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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1936

AN EDITOR'S RANDOM THOUGHTS

The cool of fall is in the evening air these days and blackbirds are flocking. Soon an early frost will bronn its artistry on trees and pastures and Nature will don her going-away gown . . . Pain would I enjoy it more, this beauty of late summer—the satisfying quiet of the season's completion of her fecundity. Once again would I wander down through the purple iron weeds of a pasture I once knew and skirt a field of fragrant hemp and come at last to a little pool, rocky of bottom, bluegrass to the water's edge and there slip off in one quick movement the scanty garb of boyhood and feel the stimulating chill of the waters of an old swimming hole that called me like a thirst to boyhood as summer waned. . . . Alas, one can't get back, we toss this way but once. It is as well perhaps for so shall we see the Dunibles blue and the fresh waters of the pool imagination bodies forth from the memories of boyhood might appear but a stagnant mudhole in a little creek. Imperial Troy somehow has written, was but a dream of a one-time windy hill . . . Yet, the outdoors is full enough these dreaming days of Nature's completion of her fecundity. Quietly, soothingly she mothers her children of leaf and blossom, her crops ripened under the sun swelling in the rich earth. And throughout the land insects and birds winged musicings of the grass and leaves fiddle a resounding lullaby to these last days of the Universal Mother—growing through the moonlit nights, growing under the golden sunlight of peace full afternoons—making ready for the Harvest.

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The Old fashioned morning glory—which swarms over the barn roos in late summer and early autumn, making a very pest of itself to the lazy gardner, always brings back to me with its dainty fragrance the dew-quenched mornings of boyhood, when each day brought its thrill of anticipation and adventure beckoned with every dawn. . . . It brings the feel of grass to bare feet, the smell of garden loam, cobwebbed and dewy, glistening but terbuts tents beneath which the earth grew shaggy dry as summer waned. . . . Lucky the lad who has lived intimately with gardens, though I hated them, when weeds were to be pulled and rows hoed after the cool shadows of elms and willows that arched over the swimming hole called to one down the endless rows and sometimes as agonizingly as not to be denied. . . . There is that in gardens, I think, which calls to something that lives in all of us—from the smell of the fresh-turned earth in early spring when one gardens in small plots, sowing lettuce and radishes with an eagerness that is of freshness of springtime and not to be recaptured —until the corn hides behind a dusty ruffle to their whisper, the morning glories to flaunt their evanescent beauties over the buttertbush tepees and the sweet peas to nod in languorous ripeness in the dog, stinted now where lettuce had radish runs before and beans and corn in all of tenderness and betraying strength—if there be other last days about. Yes, lucky the boy or girl, it seems to me, who has learned gardens and hoeing and dawn, the clatter of the binder in the golden wheat fields, the sides of a threshing machine with respect for toil in Kansas so he made the mistake of being in his Chautauqua years and what he had done in Kansas and public instruction.

Well, what did he do for the little fellow—hadn't in mind that all—spread it was a boy's world after all.

In the first place, the Kansas income tax law was passed under Landon's administration and a note by him.

"The state man" if he is simple and has no dependents must pay income taxes in Kansas if he earns $5 a week. Under the Federal income tax law—which the Liberty Leagued O Pillsbury ridiculed—the single man must earn $1,000 a year before he pays any income tax. $20 a week.

Under the tax law, Landon appointed a married man earning $30 a week must pay income taxes. The Federal tax does not apply to them unless they earn more than $50 a week.

There is a considerable difference in the exemptions provided in the Federal and Kansas tax laws. Married persons are allowed $2,500 exemption in the Federal law and only $1,500 in Kansas. Single persons are allowed $1,000 exemption in the Federal law compared with $750 in Kansas. Exemptions for dependents are $400 under the Federal law and only $300 in Kansas.

So the little man doesn't fare so badly under the Kansas income tax law. Landon signed it. Landon doesn't believe in soak the rich taxes for more than it is worth. And the difference between the rules in the higher brackets in Kansas and the United States is considerable.

The top rate—the very highest that can be levied in Kansas is four (4) per cent. The Federal law levies on incomes of $7,000 or over. In the Federal scale it ranges up to 75 per cent.

On a net income of $50,000, the Federal income tax is $9,700. In New York State, where Gov Lehman has made a scholarly dissertation was delivered, the tax on $50,000 net income is $3,250.

But men and women with $50,000 net incomes residing in Kansas are peculiarly fortunate. Under the law Landon approved, the tax is only $1,870.

Which revolves easier of comprehension the much deeper concern manifested by Gov. Landon as Huff to for those whose incomes are in the very high brackets. Because in their case, he said he would "recommend immediate repeal" of the "excess profits" tax on corporation dividends.

Until Then, Gentlemen, A Truce!

Despite factional differences of opinion, the Democrats of Kentucky will, we are sure, give united support to the President, to Senator Logan and to all of the Congressional nominees in November.

The opposition may draw scant comfort from the fact that there has been a bit of factional fighting among Democrats at this stage of the campaign. That is not unusual for Democrats in Kentucky, who are apparently unhappy unless they can "get their hands in" by fighting each other before engaging the Republicans nearly any November. The boys must have their little internecine war, it seems, as a certain relaxer for the big bout on Tuesday after the first Monday.

Democratic civil war seldom means a definite split in Kentucky during a Presidential year—and less than ever this year. Kentucky Democrats are for Roosevelt and Logan, and despite factional skirmishing, we are confident that a general truce will be called until after the election.

When that "Tuesday after the first Monday" shall have passed, fighting will be resumed, perhaps, more's the pity. But until then, gentlemen, a truce!

A Suggestion To Governor Landon.

The other day at Buffalo Governor Landon expressed deep concern over future generations.

"We must remember," he said, "that every time the Government spends a dollar that dollar will have to be paid by us, or we must pass the debt on to be paid by our children. No parents like to leave their children a heritage of debts and mortgages. . . . We must face the issue squarely. The present Administration's daily mounting deficits are closing the door of opportunity to your children and to my children."

It is interesting to learn how the present Administration's "daily mounting deficits" were acquired. Let us ask, for example, what share Governor Landon had in their creation.

The record show that a grand total of $148,198,836 was sent to Kansas by the Federal Government since the inauguration of President Roosevelt, which followed the inauguration of Governor Landon by two months.

This money was used in Kansas to relieve distress, to prevent foreclosures on homes and farms, to reestablish business upon a sound basis, to stimulate business and industry and to restore purchasing power to Kansas farmers.

While Governor Landon was slashing the salaries of school teachers and other civil employees in order to create a surplus of more than a million dollars for Kansas, he was giving small heed to the future distress of many of these children, except so far as the Federal funds was concerned.

As a matter of fact, Governor Landon constantly bombarded Washington with telegrams, letters, telephone calls and personal appeals for more Federal money for the people of his state. He wouldn't give them the money of the State of Kansas, but he was indefatigable in his efforts to bet more cash out of Uncle Sam. As a result of his applications, Kansas, which ranks as the twenty-fourth State of the Union in point of population, shall as fifteenth in the amount of money actually received from the Federal Government. Well might he say, as he boasted further he was running for election in 1931, that "Kansas has always received its full share of Federal relief money."

Now, when he is a candidate for President, his supporters glorify his record as a budget balancer, when as a matter of law, he never balanced nothing else. He, himself, goes upon the stump and bemoans the tax burden that awaits the next generation. He forgets to mention that he had a note worthy share in creating that burden.

Since the Governor frets so much about the future generation and Kansas, after accepting $148,198,836 in the last three and a half years from the Federal Government, finds itself with a cash balance of more than $1,000,000, why doesn't Governor Landon return it to Uncle Sam? It would be just as much less that "your children and my children" would have to pay.

Crocodile Tears For The "Little Man."

Several times in his fiery campaign speech at Buffalo Gov. Alf M. Landon expressed concern for "people with incomes of $25 a week or less." He mentioned them frequently. He shed tears for them. He whooped and betraying strength—if there be other last about. Yes, lucky the boy or girl, it seems to me, who has learned gardens and hoeing and dawn, the clatter of the binder in the golden wheat fields, the sides of a threshing machine with respect for toil in Kansas so he made the mistake of being in his Chautauqua years and what he had done in Kansas and public instruction.

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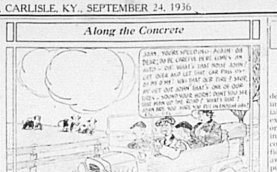
Along the Concrete



"STOP THIS FUMBLING WITH RECOVERY; AMERICAN INITIATIVE MUST BE FREED"

The Association of American Railroads announced Sept. 2 that Class I railroads on August 1 had orders outstanding for 27,154 new freight cars, compared with 2,174 on August 1, 1935 and none on August 1, 1934.

The New York Cotton Exchange reported on Sept. 8 exports of American cotton to foreign countries between Aug. 1, 1935 and July 31, 1936 amounted to 9,000,000 bales, compared with 4,856,000 bales between Aug. 1, 1934 and July 31, 1935, a gain of 27%.

Production of industrial materials in July was 109% of the 1923-25 average, as against 108% in June and 87% in