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Getting Things Done.

There is a faculty given to some men that it is hard to find a phrase for. It is the faculty of getting things done.

It is a gift. A man may have ability, education, training and ambition, and still lack the genius that gets things done. Another man who has had little or no education and whose training has been of the most haphazard, without any fuss or ado will seem to accomplish the impossible.

Part of it, perhaps, is a daring to tackle things that seem impossible to others. Perhaps another part is made up of intense concentration and steady patient work. There is always a sort of placid certainty about the man who gets things done.

In almost any town can be found the man to whom the residents inevitably turn when something especially difficult to solve comes up in the life of the community. For some reason this man is seldom in an official position. He seems to have no flair for politics. He is more apt to be found running a business of his own and taking a comfortable and unostentatious part in the affairs of the village. He may be a diamond in the rough. He never dictates. He never boasts. He never exaggerates. He never scolds. But somehow, as if by a magic touch, when something is badly needed, he manages to get it done.

In the larger communities and the big cities it takes longer for the man who gets things done to be recognized, but eventually he is discovered and used. He resembles the man of the smaller communities, only his opportunities are larger and therefore his accomplishment seems more important.

Not always does he get the credit for it. And it is characteristic of him that he doesn't care.

The Farmer Speaks.

During a single week at the end of May, two meetings were held by farm leaders in widely separated parts of the country to express their appreciation to the chain stores for their work in increasing consumption of farm products and stabilizing farm income.

One meeting was held in Denver, where over fifty farm leaders representing major crops produced in Colorado, met and discussed the methods successfully used by the chains to broaden the farmers' market. The heads of the Grange, the Farm Bureau, the Farmers Union and the State Department of Agriculture acted as hosts to chain store officials.

The other meeting was held in Orlando, Florida, where a testimonial dinner was given by the Florida Citrus Commission. Again chain store executives were guests, and over two hundred citrus growers and other producers attended. It was reported that the chain stores had increased their sales of oranges by almost 70 per cent, and the common interest and mutuality of problems of producer and distributor were pointed to as a need for the development of a still closer relationship.

These two meetings might not be significant if they were unusual in character. But the fact is, they are typical of many such meetings and endorsements of producer-distributor cooperation occurring in almost every farming state in the Union. The American farmer knows that chain store sales promotion has been of the utmost benefit to agriculture—and he is saying so on every occasion.

Don't Take Chances.

Nearly everybody has heard from childhood the warnings frequently issued to take-a-chance vacationists. But it is timely to have them repeated.

How many look forward for months to vacation and afterward look back to it as a terrible disappointment or beginning of long-continued suffering. Most of the rules are simple and easily obeyed.

Don't try to put on tan too quickly.

Don't rush into the water right after eating.

Don't dive headlong into a swimming hole that may be too shallow or may have rocks or sunken logs at the bottom.

And that was one to remember about not going swimming alone. Take another good swimmer along and then stay most of the time where you can touch bottom without getting your hair wet. Don't take chances at anything just to show off. The glory you get isn't worth the risk. And that goes particularly for motor car drivers who like to boast how fast they can go.

If this vacation can be free from sickness and accidents, it will be remembered happily all through the year. Don't take chances.

Help For Teachers Of Safety.

Educators throughout the country hailed the inauguration last month at New York University of a national center for safety education, the first of its kind in the United States, which has been made possible under a special grant of funds by the National Conservation Bureau of the Association of Casualty and Surety Executives. Its principal object is to teach teachers how to teach safety, but its facilities will be open to all who have a practical concern in its interests.

This is not the first time that the stock casualty insurance companies, who maintain and administer the National Conservation Bureau, have appeared in the safety education scene. In fact, since the organized safety movement began in 1922, theirs has been a most important influence in the acceptance by schools everywhere of safety education as a major and practical part of the regular curriculum.

The legislatures or the departments of education in nearly every state now require some form of safety instruction for grade school children. The results are vividly shown in a phenomenal saving of child lives. The accident fatality rate in the age group of five to fourteen years since 1922 has decreased 15 per cent. Meanwhile, the rate for all ages combined has increased 24 per cent.

With the inauguration of New York University's Center for Safety Education, a new phase in the safety education movement begins. For some time the need has not been to convince educators of the importance of safety instruction, but rather to aid them in making their courses more effective through the development of sound teaching practices and materials. This job New York University has now undertaken. The experiment will be watched with interest by a public which is seeking desperately for means with which to reduce America's ghastly toll of accidental deaths and injuries.

Use More Milk.

At the request of producers, a nationwide drive for moving huge quantities of surplus dairy products has been started. The opening gun of the drive sounded on June 9, and it will run a month.

The 200,000 stores cooperating in this great voluntary effort to avert an agricultural crisis make up a virtual "Who's Who" of American merchandising. They include 3,000 drug stores, 3,000 chain variety stores, nearly 40,000 chain grocery stores, and 1[illegible],000 independent stores. It is believed that practically every community in the United States will be reached in the drive. According to Charles W. Holman of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, "Never before has there been such a large aggregation of distributing outlets concentrated upon a program of service to dairy farmers."

The figures afford ample proof of the need for such a campaign. In the typical month of April, production of the principal manufactured dairy products was nearly 12 per cent above a year ago, and more than 12 per cent above the five-year average. Consumption has been below normal. The result is a constantly rising surplus which must be disposed of by the creation of unusually large consumer demand if the nation's dairy farmers are to be saved ruinous losses.

The benefits from this campaign, if it is successful—and all precedent in the consumer-producer campaign initiated by the chain stores two years ago indicates that it will be—are beyond calculation. The desire of consumers to buy and use greater quantities of healthful dairy products, at a fair price, will be stimulated. Increased income will go to farmers in every state, and will be felt in higher farm purchasing power. This will be especially beneficial to the smaller communities of the land. The permanent market for dairy products will be broadened and stabilized. These are just a few of the splendid results of retailer cooperation with agricultural producers.

Job Maker.

Few of us think of it—but the capital stock fire insurance industry is a major job-maker in the United States.

This industry has more than $902,000,000 invested in manufacturing, transportation and the light and power industries. According to John W. Hanes, a former member of the SEC, an investment of $7,000 is required to provide one job in modern industry. On that basis, the fire insurance companies' investments in the industries mentioned maintain 128,956 persons in productive employment.

The remainder of the companies' admitted assets, invested in other fields, would account for jobs for about 165,000 persons in miscellaneous activities.

The industry's local agents and their employes number 150,000. While these people are not directly employed by the companies, their business is made possible solely by the stock fire insurance agency system.

Lastly, if the 50,000 persons employed by the companies in their head offices are added, a grand total of almost 500,000 jobs, all depending on the existence of the stock fire insurance industry, is reached.

It is impossible to estimate the indirect employment created by stock fire insurance, but it exceeds the direct employment. Every productive job helps to make another productive job.

Every steadily employed salary worker, through his spending, helps to create employment and opportunity for other such workers. Employment, like purchasing power, spreads out in a gigantic curve, extending into every enterprise, and every section of the country.

We all know fire insurance's contribution to business credit and stability, but few of us think of it as a great job maker as well.

Set Green Signal For America.

Congressman Samuel B. Pettengill, a leading congressional authority on transportation affairs, offers an 11-point program for solving the railroad problem. It is a sensible, practical and clear-cut approach to this vexing question.

Mr. Pettengill's program includes: Stop government competition with private carriers and sell the Federal Barge Line; stop taxing the railroads to aid their competitors; repeal the long-and-short-haul clause of the Transportation Act, in order to make it possible for the railroads to offer rates as low as those offered by their competitors; stop subsidizing intercoastal shipping; restore to railroad managements the right to really manage the properties; give rate-making authority over all forms of transport to one non-political agency next in dignity, independence and importance to the Supreme Court; let railway management work out fair consolidation programs, subject to the veto of the Interstate Commerce Commission; stop frightening investors with nonsensical talk of repudiation of contracts by solvent roads. Who can object to such common sense relief?

This briefs the main points of the program. It asks nothing for the railroads that is not in the public interest, and that is not justified by the most elementary principles of fairness and reason. And what would it accomplish? To quote Mr. Pettengill directly, "The mere adoption of this old-fashioned program of 'equal rights for all, special privileges to none' in my judgment . . . would do more than any possible pump-priming, court-packing or government reorganization to rebuild our lost prosperity. If we clear the track for the Iron Horse we set the signal for America."

Prevent Accidents.

Stop the appalling loss of life on highways. Stop the loss of life from accidental causes in the home and in industry. That is the program of the Western Safety Conference, to be held in Los Angeles, September 12-16. Represented at the conference will be the eleven western states, and British Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii and Lower California.

Uniform legislation will be projected for the entire territory represented. Safety experts connected with every branch of the industry, along with automobile associations, state traffic bodies, schools, service clubs and similar private and public groups will take part. The purpose of the conference is to bring closer the day when every person in the Western states and contiguous territory will be governed by uniform safety regulations.

Other sections of the country would do well to hold similar regional conferences. One of the greatest barriers to the advancement of safety, especially in the highway field, is the diversity of laws, regulations and appliances, such as stop signs and warning signals. What is legal in one state may be illegal in the next. One town may use sidewalk traffic controls and another town ten miles away overhead controls, or one town may have several styles of controls. The motorist doesn't know what to expect.

Equally important, such conferences as these make it possible for experts in many branches of safety work, and from far-scattered places, to come together for a meeting of minds, present opinions, and thrash out problems. This is an important phase of the organized safety work we need so greatly today.

Calendar History

July 3, 1890—Idaho admitted to Union.

July 4, 1776—DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE ADOPTED.

July 5, 1867—Dominion of Canada established.

July 6, 1747—Capt. John Paul Jones, naval hero, born.

July 7, 1898—Hawaiian Islands annexed.

July 8, 1792—Washington chosen as national capital.

July 9, 1916—German submarine, Deutschland, arrives in Baltimore.

But It's True

The Netherlands queen, in 1921, drew up a document in which she declared that she would never allow her people to war on any other country.

The toad had apparently tried to eat the bills which it found on the ground.

50 Years Ago

Thursday, July 5, 1888

Mrs. Martha Brown's new residence is almost completed.

H. C. Kehoe and family have moved from Cynthiana to Carlisle.

The crop outlook in this section was never better than at present.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. John L. Fisher, North Middletown, a daughter.—To Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Smith, a son.

Died—Mrs. J. A. Crockett, near Moorefield.—Henry M. Harris, in this city.

20 YEARS AGO

Thursday, July 4, 1918

Pres Kimball files papers for senatorial race in Seventh District against Senator James.

Twenty-seven Nicholas youths left for Camp Zachary Taylor and the war as a crowd of 300 cheered them on.

Robert Collins, of the Jacksonville precinct, had his left foot amputated after he had shot himself accidentally while hunting.

Townspeople prepared to hear a Chautauqua address of Capt. Richard P. Hobson, Spanish-American war hero.

Thirty-three local men received orders to report for war duty on July 15th.

County women begin program of work in fields because of scarcity of labor.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Griggs, June 26th, a daughter.

Died—John Clavell, 75.—Mrs. Margaret Ruddell.—Mr. James King, 69.

FROM OTHER EDITORIAL PAGES

UTILIZING THE SUN'S RAYS

(Georgetown Times)

If you set down the figure 4 and add 33 ciphers after it you get an incredible sum. It is so big there is no name for it. It is four billion trillions. And it represents the number of tons of anthracite coal that would have to be burned in a year to produce the amount of heat which the sun radiates in the same period.

Reduced to simple terms, the sun transmits to each acre of land in the temperate zone, in the course of the three summer months, an amount of heat equivalent to the burning of 250 tons of coal. Translated into energy, this comes to a horse-power to the square yard.

So far as human needs are concerned, most of this heat and power now goes to waste. True, the sun's heat is the primary source of all fuels, wood, coal, oil and gas, as well as of power derived from the wind or from falling water. But plants are notoriously poor converters of solar energy; they capture only a fraction of one per cent of the amount that falls on the land during the growing season.

For years scientists have been trying to find ways of converting the sun's energy to practical use. Dr. C. G. Abbott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has devised a solar engine which holds some promise. Now Dr. Lowell Godfrey Cabot, of Boston, has given $647,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for research in the same field. This is in addition to $619,000 which he gave to Harvard University for a similar purpose.

It is Dr. Cabot's hope and that of the scientific researchers that within 50 years we may be able to run all the world's machinery and heat all our buildings by sun power. And that would be as miraculous as the project which, Dean Swift reported, Lemuel Gulliver found on the mythical Island of Laputa, where scientists were trying to extract sunshine from cucumbers.

FRIVOLITY—A SYMPTOM

(Ashland Daily Independent)

Every time hot weather comes on and the American indulges himself in his incurable interest in all of the active and passive sports, someone is sure to complain that this simply proves how very frivolous, low-brow, and generally light-minded we all are.

A prize fight draws a million-dollar gate, two hot big league pennant races set whole cities half delirious, golf courses and bathing beaches do a land-office business, swing music festivals draw enormous crowds, motorists set out on their annual hegira to cool breezes and inspiring scenery—and someone is certain to pipe up that we are a heedless folk fiddling while Rome burns.

Now it is quite true that dire events are taking shape in the world, and that a man seriously given to worry could sit down and find food for steady, uninterrupted pessimism for weeks on end. Things are going badly at home and worse abroad, and no one knows what the end is going to be.

Yet this very frivolity of ours is probably one of the most encouraging symptoms we could possibly display right now.

Obviously, a nation which can suspend all its other business for a couple of days to wonder which of two prize fighters will beat the other one is not a nation which is living under the shadow of immediate disaster. A city which can go haywire over its ball team is still enjoying pretty robust health. And a country which can send its citizens out to spend $1,000,000,000 on the vacation highways is a long way from collapse.

These things are self-evident, to be sure. Yet they are worth repeating, if only because they are a welcome antidote to the cries of the calamity howlers.

We don't need to adopt a Pollyanna attitude about it. We have our troubles, they're big ones, and we're going to be a long time solving them.

But the basic fact, underneath them all, is that we are the luckiest people in the world today.

Our economic system is in bad shape—but it has more of the elements needed to restore it to complete health than any other system on earth.

We have much unrest and dissatisfaction among our people—but we have less than any other great nation, and we have a better chance to cure what we do have.

We face the danger of a world war—but if any nation can stay out of that war, we can, and no nation can be as confident of ultimate victory if war should come in spite of everything.

It doesn't hurt to remind ourselves of these things. They simply mean that although things are bad they could be ever so much worse—and that they are probably going to get better faster than we sometimes suppose.

ROTTEN SPORTSMANSHIP

(Courier-Journal)

The Louis-Schmeling mill apparently was won by the best man, but it is a question whether the better man would have been the same if Schmeling had not been treated unfairly in his ambition to recapture the championship. When Schmeling licked Louis two years ago he, not Louis, had a right to challenge Champion Braddock. But that right was denied him and awarded to Louis. The result was a two years' delay, during which the aging German grew older, never an advantage in the prize ring, while the Negro, ten years younger, was afforded time to improve his condition by correcting his defects. That was well understood by the public and was why Louis was a two to one favorite Wednesday in the betting.

It was rotton sportsmanship that was responsible for this rotten sportsmanship that is explainable because it was purely mercenary. Either Louis or Schmeling could have won the championship from Braddock, but Louis was given the chance to win it in order to build him up to help draw Wednesday night's million-dollar gate, which would have been out of the question if Schmeling had been champion and Louis the antagonist whom the champion already had whipped.

The "foul blow" that laid Schmeling low may not have been hit by Louis, but it was hit by the mercenary New York gang that runs fistic mills.

SQUIRREL HUNTING

(Madisonville Messenger)

Sportsmen report that hunters are "beating the gun" on open season which will start July 1, and are killing squirrels in many parts of the county. The old game law fixed the open season on squirrels from August 1 to November 31. The new law fixes the season as starting July 1 and ending October 31. This sets the open season up one month, but limits the period to 123 days. That stretch, framers of the law assumed, would give every sportsman ample time in which to gratify his desire to hunt.

Most hunters are fair-minded. That really is one qualification of the term sportsman. But, the desire to be among the first at the kill to secure a bag before hordes of hunters frighten the game, is quite natural. Many a man who will not think of violating other laws of his state, will take down his squirrel gun and slip into the wood for a little private spree before tne legal bars are down, condoning his lapse with the thought that a few squirrels more or less won't make a hunting season.

But the man who truly is a sportsman will not do that because first, it is violating the law; second, it is wantonly destructive of the game. Squirrels born early this year, right now are of the size most prized by hunters and within a few days a second litter will arrive. Hunters taking the field now are certain to kill females heavy with young. They will do it unknowingly, of course, but they will kill them just the same. While, if they will wait until the season opens, most of the second litter will have been born, and the crop for late hunting will be that much more plentiful.

So squirrel hunters, for the protection of their own sport, should wait until the first of next month before they start on the warpath.

THE MODERN POWER

(Harlan Daily Enterprise)

In earliest America the rivers and streams were the highways. Then a few horses were introduced into the Colonies. A hundred years ago steam railroads were developing. Within the last forty years coal has been replaced to a large extent by oil and electricity.

But most persons will be surprised to know that the Diesel engine is now being used on more than 23 railroads.

As the final "all aboard" is sounded, all of the good old American pioneer spirit surges through your being as you pull out on one of these Diesel powered streamlined trains with electric heat, new type electric lights, telephones, private rooms, new type beds, shelves, closets for clothes and many other new things—in other words a first class hotel. And all this is whisked across the continent at 100 miles per hour by the new 5,400-horse power locomotive.

That's the present spot to which you follow the story of modern power, and place periods.

The French government Monday seized the strategic Paracel islands in the South China sea in direct opposition to the policies of Japan.

Tidbits of Kentucky Folklore

By Gordon Wilson, Ph.D.
WESTERN KENTUCKY TEACHERS COLLEGE
BOWLING GREEN, KY.

RED-HOT FLANNELS

All of us know how much a passing institution the home-knit yarn stocking is; probably few have thought how equally passe are red-hot flannels. Not long ago I made a talk to a parent-teacher association and exhibited a pair of home-knit stockings to show how they would hold enormous quantities of Christmas goodies. Nothing that I have been connected with in years created so much interest. I did not talk then of the passing of red flannels, but I will now. With the coming of better methods of heating houses has come a custom of dressing less warmly. Those who spend their days out in the cold probably still cling to warm underwear, from necessity; but imagine sitting in a room with a temperature of 70 degrees all swathed in woollen underwear! It makes me warm, though I am writing this on one of the coldest days of the winter. Even outdoor men tell me that shorts or B. V. D.'s are sufficient for the worst weather. Evidently we have developed warmer blood or are less sensitive to cold.

When we went to the country school, we wore so many clothes that we looked like Dutchmen. Next to the skin we wore red flannel shirts, or "bodies." On top of those was an under garment of cotton flannel. Then with a hickory shirt, a coat and vest, an overcoat, a fascinator or a pair of ear muffs over our ears or a cap pulled down with the ears, the upper parts of our bodies ought to have been sufficiently warmed. We were equally well clothed on the lower part of the body, though I cannot recall having seen any red flannel drawers on the clothes lines in our community. That was reserved for Indiana many years after my flannel shirt days. I think that I first felt an interest in Huckleberry Finn when he mentioned itching in eleven places at once. Any one who wore red flannels lived in a perpetual itching, so that on Sunday when the preacher described certain warm and torturing places, we experienced them in advance.

You middle-aged people and I ought to be much better than we are, for the tortures we endured as infants and small children should keep before us always the horrors of eternal punishment. I have seen more than my share of sweating, prickly-heated little red bodies, swathed in voluminous petticoats of red flannel. Parboiled we looked, parboiled we were until we could outgrow this curse of childhood. A monument ought to be erected to the memory of the first physician or old granny who believed that red flannel was necessary for the comfort and safety of a small child. That monument might take for its theme some of the warmest passages from Dante's Inferno. It might represent a man, dressed up to represent a doctor, clad in a clinging garment of flame that quencheth not like the fire kindled by lightning. I [illegible] have visions of babies [illegible] in the same fashion that [illegible] before his eyes like the visions of water and fruits before suffering Tantalus.

Where is linsey-woolsey and petticoats of wagon-sheet proportions? Where is red flannel, the enemy of comfort and the promoter of itching? Where are the layers of hot clothing that we used to sweat in until we were offensive when we stood around the schoolhouse stove? Whether we are warmer-blooded than we used to be it doth not yet appear; certainly we can keep warmer with fewer garments than formerly and suffer only occasional chilblains.

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

Purgation of Shelby county voters started last week.

The Bourbon county grand jury returned 21 true bills at its July meeting last week.

Paul M. Moore, Earlington, was awarded a Masonic fifty-year button at services in the local lodge.

A new housing project at Lexington, for slum clearance, will be constructed soon.

Prof. V. K. Tarter is named principal of Midway school at an election conducted by the school board.

Judge T. Scott Mayes, 75, Springfield Circuit Court Judge and widely known jurist, died at his home last week.

Twice sentenced to death for slaying a school teacher, Stephen McIntosh, Leslie county, will face his third trial on July 18.

Junior Slaven, Worley, who was shot last week in an argument with a friend, died at the hospital of his wounds.

Ben J. Head, Daviess county road engineer, was hurt seriously last week when he was struck by a car at an intersection.

Owensboro receives million-dollar grant for erection of a city water plant under P. W. A. direction.

Ashland's Police Chief Charles F. Howard was elected head of the Kentucky Peace Officers Conference at that body's meeting in Louisville last week.

The city of Lexington was thwarted in its attempt to annex a portion of the eastern suburbs by an order handed down by Circuit Judge King Swope.

The Bracken County Grand Jury last week returned fifty-nine indictments against dog owners in Bracken county who had not bought license for their dogs.

Jefferson county's tax rate was set at 46 cents by the fiscal court last week, a raise of 4 cents, all of which will be used for road improvements.

Clyde Elswick, 26, former Boyd countian, was returned last week from Philadelphia to face a charge of slaying his brother-in-law at Catlettsburg.

Towns neighboring Rhineyville, near Elizabethtown in Hardin county, lent fire equipment in an attempt to control the burning of the City Milling Plant in that locality.

The Jefferson County Voters Purgation board last week restored voting privileges to 200 Louisvillians after previously rescinding their right to ballot in the coming primary.

R. H. Orr, Greendale, was elected head of the Kentucky Holstein Cattle Club at the organization's meeting at the University of Kentucky last week.

Richmond police hunted diligently last week for a dog that attacked several persons during the last week. All persons bitten were given treatment and examination for rabies.

Sam L. Montgomery, 63, Boyle county, died last Thursday at a hospital in Danville from injuries received when he was involved in an automobile accident last Tuesday.

The Madisonville branch laboratory of the state health department was closed last week and its personnel and equipment transferred to Louisville for future service.

Mary Long McKinney, Morganfield, last Friday was bitten severely on the right arm when attacked by a sow angered by the girl's picking berries near the sow's litter.

At Sharpsburg, a new newspaper was started last week. Its name is the Bath County Courier and is owned by Paul Runyon, of Millersburg, who also owns and edits the Bourbon Courier.

Louisville police chased through downtown streets a man clad only in bathing trunks whom they had arrested in connection with a minor automobile accident. The prisoner escaped from the car in which he was riding.

Mrs. Carolyn Jolly, 25, Winchester, allegedly a witness to the affray in which Isaac Shelton was killed, was found to have been in jail during the period in which Shelton was murdered. Officers considered filing a charge of obstructing justice against her.

Five persons narrowly escaped death at Morganfield when the automobile in which they were riding left the road at Morganfield and crashed into a ditch after cutting down two telephone poles. None was injured seriously.

Plunging over an embankment in their car near Salyersville, Tom Whitt, Bloomington, and a daughter, were killed. Mrs. Whitt suffered a broken back.

Three Fayette county precincts, in an election for local option, voted wet last week.

Louisville grand jury scores in its report the prevalence of use of intoxicants by minors and recommends parents work to alleviate the situation.

Four persons were held to the Montgomery county grand jury last week on charges of storehouse breaking.

Henry French, Elizabethtown negro, was given a life sentence last week after conviction on a charge of storehouse breaking and entering.

Lexington police warned by city manager to avoid entering Chandler-Barkley race.

Bourbon county's tax rate was set at 62 1-2 cents by the fiscal court last week.

Mr. and Mrs. William Jennings, [illegible], charged with murder of a man in 1935, last week were freed of the charge by the trial jury.

Two Breathitt county youths were held on charges of criminal assault last week at Jackson. The alleged victim was 16 years old.

Game wardens near Glasgow last week dynamited a huge fish trap which they found on a creek about two miles west of the town.

Five-year-old Joseph Hill Lebanon, died of blood poisoning at his home last week. The child cut his foot, it was stated.

Governor A. B. Chandler last Saturday allotted $2,500 from the emergency fund to the Kentucky Children's Home Society to cover a budget deficiency in the organization.

Thirty-one candidates filed for trustee in the various school districts of Nelson county.

F. H. Bee, of the F. H. Bee carnival, last Saturday was fined $100 at Morehead by Circuit Judge D. B. Caudill who ruled his carnival games were games of chance.

Oil drillers in Shelby county reported last week that at a depth of 400 feet they had struck gas pockets, indicative of oil pools further down.

Carrollton officers still are seeking a prisoner who escaped from an automobile they were taking him to jail in last Saturday on a warrant issued by the fugitive's wife. The man fled along the river bank amid gunfire from the officers.

A new pumper has been delivered to the Stamping Ground fire department, augmenting that town's fire fighting equipment.

J. H. Parsons, 73-year-old Berea grocer, was injured and six other persons bruised and shaken up in an automobile accident near Versailles Sunday. Parsons said he went to sleep at the wheel and that his car left the road and crashed into a telephone pole.

Mason county's employes last week received a 20 per cent wage increase after the fiscal court had acted to restore to them a pay cut of similar proportions made earlier this year.

Crip Johnson, 23, father of one child and who just recently was released from a Barbourville hospital where he had been confined with wounds given him in an ambush last week, was killed when his car overturned in Union county.

W. L. McCarty, 25, Louisville, was killed Monday at Fontaine Ferry Amusement Park in Louisville when he was thrown from the racin gderby. Grace Finn, 4, his companion ,received a fractured shoulder blade at the same time.

A grass fire at Louisville, started by children playing with fireworks, caused the exlposon of several barrels of citro-cellulose at a paint factory.

Bryan Conway, 39, Cleveland, at Lexington Monday died under the wheels of a crack Southern passenger train. Witnesses said Conway threw himself under the coaches deliberately.

Five thousand persons attended an American Legion picnic at Sturgis on the Fourth.

William O'Neal, 23, Maysville, was victim of a freak accident Monday, being thrown from a power boat on Herrington lake and cut by the vessel's propellor before he could avoid it.

The Spanish insurgests offer Great Britain a special port where their ships would be safe from bombing.

State Hospital Law Goes Into Effect

Kentucky's new hospital law was signed last week by Governor Chandler. The act itself provided that it should become effective not later than July 1, but could be put into operation sooner by executive order.

Enacted during a special session of the Legislature this year, the act created a division of hospitals and mental hygiene in the Department of Welfare. The new division will have supervision of state and semi-public mental institutions. It will be directed by Dr. J. G. Wilski, formerly of the United States Public Health Service, whose appointment was announced shortly after the law was enacted.

Farm Cooperation During Depression.

It is in times such as the present, with the country in depression, that the agricultural marketing cooperatives make some of their finest contributions to the welfare of agriculture.

With markets thinning and prices declining, the need for business-like cooperation in producing, handling and selling the products of the farm becomes steadily greater. And while cooperatives cannot keep prices at desired levels, or force the consumer to use more goods than he can buy, they can and do exert a measure of control over the problem that prevents ruinous waste and loss.

It is not an accident that the membership rolls of the better cooperatives rise in bad times as well as good. In many cases it takes an economic upheaval to awaken farmers to the value of cooperation.

Farmers Repay Loans Rapidly, Bank Avers

Notwithstanding the falling off in prices of farm products which marked the last half of the year 1937, Kentucky farmers who are borrowers from the Federal Land Bank of Louisville have kept their repayments to the high mark of 94 per cent over the last year, according to a statement just made by the bank.

Outstanding in the state there are more than 13,000 long-term Federal land bank farm mortgage loans, so the statement says; the total volume of these loans is $37,190,000. Nearly $23,000,000 of that amount represents loans made since the Federal land bank became a part of the Farm Credit Administration in May, 1933.

Repayments on Land Bank Commissioner loans, in the making of which the Federal Land Bank of Louisville acts as agent, averaged 87 per cent for the year ending March 31, 1938. At present slightly more than 11,000 such farm mortgage loans are outstanding in the amount of $16,170,000. The total amount of both kinds of loan represents 53 per cent of the total farm mortgage debt in Kentucky.

The twelve production credit associations, under supervision of the Production Credit Corporation of Louisville have made 17,300 short-term loans to livestock men and farmers in the amount of over $9,000,000 since they first were established early in 1934. On May 31 approximately 5,000 such loans, representing $2,435,000, were outstanding.

Collections on emergency crop and feed loans made in the state since 1921 and totaling slightly over $5,000,000 stood at 71 per cent at the last accounting.

State Farmers To Get 250 Per Cent Loan Raise

Kentucky will have a 250 per cent increase in funds for tenant purchase loans, to help tenants become owners, for the new fiscal year beginning July 1, according to allotment figures received by Earl Mayhew, State Director of the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. Mayhew has been advised by Regional FSA Director George S. Mitchell, Raleigh, N. C. that $835,150 has been allocated to this state as compared with $334,060 for the fiscal year ending Thursday.

The funds are this state's share of nearly $4,000,000 allocated to this 5-state region from the $25,000,000 appropriated for this purpose by the last Congress. The distribution by regions and by states was determined by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of farm population and prevalence of tenancy, Mayhew said.

For economy in administration, tenant purchase loans this year have been limited to 11 counties in this state where it was considered good farms could be had at fair cost and where a high degree of tenancy was found. The progam now will be expanded into additional counties on the same basis, Mayhew said, adding that the opening of applications for these loans will be announced later through the press by County FSA Supervisors. The farm tenant progam is being carried on, along with FSA's regular rehabilitation program, by the Farm Security Administration, in co-operation with a State FSA Advisory Committee; and applications for these loans are passed upon in the counties by a county committee of three farmes who certify as to applicants' character and ability to own and manage a farm, it was pointed out.

Points And Picas.

We fear too much emphasis upon the Nazis would make the subject boring; however, we would like to know if others think the title "Nasties" fits them as does "Nazis."

Poor Belgium! Beginning life behind the "eight-ball," she now is in a state where the "eight-ball" has turned into a cannon-ball, making her position that much more untenable.

A New York woman, says the daily chronicles, leaves the home of a rich manufacturer where she had laid him siege for nine days in an effort to get a marriage proposal, "without any explanation." It's because she loved him so much, of course.

Sweden installs at railway crossings a loud speaker system warning motorists of approaching trains. Amplified loudly enough, we wager, to drown out the voice of the American back seat driveer.

An Ohio highway patrolman rammed a rifle through his windshield and driving his speeding car with one hand, used the other hand to plug dead center two bandits fleeing in another car. In Kentucky, we wouldn't have had to hold the gun.

Religious Program Aired At Caverns

Mammoth Cave, Ky., June 26—With the words from the Psalmist David, "From out of the depths of the earth, will I cry unto Thee," as the text, a religious service was broadcast for the first time from the depths of Mammoth Cave last week. The ceremony, one of a series broadcast regularly by WHAS, Louisville, as the "Prisoners' Church of the Air," was in commemoration of the day 125 years ago when circuit riders of the Methodist church paused in the cave to conduct services for salt peter miners extracting nitrate for the manufacture of gunpowder during the Wa of 1812.

From a natural pulpit in a rotunda of the cave known as the "Methodist Church," since its first use for religious services in 1812, Major Walter O. Ulrey, conducting the program under the auspices of the Volunteers of America, addressed a message of hope and faith particularly to the prisoners of the Jefferson county jail, Louisville, who are regular listeners to this program.

Other participants in the program were Martin J. Connors, Jefferson county jailer who originated these programs; Governor A. B. Chandler, who addressed his remarks directly to the men confined in prison; Mrs. Lillian Ulrey and in a quartet of Volunteers, who sang "How Firm the Foundation" and "How Tedious and Tasteless the Hours," two favorite hymns of early Kentucky settlers which were sung in the same spot a century and a quarter ago. The quartet was made up of A. H. Dippel, C. T. Decker, Thomas E. Kasey and William Walter, all of Louisville. Mrs. Stephen Jones, Louisville, accompanied the vocalists on a miniature portable organ.

The program marked the first time in over a century that a divine service had echoed within the confines of Mammoth Cave. More than 250 cave visitors from all over the United States gathered in the natural chancel, about a quarter of a mile from the old, historical entrance.

State Jobless Insurance Totals $13,057,349.27

The Kentucky Unemployment Insurance Fund last week stood at $13,057,349.27, V. E. Barnes, executive director of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, reported.

Of the total amount in the fund $12,808,768.26 is in a special trust account in the Federal Treasury earmarked to Kentucky's credit for payment of unemployment benefits, and the balance of $400,349.27 is in a clearing account for transfer to the trust fund.

All monies collected by the Commission, Barnes explained, must under the law be deposited in the Federal Treasury at Washington and can be used only for payment of benefits, after January 1, 1939, to eligible unemployed workers. The fund thus accumulated, Barnes said, draws interest of which a total of $151,768.26 has already been earned.

The amount thus far accumulated, Barnes said, would be sufficient to pay the approximately 350,000 workers covered under the law a total of approximately $37.71. Maximum benefits payable to any one worker under the law is $225 payable at the rate of $15 a week for 15 weeks.

The worker's weekly benefit amount, Barnes explained, is governed by the worker's weekly wage, and the duration of his benefits upon the total amount of wages received over a certain period of time.

BRIDGE APPROVED

Announcement that President Roosevelt has approved a bill authorizing Lawrence county, Ky., to construct and maintain a free highway bridge over the Big Sandy at or near Louisa was made at the White House last week.

Social Security Eligibles Number Rising In State

Continuing to speed up its method of procedure in approving lump-sum benefit claims under the old-age insurance provisions of the Social Security Act, the Social Security Board announced last week that 134,297 claims have been certified representing 4 1-4 million dollars. In Kentucky alone, 1,678 claims were paid up to the end of April, according to Regional Director G. R. Parker, and the number of claimants is rising steadily as more persons become eligible for lump-sum claims and others become aware of their eligibility.

"Eligible claimants," explained Mr. Parker, "are workers who have reached the age of 65 since January 1, 1937, or the heirs of those who have died, irrespective of age. The amount of the lump-sum payment is 3 1-2 per cent of the total wages up to $3,000 received in one year from any one employed.

"The average lump-sum paid during April was more than $34, which represents a steady increase in the average lump-sum payment since January when it was about $26. The steady rise is due to the increasing amount of time since January, 1937 and the consequent building up of greater wage credits upon which the 3 1-2 per cent is based. At the present time only lump-sums are payable, but beginning in 1942 monthly retirement benefits will be paid to those who have earned $2,000 or more in any part of five calendar years after January 1, 1937."

The following table shows the rising tendency of the average lump-sum payments:

Kentucky: April, $34.42; March, $27.76; February, $30.00; January, $26.58.

Japan Votes 12 Million Yen For Olympic Games.

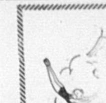
An appropriation of 12,130,000 yen (approximately $3,517,700) for the 1940 Olympic Games was voted at a recent session of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly, according to locally published reports forwarded to the Louisville District Office of the Department of Commerce.

Approximately $192,000 of this sum will be used for administration expenses and about $3,324,000 will be expended for various construction projects. The projects to be constructed were reported to include a main stadium at Komazawa, Tokyo, a swimming pool, Olympic village, gymnasium, bicycle track, and a landscaping project.

The appropriation will be covered by Japanese Government subsidies, public donations, and admission charges calculated to amount to approximately $1,177,000.

Great Britain votes credit for Turkey so that country can buy munitions.

Il Duce sneers at "great democracies" of the world before hundreds of Italian peasants starting to harvest the nation's scanty wheat crop.



HE: "Going my way, lady?"

SHE: "You bet! Right down to Lerman's July sale! They're giving away sugar."

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Drop everything! Come down to our tremendous Storewide Clearance, starting Friday, July 8th! Record values . . . amazing SAVINGS.

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Bluegrass Crops Are Advancing Rapidly

Crops in the Bluegrass are further advanced than usual and especially is the tobacco crop in an advanced stage. Many of the early fields look as if they will be ready to top within the next few weeks and it is a certainty that the crop will be housed much earlier than usual. Some experienced tobacco men predict that a large part of the early burley will be housed in July and that practically the entire crop will be in the barns before the end of August. Continued rains have been favorable for growing crops and pastures are in excellent condition.

J. Ed Parker, Jr., Fayette county farm agent, estimates there is a 95 per cent stand. At transplanting time favorable conditions for resetting gave the farmers an opportunity to replace any plants which had failed to live, although rains at that period to a certain extent delayed transplanting. Because there was considerable time between the transplanting of the first and the last of the crop, tobacco in certain fields is somewhat uneven.

Other crops also are advanced farther than the usual stage at this time of year. Seasonable rains are credited with having produced ideal growing conditions. There this not been any unusual amount of rain, but it has faleln at the right times.

The rainfall, in fact, has been almost exactly normal. Today's official Weather Bureau report showed an accumulated excess since aJn. 1 of only .06 of an inch. Mrs. Albin B. Kinkead, weather observer, said she had noticed repeatedly during the spring and summer an almost exact correspondence between the amount of actual rainfall and the normal precipitation.

Recent rains have delayed the harvesting of a bumper clover crop, the largest in many years.

Truck gardeners are doing well, and the most recent rains "made" potatoes, farmers say, meaning potatoes now can grow to maturity whether or not there is additional rainfall.

The only major disappointment of the year has been the adnormally small yield of bluegrass seed, blamed on freezing weather which came after grass had started its spring growth.

Average Size Fruit Crop Seen This Year

Fruit crops of about average size are in prospect for this year, but prices to growers may not be much better than those received from the large crops last year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said in its analysis of the fruit situation.

The price prospect is based on the "relatively low" purchasing power of consumers. Incomes of industrial workers, "an important measure of consumers purchasing power for fruits," are about 30 per cent lower than a year earlier, it was stated.

The unusually large carry-over of canned and dried fruits also was cited as an unfavorable factor in the situation, and it is believed that the demand for canning and drying probably will be much less than in 1937. Therefore, a larger-than-usual proportion of the deciduous fruits probably will be sold fresh. Market prices of fruits, in general, have show nonly seasonal changes during the past few weeks.

Somewhat below average supplies of fruits are indicated for the North Central and some of the South Central states. Elsewhere, however, an average or above average supply is in prospect. It is believed that another large crop of citrus fruits is now in the making.

Thurman Arnold says the drive against monopolies will begin on those affecting the most people. Possibly meaning this Guldahl, who is gradually merging all golf titles.

There are from 70 to 80 distinct dialects spoken in France.

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