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THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1938

High School Football.

High School football in Central Kentucky may be abolished of necessity, it was revealed at a meeting of representatives of some of the larger schools held at Paris Friday. Until this meeting was held, few people, other than school officials, realized the seriousness of the financial problem in maintaining football teams.

As Superintendent Pfanstiel said, "It is not a question of the high schools dropping football, but of football dropping the schools." It has often been charged that college football is a major business, and it is. The operation of a major college football team requires business methods.

More and more winning football teams are demanded by the public, and unless a school can produce a winning team each year, the school will finish the season with a financial deficit, for the fickle public will only pay to see a team which can win.

The high cost of equipment, the cost of officials and other factors put high school football into the business class.

It is to be hoped that some solution of the problem may be worked out, but all indications point to the death knell for football in Central Kentucky high schools.

The Crippled Child.

"The Crippled Child" is a medical subject of far-reaching social significance, the Kentucky Society for Crippled Children states in its drive for $50,000 to be launched Easter Sunday for the purpose of augmenting the depleted treasury of the Crippled Children Commission.

Throughout Kentucky, 15,000 crippled children are to be found—children who, through no fault of their own, are doomed to lives of invalidism and suffering, unless science of orthopedics is brought to their rescue. Today, 3,384 crippled children are on the Commission's waiting list. They await a message of hope—hope of diagnosis, treatment, and cure at one of the three treatment centers: Ashland, Lexington and Louisville.

Epidemics of infantile paralysis have added hundreds of Kentucky boys and girls to the ranks of crippled children. They can be helped by the dollars and cents contributed to the Society which aids the Commission in its service to crippledom. Spurred to great efforts by the increased needs of the children who have succumbed to disease in the past two years—today some of the greatest medical minds of the nation are successfully bending their energies to the task of increasing the effective knowledge of the causes, prevention and control of crippledom.

While there are 400,000 crippled children in the United States at the present time, the greatest number in history, the Society points out that with the aid of orthopedic specialists, backed since 1923 in Kentucky by civic interests, much can be done to insure self-supporting, self-respecting citizenship from the nucleus of handicapped children in our midst.

The goal set by the Society is only $50,000, but it may mean normal life to your boy or girl.

In The Spring.

America has a word for Spring, and that word is—optimism.

With the nation's thoughts doing cartwheels and handsprings as the gayest season of the year gets under way, many of the country's leading industrial figures have risen to report: "Things are looking up!"

"The rate of activity should augment during the coming months"—that from Secretary of Commerce Daniel F. Roper. "Sustained recovery should follow the return to work of idle capital."—that from T. M. Girdler, president of the American Iron and Steel Institute. "We shall return to progress and prosperity."—that from Lewis S. Friendly, chairman of the bureau of advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

In the Spring a young man's fancy turns to romance. No one will doubt that. It seems to be equally true that in the Spring a nation's fancy turns to thoughts of optimism and prosperity, a welcome return to end the gloom of winter's recession.

Patents And People.

That old quote about a man, a mouse-trap, and the marks the world makes coming to his door, seems to still catch the ear of everyone with an idea and a set of tools. Last week, 732 hopeful humans received papers from the United States Patent Office on 732 ingenious inventions, inventions calculated to bring the world running to their doorsteps.

Included in the list were everything from lip-protectors to blasting powder, from a thermometer "shaker downer" to a tire stretcher, an dyes—,there was a mouse-trap, an automatic mouse-trap, guaranteed to re-set itself for Mouse Number Two after disposing of Mouse Number One.

Also on the list were a mechanical calling-card for hit-and-run drivers and a "golf-rake." The calling-card was a handy device to drop the license plate from a hit-run car, thus marking it for police attention. The golf-rake—not the nineteenth hole variety—was a machine intended to retrieve those balls that drop carefully into every bit of water they happen to pass.

Those and 700 other gadgets—running from Rube Goldberg contraptions to serious discoveries—are the product of one week's work on the part of America's inventive mind.

Crazy, impractical, silly, absurd. Yes, many of them are. Yet with just such patents as these began the careers of such great discoveries as the telephone, telegraph, radio, and motion picture.

Down On The Farm.

"How you gonna keep them down on the farm? That question, asked musically in a popular song, is being asked with increased seriousness by a Senate investigating committee. With urban opportunities drastically curtailed by business conditions, the flow of young people from farm to city—a normal factor in American life since 1900—has been blocked.

The problem of "keeping them down on the farm" is complicated by agriculture's reduced labor needs, a reduction resulting from crop control and mechanized farming. The basic conflict then is this. Urban conditions force young people to remain in rural districts. Agricultural conditions have reduced rather than increased the work available in those areas.

In the past there has always been one solution to this problem. A farm boy who couldn't find work with his neighbors or in the nearest city could always strike west to the new land across the prairie, there to carve out his destiny in virgin territory.

But that solution has been cut-off by the closing of the geographic frontier. What other solutions are there for this rural dead end?

Speaking for the Department of Agriculture before the Senate committee, M. L. Wilson proposed the establishment of "a new type of decentralized community" combining part-time industry with part-time farming.

Other farm leaders, including M. W. Thatcher of the Wheat Conservation Conference, have suggested that the government make it possible for properly trained youths to buy small farms. Through fair tenure agreements, credit support, cooperative marketing, and crop insurance, they believe America's young men can plow places for themselves in our economic system.

How you gonna keep them down on the farm? How indeed, unless through some plan you offer them the normal life they have a right to expect, a life of opportunity, based on work and seasoned with pleasure.

Is Democracy Doomed?

That roar of freedom, born in the snows of Valley Forge, and carried to a crescendo by the sweat and blood of three revolutions—will it dwindle soon to a feeble whisper? That flight of thought which pictured a world perfected by the triumph of the rights of man—will it crash into ruins in the glare of modern realities? Is democracy doomed?

In London, the leaders of a great democracy fumble at the reins as the face-slapping words of the Germanic Napoleon lash across the Rhine.

In Paris, the representatives of France twist their fingers in hopeless gestures, and part their lips in plans, proposals and promises.

In Rome and Berlin, laughter dimly cloaks the shouts of those who plan to sink the battle-scarred rights of liberty with the shells of dictatorship, who hope to bury the flags of freedom beneath the dirt of hate, war, and destruction, who snicker at democracy as a cloak for fools and cowards.

In America stand 130 million people, 130 million men, women and children dedicated to the proposition that a government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth. A nation, uninterested in alien entanglements, but ready to protect their own democracy from troubles by day or thieves by night.

Is democracy doomed? Not so long as 130 million Americans are ready to lift the shout: "It shall not perish from our land!"

Hope In A Hobby.

"The world is too much with us." Those words, from the pen of the poet Wordsworth, have seen the passing of more than a hundred years, yet they sound today with the truth of real and lasting value.

The average man has his troubles. When those troubles are piled by thought on the complexities of the world—wars and taxes, business and prices—the thinking man finds a skyscraper of worry dominating his brain.

But we don't need to chain our brains to problems, be they ours or the world's. In the thrill of building a model plane, collecting stamps, planting a garden, or playing golf, we can peal off the worries of the day with the cleansing antiseptic of a relaxing hobby.

There's fun in a hobby for hands wearied with labor. There's health in a hobby for bodies chained to desks by day. There's hope in a hobby for brains burdened with a world that's "too much with us."

Talent Versus Means.

Talent or means—which shall be the primary entrance requirement for a college education? With 80 per cent of this year's undergraduate class drawn from the upper income groups, the answer, rightfully or not, has been—means.

That, says Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, is wrong, so wrong "that half of America's undergraduates ought to be replaced with young men and women from the $2000 family income group."

How does it happen that education has failed to become more democratic in our democracy? Scholarships, self help, governmental aid, and state colleges have, it seems, proven inadequate to the demands of the low income student. Despite these aids, the $2000 father just hasn't been able to afford the cost of room, board, books, fees, spending money, and incidentals. With the cost of a college education running from $300 to $1000 per year, the $2000 father's spare dollars haven't gone very far.

Since 80 per cent of the nation's bread-winners now make less than [$2000 per year, the high cost of education has blocked off a vast portion of the nation's youth-power from university classrooms. It is Dr. Conant's belief that many farm and factory children could make better use of a college education than the sons and daughters of bank presidents and bondsalesmen.

The solution? Substitution rather than expansion. Our colleges, says Dr. Conant, are too full now. If we are to find room for talented young people from the low income group, methods must be found to place them in our present educational system.

It's The Law.

Just in case you're planning to go to church next Sunday without your gun—be careful, you can't. You can't, that is, without breaking a law. If you start down a South Carolina aisle without a Bible and a six-shooter, you're liable to end up in a prison instead of a pew. It's the law.

Or perhaps you're dated for a visit with the one and only girl this evening. Unless your intentions are serious, you'd better count your dates carefully before you start out. Under a Maryland law, your sixth appearance at her door constitutes a formal proposal of marriage.

Even as quiet a pastime as walking the dog may turn out to be unlawful. If Fido goes out for a walk with you this evening, don't forget to turn on his tail-light. It's the law.

With an estimated one-third of the nation's statutes as absurd or out-dated as these, local legislators are beginning to show interest in the plan to make law-breaking as important a part of their activities as law-making. Already one New Yorker, Bruce Barton, has marched off to Congress on a "repeal a law a day" program. At least one state, Illinois, has created a Legislative Reference Bureau to thumb through the state's statutes with an eye open for out-moded regulations and absurd laws.

Here in this state we've a few laws of our own that could stand a trip to the execution block. Weighed down with bustles and frills, they clutter the courts and complicate the legal system. With Spring and housecleaning in the air, it's a good time to settle down to the job of giving our law books a thorough vacuum-cleaning.

GEMS FOR YOUR SCRAPBOOK

"Victory"

"The smile of God is victory."—Whittier.

". . . the warfare with one's self is grand; it gives one plenty of employment, and the divine Principle worketh with you,—and obedience crowns persistent effort with everlasting victory."—Mary Baker Eddy.

"It often happens that those of whom we speak least on earth are best known in heaven."—Caussin.

"He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God, and he shall be my son.—Revelation 21.

But It's True ______!

George Pierre, born in Pittsburgh, served with the American army in France. He never returned to this country; became a political figure in Ales.

The Clyde children established an all-time record for twins. According to medical authorities their feat in arriving so far apart should make them more famous than the Dionnes.

50 Years Ago

Thursday, April 5, 1888

Francis Barnett seriously injured in saw mill accident at Parks Ferry.

—o—

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Hanson Kennedy, at their home in Carlisle, a daughter.

—o—

Frankie Tee, local colored servant girl, dies April 1 after several weeks illness. When she first became ill she repeatedly stated that she would die on April 1.

—o—

Died—Mr. Gregory Hall, 88, at his home in the county—Mrs. Elizabeth Dawson, 75, at her home in the county.—Mrs. Henry S. Ort, 78, at her home in the county.

20 YEARS AGO

Thursday, April 4, 1918

Judge Kennedy appoints R. L. Gillispie as commissioner of the county infirmary to succeed Edmund Cummins.

—o—

I. C. Taylor appointed Magistrates in First district to succeed Walter Williams, who moved from the district.

—o—

City council rejects petition of residents of Henryville asking that the colored village be taken into the city limits.

—o—

Fiscal court orders that small portion of hitching rack be removed in order to provide space for parking automobiles.

—o—

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Bruce West, of Carlisle, on March 28th, a daughter.—To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Vancamp, of the county, on March 31, a son.

—o—

Died—Mrs. Mary E. Smith, 71, at her home near Hooktown on the 1st.—Mrs. William Banta, 28, of Carlisle, in St. Joseph's hospital in Lexington on the 1st.—Mrs. Alfred Snapp, 65, at her home in the county on March 30th.

—o—

Fourteen local Boy Scouts presented with bronze medals by Scoutmaster Wyatt Insko for their work in the Liberty Loan campaign. They were Marion Insko, Jean Insko, Harry B. Tilton, Parks Tilton, Henry Harper, A. R. Fisher Millard Curry, Teddy Bryson, Newman Effron, Sterling Kerns Oliver Lambert, John Willie Hutchings, Oney Gifford and Avery Mitchell.

FROM OTHER EDITORIAL PAGES

THE GOVERNMENT RE-ORGANIZING BILL

(Harrodsburg Herald.

Is it amazing or not, that there are a hue and cry at President Roosevelt's attempt to re-organize government machinery? Will the act disturb some folks?

The Reorganization bill is aimed at the correction of a lot of faults that have developed in the processes of the Executive departments. Every recent President, regardless of party, has made the effort to get rid of the overlapping and duplication, to reassign activities incongruous of one department to another where they logically belong, and generally to modernize the whole set-up.

When William Howard Taft was President he made Herculean efforts to reorganize the government. His ambition was to make this the supreme achievement of his administration.

Woodrow Wilson sought more efficiency through improvements in government, but the war brushed aside all such plans and left the government in chaos.

Herbert Hoover did such a splendid job in reorganizing the Department of Commerce that he was promoted from his Cabinet post to President.

The enemies of the measure—and the enemies of President Roosevelt insist that the plan he offered extends his powers unduly. Well, the President is the man entrusted with running the Executive end of the Government. Whatever powers the bill pending now in the House from the Senate contains, as this is written, can be changed by any Congress. There will be an election a few months hence of a new Congress with complete authority to remodel, revamp or reconstruct the whole business, if anything untoward should develop. There is no more politics in the question than in the weather, but here comes a political group with the single purpose of embarrassing the Democratic President, spending huge sums to defeat the bill, and shrieking into the political universe that if the alteration in the governmental machinery goes into effect, tomorrow will see a Stalin, Mussolini or Hitler dragooning the nation from the White House.

EXCUSE FOR WAR

(Lexington Herald)

Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, is the only surviving one of the six senators who voted against American entry into the World War in 1917. He now declares in a formal interview that "there is more justification for war today than there was in 1917."

Senator Norris doesn't say against whom he thinks war might be justified. He does declare however, that "we see outlawry replacing justice and reason in other parts of the world and sooner or later we may have to face it."

The senator is concerned over the fact that if the policies of Hitler or Mussolini or Japan are carried to their logical conclusions the doctrines they advocate will spread and the civilized world ultimately will have to contend against the barbarous conduct they have inaugurated.

Following the World War the United States was in a position to exert a very strong hand in shaping affairs so that aggression could be kept down, the rights of small nations preserved, spiked fences and bitter nationalism could have been prevented and a fabric of international commerce and good will woven.

That opportunity was declined partly because of the political "campaign of hate" waged against Woodrow Wilson and partly because England, France and the other allied nations wished to impose a victor's peace on the defeated nations instead of being willing to sacrifice some of their own selfish aims to build for permanent peace and security.

Mr. Norris, after a searching analysis of world conditions comes to this somewhat remarkable conclusion:

"I do not know what the outcome will be, but I do believe that there is yet considerable doubt as to which is the superior the battleship or the bombing machine."

Here a great idealist turns realist, indeed, yet is still politician enough not to commit himself too definitely on the real question of the hour.

PATENTS FOR MARCH

(Pathfinder)

Of the 45,000 or more patents which the Patent Office is expected to grant this year, 8,220 had been granted by last week. Among 2,775 patents for the month of March were those issued:

To David and Solomon Degelin of Rochester, N. Y., for a machine which sews permanent creases in trousers.

To J. A. Perault of Brooklyn, N. Y., for a "medicated shoe" which has a hollow sole. Pressure on the ground squeezes specially treated air around the foot of the wearer.

To V. W. Klusrath of South Bend, Ind., for a blanket which, through a built-in refrigerating system, keeps sleepers cool.

To H. F. Smith of Dayton, O., for an awning operated by a photo-electric cell. It raises and lowers itself according to whether the weather is cloudy or bright.

To J. Stasinski, F. Edlinger and J. Thebaud of Philadelphia, for a power-driven ice cream scoop which serves either cones or plates.

To I. H. Cohen of Chicago, Ill., for a "winter" fan, electrically heated so that it circulates warm air.

To L. J. Wilson of Ben Hur, Va., for a mouse trap which automatically resets itself for its next victim.

To Persifor G. Spilsbury of Phoenix, Ariz., for an electrically heated wire which may be installed around the eaves of buildings to prevent the formation of icicles.

PERILOUS TIMES

(Lexington Leader)

There has not been an hour since the late summer of 1914 in which the world has stood in such peril as at this time. Europe is in turmoil. Austria has been seized and absorbed by Hitler. Czechoslovakia faces a new and desperate situation, her powerful fortifications fronting the German border outflanked by the march of Hitler into Austria. Japan is forcing the war in China, and the military party a day or two ago declared a dictatorship and established a planned economy and complete control of the nation's commercial and industrial life.

In Spain Gen. Franco, closely allied with Hitler and Mussolini, receiving constant streams of men, munitions, planes, tanks, and war material in general from them, is pushing on toward the sea along the Aragon front, destined, when his objective has been reached, to cut the Royalist forces in two, making the fall of Madrid, Barcelona, and Valencia a foregone conclusion—unless France intervenes.

In this connection the question arises, what quid pro quo, or what form of compensation, did Hitler offer Mussolini to induce the latter to consent beforehand to the rape of Austria, bringing Germany's military forces to the Brenner pass?

It must have been of great price. Was it the promise that when the Fascists win the Spanish war Italy will be supported in her demands for the control of Spain and for a foothold in Spanish Morocco, whose main port commands the Straits of Gibraltar and the British life-line by way of the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal?

It is not unlikely. Spain with Portugal, backed by Italy and Germany, all totalitarian states, would thus threaten France on the southwest, and her armies would have to defend three frontiers in the event of a general war.

Moreover, Italy, with the dream of empire revived, covets Spain and further conquests in North Africa. The three Punic Wars were fought to destroy Carthaginian power, which held the African provinces and Spain, and Rome, upon the fall of Carthage, seized Sicily and North Africa, and formed Spain into two Roman provinces when Scipio had destroyed the army of Hasdrubal, Hannibal's brother.

Mussolini would like to spread Italian power over all the regions around the Mediterranean once ruled by imperial Rome. Certainly he never gave his consent to the seizure of Austria without having secured something of great value in the way of pledges from Hitler.

Will England ever consent to the arrangement here outlined? Not when her naval and military strength is restored. But resistance on her part will probably mean war on a continental scale. Matters actually are worse than in July, 1914.

NO HEMP IN WOODFORD

(Woodford Sun)

For the first time, probably, in 145 years there may be no fields of hemp in Woodford county this year. The acreage of the crop in this county has been small in recent years. Once it was a chief "money crop" in central Kentucky. Some of the fine old country residences were paid for by hemp. Forty-one years ago (in 1897) almost as much hemp was produced in Woodford as burley tobacco—1,717,250 pounds of hemp, 2,000,000 pounds of tobacco that year. Kentucky was the first state to produce hemp, as early as 1785 or 1790. There were flourishing hemp bagging factories and rope walks in Versailles and at Lexington in the first part of the last century.

OVERDOING IT

Pretty Caller: "Do you think the superintendent will see me now?"

Bookkeeper: "Certainly, madam, the superintendent always has time to see pretty girls."

Pretty Caller: "Well, tell him that his wife is here."

Kentucky —THEN and NOW

by L. G. Kennamer, Ph.D.
EASTERN TEACHERS COLLEGE
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ESTILL COUNTY

As the parade of Kentucky counties is announced, one notices the varied names of each. Some are named for presidents of the United States, as Washington, Madison, Jackson, Jefferson and Monroe. Others are named for an array of brilliant governors, as Shelby, Knott, Leslie and McCreary. Many bear the names of famous soldiers from privates to generals, as Pulaski, Clark, Lee, Fayette and Perry. Other counties were named for rivers or some outstanding physiographic features, a Cumberland, Bath, Ohio, Union, Rockcastle and Barren. Only Jessamine county was named for a woman. Perhaps the largest group of counties of the state was named for great pioneers and heroic Indian fighters. It is in this last group that Estill county is found. This little shire of 254 square miles perpetuates the distinguished name and memory of Captain James Estill the gallant pioneer, who gave his life in the bloody battle of Little Mountain that Kentucky might free itself of the peril of the Indians in the early days of conquest and settlement. This county seat of Irvine was named for Colonel William Irvine, a noted fellow-soldier in this same battle, perhaps one of the severest engagements between the whites and the redmen. Thus all the citizens of Estill county, both young and old, have romantic inspirations and heroic examples of distinguished forebearers.

Estill, the fiftieth Kentucky county to be created, was carved in 1808 out of the older shires of Madison and Clark. Its 17,500 citizens represent perhaps the finest purity of native-born Anglo-Saxon blood within the state, with a total of 99.99 per cent.

This little commonwealth is irregularly shaped and is located in the Knobs. Its edges touch the Bluegrass Region on the west and the Kentucky coal fields on the east. The Red River forms part of its boundary and its water transportation. The valley forms the thoroughfare for its system of railways and highways that serves its citizenry very effectively. Hilly surfaces prevail through the territory, with the exception of the alluvial lowlands that border the streams. Most of the soils of the county are residual and were weathered from the limestones, shales and sandstones. The valley floors are covered with those soils which were washed down from the Knobs and formed excellent crop lands when well drained.

ATLAS has LIVE RUBBER THAT Vital ELEMENT

The part of the tire that stops your car is the rubber which is in contact with the road. That is the vital point. It's rubber you want—so designed as to *grip* the road. The *deeper, thicker* tread of live rubber on Atlas Tires may be the difference between life and death.

SMITH'S SERVICE STATION
"Service that Satisfies"

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Twelve cases of scarlet fever have been reported in Cynthiana.

The new $65,000 postoffice building at Louisa was opened for use last Friday.

There are nineteen murder trials on the docket of the Floyd circuit court.

Thieves obtained $14.80 in two safe crackings at Lexington last Wednesday night.

Joe Carty, Pineville barber, hanged himself from a rafter of a rear room in his barber shop.

The Ansel postoffice in Pulaski county was robbed of $100 in postal receipts early last Thursday morning.

Opie Smith, 30, a deaf mute, was killed instantly when he was struck by a train near Barbourville Saturday.

Dr. Cyrill Goodman, 68, native of England and resident of Paris since 1936, died at his home in that place Sunday.

A census of Elizabethtown, completed last week, shows a population of 3,333, a gain of 710 since the 1930 census.

The congregation of the Cynthiana Methodist church has subscribed $10,000 for remodeling and decorating the church.

In a local option election Saturday, Union county voted to permit the sale of whisky and beer by a vote of 3,063 to 1,720.

Clell Hamblin shot and killed his son-in-law, Maynard Worley, 27, in a safe operated by Worley at Corbin Saturday night.

The court of appeals last week held that three members of the Pulaski county board of education are ineligible to serve.

Arlis Lovett, 27, was killed near Whitley City when he fell from his moving truck as he opened a door to adjust a headlight.

Miss Katherine Foster, Louisville, was elected May Queen of Midway Orphan School to preside at May Day exercises May 14.

A natural gas well was struck at Boyd, Harrison county, last week while men were drilling for water on the Thacker Knox farm.

Two youths held up the proprietor of a filling station at Guthrie, near Hopkinsville, Friday night and escaped with $99 in cash.

Miss Katie Lee Scroggins, 31, Louisville city health department nurse, was killed Thursday when a heavy sedan struck her coupe at Louisville.

Delbert J. Sizemore, 21, shot and fatally wounded himself while seated in an automobile on a street in Owensboro early Sunday morning.

Robert E. Meadows, 67, Graves county farmer, was found hanging by his neck in a chicken house at his home Monday by his two daughters.

Tom Jenkins, 52, who ended his life by taking poison at his home in Christian county Monday, was the third member of his family to suicide.

Dr. C. C. Warren has resigned as pastor of the Lexington Avenue Baptist church in Danville to accept a call to a church in Little Rock, Ark.

Thieves looted the general merchandise store of Penn and Parker at Biddle, Scott county, and stole merchandise valued at $150 and $6 in pennies.

Three prisoners in the Rowan county jail at Morehead escaped last Wednesday night and two were captured Thursday and returned to jail.

Two youths, Russell Fugate and Billie Hall, are being held in jail at Morehead on a charge of robbing the postoffice at Clearfield, Rowan county.

Chased playfully by a group of friends, Maurice Stewart, 23, tripped on a curbing at Somerset Saturday night and was fatally injured in a fall.

Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of welfare, will represent Kentucky April 10 at services at the Washington Memorial Chapel, Valley Forge, Pa.

Mark Ethridge, vice president and general manager of the Louisville Times and Courier-Journal, last week was appointed as the first "Czar" of radio.

Dr. H. L. Donovan, president of Eastern State Teachers College, has been elected president of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Safety director Sam McMeekin, of Louisville, has banned the sale of cap pistols and caps under the city ordinance which prohibits the sale of firecrackers.

Mrs. Viola Munsford Francisco, 32, was shot and seriously wounded at her home at Rowland, Lincoln county, by her husband, Guy Francisco a truck driver.

Attorney General Hubert Meredith has filed suit in the Marion circuit court to oust John W. Clarkson as superintendent of the Marion county schools.

Several persons were injured and damage estimated at $100,000 was caused by a storm in Carlisle, Livingston, Crittenden and McCracken counties Thursday.

Gus C. Callagis, 63, native of Greece and operator of a restaurant in Lexington since 1908, was found dead of a heart attack at his home in Lexington Friday.

Arch Shackelford, 9, accidentally shot in the head by his 12-year-old brother four weeks ago at their home in Lee county, died Friday at a hospital in Richmond.

James Bolar and James Emmons, both of Mason county, were lodged in jail at Maysville on a charge of robbing the filling station of Eugene Griffith at Fern Leaf.

Rev. Ben Dotson, 51, was attacked and beaten severely Saturday at the Rockcastle River church in Laurel county by three youths who were disturbing worship.

Rev. Lander, of Ashland, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Mayslick Baptist church to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation last fall of Rev. A. D. Odom.

The new Victory Christian church at Lexington was dedicated Sunday. Rev. Leonard Boynton, former pastor of the East Union Christian church, is pastor of the church.

Dr. James A. Taylor, who has been associated with King's Park, Md., hospital, has been appointed by Governor Chandler as clinical director of the Eastern State Hospital at Lexington.

Dr. Jack Tipton Cottrell, 37, prominent Catlettsburg and Ashland physician, died at a hospital in Paintsville Friday from a pistol bullet wound in the abdomen, accidentally self inflicted.

A call for redemption of $1,006,000 in interest-bearing state warrants was issued Friday by State Treasurer J. E. Buckingham. He said the call would leave $10,221,000 in state warrants outstanding.

Herman Woody, 22, was found dead from the effects of carbon monoxide fumes in his closed garage at Covington Sunday. Woody was working on the motor of his car, which was running when he was found.

Steve J. Carpenter, of Lancaster, has filed suit against Police Chief J. L. McCarter and Patrolman Norman Goldstom, of Danville, for $3,500, alleging the officers arrested him in a store at Danville and beat him with blackjacks.

E. L. Starns, of Lexington, was elected superintendent of the Bourbon county schools at a meeting of the Board of Education Monday, to succeed J. Molar McVey, who has held the post for 15 years.

Puckett Warfield, 20, of Eddyville, was shot to death at a roadhouse near Cadiz Sunday and Willie Stallons, 38, is being held for the shooting. Two other men were wounded in what officers said was a drunken brawl.

Rev. Augustus Cleveland Davidson, 91, oldest alumnus of Georgetown College, president of the college from 1893 to 1898, and one of the South's outstanding Baptist ministers, died Thursday at his home at Birmingham, Ala.

Governor Chandler Thursday appointed Theodore A. Hageman, of Crescent Springs, as deputy insurance commissioner. Hageman resigned last week as administrator of the distilled spirits section of the alcohol control act.

While their 6-year-old daughter looked on, Harry Tingle, who was observing his 27th birthday, was shot to death Monday by his wife at their home in Louisville. Mrs. Tingle said her husband was drinking and threatened her when she took his revolver and shot him.

Woodrow Leslie, 24, of Dover, Mason county, was shot in the left arm and seriously wounded Saturday night by Mrs. Mae L. Dice when he was mistaken for an intruder. Leslie a roomer at the home of Mrs. Dice, was attempting to enter the home when he was shot.

Gene Wood, 18, captain of the 1937-38 Maysville high school basketball team, died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wood, in Maysville Thursday of pneumonia. Wood suffered a broken neck in an automobile accident at Maysville last Labor Day and had been paralyzed and bedfast since.

Open the Door for Crippled Children

Open the door and make way for a little fellow who can spend his play hours on crutches and still smile! This lad is one of many whom Kentuckians are asked to help during the week of April 17 through 23 when the Kentucky Society for Crippled Children conducts its state-wide campaign to raise $50,000 for more than 3,000 physically handicapped youngsters now on the waiting list of the Crippled Children Commission.

Twelve Sessions Of Legislature In 8 Years

The era from 1932 to 1938, inclusive, will go down in Kentucky's history as the "legislatingest" period in the Commonwealth.

Since 1931 there have been twelve sessions of the Kentucky General Assembly and another one is in sight for the middle of May of this year. Historical annals and veteran observers fail to note any other period of equal length in the state's history in which there were as many legislative meetings.

Until 1936, Former Governor Ruby Laffoon held the record for having had the most sessions of the General Assembly. His four-year administration saw two regular and three special sessions.

It took the present governor, A. B. Chandler, exactly one year to equal that mark.

Governor Laffoon started off with his regular session in 1932. It ran the customary length of sixty legislative days, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays. In 1933 Governor Laffoon called a special session to enact a sales tax law but the session adjourned without passing such a statute. It lasted from August 15 to September 26.

Another regular session was held in 1934, during the Laffoon administration, and it lasted the customary sixty legislative days. It was followed by a special session that lasted from May 9 to July 2 and during which the general sales tax law was enacted.

Governor Laffoon stopped legislating after that session, but in February, 1935, while Laffoon was in Washington, Chandler, then lieutenant-governor, called a special session to enact a compulsory primary election law. That session, chalked up as a Laffoon administration session, lasted from February 8 to February 27.

Based on the generally accepted estimate of State Inspector and Examiner Nat B. Sewell that it costs at least $2,000 a day, including Sundays and holidays, to operate a legislature, Governor Laffoon's total legislative costs were approximately $500,000.

Governor Chandler started off with a regular session in January, 1936, and introduced the plan of curtailing regular meetings and following through with special sessions. His first regular session started on January 7 and ended on February 15.

There followed a special session from February 24 to March 7 during which the reorganization act was enacted; another from March 8 to March 26 during which the biennial budget bill was enacted; and another from March 30 to May 9, during which a revenue program was worked out.

On December 23, 1936, Governor Chandler's fourth special session got under way. It adjourned on January 16, 1937, after enacting an unemployment compensation law.

The regular 1938 session lasted from January 4 to March 2: It was followed by the current special session which started on March 2 and will adjourn under present plans, on April 9. Based on the $2,000-a-day estimated cost of a session, Governor Chandler's legislative sessions have cost approximately $450,000. Governor Chandler has announced he would call another special session about the middle of May. If it is called, and if it lasts at least 25 days, the total legislative costs for the last eight years, including this year, will have exceeded $1,000,000.

Members of the General Assembly receive $10 per day, including Sundays and holidays, for all the time the legislature is in session. In addition they receive 15 cents per mile from their homes to Frankfort and return for each session, $20 for stationery allowance for each member of the house and $35 for each member of the senate for each session, and $5 for each committee chairmanship they hold.

Waste Material May Be Used To Good Advantage

Waste materials about the farm often can be used to good advantage in controlling soil erosion and at the same time improving wildlife conditions, according to D. O. Williams, Superintendent of CCC Camp SCS-18-Carlisle.

Crop residues, weeds, dead grass, brush and other forms of vegetation shield the soil from the rain, and after decay add vegetable organic matter to the soil, Mr. Williams said. He warned against the usual practice of burning or discarding vegetable wastes about the farm, which simply means the unnecessary loss of a valuable asset.

Vegetation is of vital importance to farm wildlife, he pointed out. The lives of most game birds and animals depend on an adequate supply of food and enough cover in which to hide from their enemies.

Branches trimmed from trees during timber operations, prunings from the orchard, or any brush cut in necessary clearings may be arranged for the use of farm wildlife as conveniently as it can be destroyed, the superintendent declared. When piled up near natural food supplies or used to supplement standing cover, brush will continue to serve as shelter for beneficial mammals and birds for two to five years after it is out.

Technicians at the camp, which is operated by the Soil Conservation Service, have invited farmers to visit the camp and see how these so-called waste materials may be put to good use.

Temporary Employees Must Have Numbers

All employees, even those engaged in casual or temporary employment, should have social security account numbers.

This advice was given today by Mr. M. E. Vaughn manager of the Lexington Socisy Security Board office. Mr. Vaughn said that it had been brought to his attention that a number of employers, particularly garages, hotels, and retail stores of all kinds, do not consider casual employees as being covered by the Social Security Act. Some employers have informed us that many of their temporary employees do not have account numbers. Employers should require employees, who do not have account numbers, to fill out form SS-5, Application for Social Security Account Number, at the time of employment.

"Under the Social Security Act employers are required at stated intervals to submit reports to the United States Collector of Internal Revenue," Mr. Vaughn said.

"These reports must show the names of the persons from whose wages deductions have been made for social security. They must also show the amount of these wage deductions and the social security account number of each worker. If the employer does not know his employee's social security number he must submit an application for the person who is employed.

"In cases where the employee has left the service of an employer, this is often difficult," Mr. Vaughn added.

The business address of M. H. Bidwell of Kansas City, Mo., is: "M. H. Bidwell, Cattle Branding Alley, 200 West End Under the Hog House.

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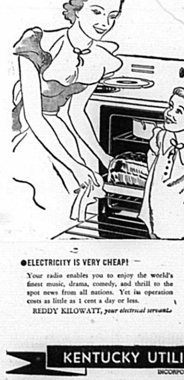

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