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Those Halycon Days.

Oh would I were a boy again,
When life seemed formed of sunny years,
And all the heart then knew of pain
Was wept away in transient tears!
When every tale Hope whispered then,
My fancy deemed was only truth,
Oh, would that I could know again,
The happy visions of my youth.
—Mark Lemon

Soon now will come Spring, bearing her gifts of jowl and greens, radiant in her dress of dogwood bloom and apple blossoms—and the fish will be bitin'. And we're going out to try 'em some day right soon, the Lord willing, even if we do lose a lap in our eternal race with the sheriff. We'll go fishing, but we can't go a-fishin', as we did some empty years ago. What an event that first Friday afternoon and Saturday was, when the call came fragrant from the fields, sparkling 'neath the tears of April! There was the odor of violets, of damp earth, of growing things, of life, in that gentle breeze which crept into the mustiness of the school room. Teachers, we trust, have more human understanding of boy nature these days, for then they diagnosed our reaction to that breeze, manifested by a sudden and total lack of interest in education and the future of youthful brains, as "spring fever," which was but another way of dubbing us lazy dullards. Poor lads! We were heeding the call of something older than education. Our forefathers, as unincumbered by the veneer of civilization as they were guiltless of shoes and stockings and starched collars, were calling to us down the ages, singing into our hearts a paean of Spring, of life renewed after the death of Winter. And with that call came to us the knowledge that down in the creek the fish were biting. That afternoon we would seine the minnows.

To the grown-up boy, who thrills to "wetting his line," seining the minnows is a nuisance. To us it was no small part of the pleasure of the game. The invigorating tang of icy water on bare feet and legs, the craw-fish bites, the occasional little sun-perch, with his aldermanic stomach, which our seine brought up and which, like good sportsmen, we threw back, albeit reluctantly, were only a few of the "adventures" one enjoyed while "getting the bait." Sometimes a sturdy little black rock-perch would slither disdainfully over our seine, and once a small bass zipped across, we remember, and caused two startled boys to lose a dip of "black-head" minnows. And then the trip home in the twilight and the search for a quiet pool in which to hide our precious catch brought satisfying recompense in the knowledge of a secret shared.

There was not so much sleep as usual that night, but then one was repaid by a delightful, if drowsy, sense of anticipated joys, as one awoke ever and anon, to listen for the sound of rain upon the eaves. For rain, too much of it, was an ogre that could spoil the most carefully planned holiday. More than often Nature teased her devotees and we awoke to streaming skies. Even then we had faith, for did not grown-ups say, "rain 'fore seven, stops 'fore 'leven"? And the wonder of it was that frequently it did stop and we had a half-day, which was better than none at all. However, if four o'clock brought the promise of a clear day, that's when a fellow didn't need a friend, for he was in tune with Nature.

Can you, who have rattled down to the creek in an old "no-top" buggy, hitched your horse to the sweeping branch of a willow and hurriedly "changed water" on your minnows, ever forget the thrill of rigging up and baiting your hook? It almost gave a fellow the "buck-ague," especially if the other boy had already "thrown in" and was "gettin' bites." After all corks were floating and every one had been cautioned not to talk and you had waited half an hour and no startling rush of a hungry bass had drowned your gaudy little float, youth, unaccustomed to restraint, began to reassert itself and the day of days had begun.

About an hour later, you will remember, the other side of the creek began to look good. If you could only get over on that rocky bank, or down by that pile of drift, there'd be bass or "new lights" on your string in no time. About the next minute some boy would begin rolling a weather eye at the sun and wondering if it wasn't "pretty close to dinner time." It needed little urging to "set your pole" and join the others at the spring. The food? Well, mother had "fixed" it for you and lest some millionaire, of caviar purse and milk and cracker digestion, might read this screed, we'll humanely refrain from pursuing that subject further.

"Sumpin' took all my bait; betcha he was a whopper; look how he pulled my pole outa th' bank!" Did anyone, except a gentleman of color, fishin' for cats, ever catch anything on a set pole? We never did and yet your youthful fisherman always tries it. The possibility is there and he's not taking any chances. And so back to fishing, a trifle discouraged at the catch, which comprises one small "newlight," a perch, whose curiosity got him hooked in the side and an infant "red-eye."

Comes two o'clock, and a wise lad, one who afterward became president or something, we imagine, produces a can of worms and allows he is done trying for the big ones. So is everyone. Now we are sitting in on a game we know. Down the creek a giant sycamore, its roots undermined by the waters from which it drew its strength, gave up the fight and toppled into the unfriendly stream years ago. There we find 'em—the game little fast-biting sun-perch, and as the sun becomes a "blood red orange" in the West, a perfect day ends with full strings of the shiny and rotund little fellows.

Supper that night! Again for the sake of those whose digestions have not kept pace with their purse, we refrain. And yet we will say, that after that supper, so good it seemed to be alive, that even "taking a bath" brought forth no growls of protest and the shoes and stockings and the golden texts of th[illegible] Sabbath looming in the offing [illegible] peacefully into dreams [illegible] cork that bobbed once or twice and then darted under the still waters above that old sycamore log.

Yes, we're going fishing, the Lord willing. Would that we could go a-fishin' once more.

Spring Salad.

I like the spring, the gentle spring,
When maple syrup is in bloom,
We've golf, 'n buds, 'n everything
That might dispel the winter's gloom.

It is delightful, you'll allow;
Robins and peddlers are alert;
And we can dine on lilies now
And have crocustard for desert.
—Exchange

And hear the honest dogwood bark,
And see the brook its banks c'ressing,
And note the modest peach bloom blush,
Because the lettuce has no dressing.

CRITICS ANSWERED

It is tough going for the prophets of gloom. With singular and stubborn obstinacy, the business and financial markets continue to behave as if they have scant regard for the wierd warnings of the American Liberty League and hadn't even heard of Mr. Hoover's reiterated pronouncements that ruin is just around the corner. Indeed, they seem to have concluded that Mr. Hoover's prophecies are accurate but misplaced and that the corner where ruin lurked is the one we passed about a year ago or more.

At any rate the cold figures of the financial and business columns of the newspapers furnish comment that should be interesting to the Nation on the wailings of the Jeremiahs. For example, on Wednesday, February 19, the stock market showed such little consideration for the calamity howlers that the daily average of 50 stocks reached the highest point it had touched since 1931. Not content with this demonstration, the index continued to climb and celebrated the completion of Mr. Roosevelt's third year in the White House, so to speak, with another surge upward.

What made this more significant of the disregard of the investment public for the direful forebodings of the President's detractors was the Associated Press announcement on March 4 that:

"The subscription books were speedily closed (on the Treasury's offer of a billion and a quarter of bonds and notes) when the overwhelming demand became apparent. Terms of the offering had been announced yesterday morning. The public flocked to purchase more than the $650,000,000 in 12-to-15-year bonds, bearing 2¾ per cent interest, and $600,000,000 in five-year 1½ per cent five-year notes."

By noon on March 4 the bonds had been more than seven times over-subscribed and the notoes more than five times oversubscribed. One day's business! And what a business!

One of the largest offerings in post-war Treasury history, it had been exceeded only by the offering of $850,000,000 on December 15 last, which bore the same interest rate but matures three years earlier. The obvious conclusion is that when within less than three months the Federal Government is able to sell for the same interest rate bonds maturing three years later, then the credit of the Government has improved that much in that time. And it is equally obvious that public confidence in the Roosevelt Administration grows in obverse ratio to the hammering and the yammering of the President's palpably selfish critics.

Are these happenings indicative of a fear of inflation, as Mr. Hoover has ponderously pontificated? Well, hardly; for each day following the upswings in stocks United States Government bonds in all categories have reached new highs. Treasury 4's, for instance, are now at 112-15-32, the highest point since they were issued. These same bonds were quoted at 94 on January 11, 1932, but there were no takers. The famous "Mellon 3's," which sold at 82-3-32 on January 12, 1932, are at 103-23-32, a gain of 25 per cent in four years. To the owner of a U. S. Government bond, that is truly a tremendous increment in value. Under administrations which command public confidence there is not the remotest possibility of such fluctuation but in the transition from Mellon-Mills-Hoover to Roosevelt-and-the-people, anything and everything has proved possible.

THE REORGANIZATION ACT

The reorganization bill, enacted into law by the recent extraordinary session of the legislature, marks a notable advance in statecraft in Kentucky. With its enactment there is redeemed another of the campaign pledges made by Governor Chandler as he promised a "reorganization of the state government from top to bottom."

The new law provides for a compact, systematized administrative mechanism, placing in the hands of the governor every possible opportunity to prudently and efficiently direct the affairs of the state. Larger responsibilities are placed upon the governor than ever before, but at the same time he is given the authority and opportunity to meet those responsibilities.

In the words of Governor Chandler before the state senate, the act gives him the opportunity to be a good governor and so definitely fixes responsibility that if improved government does not result there can be no doubt as to whose fault it is. Hitherto the governor has been held accountable in the eyes of the people for the type of government enjoyed but has had little power to influence the public service given by his administration. Under the new act full and complete power is vested in the chief executive.

No fear was expressed in the legislature as the measure was debated, that Governor Chandler would maladminister the increased authority delegated to him. Repeatedly members of the legislature declared they had every confidence in the governor's disposition and ability to exercise his enlarged powers with discretion and for the purpose of advancing better government.

Occasionally a legislator expressed concern over the possibility that there might in the future be elected a governor who would abuse the power conferred in the new act. That possibility should not and did not deter the legislature from devising the best possible plan by which the state government can be operated with the maximum of efficiency and economy. The state governmental machine has been as obsolete as a Model T Ford. The newly created governmental machine is as modern as the streamlined, high-powered 1936 model motor car.

An individual who is dependent upon a chauffeur to drive his automobile certainly would not be deterred from changing from an antiquated model to a modern vehicle because of the fear that the chauffeur would drive the new car too fast or without due regard for safety. If the chauffeur should be guilty of such indiscretion he would doubtless be replaced. The same principle is applicable to the reorganization act. We have abandoned a plan under which it was not possible to secure the maximum in efficient operation. It has been replaced with a well synchronized administrative set-up, in which the cogs of the governmental mechanism mesh with those in each of the 22 departments which have replaced approximately 100 agencies of state government.

Power and responsibility are centered in the governor who is the chauffeur chosen by the people to guide the governmental car. He will be in position to direct the course to be followed, to restrain expenditures which appear unwise, steer the craft toward the highways of improved government. It is a decided step toward better government. It offers possibilities of becoming one of the most significant chapters in Kentucky history that has been written in recent decades.

Governor Chandler is anxious to demonstrate that the act promotes better administration. We anticipate that he will set such a high standard of excellence in administering the act that its efficacy will be proved and his administration become a challenge to future governors to attain the high standard attained.

CLIPPED FROM OTHER EDITORIAL PAGES

AND NOW LET US PRAY.

(Louisville Times)

The soil conservation subsidy bill, supplanter of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, now is a law.

That the Agricultural Adjustment Act had done an enormous amount of good was conceded by many observers who did not like its principle, and did not believe it perfect in operation, but who did realize the gravity of the crisis it reflected; the magnitude of the problem which its promoters sought to solve.

Right land use is fundamental in any rightly-made plan for permanent prosperity.

A Yale professor has called timber the essential material of civilization, holding that world history proves that the strength of nations economically, therefore in arms, depends upon forest products.

The present Administration understands the land use problem as no preceding Federal Administration has understood it.

The soil conservation subsidy bill's object is to promote wiser use of land, and fairer distribution of real wealth; things by production and distribution of which urban populations live.

The President says he has not abandoned and will not abandon the principle of equality for agriculture.

Upon that principle must be founded the plans of any country which is to escape the evils of industrial feudalism, enriching a few through cruel exploitation of a large part of the population.

We have had—and had enough of—industrial feudalism in this country in recent decades; control of the Federal Government by industrial cliques through bi-partisan politics, its exponents loyal to nothing but self-interest.

The present Administration, without claiming infallibility, tried as a remedy A. A. A.

The Supreme Court destroyed it.

Let us hope—let us pray—that something can be done in the interest of justice and of welfare within the limits of the Federal Constitution as those limits are seen by a majority of the Supreme Court and that the new law will be as beneficial as A. A. A. had been when invalidated.

That the new law is a land-use law may make it acceptable to many people who deplore subsidies.

ON TOP OF HIS JOB

(Owensboro Messenger)

Word comes from Dr. Ross McIntyre, who guards the health of the President, that Mr. Roosevelt is in better physical condition now than when he entered the White House.

The crushing burdens of the presidential office have not been reflected in the health of the chief executive. His hair is a bit thinner and the lines in his face etched a trifle deeper, but beyond that the Roosevelt equilibrium is undisturbed.

The President maintains a regular working day, never misses his exercises, and invariably manages to sandwich in a bit of fun somewhere in the 24 hours.

The ordinary, hard-worked business man might well profit by this example. The lesson is that a fellow really can leave his cares down at the office overnight regardless of how big the job.

FEELING WELL

(Madisonville Messenger)

Feeling well is the condition a person enjoys who is not suffering from a headache, a cold in the head, eye strain, indigestion, insomnia, nerves, a stiff neck, lumbago.

A toothache, ringing in the ears, a queer shooting pain in the shoulder, a boil, a blister on the heel, flat feet, fallen arches, sinus trouble, chilblains, fever, a cough, a sprained ankle, a pain when you take a breath.

A sore throat, swollen tonsils, a sty on the eye, a rising on the finger, an infected toe, a callous place on the ball of the foot, a "return of the old trouble," an inflamed eye.

Chills, high blood pressure, varicose veins, cuts, bruises, abrasions, contusions, broken bones, hardening of the arteries, eruptions, a corn, a carbuncle, earache, billiousness.

A hangnail, a blood blister, a burned finger, a rubbed place, a skinned knee, shortness of breath, a stomach ache, acidity, an itching, impetigo, vertigo to say nothing of several dozen contagious diseases and symptoms suggesting that they may be leading to something else much worse.

Nor can anyone feel very well when such afflictions descend, not upon oneself, but upon one of those who is held near and dear and who, in consequence, is in need of and has a right to demand sympathy, encouragement and service.

It is not surprising then, in view of all the obstacles that surround the condition, that the term "feeling well" should continue to be an integral part of the language and actually find occasional use?

There are more pyramids in Mexico than in Egypt.

PORTRAIT OF A LADY

(Ashland Independent)

Feminine underwear long ago ceased to have any element of mystery for the males of America. It was some 40 years ago that a chanteuse gave her audiences a thrill by raising her skirts halfway to her knees while singing, "Just a little lingerie." The word was new to most of America, and, being French, slightly naughty. We adopted it, therefore, with speed, and as "lonjeray" it soon ceased to connote the hells of Parisian night-life.

Presently those things seen surreptitiously began to appear in the windows of stores, at first neatly folded, then, as protests wore themselves thin, on inanimate models. It was not long before the male sex passed by without a second glance. "Undies" were no longer a treat, they were a bore.

More recently, advertisers have pictured living models wearing the latest underthings. We see Miss Dudidub in her nightgown, Miss Tatatat in the corset which keeps her abdomen in control, no matter what she eats. Our grandmothers would have said they were no ladies. But it was Lillian Day who, a few years ago, gave the correct definition. "A lady," wrote Miss Day, "is one who never shows her underwear unintentionally."

PRISON FOR DEBT

(Courier-Journal)

When this Nation was established, imprisonment for debt was forbidden, as a result of the reforms which began in England, and this is generally the case in every State of the Union. Last fall, however, a new law went in to effect in New York which seems to circumvent the general prohibition. Where judgment has been returned and not satisfied, the law states, the court may order installment payments, and failure to obey such an order is contempt, punishable by imprisonment. The validity of the act has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the State of New York in the case of a man who owed his lawyer $750 and is obliged to pay it in installments or go to a cell.

This is not a novel turn of the law, despite general opinion. For instance, in Kentucky and probably every State of the Union laws provide that one who skips his board bill may be jailed. That, however, comes under the head of defrauding an innkeeper. Many a husband in New York and in some other states has preferred to go to jail for contempt rather than to pay his divorced wife alimony which a court has ordered.

In police courts and criminal courts, municipal, State and Federal, every day men are imprisoned for being unable to pay a fine, which is a debt to the government. The law may provide a fine for certain transgressions, in lieu of which the violator goes to a workhouse or jail to work it out or serve it out at so much per day.

Debtors have rights, but not when they disobey court orders, commit a fraud, or decline or are unable to pay a fine for violation of a law.

A new device for eliminating man-made interference in radio reception and softening static has been announced.

50 Years Ago

Thursday, March 25, 1886

Judge Charles Lytle moves his office to the Mann block.

—o—

Thomas Watson takes position as clerk at Lamar House.

—o—

Married—Miss Catherine Clark and Mr. Marion Stanfield, both of the county, on the 22nd.

—o—

Sam Veach, Gaither Smith and Hanson Kennedy to build houses on their lots in the West End this spring.

—o—

Frank H. Adair, of Carlisle, and Thomas McClintock, of Millersburg, to engage in furniture and undertaking business at Winchester.

—o—

Died—Mr. Thomas Stephens, 89, one of Carlisle's first residents, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John McKee, in Carlisle on the 21st.

—o—

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gray, of the county, on the 16th, a daughter.—To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Roberts, of the county, on the 21st, a son.

—o—

March term of circuit court opened Monday with Judge A. E. Cole presiding. Following were sworn in as grand jurors: I. H. Piper, H. M. Harris, S. T. Knox, James George, Isaac Feeback, Matt Clay, W. K. Fuller, Samuel Booth, J. W. Campbell, S. Potsal, Thomas Maffett, Joseph Mayes, James A. Snapp, Jackson Robertson, Addison Turner and B. W. Hamm.

20 YEARS AGO

Thursday, March 23, 1916

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Gaunce, of Saltwell, on the 14th, a son.

—o—

Russell Mayes and family leave for Lexington to make their home.

—o—

Main Street Garage takes the agency for Hudson and Hupmobile automobiles.

—o—

City school board reelects R. Dean Squires as superintendent for the next school year.

—o—

Rev. I. C. Hunt, of Covington to assist the pastor, Rev. F. D. Thomas, in revival at Presbyterian church.

—o—

Died—Mr. John Bishop Tarr, 81, native of Nicholas, at the home in Paris on the 18th.—Mrs. Rose Ishmael, 19, wife of Lindsay Ishmael, formerly of Carlisle, at her home in Lexington on the 21st.—Three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Vice at their home near Moorefield on the 19th.

—o—

Married—Miss Sue S. Ewell and Mr. Estle Hostetler, and Miss Fairie Ockerman and Mr. John W. Boardman, all of the county, principals in double wedding at the Windsor hotel in Paris on March 16th.—Miss Stella Owings and Mr. Albert Bell, both of Carlisle, on the 22nd.—Miss Maymie Turley, of Nicholas, and Mr. N. D. Herrington, of Harrison, on the 22nd.

YOUR GOVERNMENT

— by
DR. JOHN W. MANNING
DIRECTOR
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Legal Position Of The States

The states of the American Union have been described as the "pivot around which the whole American system revolves." They are in no sense of the word creatures of the American government. Their place as parts of the Union and their rights and duties are determined by the Federal Constitution. States, of course, have their own Constitution and determine their own form of government within the limits prescribed by the Constitution. One of the chief tasks of the framers of the Constitution was to determine what powers of government should be left for the states and what powers should be conferred upon the national government. In short, this was a problem of the division of the power. In this process of division the theory of the American Constitutional system is that the powers of the national government are granted or delegated either expressly or impliedly while all other powers are reserved to the states.

Question has arisen in recent years as to whether the states are performing the function for which they were originally intended. It has been thought that in a country of the geographical extent of the United States that separate state governments are desirable only to have agencies capable of dealing with local affairs. In recent years, however, doubt has been expressed in some quarters as to the real value of the states. Are they really natural units or artificial areas marked off by the surveyor? Also, would natural units serve the purpose of local government better than artificial states? These queries have brought forth many suggestions for a regional grouping of states, a radication of state boundary lines, and the establishment of new regional units more natural, economically and socially. Such consolidation of adjacent states in these natural regions may become necessary in the future. Intelligent citizens should raise the question, "Are the states as constituted at present serving a real purpose or is there a need for a new state alignment?"

WYATT'S SERVICE STATION

HAVE MOVED
TO NEW LOCATION

ACROSS THE STREET

IN THE COLLIVER BUILDING

Shell Products

National Tires
Willard Batteries
Service

Wyatt's Service Station

WYATT LINVILLE, Proprietor

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Henry H. Barnes, 91, retired druggist, died at his home in Lexington.

The State Tax Commission has announced that sale of whisky in half pints is illegal.

Robert L. Greene, 80, former Kentucky State Auditor, died at his home in Covington.

The historic village of Washington, Mason county, will celebrate its 150th anniversary on June 3.

Three men have been employed by Sheriff Florence to round up unlicensed dogs in Harrison county.

The new waterworks system at Midway, built with a WPA loan and grant, was put in operation Monday.

The body of a two months old baby boy, fully dressed and wrapped in a blanket was found in a culvert near Somerset.

The Cynthiana board of commissioners has restored a salary cut of 10 per cent imposed on city employes in 1932.

Theaters and churches in Barbourville were ordered closed Friday when a case of infantile paralysis was discovered.

One-half of a city block in Greenup, comprising a business house and residence, was sold at public auction Monday for $5,950.

Four new cases of spinal meningitis were reported in Harlan county Monday and officials described the situation as "alarming."

Campbell Blades Black, 71, for 45 years telegraph operator for the C. & O. Railroad, died at his home in Maysville Saturday night.

Dr. Stephen F. O'Brien, 68, physician at Hillsboro, Fleming county, for more than forty years, died at a hospital in Maysville Monday.

Fire believed to have originated from defective wiring destroyed the home of Cliff Prewitt in Montgomery county with a loss of $15,000.

W. E. Lawson, superintendent of the Cynthiana schools for the past six years, was reelected and his salary increased from $2,750 to $3,000 per year.

An armed negro bandit held up the manager of a grocery store at Fourth and Jefferson streets in Lexington Saturday night and escaped with $133.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Brooke, of Louisville, were killed Thursday in an automobile accident in Georgia while returning to their home from Florida.

Henry Gay, 50, Mt. Sterling garage man, was found dead in the office of the Gay Motor Company Monday morning, the victim of a heart attack.

Wayne Vinson, 41, foreman at a CCC camp near Paintsville, was crushed to death when a large boulder rolled on him as he was fighting a forest fire.

Miss Ella Shropshire, 61, was killed Sunday afternoon when the car she was driving skidded into an abutment on the Old Frankfort pike near Lexington.

Three thoroughbred brood mares and a thoroughbred colt were destroyed in a blaze that swept a stock barn on the farm of C. T. Asbury near Lexington Sunday.

Governor Chandler last week appointed W. J. Baxter, of Nicholasville, as circuit judge of the 25th district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge W. R. Shackelford.

Henry Atkins, 45, was arrested Friday a short time after the body of George Lewis, 55, a neighbor, was found with a bullet wound through his head in Greenup county.

The Old McBrayer Distillery property near Mt. Sterling, dismantled many years ago, has been sold to a Detroit syndicate and plans have been started to spend $100,000 on improvements.

Lee Collins, 78, who took a leading part in the dramatic 17-day struggle to rescue his son, Floyd Collins, from a sand cave in Hart county in 1925, died at his home at Munfordville Sunday.

Mrs. Mattie Hines Mansfield, 40, of Paris, died as the result of drinking a disinfectant. Her husband, George Mansfield, said he found his wife in agony with a glass nearby containing a small amount of the liquid.

Thomas Lovett, 33, of Perry county, who had boasted he would never be taken alive, was captured without resistance in a woods near Harrison, Ind. He had been sought since 1933 for shooting a policeman in Cincinnati.

Awakened by exploding firecrackers, Postmaster James Ratliff and his brother escaped from a fire which destroyed a combined postoffice and store at Belcher, Pike county. The men were sleeping over the store.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Frances Tarrance, of Butler county, Friday celebrated their seventy-fifth wedding anniversary. Mr. Tarrance is 99 years old and his wife is 93. They are parents of 12 children, six of whom are dead.

Ernest Boyd, 40, of Kinney, was arrested Thursday on a charge of assaulting 80-year-old County Judge J. M. Lee, of Lewis county, who said Boyd struck him in the face while complaining the court had failed to repair a road near his home.

J. Franklin Reynolds, County Attorney of Montgomery county, was held under bond of $2,500 on a charge of manslaughter Monday in connection with the death of William Coburn, prisoner in the Mt. Sterling jail, who died from a fractured skull.

Felled by a priest who had rigged up an electrical alarm, a man slated as Harold Senior, 37, Long Island, N. Y., was lodged in jail at Louisville Saturday. Rev. B. J. Boland caught the man robbing the poor box at his church, knocked him down and held him for police.

41 PAROLED

The first prisoners Governor Chandler has released since taking office were given their paroles Monday in a formal ceremony at Frankfort state reformatory.

Forty-one convicts, including one white woman, 34 white men, and six negroes received executive clemency to accept jobs waiting for them. The paroles were recommended by the department of public welfare board.

Superintendent James Hammond handed out the paroles in the prison chapel, and made a brief speech advising the released convicts to "go straight." The Rev. L. D. Stucker, prison chaplain read a prayer.

ODDS FAVOR MURDERER

Statisticians have compiled figures which are disturbing to those who hope to witness some day a triumph for the cause of law and order.

There are 23 murders a day in the United States, the records show, or about 12,000 a year. More than 157,000 murderers are at large at the present time. The chances are three to one that they won't be caught, 12 to one they won't be convicted if caught, and 100 to one they won't be executed if convicted.

These figures do not require exhaustive analysis or discussion to show the extent to which the crime situation has gotten out of hand in the United States.

THE LAST OF GLENNTOWN

(Cynthiana Democrat)

With the removal of Laura Ayers, respected colored woman, Glenntown, a short distance from Colville, loses the last link of a day that is fast fading into history.

Glenntown for many years was populated by many former slaves and the community was outstanding for its respectability and conduct. At one time there were about 125 colored people that lived in its environs and the white people of that section have many pleasant memories of the customs that prevailed among the older colored people.

Laura Ayers is a descendant of former slaves and is the last member of her race and the original Glenntown colony to survive. She is selling out her belongings and plans to remove from that community.

WHAT EVERY WOMAN SHOULD KNOW

(Imperial Magazine)

A husband likes to throw newspapers and ashes on the floor. . . He likes to invite friends for dinner unexpectedly. . . He likes a lot of paint on other women but doesn't care for much on his wife. . . . He prefers not to be told that he is getting fat or bald. . . . He wants to drive the automobile himself . . . He hates to pay bills . . . He resents suggestions for personal improvement . . . He regards his speculative and gambling losses as his private affairs . . . He dislikes to be closely questioned about anything . . . He'll spend $15 at a club and then crab because a six-day-old ham bone was thrown out into the garbage before he got around to it . . . He'll buy his wife an $800 fur coat and later raise a scene if she loses $1.20 at bridge . . . He thinks he'd be rich if he'd stayed single . . . He insists that he likes plain food but always compliments hostesses on special dishes that are served him . . . He doesn't care how much a refrigerator costs if it delivers ice cubes quickly and easily . . . He's sure he's living way beyond his income . . . When he gets a quiet evening at home he falls asleep in his chair . . . He's a prospect for any hussy that sets out to make a fool of him . . . Watch him.

Fair Practices Act Is Declared Invvalid

Expressing the opinion the so-called "fair trade" act passed by the regular 1936 general assembly is unconstitutional, Attorney General B. M. Vincent said he has advised Kentucky merchants to ignore the law's provisions.

The attorney general, in an oral opinion, said he was convinced, after a study of the bill by his department, the act "will not stand up" in the courts, and was "unfair and in restraint of trade." He expressed the opinion the act was "full of illegal provisions."

Vincent said he advised a delegation of merchants who called on him to seek his opinion on the act not to heed its provisions. The merchants were from Louisville, Covington and eastern Kentucky.

The bill was sponsored in the legislature by Representative Charles J. Wylie of Jessamine county, a Republican. It was passed by the house on February 11 by a vote of 44 to 24 and by a vote of 17 to 3 in the senate on the closing day of the regular session. Governor Chandler approved it.

The act was designed to eliminate "cut-throat competition" by forbidding merchants to sell below cost. Exceptions were made for sales by courts and for quitting business sales. It provided that purchases of bankrupt stocks should be accounted for separately in figuring costs, and that costs should include both production and distribution. The intention of the act was to "retain the best features of NRA," its sponsors said.

Insect Pests Sap Away $2,000,000,000 Each Year

Two billion dollars just about covers the damage done by insect pests in this country each year, according to Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture. This sum is estimated from the known amount—about $900,000,000—of the damage done annually by 34 of the more important insect pests. For example, the boll weevil exacts an average yearly toll of $161,000,000, and the corn ear worm, which attacks cotton and tomatoes as well as corn, a toll of $101,000,000.

The world has more than 700,000 kinds of insects that have been named and described, and new ones turn up every now and then. In North America there are 50,000 kinds of insects—6,500 being consistently destructive year after year.

No one region is specially subject to insect infestation, nor is one region likely to be the heaviest sufferer in successive years. Sometimes insect pests are worst in the Cotton Belt; at other times in the Grain Belt. Naturally, they are most costly in regions where crop values are high.

WHY EVERY CHILD SHOULD HAVE A MUSICAL TRAINING

(By Helen Tierney)

Musical education is probably one of the most widely discussed questions of the day in the field of child training; and, gradually but surely, educators and parents alike have come to recognize its value and wisdom.

To say that music and a knowledge of music train the mind to concentration, strengthen the will power and develop the memory is to enumerate only the lesser benefits derived from this the greatest, perhaps, of all the arts. Truly, these benefits of themselves make a musical training worth while. But there are those who would say that such benefits are more easily and just as surely obtained from the pursuit of other studies. Granted; but shall we ignore the deeper and more far reaching effects of music?

Music is the educator of the soul. What more potent influence could be exercised over the developing mind of a child than this, the language of the gods? Like the morning sun, that warms and nourishes the growing bud, so music pours itself into the soul of a child and bathes it in its sweetening melody.

Someone has said that the world has beauty but not the eyes to see it. The soul of man is not big enough to know its blessings; and music makes the soul bigger. It gives a deeper and a better philosophy of life.

In late years the world seems to have come to a better realization of what music may mean to it. Now musical authorities the world over have advocated the training of children in this branch of the arts; and the study of music as a part of the regular curriculum has been begun in many schools. During the years from six to eighteen, the years in which music is studied more generally, the character is in the formative period. The man or the woman is in the making. And it is during this time that elevating influences should be brought to bear upon the youth. What study is more cultural what more beauty giving, what influence more soul satisfying than music?

Be it the florious tones of golden voice, the sobbing quiver of a violin to the liquid sweetness of a harp—they are music and they bring to the soul of a child that which it is best to possess—they bring beauty.

Cooperation Of Citizens Essential To Curb Crime

If we are to achieve progress in the national movement against crime, says Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General of the United States, in the Rotarian Magazine, the cooperation of the community is essential. Its role is quite as important, and its responsibility as great, as that of the Federal, State, or local governments in coping with the seriousness of this menace to society.

"Without the intelligent cooperation of all citizens, without community support and interest," he urges, "no people can achieve a control over crime. In the United States, crime control must necessarily depend as much on the county sheriff and the local law enforcement officers, as upon the Federal agents and the police forces of the cities. More vitally, it is to an enlightened public opinion to which we must look for the cure of the causes of crime as well as the apprehension of the criminal.

"The roots of crime reach out into the community," Mr. Cummings continues, "whether it be city or hamlet in which the criminal first embarks on his career. It is here, therefore, that the initial opportunity lies for prevention. The betterment of schools, the elimination of slums, the improvement of working conditions and of homes—these and other social advances all help to remove crime-breeding environments, and thus the number of recruits for the crime army of tomorrow.

"Important, too, is a better coordination between local police authorities and citizens. Public support in full measure is needed, if the work of law enforcement officers is to be effective. The citizens in each community must understand the work and problems of the law enforcement officers, and they need to be kept informed of what these officers are doing."

"It is essential also that the public insist that the law enforcement agencies be staffed with the best possible personnel. Security of jobs is desirable, in order to maintain a maximum efficiency. Other factors making for more efficient personnel are adequate salaries, freedom from political interference, and high professional standards of training for all."

Kentucky's Revenue Last Year Totaled $35,289,668

Kentucky's state revenues from all sources during the calendar year 1935 totalled approximately $35,829,668.76, Prof. James W. Martin, acting chairman of the state tax commission, disclosed in a prepared statement made public Thursday.

The bulk of the revenue came from the five-cents-a-gallon tax on gasoline and the gross receipts tax, better known as the sales tax.

The gasoline tax, all of which goes into the state road fund, netted $10,066,599.35. The gross receipts tax, which was repealed by the 1936 general assembly, yielded revenue of $10,468,885.85, of which one-third went to the 120 counties. The gross receipts tax on sales of automobiles, also repealed, yielded $57,636.82, and the old gross sales tax brought in $959.02.

The alcoholic beverages taxes yielded a total of $4,064,917.20, of which $3,181,512.10 came from the manufacturing and licenses taxes on whisky, $173,459.23 from the withdrawal tax and $709,945.96 from beer taxes.

Other sources of revenue and their yield during 1935 were listed as follows:

Sheriffs' real estate tax collections $591,103.61; franchise companies $79,900.03 (includes $27,205.74 collected in January, 1936); sheriffs' collections of tangible personal property tax $894,107.79; franchise companies' tangible personal property tax $903,724.94 (includes $307,715.81 collected this year); ad valorem tax on whisky $74,922.95; franchise tax on intangibles $372,912.02 (includes $126,975.50 collected this year); bank shares $287,563.52; building and loan shares $75,538.87; deposits tax $258,510.90; stocks, bonds, notes, etc., $1,700,795.24.

Inheritance tax $378,658.33; chain store tax $163,770.56; occupational licenses $505,635.99; corporation licenses $275,487.08; organization of corporations $21,016.19; oil production $29,513.39; oleomargarine tax $2,080; race tracks; no collections, due to court fight; veterinary taxes $794; tax on foreign insurance companies $834,960.02; fire prevention and rates taxes $53,790.29; miscellaneous income of insurance department $106,644.52.

Workmen's compensation board revenues $92,283.01; passenger automobile licenses $1,979,713.73; truck licenses $995,143.42; other income from automobile licenses and regulations $172,402.10.

Department of motor transportation revenue $318,889.49.

Questionnaires Sent To Two State Departments

Detailed questionnaires, designed by Prof. J. W. Manning as a beginning on the "merit system" authorized in the reorganization act, were distributed Saturday to employes in the state tax commission and the insurance department.

Professor Manning said the questionnaires would be distributed at this time only to departments under the control of the governor and not to constitutional departments.

Each questionnaire was accompanied by an instruction sheet of explanation, detailing the method of reply to the 52 questions. They were issued on authority of the secretary of the executive cabinet, Walter Mulbry, who is also Gov. Chandler's secretary.

Employes receiving the questionnaires were asked to fill them out in duplicate and return them within two days. Professor Manning said that eventually the "merit system" would reach most of the state's estimated 10,000 employes.

Distribution of the questionnaire, Professor Manning explained, is a start on the audit and survey authorized at the regular session of the legislature. An appropriation of $120,000 was provided for this purpose.

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