assistance.

In May, 1935, the Congress of the United States passed what is known as the Social Security Act, which, among other things, provided for joint cooperation with the states in furnishing old age assistance. At the time of the passage of the Act, thirty-three states had old age pension laws. In all cases, however, the benefits from these laws are supplied wholly by the States. The federal law provided for joint participation on behalf of the state and the national government.

In conformity with the federal Social Security Act, the 1936 regular session of the Kentucky General Assembly passed what is known as an old age pension law. This law provides that the needy persons who have attained the age of sixty-five years and have resided in Kentucky for at least five of the last nine years, and have not sufficient income or other resources to provide a reasonable subsistence, are eligible for assistance under this Act. The administration of the Act is placed in the hands of the State Department of Welfare, and presumably its administration is to be in the hands of responsible persons so that no money will be spent for this purpose except in cases where the applicant is in definite need. The Act provides for a payment of $15 per month to such needy persons, to be made up by equal contributions from the federal and state governments. It is anticipated that approximately sixteen thousand applications will be received in the first year of the operation of this law and that the State will require between two and a half and three million dollars annually for such assistance.

Under the terms of the recently enacted law, the State is safeguarded in that any property which might fall into the hands of the recipients of assistance after such assistance has been granted, is to be held so that the State may be reimbursed to the amount expended. The property is held as collateral security to use to reimburse the State for assistance given the individual.

The old age pension law, if properly enforced, should go far toward relieving the desperate condition of many old persons in the State, in spite of the fact that the payment is relatively low. Its aim is to provide definite security for this type of people.

50 Years Ago

Thursday, June 10, 1886

Warning issued to persons who have been taking water from new fire cisterns.

—o—

Unknown persons destroy about forty tobacco plant beds between Ishmael and Myers.

—o—

Charles Sanford breaks both arms in fall from tree at his home near Headquarters.

—o—

Mayor James H. Barnett issues notice of city election to be held June 19 to elect Mayor, Marshal, City Attorney and Councilmen.

—o—

Prizes for proficiency and scholarship awarded following students at closing of high school Friday: Sallie Lawson, Annie King, Callie Robertson and T. D. Campbell.

—o—

Miss Jennie McDaniel and James T. Boyd suffer painful injuries when horse becomes frightened at train at Long crossing near town, runs away and overturns buggy.

—o—

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Roberts, of the county, a son.—To Mr. and Mrs. Bush Myers of the county, a daughter.—To Mr. and Mrs. James E. Craycraft, of the county, a daughter.—To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cameron, of the county, a daughter.

Thursday, June 8, 1916

Allen Hopkins and Esla Watkins purchase interest in Tureman's Pharmacy, where they are clerks.

Store of Luther Vice and residence of W. M. Roberts at Moorefield destroyed by fire.

—o—

School census shows 2,311 children of school age in rural schools and 417 in Carlisle school.

—o—

More than 100 persons attend annual banquet of Carlisle High School Alumni reunion.

—o—

J. T. Bowe, of Headquarters, suffers painful injuries when his horse runs away.

—o—

Contractors finish construction of Maysville and Lexington road and Carlisle road from city limits to Bourbon county line.

—o—

Beach Hargis paroled from Frankfort reformatory after serving six years of life sentence for slaying his father, Judge James Hargis, in Breathitt county.

—o—

Following new officers elected at congregational meeting at the Christian church: Elder, L. T. Potts; deacons, R. L. Gillespie, H. T. Letton and W. M. Roberts; trustee, H. C. Reed.

—o—

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. John Williamson, of the county, a daughter.—To Mr. and Mrs. George Grimes, of East Union, a daughter.—To Mr. and Mrs. Memphis Ritchie, of Barterville, on the 4th, a daughter.—To Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Cantrill, of East Union, on the 2nd, a daughter.

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Five women have been murdered in Lawrence county within the past year.

W. A. Smith, native of Cynthiana, has purchased the Carrollton New Democrat.

Mrs. Fannie H. Graves, of Georgetown, has presented Transylvania College a gift of $15,000.

The Cincinnati Automobile Club has advised motorists to detour Kenton county because of speed traps.

Lincoln Memorial University has been granted permission to establish a new radio station at Middlesboro.

J. Harry Richardson retired as rural mail carrier from the Maysville office on Saturday after serving 42 years.

The annual state encampment of the veterans of the Spanish American war will be held at Glasgow August 14, 15 and 16.

Twenty-eight states and four foreign countries were represented by the 89 members of the graduating class of Asbury College.

William Plunkett, 55, Bourbon county tenant farmer, hanged himself in a barn on the farm of Mrs. T. J. Prather on the Stewart pike.

Ore containing a small quantity of gold has been found in Wolfe county and machinery is being brought to the county to work the mine.

Lee Ross, 46, of Bedford, was killed and Charles Purcell was hurt when a truck in which they were riding overturned near New Castle Sunday.

Miss Robert Vaughn, of Stanford, student at Centre College, was chosen as queen of the sixth annual mountain laurel festival at Pineville Friday.

More than a dozen persons were injured, three of them seriously, in a series of automobile accidents in Richmond and Madison county Monday.

Mrs. Allen Layne and her 10-year-old daughter were seriously injured when they were struck by a hit-and-run motorist near Pikeville Saturday night.

John Young Brown formally opened his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator in an address at Lexington Monday night.

The state tax commission has revoked the license of the Owl Drug store in Maysville for failure to comply with provisions of the alcoholic control law.

John Montjoy, negro, sentenced to hang at Covington for a criminal attack on a white woman, has appealed the sentence to the United States Supreme Court.

Exhausted after rescuing his 8-year-old daughter after shoving her into a boat, J. F. Duvall, 35, was drowned in the Cumberland river in Russell county Sunday.

Miss Celia Ward, 29, was shot and fatally wounded by Junior Griffith, 21, fugitive from the Lawrence county jail, in a remote section of Lawrence county Thursday.

Articles of incorporation of a state-wide organization to seek repeal of the new state tax on ice cream and kindred products have been filed with the Secretary of State.

Dr. H. H. Triplet, mine physician, delivered triplets, all girls, to Mr. and Mrs. Doe Stallard at Black Mountain, Harlan county, Monday. All are getting along nicely.

Three Mt. Sterling school teachers and five residents of Marion, Indiana, were injured, two seriously, when their automobile collided near Winchester Saturday morning.

Alfred Singleton and Joe Collins, both of Paris, under probation from the state reformatory, were arrested at Paris Monday on a charge of breaking into a railroad car.

An explosion in a hardware store at Paducah early Thursday morning set fire to the building and caused damage in the business section of the city estimated at $200,000.

George Underwood, 22, farmer, was sentenced to death by a jury in the Bullitt circuit court at Shepherdsville Friday for the murder of Wallace Van Fleet, marshal, in a restaurant at Lebanon Junction on April 29. This was the first death sentence ever imposed in Bullitt county.

William F. "Billy" Klair, Lexington, who for the past twenty years has represented his district on the Democratic state central committee and has been a dominant figure in state politics, has announced that he would retire from that office when the county convention is held.

The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. Marvin Adams, pastor of the Cynthiana Baptist church, by Georgetown College at commencement exercises held yesterday.

In the Fleming circuit court, George Whisman, aged cripple, and his son, George Whisman, Jr., were acquitted on a charge of slaying Hobert Scott at the Whisman home last winter.

John Young Brown, candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, has resigned as special assistant to the Attorney General in the Department of Justice.

Seventy-five students were awarded degrees at the 138th commencement of Transylvania College Monday. Honorary degrees were awarded Governor Chandler and Dr. Herbert Martin.

The badly burned body of William Thomas Searcy, 36, was found in a parked automobile at Elizabethtown Sunday. Searcy's skull had been fractured and his body was burned from the waist up.

Work has been halted on the construction of the new concrete street in Paris because it was found that the grade required cannot be installed unless water, gas and telephone lines are lowered.

Leonard Mullen, 26, Cynthiana, was slashed on the abdomen and arm by Charles Fisher, Harrison county farmer, in a fight at Cynthiana Saturday following an argument over an automobile collision.

Mrs. Lula Banks Crum, 36, of Pike county, who weighs 104 pounds, recently became the mother of her 12th child, all of whom are living and healthy. The oldest is 17 and seven are under 8 years old.

Arthur L. Hill, 37, who resigned last week as a member of the Lexington police department, shot and fatally wounded himself with a revolver while seated in his parked automobile at Lexington Monday morning.

R. L. Jameson, Cynthiana, salesman for a Lexington concern, suffered painful injuries Friday night when a guinea hen struck the windshield of his car, shattering the glass, which cut Mr. Jameson on the face and neck.

James Russell Wooford, Fayette county negro, was executed in the electric chair at Eddyville early Friday morning for the murder of J. M. Anderson, street car motorman, during an attempted holdup at Lexington November 5, 1933.

Mrs. John Hamilton, hitch hiking from Arkansas to Logan, W. Va., with her husband and two of her four children, gave birth to a son at the hospital at Winchester Thursday after the mother had walked from Paris to Winchester.

Joe Hensley, 30, was arrested in Harlan county Monday on a warrant charging him with the murder of his wife as Sheriff T. R. Middleton and deputies dug near Hensley's home for traces of the body. Mrs. Hensley disappeared in January, 1931.

Perry Marion, 30, was jailed at London Sunday night on a warrant charging him with the murder of Reed Taylor and his wife at their store in Laurel county Saturday night. The Taylors were slain by persons who called them from bed to sell sandwiches and gasoline.

Clarence Evans, of Laurel county, was shot in the chest by State Patrolman Clyde Jones when Evans tried to escape after being arrested on a charge of stealing turkeys in Bracken county. After his wounds had been dressed he was taken to Brooksville and lodged in jail.

Sell Lambs When They Are Ready

Selling lambs at the proper weight is stressed by Richard C. Miller, sheep specialist at the Kentucky College of Agriculture. The late spring tended to cause lambs to be put on the market before they reached proper weight and condition. Light lambs go into lower grades, which means that the owner receives a lower price. He also sells fewer pounds.

Then there is the mistake of holding lambs after they have reached proper weight. Too heavy lambs, like too light lambs, suffer price reduction. The penalty is most severe in the case of heavy buck lambs.

Except for early in the season, the market calls for lambs weighing 72 to 85 pounds at the yard or that yield a carcass of 35 to 42 pounds, says Miller.

Escarole, kale, and parsley contain more Vitamin A than spinach, according to the New Jersey Dental Society.

About $715,000,000 is spent annually in the United States for drugs, including home remedies and patent medicines.

CCC CAMP NOTES

The educational program at Camp Carlisle has undergone its summer transformation, whereby the recreation is to supplant the more formal type of education. Starting on Tuesday the inter-barracks competition begins with Barracks No. 1 versus Barracks No. 4, a large amount of interest is being displayed over these games, and anyone wishing to attend is invited. From now on the league games will be played on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at 6 p. m. There will however, be a few regular classes held during the summer months and most outstanding ones of these are the elementary work, typing, forestry, photography, and a class in softball, and hard-ball umpiring.

Camp Carlisle has been the recipient the past week of a traveling school exhibit from the Forest Service of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. This will prove of great value in the forestry class being conducted by Mr. Baughn.

The camp exhibit at the recent WPA exhibition in Carlisle received much favorable comment, with the leather work getting the most credit. This exhibit will be taken to Frankfort for the exhibit to be held there on the 4th and 5th of this month. Much more work will be done in leather this month, with the hope that new project consisting of making things out of tin cans will get under way also.

Approximately half of the enrollees spent the week end at home or visiting the friends, having been able to leave Camp Friday after work, they immediately took advantage of the opportunity.

A large crowd is expected at the coming game with Stony Creek, in as much as the playing field is located only two and a half miles from town. The camp team has not yet been able to develop a pitcher who can pitch the whole game.

Tennis is rapidly coming to the front as one of the most popular games in camp, with new enrollees every day taking up this sport. Rackets are restrung in camp, and opportunity is given to any enrollee who would like to learn this art of restringing.

Camp Carlisle has now been added to the list of camps receiving the CCC traveling library, and received our first shipment last Friday. A good number of the books have already been read, and so it seems that reading will be one of the main forms of recreation this summer. This was certainly needed for the camp does not have a large enough library, and the boys quickly read the majority of the books.

SYMPTOMS OF DISEASES

Dr. James F. Rogers, of the Office of Education, Department of the Interior, recently prepared a list of symptoms of common communicable diseases dangerous to children of school age. He says early recognition of these ills by parents and teachers may frequently prevent possible bodily injury or even death.

The diseases with their symptoms, as listed by Dr. Rogers, follow:

Measles: Cold in the head, with sneezing, running nose, red and watering eyes, cough, fever. The eruption does not appear until the third day.

Scarlet Fever: Vomiting, sore throat, fever, a fine scarlet rash appears within 24 hours on the neck, chest, arms, and, to some extent, on the face.

Diphtheria: General signs of illness. There may be vomiting or a chill, or only prostration. The throat may be red, and a patch of gray membrane present. Soreness may be complained of. Fever is present, although it is usually not high. A watery nasal discharge which irritates the upper lip should in time of epidemic make one suspicious of nasal diphtheria.

Tonsilitis: There is sore throat; there may be a chill or chilly sensations, and usually high fever. There is much prostration. The throat is very much inflamed. Yellowish spots may be present on the tonsils.

Smallpox: Chill, fever, backache, nausea, and vomiting are usually present. The eruption appears on the second or third day. The symptoms may be very mild, and the disease difficult to distinguish from chickenpox.

Chickenpox: An eruption of discrete, red, raised spots appears usually first on the forehead. There may be fever, but other symptoms are slight.

Mumps: There is swelling of the parotid gland, in front and below the ear or a gland below the jaw on one or both sides; there is pain in this region, especially on swallowing, and generally signs of illness.

German Measles: The symptoms are similar to those of measles, but are mild. In about 50 per cent of cases there is no fever, and the first sign of the disease is the eruption which appears first on the face, and consists of discrete spots of a deep pink color.

The Soviet icebreaker Sadko will do more exploring in the Arctic this summer. It will search for Sannikoff Island, marked on maps for a century but which explorers have never been able to find.

Training Work Center In Operation Six Months

Tuesday, June 2 marked the close of six month's activity in the Nicholas County Training Work Center operated by the W. P. A. in the Cole building. The project has proved most successful and has had the whole hearted support of the fiscal court and many citizens who are interested in welfare work and educational enterprises.

The work has been operated at a very low cost to the taxpayers of Nicholas county. The entire cost of operation, including rent, heat, light, stove repair, and brooms has been $130.

Within the six months, 31 women have had work for 16 days each calendar month at a rate of $21.00 per month. At present only 21 are employed due to layoffs from illness, transfer to other work and reduction of force. It is hoped that after July more can be employed.

The W. P. A. has furnished the entire payroll, all materials, and machines and has in stock in Carlisle now approximately 8,000 yards of cotton goods.

The training the women have received has meant much to many who had never sewed and even women who had sewed at home have learned much to make them better workers, buyers and housekeepers.

Aside from the actual benefits of the Training Center to it's employees there is a supply of garments always on hand to help families who are not able to provide sufficient clothing themselves.

A total of 3,067 garments has been distributed from December 2nd to date.

This distribution is not confined to families who were on relief rolls. Many who had received neither relief checks nor commodities have been benefitted by the clothing supply.

A special day for visitors has been announced each month when many things were displayed. However any day will be interesting and visitors will be welcome.

ODD ACCIDENTS

When a Vermonter, James Garron by name, couldn't find his false teeth after spending a night in a Massachusetts hotel he concluded he had swallowed them. He forthwith rushed to a hospital and demanded an operation. While he argued with surgeons a police flash came in that the missing molars had been turned over to them for restoration.

An earth slide which moved the home of A. J. Burris several feet nearer a West Virginia highway was the cause of the family hastily vacating the premises.

Alfred Zuhl, an 11-year-old Michigan lad, had an unfortunate bicycle spill right in front of a moving street sweeper. The machine swept Alfred and his bike right on into the big dirt box. When the workers took the container apart to release him they found the lad unhurt but considerably dirtier.

A North Carolina Negro woman who had believed herself unable to walk for a year or more suddenly found motive power restored when a private chauffeur lost control of the car he was driving, hit a tree and caromed into the side of the house, knocking it from its supports. She fled from the house at a swift pace.

Slapping cockroaches may not always be a wise course, decided W. B. Puckett who was taken to a Virginia hospital to be treated for a dislocated shoulder after he had hit at—but missed—one of these annoying pests.

Books of a California relief office would not balance and not even the best of accountants could find the error until an accidental flick of a finger dislodged from a page part of a fly's leg. It was stuck at the top of a figure 1 which had thus been transformed into a figure 7.

Uncle Sam's pay roll exceeds $11,000,000 a day.

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