THE CARLISLE MERCURY

ESTABLISHED 1867

Entered at the Carlisle Postoffice as second class matter

Warren Fisher, Editor And Publisher
Grimes Caywood, News Editor

MEMBER
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION
MEMBER NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year (in advance)	$2.00
Six Months (in advance)	$1.00
Three Months (in advance)	50

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1937

AN EDITOR'S RANDOM THOUGHTS

In June, it seems to me, the Bluegrass Region of Kentucky reaches its acme of beauty. Driving along country roads bordered by the weathered gray of old stone fences, sentinelled by walnuts and hackberries and wild cherries, I wonder, often, if the beauty of this countryside makes its appeal to me through the rosy haze of memories, rather than through the eyes.

There is no rugged grandeur of scenery here and I wonder if its familiar loveliness and somehow imbued with poignant memories of a happy childhood, of carefree days along a winding brook, of the incense of the meadows, the clover and alsike in the wheat, the perfume of grass seed curing in the windrows; or the lonesome tinkle of a sheep bell at midnight, the plaintive call of lambs, slither of the feet of a galloping horse in the tall grass and plantain, the fragrance of lemon verbena and the darkly sweet smell of Virginia creeper about the old portico. Perhaps it is all this I see in rolling pastures, winding streams and quiet woodland, enhancing their loveliness, yet the charm of a quiet beauty lies before one like a pastoral, stage-setting of exquisite craftsmanship. The stage is set, the feathered musicians join the chorus, contributing each a part in Nature's presentation of Her Festival of June.

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Last week the strippers started in countless Bluegrass pastures, combing the ripened pods of the grass seed, leaving the fields golden with the glistening stems. Some of these will yet be the old Stivers' stripper, high wheeled, cumbrous, the log rolling up by a hand lever operated from the seat for the tall grass, lowering for the grass of medium growth. In the swinging bed below is work that calls for a stout heart and ability to endure heat, as well as for a dexterity born of experience, as the seed pods are sliced from the culms as they rise tortuously between the sharp teeth. Only once have I seen a mule man with the fortitude to endure work in the critter's box of an old fashioned Stivers' stripper and many a day I have ridden on the seat by the driver as a child and watched the back muscles of one horse son of Ham ripple and play under the rhythmic slide of his knife. Back and forth, back and forth, the billowing seed thrust his head him with the same motion; faster, faster, as the seed sacked ringingly into the choking comb in heavy gusts, looking into grateful sweeps as the seed thinned. There used to be a pride of craftsmanship among the darkies in their ability to keep the combs clean and much maligned mules knew when the sack was made to sack up. Ever in extricably true is the harvest of the grass seed intermingled with the sweetest of childhood memories. Adventure lurked in every turn of the field. A blacksnake, frequently came tumbling out of the comb and I do indeed there was action and brave the darky who would not rather risk the laughter of his fellows than abide in that "box" with the snake. Field larks swirled up from beneath the heels of the mules and young rabbits scurried away to safety. Then at noon when dinner was brought out from the house in great baskets, to sit under the trees by the spring and eat, to listen to the lies and good natured rallery of the crew, that is something I shall like to live over again. I remember when a severe storm stopped the stripping one afternoon and the weather turned cool as it frequently does in June. I went with the darkies to an ancient cabin where a fire was built in the huge old fire-place and there listened to tales of prowess and adventure, some miraculous and doubtless with no more foundation in fact than the recitals of Baron Munchausen. But even that worthy, I am sure, could never hope to make his yarns more colorful than those the black boys told that bleak afternoon.

As a man years later, I took a crew operating eleven strippers into a remote section of Fayette county. We were on a large estate and camped at night, sleeping on sacks in the stripper beds, or sacks in the hay, in empty seats, as I preferred. Never have I been more wonderful tales than those provided by a set of that chief's cheery, and frequently enough applied, but been known to inebriate, doled out before supper. In the light of the campfire I heard of the darkies that were as large as dolls and listened to imitations of the voices of those monsters—sons of tadpoles—and joined in the laughter of those with a mellow bass no match of a chaser, to attract the attention of government, one may see the whole. At the same time, having joined the ranks of "hopheads" even on so small a scale, you would have lost appeal as a human being. You would go feeding in the mire of the devil, and who would care? My friend looked thoughtful. I would think he will find on to his job and keep his savings—maybe.

When there's gravy the big business man gets it. When there are storms, the little business man weathers them. Of course he will survive. He's built for survival. He's got more real grit than all the big business men who push buttons and "feel" in the morning, and play golf in the afternoons, and drink cocktails in the evening."

A vacation is traveling away from home to work harder without any pay.—Richmond Register.

Thursday, June 18, 1887

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Rankin, of the county, a son.

Prof. John I. Fisher, of Cadiz, elected cashier of bank at North Middletown.

More than 100 persons attend annual reunion of Old Settlers Association meeting.

Potts & Mathews awarded contract for carrying mail and passengers between Carlisle and Blue Lick Springs.

New road from Blue Licks to Parks Hill Camp Ground to be completed by opening of annual camp meeting.

Died—Mrs. William Maloney, at her home in the county—Miss Mattie McCormick, at her home in the county—Clarence Lindsay Cheatham, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cheatham, at their home in Carlisle.

20 YEARS AGO

Thursday, June 14, 1917

Colonel Henry Allen, of Sharpsburg, promoted to Brigadier General in the U. S. Army.

THE RURAL PRESS

(Publisher's Auxiliary)

The country newspaper is one of the pre-eminent American institutions. It existed in the United States before the days of the Revolution. We know, like nothing else, of welding together the colonies in their struggle for freedom, of the settlement on outpost at Dunker Hill, at Valley Forge and at Yorktown. It was the country newspaper that kept alive the spirit of war or peace that has contented the nation.

It led the vanguard of American civilization as it moved west. As I anile ocean. It helped to found and build Ohio, Kentucky, and on to the Pacific. It is interested in getting your check and the will carry from three-fourths to four-fifths of it out of town with it. That never fails to be true. So for the Lord's sake, homefolks, when some hypnotist selling advertising space on a card to be tacked in hotels and elsewhere, or any scheme comes around and you avoid falling into a hypnotic trance and signing contract or check too soon, call in your newspaper. He may hypnotize us! We've been sold "brown button holes." But the chances are that he won't and that we can show you where your local paper can give you direct a great deal more service for the amount involved. These fellows are not in business for fun, either, and their "takings" never see the town again.

And remember, please, that if anyone tells you that we are working this with The Mercury" ask him to show a letter signed by this writer or the news editor. He'll have it, or we'll be with him, if we think his proposition good.

"Can He Survive?"

We have long felt, without voicing the conviction, that if there is now a "forgotten man" in these United States, it is the so-called small business man. That that term covers a multitude of us in this town and county and in towns and counties like this throughout the country. The general-store keeper, the country editor, the small-town garage owner, self employing four or five persons—are some examples. In all of these he who is dignified by the rather pompous title of "owner," or "editor and proprietor," frequently finds himself on the ragged edge—the "ghost walks"—which is every whipstitch. It seems to us—looking rather wistfully upon the status of employer.

So it is with particular enjoyment that we have read and re-read and now pass on to our readers this editorial gem from the Woodford Sun:

"Can the Small Business Man Survive" is the title of an article in the June Harper's and it is one that we are ready to answer, "certainly he can." He got more hard licks in the depression than big business, but while many of the big fellows went to Washington, hat in hand, bawling for help, the little fellows grimly pulled in their belts, asked no one's assistance and carried on. It's rather stale by now, old fire-place and there listened to tales of prowess and adventure, some miraculous and doubtless with no more foundation in fact than the recitals of Baron Munchausen. But even that worthy, I am sure, could never hope to make his yarns more colorful than those the black boys told that bleak afternoon.

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Wyatt M. Insko granted patent on grain door for freight cars.

Howard Opiken buys residence and four lots in Arnold Heights from Mrs. Jennie Weaver at a private price.

Rev. F. D. Thomas resigns as pastor of Carlisle Presbyterian church and will return to his home in Richmond, Va.

Rev. E. B. Bourland, Scoutmaster, leaves with group of Boy Scouts for week's camping trip on the Kentucky river.

Died—Mrs. V. B. Darragh, 51, at the home of her son, W. E. Darragh, in Carlisle on the 9th—Mr. J. C. Nichols, 65, native of this county, at his home in Bayton, Ohio.

Married—Mrs. Eva Durham and Rev. C. M. Humphries, both of Moorefield, to be married today (June 18) at the home of Mr. and M. A. Gaunce, both of the Bartter ville section, on the 12th.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Campbell receive a telegram from their son, Thomas W. Campbell, who has been in India for the past three years with a tobacco company, announcing that he is on his way home.

SHAWLS

Some years ago I heard a good actor give several readings from Abraham Lincoln's works. In order to make the readings more effective, he dressed in clothing that was stylish at the time of the Civil War. The long shawl that he wore in two of the events attracted more attention than any other feature of the performance. Few of us had seen a man dressed in a shawl, though many had seen an old shawl or two which had been worn by earlier ones, if there were to appear on our streets today with a huge shawl around his shoulders we would call the health physician and say what new mental aberration had developed in our town. But there was a time when such a wrap was quite as stylish as the traditional raccoon coat of the Eastern colleges still is.

And there were shawls for ladies, too. Every old lady of my earliest memories wore a shawl folded over her shoulders in the cold weather. I have known some old ladies who had no other winter wrap. These shawls varied greatly in size, but most that I saw were black and of the traditional square cut.

The shawl that I recall with most pleasure was the one that had wrapped the baby of the family. It was white, with occasional black threads. It could be folded until it would fit the palm of a little hand—popularly known as the young hopeful.

Since it had kept ten children warm, it must have been made of good material. Long after the youngest was grown, the old shawl was still good, and, when I last saw it, it was serving in the place of a blanket for the eighth or tenth grandchild.

Baby blankets as we know them are of recent origin. I will admit that they are pretty things and of various designs, but they lack some of the lasting qualities of the old shawls.

I feel it strange that about a generation ago we suddenly decided that what had been done was all wrong. We painted over the woodcarvings, utterly ruined the old Seth Thomas clock with varnish or paint, sold the beds we had inherited, and allowed to disappear without leaving a trace just about every distinctive thing that our ancestors had prized and had slaved to acquire. Then we gradually learned how foolish we had been. Now we run to sales and gather antique beds at prices that only things that only the moneyed can afford. Some of these days, though, our descendants will start rummaging for the front porch settees we used to make of the headboard and the lowboy that stood under the bed. Who knows but that a re-conditioned Timodel Ford may be the latest kind of value as it now we associate with about all of our furniture and old-fashioned mirrors?

but their dropping heads. Blades and Jacob's ladder and gilt-over-the-bannister rails are among the less old farmyards, do their best to match the little indoor hunting. The piping cardinal seems to prefer the apple orchard, the bower where flaming tulips or arclers flash back the brilliance that darts from their leaves.

No music is now given than the thrashers, no chattering laughter more sprightly than that of the lowing cattle along the meadow lark. Orioles in the tulip trees, flickers in the horse chestnuts, warblers in the fragrant orchards—all are

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NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Grant county will vote on the question of local option in September.

Green county voted dry 1,331 to 111 in a local option election held Saturday.

A total of 565 persons registered for the first semester at the University of Kentucky.

A $100,000 school building at Salyersville, erected with WPA aid, was dedicated Friday.

Miss Mary Ashley Cheek, native of Danville, has been appointed president of Rockford, Ill., College.

Betsy Lee Higgins, 12, was killed Saturday when she fell from a swing in a park at Louisville.

The Church of the Nativity, Episcopal, at Maysville, will celebrate its 100th anniversary in October.

Millard Hatfield, 24, of Red Jacket, W. Va., was killed when struck by a train at Catlettsburg Friday.

Willie Pendleton, 30, was arrested Friday on a charge of attempting to attack a 10-year-old girl near Jenkins.

Guy Miller, 25, of Jenkins, was killed instantly Sunday when his automobile collided with a truck near Jenkins.

More than 1,000 Kentucky workers are idle and at least eight plants closed as a result of labor controversies.

Thomas Lobb, 22, was killed when struck by a slab of timber hurled from a saw at a sawmill in Barren county.

David F. Eastin, 55, insurance agent, shot and killed himself with a revolver at his home in Lexington Sunday.

John Leon, 77, Campbell county farmer was killed when a team ran away and upset a wagon in which he was riding.

Roger Basham, 12, was drowned Monday when he stepped into a deep hole of water while in bathing near his home in Warren county.

Fifty-eight persons entered pleas of guilty at the opening session of the federal court in general court at Lexington Monday.

A lone masked bandit, brandishing a revolver, robbed the Bell Town (Ky.) drug store in Lexington of $105 Saturday afternoon.

Arthur Mullins, 45, Marshal at Livingston, died Thursday from a bullet wound in the head inflicted April 15 by Eddie Robinson, 55.

Roam Allen, 45, was shot and killed by his son-in-law, Leslie Richardson, 31, in Allen county Richardson claims self-defense.

Lee Harmon, 26, drowned himself in a well at the home of his father near Springfield Saturday. He had been in ill health for several months.

Approximately 800 members attended the annual Old Fellow's and Rebekah's reunion at the Old Fellows Home at Lexington Sunday.

Robert Whitton, 72, merchant at Okla, Bath county, for 20 years, committed suicide by shooting himself while waiting on a customer in his store.

Andrew and Dawson, Monigson ery, Ala., were awarded a contract Monday for the construction of a new postoffice at Whitesburg, at a cost $18,707.

Governor Chandler Monday turned the first shovel of dirt for the construction of the first unit of the new state prison in Oldham county.

Fire swept six buildings, including a large warehouse, at La fayette, a small village in Christian county Sunday, entailing a loss of $40,000.

Claude Curtis, 25, Montgomery county farmer, was killed instantly Sunday when his automobile overturned at a curve on a street in Mt. Sterling.

William Freeman, 60, charged with slaying his brother at their farm home in Barren county two months ago, was given a life sentence at London.

Harry G. Smith, of Louisville, has resigned as Kentucky director of the Federal Housing Administration to become vice president of a Louisville bank.

The court of appeals has ruled that the state election commission must name one of the five men selected by the county committee for county election commissioner.

The Ohio county grand jury at Hartford returned indictments against John T. Bibb, former cashier of the Hartford Deposit Bank, and his wife, Mrs. Hilda Bibb, former assistant cashier, on charges of embezzling $19,981.50 of the bank's funds.

State income tax collections in leading Monday totaled $111,142.

Joe Rogers, 66, Larue county farmer, was killed Monday afternoon when he was struck by a car while leading a runaway horse on his farm. The animal was also killed.

William C. Dale, president of the Shelby County Farm Bureau, was severely injured when he was knocked down and trampled by a 2,000pound holstein bull on his farm Monday.

Maury Kemper, 63, prominent Lexington attorney and former Commonwealth's attorney for Fayette county, died at his home in Lexington Friday following a long illness.

Thieves entered the home of A. W. Isabelle, J. A. Curle and Linus Lebus, all neighbors, in Cynthiana Sunday morning and stole a small amount of money was taken at each home.

Paul Rogers, 23, Scott county youth was killed early Monday morning when the automobile in which he was riding overturned near Georgetown. Three other persons in the car were injured.

An unidentified white man, about 32 years old was killed instantly when struck by an automobile driven by Ben Bauer, 50, Lexington grocer, on the Paris pike Friday night. Several parcel post packages were stolen.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Heffernan celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home in Covington Friday. They were married in Lexington in 1857. Mr. Heffernan was 22 and his bride 14.

The new bridge over the North Fork on the Maysville and Lexington road in Mason county will be opened to traffic this week. The structure replaces an old wooden bridge which collapsed last January.

Elmer Garland, 25, and Orville Stewart, 24, both of Bath county, pleaded guilty in the Menifee circuit court to the ambush slaying of Ben Hamilton, 26, last summer, two weeks ago and were given life sentences.

Leaving a note saying she was "worried over her husband's life sentence for murder and the care of their children," Mrs. Lucille Mc-Mullie Bear, 22, ended her life at Ashland Sunday morning by drinking acid.

Ted Crouch, who figured prominently in investigation of Harlan county conditions by the LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee, was shot and scratched by a 300-pound black bear near the old camp of Twila, Harlan county, last week.

William A. Kuhlman, Frank Gore Williams and John Joseph Kuhlman, all of Indianapolis, Indiana, state prisons at Michigan City and Jeffersonville, and Harry M. Miller, retired Cincinnati police captain, parts of whose body was found in Carroll and Henry counties.

TEN FARMER PLANKS

In an published booklet the Farmers Union of Kentucky, location gives, among other valuable information, its platform for waterway agriculture. The ten planks of this platform, in condensed form, are as follows:

1. The support of sound and economical production practices.
2. Placing in the hands of producers the control of the size of farm production.
3. Equality for farmers in the matter of living costs.
4. Adjustments to give the farmer parity with others in purchasing power.
5. Development of schools, roads, rural electrification, churches, health agencies and all other facilities which have not before been provided in rural communities.
6. Participation on an equal basis in all important public boards and commissions.
7. A national agricultural policy based on a free and independent farm people, as contrasted with foreign peasant systems.
8. Opposition to new and enlarged markets for American farm products.
9. Maintenance of that economic system which protects private initiative and individual effort, provides a just reward for individual effort; public protection through regulation; it opposes communism.
10. Providing an organization to supply facilities for group action in building a permanent, prosperous, free, self-prudent American agriculture.

Legally a woman is eligible for the presidency of the U. S.

Prehistoric Man In Kentucky Different

That the prehistoric man dwelled in eastern Kentucky probably belonged to a distinct group and was apparently unrelated to any other prehistoric group within the state, was revealed in the report on rock shelters in Hardin County, Kentucky, written by Professors W. S. Webb and W. D. Funkhouser of the University of Kentucky, and recently published by the department of Anthropology and Archaeology at the University.

Presenting the results of the field work carried out by the two professors Webb and Funkhouser, the report tells of the complete and careful excavation of one large shelter and the tentative examination of ten others.

According to the authors' report, the Newt Kash shelter, which was completely excavated, differed in several respects from the others from the usual type of shelter reported by the authors in the neighboring counties of Wolfe, Powell, and Lee. There was a decided dearth of flint, pottery and bone, but an unusual amount of vegetable matter, a considerable fine lot of fabric and, most peculiar, a series of large pits dug into the subsoil, which were tentively considered as storage pits for surplus food. No such shelter reported from the shelters of eastern Kentucky has, therefore, come to light before. Pits lined with grass, have been found on the Ohio river only in the ash beds, and never before have they been found dug into the clay floors, as in the Kash shelter. In addition to these rather unique features, there were discovered several curious masses of matted grass, which have not before been reported from the prehistoric remains of Kentucky. Whether these were used as storage pits, lined with grass, or whether they were merely matted masses of grass, the report does not explain.

Another feature of the Kash shelter was the large number of burials found in the shelter, the fragmentary remains of an infant having been found in every pit. Apparently the pits were originally constructed as storage pits for surplus food, but when definitely constructed grave, the site evidently representing a ready-made lodge which collapsed after the burial of a very young child. The authors report that in all, the remains of 31 graves were found anywhere from the floor of the shelter to about the rock shelters of the same region have the remains of only a single male, which had been buried in the flesh, been discovered, although large numbers of the skeletons of females have been unearthed. In all, the remains of cremations have been discovered in association with the burials, apparently used by men, which has led to the advancement by the authors of the theory that the interment of the interesting theory that it may have been the custom for only certain of these tribes of prehistoric man to be cremated after death, and that women and children in the flesh. The report is illustrated with a number of photographs, showing a well-defined culture complex quite distinct from those of other areas in the state.

So far, no criteria have been discovered by which the age of these shelters can be definitely fixed. According to Dr. Volney H. Jones, University of Michigan, to whom the vegetable remains were sent, considerably more than 1,000 years would be necessary to allow the shelter is the oldest in Kentucky. He reports that the general similarity of the material to that from the Ozark Bluff-dwellers in Missouri, inside of which it is not attempted to place the site in the Ozark region, especially since that area ago. He admits however, that evidence leading to such a belief is not conclusive.

CAUTION IN THE WATER

Already this season there have been drownings and accidents, bringing sudden death. Bathers cannot afford to forget that the summer sport, popular for generations, is not without danger. Every year certain people, accustomed to boating, fall victim to the fatal habit of learning the art here their dangers while in the water. Many have been drowned because they, tempt persons unfamiliar with the danger incurred to take unwise hazards.

Some drowning accidents occur through circumstances that one would hardly foresee, but most of them are quite within the control or avoidable.

Virgil King, 33, WPA worker, was arrested and placed in the Nesbit county jail Sunday on a charge of stealing Dewey Pelsor, 36, also a WPA worker, near Pleasant Ridge.

2,141,687,000 Cigarettes Sold In State Past Year

The average Kentuckian smoked 11 standard-size packages of cigarettes during the 12 months that ended last May 26, the department of revenue figured last week.

At least, the department's statisticians figured, the state tax was paid on enough cigarettes to have supplied every man, woman and child in the commonwealth with that many packages.

The tax was paid on 2,141,676,000 cigarettes sold for use in the state. Based on the estimated population, this was 819 cigarettes per capita.

Kentuckians, however, didn't consume as many cigarettes as the average citizen of the United States. The per capita consumption for the nation as a whole, the department said, was 1,192, or almost 24 packages a year.

During the year in which the Kentucky tax of one cent on each 10 cents or fractional part there-of (the retail selling price of cigarettes has been in effect; $1,718,985.45 has been deposited in the state treasury from that source. Cigarette wholesalers have been allowed discounts totaling $84,843.80 for affixing tax stamps, under terms of legislation of the last special session, which allowed 10 per cent of current purchases and 5 per cent of purchases for 16 months following January 3, 1937, effective date of the act. All following the compensation, for affixing stamps during the period ing eight months.

Department of revenue records show that the receipts from the cigarette tax for the last eight months have been: October, $129,869.01; November, 1936, $137,-289.52; December, 1936, $127,627.69; January, 1937, $120,782.66; February, 1937, $129,278.29; March, 1937, $126,595.45; April, 1937, $120,821.28; May, 1937, $132,384.91.

Common House Fly Spreader Of Disease

(State Board of Health)

The house fly is the universal enemy of man. Everywhere he goes he carries with him the possible germs of disease and death.

The house fly breeds in filth and feeds on disease germs. He is the filthiest and, for this reason, potentially the deadliest insect.

The house fly constitutes the greatest menace that is now present in the air, water, milk and food. From the garbage can, the privy vault, the manure pile or other filthy thing or place he goes direct to the kitchen and the dining room, depositing the filth on kitchen utensils, table ware and food, and on people.

The house fly spreads typhoid fever, dysentery, diarrhea, cholera infantum, summer complaint, sore eyes, tuberculosis, anthrax, leprosy and other communicable diseases.

The most effective way to combat this measure to health and comfort is to see that as few flies as possible are in the house. Screens will help to keep them out, and filth, there will be no flies. Clean up your premises, inside and out, and keep them clean. The house fly breeds in kitchen slops, in the manure pile and in privies. Dispose of all these materials in such a way that flies cannot find any place to lay eggs and propagate.

The house fly multiplies with remarkable rapidity. It is estimated that the eggs laid by one female in April will give origin to million by August.

The second most effective way of combating the fly menace is to screen doors and windows. Every householder should do this work. Screens should be put in place early in April and kept constantly in use until the snow flies. Each year the house will screened and well screened with the premises. Inside flies are not the great danger from spread of disease by the germs they collect outside. If especially should the doors and the windows of kitchen and dining room be well screened.

Clean and screen!

Build a sanitary, fly-proof privy!

Keep the first fly out!

Keep the flies out of the milk!

Keep flies away from babies!

Keep flies away from food in homes and stores!

Keep garbage covered!

Clean up yards and alleys!

Disinfect or haul out manure!

Kill flies in winter as well as in summer!

Swat the fly!

Trap the fly!

Poison the fly!

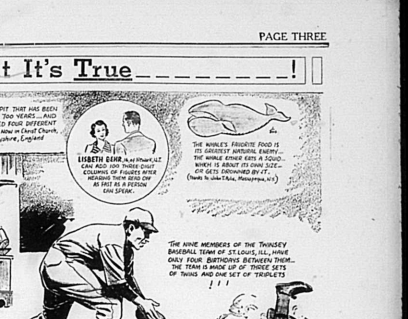
Most important of all, see that the fly has no place in which to breed.

Protect your own health, the health of your family and the health of your community by exterminating the fly.

TREES FOR ERODING LANDS

Farmers cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service in its program of erosion control have retired 240,000 acres of steeply sloping or severely eroded cropfields to trees and shrubs. Under proper management, farm woodlands are not the wasteland that many farmers have considered them to be, according to L. F. Preston, Forester of the Soil Conservation Service. Proper management means the preservation, adapted trees, thinning, and protection from grazing animals.

But It's True——!



Although the squid is about as large as a whale, it cannot cope with the monarch of the oceans at free-for-all fighting. However, since it uses that a whale is getting an advantage, it plunges to the bottom, passes its tentacles, tries to hold the whale down until the latter has been drowned. Whales, you know, must breathe real air to live.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN

It may be surprising to some to be told that for nearly 100 years after the Declaration of Independence no women were employed by the government, but such is the fact, according to a statement by the president of the Civil Service Commission.

The first law permitting "the employment of women as clerks in Federal government offices was passed in 1870. Today more than 25,000 women are employed in such offices in Washington alone, while nearly 60,000 or more are employed outside of the capital city.

Women are being appointed to such government positions as bacteriologist, biologist, botanist, chemist, economist, educationist, patent examiner, pharmacologist, physicist, statistician, zoologist and technologists of various kinds, and many women hold postmaster ships. A woman is Secretary of Labor and several are court judges.

The employment of women in private business has shown a steady increase also, the number of women wage-earners being nearly ten million.

Whether this increasing activity of women in industry, business and the professions is an indication of an improved civilization depends upon one's viewpoint. However that may be, women have shown their ability to engage successfully in nearly every vocation under the sun, and that they will continue to do so can not be doubted.

WISDOM ROOSTS

This wise owl has a lugubrious air and, as his name implies, he is wise. The bird is deeply attached to Charles Korsmo, of New York city, who found him in Bronx park and made a pet of him. But Charles, unable to care for the bird, took it to the Bronx zoo, where he is pictured just before he said good-by to his former pal. She owl likes his perch, which provides a means of gauging his size, which is 4 inches tall; weight, 8 ounces.

A transparent violin has been made of specially treated glass.

Fly a new process Germany is preserving hides with zinc oxide.

Tacoma, Wash., possesses one of the greatest deep-sea harbors in the world.

Oakland, California, was founded as Encinal del Temescal.

U. S. Income For 1937 Is Put At 70 Millions

The Commerce Department Monday reported the national income totaled $62,056,000,000 in 1936 or $1,147,000,000 over 1935.

Officials predicted the figure would reach $70,000,000,000 this year.

Since the 1933 depression low, the report said, the national income has bounded upward more swiftly than prices, producing "a much enlarged real purchasing power of individuals."

From 1933 to 1936, it continued, the national income climbed 36 per cent, while the cost of living advanced only 8 per cent.

The report listed per capita income of employees last year at $1,-244—$58 over 1935 and 88.4 per cent of the 1929 figure.

At $41,250,000,000 last year, total compensation to employes increased 14 per cent over 1935 and was 68.5 per cent of aggregate national income. The labor share of total national income in 1936 was 66.4 per cent, comparing with 66.4 per cent of the total in 1935 and 65.3 per cent in 1929.

Dividends last year totaled $4,-913,000,000, or 18.2 per cent over the preceding year, but 23 per cent under 1929. Dividends comprised 7.4 per cent of the national income last year, compared with 5.6 per cent in 1935 and 7.6 per cent in 1929.

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