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THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1937

The County Health Unit.

Continuance of the Health Unit here should meet with the approval of the majority of our citizens. As The Mercury sees it, the good that may be accomplished by the presence of a health unit here far outweighs its cost to the county.

It is not generally known, perhaps, that Kentucky's State Board of Health is second to none in the union, has been used as a model by other states. Its record in the prevention of contagious diseases and the control of epidemics is sufficient tribute to the high efficiency of its organization. And now that this foolish taboo against the public discussion of venereal diseases is outmoded, an effective campaign against syphilis—a more hideous scourge than tuberculosis—can be successfully prosecuted.

If a county health unit should do no other work, save to bring to the public the knowledge that there are amazingly large numbers of victims of syphilis in every county; that the disease is the most terrible feeder for an insane asylumic that it can be cured, but not without careful and continuous treatment over a period of three years or more—then will that unit have paid for itself many times over.

A well deserved tribute is paid the efficiency of the State Board of Health by the Richmond Register, which says:

"Did you know that the Kentucky department of health is regarded as one of the most efficient in any state in the union? Dr. A. T. McCormick, commissioner of health, under whose wise guidance the efficient organization has been created, was recently installed as president of the National Association of Public Health Officers. City Health Commissioner in New York city, whose salary is $12,000 a year, was trained for the post under Dr. McCormick, went east from the position of county health officer in Mason county, Kentucky. Two other county health officers went from Kentucky to western states recently, each to become director of the state's public health program, at salaries far greater than that which may be paid in this state under the constitutional limitation which forbids compensation in excess of $5000 a year."

Team Work.

The Stanford Interior Journal, in discussing an address made by Lieutenant-Governor Keen Johnson recently in Northern Kentucky, well observed tribute to Kentucky's widely popular and highly efficient "second in command." Says the Interior Journal:

Mr. Johnson's summary of what the Chandler administration has done in our state, extent at least, an accounting of his own stewardship, for, as president of the state senate, Mr. Johnson has been in a position where he might help or hinder the work of the governor toward the goals set by that splendid young man when he was sworn to office. Mr. Johnson has worked in cooperation with the governor and the majority in the senate is all there and is perhaps as well equipped as any man in the state to render such an accounting of stewardship for the Chandler administration as that he gave in his northern Kentucky address.

Although he modestly refers to himself as "substitute governor" whenever Governor Chandler is absent from the State and, in newspaper parlance, "serious himself over" in any violation of the duties and commitments of the present administration, Keen Johnson has set an admirable precedent of cooperation and team work that future holders of the office will do well to follow.

Eventually—If Not Now.

The Child Labor Amendment, which some of its proponents would like to see adopted to the end of the elimination of children in factories and sweat-shops and which others feared might result in the "ruin" of the home, five-days-a-week children who would be benefited definitely of adoption by the adverse action of the legislatures of New York, Missouri and Kentucky, the latter most lately all seven states voting against the amendment, has been defeated in the legislatures of eight states respectively and rejected by the voters in a referendum in Oregon, the only state in which the question has been submitted to the people.

Eventually—if not now—the child labor amendment will be adopted by the necessary three-fourths majority of the states. Public opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of the amendment. The proposal would not Congress to regulate child labor, but would merely give Congress the power to do so. Opponents of the measure have only one thing to say against it—that it would give the Federal government more power over child labor than it now has. But the fact is that the Federal government already has that power, through the interstate commerce clause of the constitution, and has exercised it in numerous instances. The proposed amendment would merely make it clear that Congress has the power to act in child labor matters, leaving the determination of when and how that power should be exercised entirely with the Congress itself.

Whether the Child Labor Amendment will ever be adopted is a matter for conjecture. Eventually, we believe, it will be. But whether it is or not, the fact remains that the amendment is not necessary to the elimination of child labor. Congress already has the power to act in child labor matters, and can act whenever it chooses to do so. The amendment would merely make it clear that Congress has the power to act.

Out Of Debt By 1939.

Published Independent:

For a public, a nation or an individual, the condition of being out of debt is both rare and highly desirable. Rare, because the habit of living on borrowed money is so deeply ingrained in the race; desirable because of the freedom from worry and fear that comes with the knowledge that one owes no man anything.

Which is why we are glad to read in a letter from State Treasurer Henry Ward to Governor A. B. Chandler declaring that the outstanding debt of the state can be retired by 1939.

Declaring that the slogan for the 1938 General Assembly should be "Pay the budget balanced and get out of debt" Mr. Ward continued: "I feel as I know you do that all outstanding warrants should be liquidated during your administration. Then this form of indebtedness can be outlawed so that the state in the future will be limited to the constitutional debt limit of $500,000 which is now authorized by the people.

"This would enable the state to reduce taxes and would be a great asset to the state for the purpose of developing its unsurpassed resources.

"This is a laudable ambition and one in which the Independent concurs. The state of Kentucky has also other obligations which the administration is pledged to fulfill as well as that of retiring the state debt. One of the greatest and most pressing of these is better provision for care of people who are in need and elemosynary institutions which are not a disgrace to the people of Kentucky.

It would be easy to accomplish both. But if both are done successfully all the more credit will be due those who have conceived the solution of these problems during their time of service to the people of Kentucky.

AN EDITOR'S RANDOM THOUGHTS

Out of a troubled dreaming suddenly I am awake to the insistence of a sound that is familiar and somehow sweet, though in it there is little music. Just outside my window, in the bare branches of a maple, a robin is sounding his alarm note, voicing his disapproval of things in general like a very human. Yet the bright sunshine is too much for his petulance and presently he is an optimist, timidly piping the familiar "cheerup-cheerup, cheer" that calls so plaintively to an earth that begins to stir in its chilly sleep. And straightway he opens to me, as always, vistas stretching back into springs that have passed and forward into the spring that is to be. Though he wears no mate with his thrush who makes himself at home about our yards and gardens, ever his first forlorn piping holds for me the freshness of an earth reborn, the warm tears of April, the gladness of the perfumed May. With it there comes the heartening aroma of freshly turned earth wet with warm showers, of tiny seeds in the furrows and bees busy with the fraying catkins of the willows; of gaily painted corks that bob on rippling waters and of greening fields piel with the scattered gold of dandelions. Snow may yet blanket the fields, but the plaintive call of the robin reaches the ears of the slumbering Spring.

The bees are busy with the maple buds and their droning has a restful, soothing sound. They, too, are harbingers of the spring and did we have their wisdom added to our own we might see beyond the horizon of all springs, might glimpse the eternal. Very beautiful are these golden-bedecked mites, dancing in the pollen dust of hud and flower, working blindly, hopelessly to bring beauty and fruition to fruit and flower and tree. In the years of a Nation these, dying certainly when their ability to work is ended—"There be four things which are little upon the earth, wrote Solomon, but they are exceeding wise:

The ants are a people not strong yet they prepare their meat in the summer.

The conies are but a feeble folk, yet make they their houses in the rocks;

The locusts have no king, yet go they forth all of them by bands;

The spider taketh hold with her hands, and is in kings' palaces.

I think that to Solomon's list of "four things" should be added the bees' how busy they be! Purpose, it seems to me, is more apparent in this insect than Nature commits us to see in any of her children.

* * *

On up the street and stop to chat with Fulton, the editor who tells me he has lived there the last forty-five years, coming here when he was twenty-one and having lived until that time in Robertson county. So, after talking of this and that I ask him how many years he spent in Alaska, to which he replies that he spent four years there. Interested, I ply him with questions and learn that he likewise spent two years in Kansas, in Oklahoma, two years on the Arkansas bend, two years in Cincinnati and a year in South America, where he went "to paint a horse." A wonderful man, this Fulton, who being sixty-odd years old, has spent seventy-nine years of his life here, there and elsewhere. I think, for this reason should add Fulton to his "three things which are too wonderful for me, yea four which I know not."

* * *

So at this and that, aimlessly, till supper time, for the call of a robin from the bare branches of a neighbor's tree sends the desire of lees busy with the hoe. Such a desire is filled with a tenderness for growing, with the recklessness that is a heritage, no matter, of all of Nature's children. And I would not have it otherwise, for the still grey of business has not lifted off by the chill and fear of business. But I am not an unlike man and see strands there, but I cannot control. And watching a feebleness that is against the glow of the red sunset, I envy Nature's unlimited children, who hearing the vernal call, feel the urge of spring. Doubtless and yes, I envy them.

So to supper and to read late. Outside a drizzle of rain falls, ending this day's tenderness. I shall feel ever advancing and retreating, her gentle insistence will conquer the grisly chill of winter as I shall conquer in Nature's truth that is beautiful, with a loveliness that has appealed to the eye and heart and mind of man ere David sang unto the Lord:

The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth his handiwork.

Day unto day uttereth speech and night unto night sheweth knowledge.

And ensuing as the glowing embers of my hearth fire seem to wane, I wonder that there is no effort blended to natural beauty by commercial expediency and that we but for pride, I think, of the moulders striving in the fitting mist of a waterfall, of the great trees of the Yosemite, of all pristine untouched beauty, and the unmarred loveliness of many of the commitments of the present administration. Keen Johnson has set an admirable precedent of cooperation and team work that future holders of the office will do well to follow.

50 YEARS AGO

(Editor's Note: The files of The Mercury for Thursday, April 11, 1887, are missing. Publication will be resumed in next week's issue.)

20 YEARS AGO

Thursday, April 12, 1917

Miss Nancy Laughlin takes position as bookkeeper at Planters Bank.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Russell Lawrence, of Carlisle, on the 9th, a son.

Died—Infant of Rev. and Mrs. S. L. Moore at their home at Sulfivell on the 10th.

C. B. Kimbrough, cashier of the Moorefield Farmers Bank, elected county treasurer by fiscal court.

FROM OTHER EDITORIAL PAGES

A TIGER A MINUTE

(Union County Advocate)

Don't leave small children alone at home.

Tragedy after tragedy has been recorded where an untended child has been either killed or disfigured for life by fire. A recent case was cited by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin. A boy of four and his brother of six were playing with matches when the parents went visiting. The boy pushed the door open containing his brother for close inspection of the matches and the fatal fire started. Fatal results have often followed the pouring of kerosene on the fire by a child. A small children love to play with matches and parents should be overlooked in restraining them.

Parents should immediately see that their children are not left alone at home. Safety should be complete and no one risks necessary to the elimination of accidental fire. Fireplaces should be screened. Clothes should be hung at a safe distance from pipes and stoves. All heating equipment and kitchen ranges should be periodically inspected and overhauled. Continuing vigilance will be forthcoming in hand with strong and strong inflammable liquids. Waste of all kinds, such as rags, should be disposed of or stored in metal containers. Use of electric appliances should be checked occasionally for defects. Worn cords can cause short circuits followed by fire.

Every year a fire breaks out in America. Two-thirds of all these fires start in homes. Will your home be on that list this year? You and your family may be subjected to a menace that may take the penalty it is there are carelessness.

WHAT A BATTLESHIP COSTS

(Hazleton Herald)

A battleship such as the two boat that England now has costs $75,000,000 to build. Such a battleship is the Rodney or the Nelson, which are the largest in the world. Each of these ships can carry a crew of 1,314 men. It is realized what such money could be worth if placed in the hands of the people.

This much money would run Kentucky a long time. For one year, raise all the taxes, pay all the needs for the state's part in building roads, and to schools, for relief and all.

This is nearly twice as much as all the taxes collected in the state for a year. Or, it would pay the entire cost of operating the state government for two years.

This is nearly twice as much as the estimated value of all the thoroughbred stock farms of the Blue Grass plus all the mares and all the stallions devoted to the breeding of thoroughbreds.

In other words, take all the money that all the tobacco sold in Lexington this year brought and add to it all the money that could be raised by selling all the thoroughbred horses and mares together with all the horses and mules and cattle and hogs that have about what one battleship costs.

Yes, war is costly and all.

LIVING COSTS ARE UP

(Louisville Times)

A summary of food prices in the Times-Herald, published in Louisville, shows that the cost of food has been increased 10 per cent since 1933 and that the increase has been greatest in the months since the first of the year.

A few brief months ago it was the depression in meeting the cost of living. Now the problem has been in progress for a year and a half and is the result of not merely one but several causes. Some of these are natural, such as floods undermining the national industrial structure in Ohio in January and the drought in the Southwest last summer. But there are also causes which are man-made. Among these obvious ones that did not exist in the field of a short time ago are the increase in the cost of living, the increase in the cost of living, the increase in the cost of living,