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A High Accomplishment.

Announcement that the rehabilitation of our prisons, asylums and charitable institutions is to begin marks a height of accomplishment in the administration of Governor Chandler that no conceivable exigency of Kentucky politics will ever be able to dim.

For years Kentuckians have known that conditions were bad in our prisons and eleemosynary institutions; that buildings were antiquated and inadequate; that Kentucky lagged away behind her sister states in the care of her mentally ill. Inadequate prisons were known to be breeding places of crime, colleges for criminal education all too often, rather than reformatory institutions. Hospitals for the insane were, through lack of bed space and proper facilities for treatment, places of incarceration rather than institutions for the cure of mental unbalances. Kentuckians talked about it, deprecated it, but nothing was done.

Now something has been done. Kentucky's young Governor early realized this situation. His Commonwealth, promptly sought Federal aid, gained the ear of the President and the result is that a PWA straight grant of $1,800,000 has been made, to be supplemented by State funds, totaling $2,700,000 when, a definite step is taken to remove the old blot from the escutcheon of the Commonwealth.

There is not a county organization should not forget that there are many in every county who rarely vote, but who will vote in November to go forward with Roosevelt. These should not be permitted to forget that to vote they must register at the office of the County Clerk, on or before the 20 tenth of October.

Early last spring Governor Chandler was moving to correct a long-standing evil in Kentucky, had convinced the President of the need for Federal aid. Where others had said something should be done, he acted; where previous Legislatures had talked the problem of our prisons, and charitable institutions to death, Governor Chandler was able to get an appropriation to match Federal funds.

Of such an executive the Commonwealth may well be proud; with such an emissary, when Kentucky is to plead her case at Washington, we may be confident of a sympathetic hearing.

"Plowing In Profits."

According to the liberal press of the nation, Gov. Alf M. Landon's attack at Buffalo on the undivided profits tax moved an infinitesimal proportion of the voting population to tears. The percentage of dry eyed listeners in his promise to "repeal immediately" this equitable law would seem to have been almost all dry.

This preponderance of disagreement with Gov. Landon's characterization of the statute as "cockeyed" is attributed to the circumstance that the act places the partnership and the individual on a parity with the corporation in paying an exact income tax for the first time since the system was removed the former excess profits tax, allegedly because his own Aluminum Company of America was paying under it a million dollars a year.

Editorial expressions in that portion of the press which is not violently antagonistic to President Roosevelt's recovery program joint to the fact that without such a tax even Mr. J. P. Morgan himself could practically "undistribute" no part on his income during at least two years. These commentators assert that the tax law during the long Republican reign which started with Mr. Harding and ended with Mr. Hoover practically nothing had been so disembowelled as to deprive the privileged shareholders of large corporations "even the right to pay a tax."

The resentment of the editorial opinion is that the corporations have had no power right to lay on their free reserves for future use than had the individual. Why, they ask, should it not be equally within the reasonable and fair to have granted this immunity to the homeowner, who actually wanted to repair or enlarge his home, or even a corn bonn on behalf of each? And as for indefinite contingencies, such as grasshopper invasions, reserves for payment on tax liabilities".

Those seem to be inquiries which Gov. Landon might find it inconvenient to answer off hand and the event of advisers sent out to Topeka by the Old Guard clubhouse would be equally stumped. Their assurances to the candidate that American business was built up by plowing in profits" as he told his hearers in Buffalo, is misleading as were most of the other assertions he made that night. Most people who read newspapers have realized for years that American business was built up by selling stocks and bonds to the public a practice which continued in vogue until the deepest from taxation was afforded by immunity on reserved surpluses.

With this familiar dodge disposed of by the Revenue Act of 1936, that so enraged the strong silenced man of Kansas, the sale of shares can be resumed. Financial writers confidently predict it in increasing volume. At this point the liberal press resumes at the foresight and courage of President D. Roosevelt in securing the enactment in 1933 of the Securities Act and in 1934 of the Exchange Act. These measures have demonstrated that the sale of worthless stocks and bonds and the rigging of the market for their easy distribution could have been prevented by the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover administrations had any one of them been concerned with the public welfare.

This Can Happen To You.

"Sorry, Mr Smith, but you can't vote." We are not permitted to issue you a ballot."

"Can't vote? Why I've voted in this precinct for the last thirty years. All of you men know I have voted right here and that I have lived in this county all my life. Why can't I vote?"

"That's true, Mr. Smith; we all know you and that you have voted right here for many years, but you failed to register and your name does not appear on the registration lists of this precinct, so we can't legally give you a ballot. Sorry, you have to vote your usual Mr. Smith, but it can't be helped."

So Mr. Smith will, go scorching out of his polling place, blaming everyone except the man most to blame—himself. Mr. Smith, an intelligent man, who reads the newspapers, certainly knew that he must register, perhaps said to himself. "I'll remember that next time I go to town." But October 10th crept on on him passed and his vote was lost.

Don't let this happen to you. This year, of all years, you will want to be able to cast your ballot at the November election. You will desire to give your approval to the great record made by our President. You will be eager to do your part toward insuring continuation of a program that has restored confidence, stimulated business activity, made safe your bank deposits, increased the price you receive for your crops and your livestock, saved the house over your head in many instances, rescued the Nation from the economic chaos it faced in the dying days of the Hoover administration and given new and genuine meaning to the words: "For the greatest good of the greatest number."

Yes, you will want to vote in November. But you can't vote unless your name appears on the registration list at your voting precinct. If you have not registered, go to the office of your County Clerk today and register. Otherwise, you will lose your vote.

Eager To Go Forward With Roosevelt.

"I have voted in every Presidential election for 40 years, but I don't have never felt as much interest as I do in the election of President Roosevelt this fall."

Heard on the streets of a county town, but typical of the attitude of thousands of Kentuckians, both old and young. It is not partisanship that is responsible for the interest—nobody cares a hoot so many folk who are rarely interested in elections, of many elderly people, who heretofore have rarely taken the trouble to vote. Invariably they say that they will vote for Roosevelt; in nearly every instance they disclose that they like Mr. Roosevelt's record, that they will vote for the continuance of his program.

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AN EDITOR'S RANDOM THOUGHTS

Those days come preeminitory rustlings which foretell the falling of the curtain; these days come in whispers of the change. The Festival of Summer, and Autumn takes up her silent, golden reign.

Overhead the warblers are passing. One day soon you will find myriads of these tiny, gay-colored sprites, that have nested this summer in the green byrds of great Northern forests, stopping in your shade trees to search with nervous diligence each leaf and twig for the insects that rarely escape their keen eyes. Tomorrow and they will be gone.

Vacation days have come and these little flaming pilgrims of the skies seek sunnier climes.

Many birds are leaving us this month. One wonders if they sing as blithely in vacation days as they do when busy the business of love and home making. Surely the catbird that stood sentinel King his summer howled her blue-eyes eggs among the swaying branches of our honeysuckle bush this spring will never surpass, in his Southern home, the liveliness of the tweet sent by same to us, when cherries were ripe. Alas for a Spring that is past, as Somone has sensed

"And when the evening falls, how and there a pone shows with the cheery light of a fire on the hearth, the wood is a weather eye at the heavens gray for the touch of a "frost". There is a tang in the evening No less so is the ease of the pie that shakes, jaded appetites and the glow of a red, red rose, more brilliant than the sun. Independence, finds the old one illness, and economic conditions more improved, or ....

Soon the hickory nuts will begin to startle the evening stillness with the hollow rattle of their fall. The frost and the hint of frost, will touch the air and the mounds spaces of the upper sky will be vacant with the host of wings. Then will the feathered host, floating before the icy breath of the North Wind. All too soon will nonds film with ice and the twigs mute under foot. Only the whistling snorter of the wild geese will go over a white frost will be heard in field and tree and the curtain will fall upon another symphonic Autumn Summer. Only the tiny tree cricket will play valiantly on to the end.

Patience And Progress.

"President Roosevelt has, as Senator Glass recently remarked, an incomparable patience," says The New York Times, and adds: "He will listen meekly to persons who sometimes devastate his day. This is not his kindly attitude, a sign of his deep interest in political human nature of all kinds. Since it does not in the least embarrass him to allow others to exhaust their hoarse, it could hardly be said to learn that they are going to vote for his reelection. That is their affair. His affair is steadily to keep on the high road to peace. He believes that is for the good of the country."

POEMS THAT WE LIKE

GOLDEN WORDS

(Arthur Wallace Peach)

Gay on the hills the goldenrod
Tints into gold the casual sod—
Brief, bright words of cheer and hope
Written on the hillside's slope—
The words of autumn gally said
When summer's shining hosts have fled.
When robins' songs are still and hoes
No more wing over clover seas—
The words of prohpecy and cheer
That link with joy your unto year!

Along the Concrete

Question, And Answers on Old Age Pensions

(This is the third of the series of questions and answers about the operation of the Kentucky Old Age Assistance Law, prepared for interested Kentuckians by Dr. A. Y. Lloyd. Dr. Lloyd is Director of the Department of Public Welfare. The following questions were asked of Dr. Lloyd by the editor of one of Kentucky's prominent newspapers.)

1. May an inmate of any Kentucky poor-house terminate his or her stay and then receive payments under the Old Age Assistance Law?

A. Yes, if he is able to live outside and such an institution. The State law (Section 17 provides that he is not eligible for old-age assistance if his physical or mental condition makes him "in need of continuing institutional care". Temporary medical or surgical care in a hospital is not considered "institutional care" in this regard.

2. If an aged person owns a cow, can he or she receive this assistance?

A. Yes. Many legislative bodies have expressed themselves as desirous that it is to the interest of the State to accumulate estates at the expense of the taxpayers for the benefit of relatives who will not or cannot support them. Section 11 of Kentucky's Old Age Assistance Law, provides that the total payment paid to any recipient of old age assistance under the Act, shall not constitute a lien upon the estate of such recipient.

3. Does living relatives who can aid, bar one from this assistance?

A. The Law does not specifically state that living relatives who are able to assist bars an applicant from receiving so-late assistance. It does state a person is eligible whose income, which with contributions, money, subsistence or service from relatives or others, is sufficient to provide a reasonable subsistence. Section 3311 of Carroll's Kentucky Statutes provides that all adult residents of the State must furnish their support when they are able to do so, according to their circumstances and condition. The problem of when a child is able to support his parents is one of the most troublesome that confronts the welfare society. There may be, and often is, a difference of opinion between the parent and the child, and the parent. It is the duty of the child to support the parent when the latter is in need, but the child when a child ordinarily has no voice in the matter of how much he shall contribute. Ordinarily, the child is not the judge of the parent's needs. Ordinarily, the child is not the judge of the parent's needs. Ordinarily, the child is not the judge of the parent's needs