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Buy A Bike!

Parking worries in Carlisle are pretty much at a minimum with one exception, bicycles of children.

Many of the town's youngsters come to the business section on errands and place their bike on its side directly against the curbing, generally in a place vulnerable to automobiles pulling away from or into the curb.

And occasionally some of the bikes are smashed more or less seriously.

Nobody driving a car that runs over a bicycle wants to get out and [illegible] with the children this park their bikes in such bad places nor do they want to force the children to go to great lengths to protect their vehicles.

But something should be done. The children could be made to see that their wheels will be damaged probably if left in such places and it is not too much to assume normally intelligent children could be warned by their parents to avoid placing their bikes where they may be run over.

As said before, it would be a mighty mean person that would publicly castigate a child for leaving a bicycle where it might be run over; children are not supposed to be too sophisticated and older folks must do a lot of their thinking for them at times.

It is hoped that all boys and girls owning bicycles will be asked by their parents to avoid such incidents by proper parking and that they will obey them implicitly and thus circumnavigate the vexatious problem of either collecting for damages from the car owner or waiting a long period of time for insurance checks to come through.

Don't Give Up The Garden.

This has been a trying Summer for the farmer who takes his living from the soil and is entirely dependent upon the vagaries of the weather for his sustenance, and also, in a much smaller way, of course, for the amateur gardener with his own little acre or back yard.

The enthusiasm and zeal of May are worn a little ragged; so much has happened to bring discouragement. Scarcity of water and a burning sun have tinged the lawn with [illegible] and thrown a blight upon the flowers.

There are inducements, under the circumstances, for those who are faint of heart to hang up the shovel and the hoe, put aside the tender care and solicitude of the last three months and, without raising a hand to interfere, permit events to take their course.

Those who are stout of heart, who have true love for their gardens, will not yield to this defeatist attitude. Perhaps the worst is over. From now on there may be that ideal mingling of warmth and moisture that is the gardener's delight.

From now until the last aster and chrysanthemum have given up the ghost, the stalwart, stately and beauteous dahlia has withered on the stem and the scarlet sage and others of the garden's rear guard have fallen before the deadly blasts of the north wind, all conditions may be favorable.

Meanwhile, of course, the gardener who is faithful to his ideals, who keeps up the good fight, battling day and night with the weeds, who rakes and digs and waters and, in addition, does a little fervent praying on the side will enjoy the fruits of victory.

What The Milk Business Needs.

"The milk business is honeycombed with inefficiency on roads, in country handling, in city delivery. It is honeycombed with political and personal ambitions, with pique and greed.

"This business needs to be opened and examined until every part, every section, is open to public analysis. Not to build one organization, not for controversy. Not to build a political machine, but for the purpose of laying a foundation of understanding in order to build groundwork upon which to bring farmers together."
—Fred H. Sexauer, President, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.

Hay Fever.

The perennial argument as to whether Golden Rod produces hay fever is something of a joke to everyone except the unfortunate sufferers of that uncomfortable disease. There is no amusement in it for the countless thousands who know they will be miserable from the middle of August until the frosts level the weeds of the countryside.

Health authorities now generally agree that the Golden Rod is innocent of any great distress. The ubiquitous rag weed which flies its obnoxious pollen from every abandoned field and wild fence line is said to be at fault.

During recent years much study has been given to the cause and cure of hay fever. It has been discovered that some few persons are susceptible to irritation from sources from roses on down. There is no cure except escape to such favored spots where there is no vegetable growth. Cutting of the rag weed twice a season previous to flowering, has been found to alleviate suffering. Great seaside resorts have found it profitable to spread oil on mosquito breeding swamps and the cutting of weeds should prove no more difficult once the value of the practice is understood.

Always Tomorrow.

Pressure of the future on the present was noted by Coleridge, who wrote: "In today already walks tomorrow." The observation has a pointed bearing on our own day and time, when, for example, Christmas cards are planned and, doubtless, manufactured in large quantities at Summer's height.

The rulers of fashion yield to no one with respect to sizing up the future keenly and appraisingly. Their premier position is understandable. Not only is it their business to have prophetic vision, but it is a business in which they have been methodically and scientifically trained. In addition to their second sight, whether inherent or developed, they are able to set wheels speedily in motion. Do they predict that women will favor black and white in apparel? The season turns out to be black and white. Is an intimation given by them that frocks will carry a decided suggestion of Joseph's coat? The season is extraordinarily cheerful. A vast assemblage of outfitters seems not merely awake to the slightest hint from the experts, but also to have in readiness the necessary machinery to make the hint a reality. It's a well-ordered system.

It is, therefore, no surprise these Summer days to be told something about fall fashions. The prognostications, more or less guarded to arouse the proper amount of interest and curiosity, are for "a varied color emphasis" in suits and coats. This may be a bit blind, save to the initiate, who are quick to translate the announcement into the hopeful prediction that the individual woman may have latitude, within a fairly well defined color scheme, of course, to choose the hues she deems most becoming. Such freedom from regimentation will be welcomed by independent spirits.

Prevent Winter Fires Now.

Now is the time to get ready for winter comfort, while the heating plant is out of service. Many a December fire has been prevented in August.

Your furnace should be thoroughly examined by an expert, cleaned, and necessary repairs made. Flues, chimneys and fireplaces should be given similar attention. All this work should be done in a first-class manner—short-cuts don't pay.

Another excellent plan is go on a still hunt through the house for debris. Litter in the basement—rickety furniture you stored away in the attic and forgot—greasy rags and waste in the garage—accumulations of junk in drawers and cupboards—get rid of it now. Such accumulations are fire's favorite breeding places.

Next inspect lamps, electric cords and other equipment which is used little this time of year. They will have to carry their heaviest loads during the winter months—and any defect may result in a disastrous fire. And again, call in an expert—it's cheapest in the long run. Amateur electrical repairs are often worse than no repairs at all.

When this work is finished, you'll have a more comfortable home as well as a safer home. It's no sport to have your heating plant break down when you need it most—because of neglect and inattention. And no one enjoys awakening in the middle of the night to hear the crackle of unchecked fire.

In brief—do your winter fire preventing now!

The Phases Of Accident Prevention.

The Fourth of July week-end has again focused public attention on America's ghastly highway problem. Over the holiday, more than 500 people lost their lives—the majority from automobile accidents.

As highway experts point out, there are three definite primary phases that must be considered and covered in any accident campaign that is to produce results. These are: Standardization of traffic laws and devices in the various states; elimination of accident prone roads and intersections; education of the individual driver.

At the present time, driving practices that are legal in one state are illegal across the border. Dozens of types of warning signals, lights and signs are in use, and constitute a constant bewilderment to the motorist who drives any distance away from his home town. Some state motor patrols are known to be strict in enforcing the law; others are lax. The result is a legislative and administrative chaos, that breeds accidents.

Eliminating the accident-prone location is strictly an engineering problem. A wide, smooth-surfaced road is not necessarily a safe road. And a large collection of control signals and signs at a corner does not necessarily make for safety either. Safety engineers have designed highways and intersections which make it impossible for cars to cross each other's path, which obviate the chance of [illegible] by the use of [illegible] of one kind or another, and which eliminate other hazards. Practice has proven that this work will cut the accident rate astonishingly. Here is where government, federal, state and local, can do an invaluable work which will benefit all the people.

As for education, the thing to be kept in mind is that sporadic campaigns are useless, and that continuity of effort is all-important. The great responsibility that falls upon anyone when he takes the wheel of a car must be constantly drummed into the public. Engineers, law enforcement authorities, educators and the general public must work together. Only then will the growing toll of highway deaths and injuries be lessened.

Haven For Savings.

Proof of the fact that the American people look upon life insurance as a safe haven for savings as well as a protector of dependents is found in some figures concerning the sale of annuities.

An annuity, strictly speaking, is not insurance at all. It is all investment and savings. Yet in a recent decade the premiums paid for annuities increased relatively six times as fast as the premiums paid for life insurance. And during that decade life insurance premiums, as well, registered substantial advances.

The wise policyholder buys two kinds of contracts. One is for the benefit of his dependents in case of his death. The other is for the future, in case he lives to retirement age. That program gives full protection.

"Hoodwinking The Public."

The Hartford Courant recently printed a long editorial discussing a Grand Jury investigation in a middle-sized Connecticut city. The investigation involved the relations of city officials with a so-called utility rate expert who had been engaged to help bring about rate reductions. The jury's disclosures were astounding. Commenting, the Courant said: "This is not the first instance where politicians have seized upon a utility company to further their own ends. The country is full of utility baiters who seek to gain popularity for themselves by representing light and power companies as greedy beyond measure, and who promise to put them in their place. It matters not that every state has a utilities commission to determine what are and what are not fair rates and to redress any legitimate grievance to consumers. It is not to that quarter that the politicians usually look. They put on a campaign of their own, make a great noise about it, and often succeed in hoodwinking the public."

The utility industry is surrounded with legislative safeguards for the protection of the consumer and the investor. In every state save one, there is a utilities commission with broad and sweeping powers for investigating utilities, fixing the values which determine the rate base, and establishing rates. Even if a utility wanted to, its chances of getting away with graft or exploitation of the consumer would be practically nil.

For twenty years or more, the cost of every item included in the government's cost-of-living index has tended to rise steadily, but electric power is an exception—it costs less today than at any time in history. So far as service is concerned, every householder knows the vast progress that has been made.

Publicly-owned utilities, on the other hand, are not subject to regulation. They become fertile fields for political patronage and control. And by and large, their record has been one of waste and failure—even as the record of the private utilities has been one of economy, efficiency and achievement. When the public awakens to this fact—and many recent elections, in which proposals for creating public utility districts have been voted down, indicate that it is—the politicians will have to look elsewhere for something to bait.

The wolf and its strange companions were found by Charles Cooke near his farm at Craigstown, Canada, in July, 1923.
Dablon fell through an open door of the shaft in a Boston hotel, fractured his skull, in January, 1934.
Mary noticed that muskrats made a point of rubbing their teeth against bristling, wet surfaces.
The amazing feature of the story about the Harrises is that they died many years apart.

50 Years Ago

Thursday, July 26, 1888

Mrs. Grover Cleveland was 22 years old last Saturday.

Alexander McCormick sells [illegible] bushels of wheat for 70 cents per bushel.

Miss Nannie Burton, Mt. Sterling, selected principal of city schools.

Gaither Burroughs stuck a pitchfork in his knee.

The local option election in Millersburg getting pretty warm.

C. S. Templeman sells his 1000 bushel peach crop for $2.50 per bushel.

G. T. Asbury has lost an 8-weeks-old 200 pound red bull calf.

Married—Miss Sadie White and Frank Donaldson, by Rev. S. B. Lander.—Miss Ennis Daley and W. T. Murray, by Rev. J. J. Spencer.—Miss Stacy Cheatham and Fred Graefer, by Rev. Frank Stephenson.

Died—Mrs. Isaac Crawford, 58, at her home near Parks Hill. Burial at Cassidy Creek church.

R. T. Kirkland advertises large wagon umbrellas for sale.

20 YEARS AGO

Thursday, July 25, 1918

School per capita tax of $5.35 and six-months term declared by [illegible]

Red Cross knitters asked to return knitted goods quickly.

HORSE, BRIDLE AND SADDLE

We have so changed our standards of values that only the middle-aged will know what today's essay is about before reading it. There was a time, a rather long one, when every boy of respectable parents was given a horse, a bridle, and a saddle on his twenty-first birthday. This was his start in the world; he could saddle his nag and ride forth to conquer the world, like a knight of old. Society regarded this as a handsome start for a young man, and it was. With his strong arm and his horse he could make his way in the world. Land was abundant and practically free. The frontier was calling to all the restless younger generation. Given this start, almost any boy might soon be the owner of a quarter section of land, which he might hope to add to as his own family grew up about him. And to each successive boy who became a man there would be given a horse, a bridle, and a saddle. Each boy expected it; few families of the middle class could not afford it.

How delightful the old custom of setting up the newly married couple in their first housekeeping! Her parents usually gave a cow and some chickens; both families gave feather-beds and pillows and quilts and sometimes furniture. The dowry as such had long ago vanished, but a family pride saw to it that each new couple had an even break with the world.

Some of us lived just when this ancient custom was passing. Since I was the youngest boy, I barely got in on this tradition. But my steed was a little red mule named Jenny, and I bought the saddle myself with money I made raising onions. Anyway, I was able to cash in on the custom a bit early, for I sold Jenny when I was eighteen and went to school on the money. Thus Jenny was the steed that I rode away to distant lands beyond the horizon, not a very beautiful or valuable one but connected with a fine old tradition.

Many fathers that I knew as a boy would talk with pride in their declining years in some such fashion: "Me and Mary was purty pore when we got married, but I had my horse, and she had her cow and some chickens. We started keeping house in a log cabin, with jest a jacob for a bed, but we worked hard, and, I gum, I give ever' one of my boys a horse, bridle, and saddle when he was twenty-one year old." A familiar formula to the old-timers, a strange rigmarole to youngsters, but only another illustration of how impossible it often becomes for one generation to talk understandingly to another. How can you and I make our children understand the value of a buggy, when they are used to the family car? What would they think to hear Grandpa brag about buying a new surrey?

Human affection for children has in no way changed; we have merely changed the ways of showing it. Your boys and girls go forth to conquer the world today, not on a horse properly bridled and saddled, but equipped well or poorly with an education that must be their means of finding their way in an age when free land no longer exists. And let us hope they, too, will provide whatever has again taken the place of horse, bridle, and saddle for those who come after them.

FROM OTHER EDITORIAL PAGES

SWAPPING POWER

(The Lexington Herald)

The agreement reached between the Kentucky Utilities Company and the TVA for an exchange of electric power during the construction period of the Gilbertsville dam is another evidence of the foresight and good judgment of Robert M. Watt, Washington Reed, and their associates in the management of the Kentucky Utilities Company.

Some utilities companies have opposed the development of power by the federal government with brisk hatred. Usually these short-sighted utilities managements have been cutting off their noses to spite their faces.

The Kentucky Utilities Company has entered into agreements to furnish power where needed for the Rural Electrification Administration, through the services of which electric power and light have been furnished to many farm families in homes that heretofore have had to rely upon primitive means of light and power.

Now the KU unites with the federal government again by exchanging power for the Gilbertsville construction and receiving, in return, power from Tennessee division of the TVA.

Through this arrangement more power will be made available to the public generally throughout the state of Kentucky. By co-operating with the state government in its program for rate reduction and co-operating with the federal government through the REA and the TVA, the Kentucky Utilities Company has certainly shown itself fully willing to meet governmental agencies half way in their programs. Such an attitude not only will benefit the state but should in the long run greatly advance the company's interests.

POOR OLD NATIONAL

(Richmond Register)

All through the long, lean non-baseball months of last winter, baseball experts chanted a dirge—an irreverently cheerful dirge—for the poor old National League, grandfather of all baseball leagues, founded in 1876. The American League, a comparative upstart, dating from 1901, was the only major league left. The National was just another minor league. Poor old National League!

Most of the National League's adherents took it mildly and sorrowfully. Hadn't American League teams won the World Series three straight years? And hadn't the American League been slapping the National League down with sickening regularity in the mid-season festivities known as All-Star games?

The trouble, so the experts told us, was this: The National League was sticking to the defensive strategy, the "inside baseball" of the days of John McGraw, of Fred Clarke and of Frank Chance. That sort of baseball was all right in its day, the experts conceded, but it couldn't hold its own with the present day American League style of slugging the ball and forgetting strategy.

When this year's All-Star game came around, the experts shook their heads and murmured anew, "Poor old National League!"

For six innings, young Mr. Vander Meer, Cincinnati's double no-hit pitcher, and the capable Mr. Lee of Chicago mowed down the American punch-and-power boys. Then came the seventh. The conservative Manager Terry of the Nationals didn't send in his master-craftsman, Carl Hubbell of the Giants, to do the last three innings of pitching. Instead he relief pitcher. The Americans filled the bases. Rudy York, Babe Ruth's prospective successor as Home Run King, came to bat. They sent in Mace Brown, Pittsburgh hour of punch and power had come. Poor old National League! But Mr. York struck out.

Then the Nationals took their turn at bat. The first batter hit safely. The next batter didn't try to hit safely. Instead he followed the old-fashioned one-run-at-a-time system and laid down a puny little sacrifice bunt. The American Leaguers began to throw the ball around with more punch and power than sense of direction. When they had finished throwing it around, both runners had circled the bases. The puny little sacrifice hit had proved the equivalent of a home run.

The score: National League, 4; American League, 1. Poor old National League!

HAVE MERCY ON JANGLING NERVES

(Harlan Enterprise)

Yesterday a prominent business man of Harlan rushed into this newspaper office, almost literally tearing his hair because some thoughtless individual had been sitting in a car at the curb honking a horn mercilessly for minutes on end.

Maybe you are one of those fortunate individuals to whom noise does not register. Perhaps you can sit alongside a bedlam of noises and never be disturbed.

But the chances are against you. Most folks have these things you call "nerves" that begin to bedevil you as soon as a raucous horn begins to squawk or a junk wagon starts rattling by.

Even those of us who are horn-squawking addicts find ourselves jumpy when somebody else is doing the blowing. We don't like it. We can't like it, because of our physical make-up.

So again, as often in the past, we make an appeal for more of the silence that is indeed "golden" in this age of bedlam. Please don't blow your auto horn needlessly. It has its place, but not as a means of signaling somebody three blocks away, or to save you a few steps.

Press lightly on that horn button. Give the other fellow's nerves a chance to rest. Have mercy on jangling nerves. Everybody will be happier.

AMBROSIA ON THE COB

(Ashland Independent)

When the crickets have fully launched their orchestral din the season of corn on the cob bursts into full flower. While nature, gaudily adorned with garlands of hollyhocks, is slightly dotty with the heat, while the summer girl pridefully displays her semi-Ethiopian complexion down to an [illegible] of salt. Then he bites valorously into the cylindrical treasure and engages in rapturous champings and in sighing expressive of paradisiacal content. As the enchanted moments go dancing by, the dreamy-eyed diner builds, with denuded cobs piled reverently one by one upon his plate, a monument to Elysian joy.

Corn on the cob is the quintessence of summer. It is refined sunshine and distilled dew. It embodies the daintiness of rose-tinted dawns and the mystery of scented, starlit, breeze-haunted midnights. Some professing aversion to the buttering of their countenances from ear to ear in feasting with decent enthusiasm on that choicest of viands, merely nibble at the noble provender or [illegible] with both hands, a steaming, but not quite too hot, ear of corn, after having anointed it with butter—as lovingly as copiously—and added a judicious sprinkling [illegible]

Calendar History

July 21, 1898—General Nobile [illegible]
July 25, 1919—Airplane service between Chicago and New York [illegible]
July 26, 1788—New York admitted to the Union.
July 27, 1915—Direct wireless communication with Japan established.
July 28, 1863—General Grant [illegible]
July 29, 1868—Fourteenth Amendment goes into effect.
July 30, 1929—Lenin and O'Brien land plane after 120 hours in air.

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

Paris city tax rate set at $2.10.

Negotiations nearly complete for the state's taking over a game refuge at Princeton.

Use of Georgetown's police car will be investigated. Using it for other purposes is suspected.

A cloudburst at Blackburn last week washed out a bridge near the town, it was reported.

A higher price for peaches is seen because McCracken county's yield is under par this year.

Berea was allotted $73,000 for a new sewage disposal plant last week.

Mason county crops took another heavy rain last week at the cost of considerable damage.

Campbellsville received an additional $31,000 for P. W. A. work on its water works last week.

John White, 36, prisoner at Jenkins, was killed by a jail guard as he tried to escape last Sunday.

Twenty-three persons in Nicholasville will be given employment under a newly-granted N. Y. A. project, it was announced.

Robert G. Higdon, reporter of the state Court of Appeals since 1912, died at Louisville after an illness of several months.

Southern Bell Telephone Company installed last week a dial system telephone circuit at North Middletown.

A large number of marksmen turned out at Louisville Sunday for the annual state-wide skeet shoot sponsored in that city.

Z. Z. Sparrow, Owenton, was given a life sentence in Owen circuit court for the slaying of his grandson last April.

Mrs. Lucien Perkins, Paris, last week asked police to help her locate her 17-year-old son who is missing since July 19th.

John T. Hedges, 81, descendant of a pioneer Bourbon county family, died at his home Sunday after a long illness.

Deposits by out-of-state corporations in Kentucky are taxable, the state attorney general's office held last week.

A total of $39.62 in loot was stolen from a Versailles oil station by a thief who broke into the shop and filched the money from a secret compartment in a desk.

A Lincoln county dog, on trial for its life for killing sheep, last week was sentenced to death by the County Judge and executed an hour later by the sheriff.

Claude Rogers, sought since 1931 in connection with a murder at Ironton, Ohio, was caught at Dwarf, Ky., Sunday and held for questioning.

Floyd county, last week called the "bloodiest" of the state by the Commonwealth Attorney, may buy a bloodhound for criminal work, it was announced.

A twenty-year lease on a local store in Georgetown has been taken by the Winchester Amusement Company which will erect a picture show there.

Three thousand persons attended first night of the Lexington Junior League's second annual Horse Show, a feature event of Central Kentucky.

The Madison county banks will finance this year the trip of the county's livestock judging team to the state fair at Louisville, it was announced.

Thousands of rural Kentuckians gathered at Fontaine Ferry park in Louisville Sunday for "Get-Together" Day of the United County Clubs of Kentucky. Eight counties were represented.

Typhoid shots will be given at a clinic in Bourbon county this week because of the recent high waters which health officials fear may have polluted several sources of water supply.

Russell Alexander, inmate of the Mason county jail, Sunday drank a quantity of mercurochrome in what was believed to be a suicide attempt. Physicians pumped his stomach.

Fifty-two graduates of the summer school class of Murray State Teachers College will receive their diplomas at the school's graduation exercises the first week in August, it was announced.

Five Jessamine county persons were jailed Sunday by county police of Fayette county after an accident in which two brothers, proprietors of a roadhouse, were killed. Police said the five persons, all in their teens, started a fight at the inn and the brothers were killed as they pursued them in their car.

The Taylor County purgation board challenged last week a total of 40 voters in the county in its attempted registration book clean-up before the primary August 6th.

McCracken county truck gardeners complain they are barely breaking even on this year's crops because of the terrific drop in prices of tomatoes and other cheap vegetables. Forming of a cooperative was discussed.

Speed Francis, 19, son of a Stanford tenant farmer, was found Sunday lying along a railroad right of way. A coroner's report said he had died of injuries received when struck by a train.

A two-year-old boy, Haldon Lee Sims, Harrodsburg, died Saturday night of injuries received when struck earlier by his father's automobile. The child ran behind the car as it backed from the garage.

The Farm Security Administration headquarters for Kentucky at Lexington announced that 125 farmers of various counties would be granted monies with which to purchase farms this year.

A Union county youth was drowned in a lake he helped dig this year. Companions, noticing his clothes on shore, started a search for him and found him in eight feet of water.

Wilbur Simmons, 40, Daviess county farmer, was hurt critically when run over by a hay wagon driven by his son. The team ran away and Simmons was knocked down when he tried to stop it.

Herbert Stephens, 30, Floyd county, last week added more meaning to the circuit's commonwealth attorney statement the district is the bloodiest in the state when he, Stephens, was held for the murder of his father-in-law.

His body so badly mangled that identification had to be made through papers in his pocket book, a man identified as Frank Curtis, 28, Lexington, was killed early Sunday when hit by a freight train in the city.

An Irvine youth, Stuart Hackworth, 28, was killed Sunday when he fell from a truck and was run over. He was en route to a baseball game in a neighboring town when the tragedy occurred.

Three men, who "loitered" near the boarding house where the London Labor trial jury is staying, were ordered by Federal Judge H. Church Ford to leave town immediately and not return during the trial.

One Army man was killed and thirteen companions injured Sunday when a truck in which they were driving overturned near Stanford on a country road. Two of the injured received serious injuries, it was stated.

Three men held in the Montgomery county jail on minor charges, last week escaped after a fourth prisoner had slipped between the bars of his cell and stolen the jail keys. Two of the men were caught within a few hours after the break.

Four prisoners at Hazard last week escaped their jail by cutting through brick on the second floor and lowering themselves with blankets to the ground. The escape was not discovered until breakfast call.

Four men at Elkton were indicted last week on a charge of hi-jacking a liquor truck of $2,500 worth of merchandise earlier in the week. The men, four negroes, were moved to Louisville.

Joe T. Lovett, Murray, was selected head of the state American Legion commander at its meeting in Bowling Green and chose Louisville for the 1939 convention site before closing.

Floyd county last week was called the "bloodiest county" in the state by the district Commonwealth Attorney who said that a change of venue for six murder cases would be asked because of difficulty in getting jurors unrelated to defendants.

With one hundred head of horses on hand for the annual five-day fair, the Montgomery County fair at Mt. Sterling Tuesday began its program.

A W. P. A. project for indexing all deeds, mortgages, marriages and wills in Mason county since 1848 last week was approved and alloted.

Mrs. William B. Ardery, state chairman of the women's division for the nomination of Governor A. B. Chandler to the senate against the incumbent Alben W. Barkley, in a talk Sunday charged the latter was being supported in his campaign by the Communist party.

Two prisoners escaped the Lawrenceburg jail Sunday while two jail officials were sitting in front of the prison. The men, held on charges of vagrancy, had not been apprehended late Monday night.

Dispelling The Fog

By Charles Michelson, Director of Publicity, Democratic National Committee

Republican campaign strategy at the present stage of the political situation appears to have resolved itself into a sort of treasure hunt. The two prizes sought are indications that the G. O. P. is not in for another sound trouncing next November, and something to show that President Roosevelt is interfering futilely in state primaries.

That deep political commentator Mr. Mark Sullivan claimed one of the prizes the other day. He discovered, elaborated and published that if there were a five per cent shift in sentiment in certain districts the party of which he is a distinguished propagandist would win thirty seats in the House of Representatives!

Thirty additional Republican Congressmen would not make a dent in the Democratic majority. It would be something like winning thirty cents in the Irish sweepstakes. But that is not the most entertaining feature of the argument. Mr. Sullivan—a glutton for statistics—surveyed the vote in all districts where the Democrats won last time by a five per cent margin, calculated, by some system of higher mathematics which he does not reveal, the recession of Roosevelt popularity, and so achieved the desired result. I would not question the accuracy of his statistics for a moment, or the definiteness of his results—providing his premises were accepted. However, the five per cent theory, beloved by political figure jugglers, can prove almost anything. For example, a five per cent change in the vote of a single state would have made Charles Evans Hughes the war President instead of Woodrow Wilson. Before that a shift of five per cent of the votes in selected states would have elected William Jennings Bryan president.

Five per cent of the delegates to the 1920 Republican convention would have nominated General Leonard Wood or Governor Lowden had they changed at the correct period of that Convention. Of course, to get that result you would have to pick the delegations, much as Mr. Sullivan picked the congressional districts to achieve his Q. E. D.

By the same token, this magical percentage applied to certain state delegations, might have so aided the "stop Roosevelt" group at the Chicago convention in 1932 that the balloting would have gone on indefinitely and possibly have brought about another nomination on the John W. Davis order.

These maybe-so's and perhapses could be enlarged without limit. A change of a single vote—approximately one-per cent of the Senate would have made Pat Harrison majority leader instead of Alben Barkley. Five per cent in the House would have passed the reorganization bill. I have not looked up the returns but I dare-say that a small flock of Republican Congressmen who escaped the Roosevelt landslide by the skin of their teeth would have been swept away two years ago—if the Sullivan formula was applied in reverse.

In brief, almost any political situation could be turned upside down by such a shift if you could spot the changes in those places where it would have the greatest effect. Not infrequently the vote in a few precincts varies the vote of a district; an upset in one county may change the complexion of a state, etc.

Now let us take up the interpretation of the primary voting so far as it goes. First, there was Alabama, which had to elect a successor to the Hugo Black seat, and Lister Hill, who according to the anti-administration prophets was a hundred per cent New Dealer, was nominated 2 to 1.

In estimating the value of these deductions, it should be recalled that the reactionary spokesmen, in and out of print, announced that the President was undertaking a purge to get rid of all of those who had opposed any of his important measures in Congress. We had the clear-cut issue in Florida, where Senator Pepper, who was supposed to have the President's blessing, contested with Congressman Mark Wilcox for the Senate seat. Wilcox made his whole appeal on the basis of his anti-administration record. Pepper, of course, came through by more than two to one, despite the fact that ex-Governor Sholtz, also proclaiming himself a New Dealer, got 45,000 votes, which normally must have gone to the Senator if the Governor had kept out of the primary.

A week or so later the same thing happened in North Carolina, where Senator Reynolds was the candidate of the New Deal forces, and Representative Hancock appealed to the other side. The New Deal majority there was about 94,000.

Congress adjourned, and we come to Oklahoma, where Senator Elmer Thomas and Governor Marland, both asking for New Deal votes, ran against Representative Gomer Smith, who voted against the Farm Act and other administration measures. Thomas got 207,000 votes, Marland got 96,000, and Gomer Smith got 159,000. The Governorship vote in that State was equally significant. Leon Phillips and William S. Key and two other candidates contested for the New Deal votes. Ex-Governor "Alfalfa Bill" Murray ran on the anti-New Deal side and got fewer votes than either of the leading New Deal candidates.

There were a couple of other primary elections in between. There was Iowa, in which the sitting Senator and the Representative who was seeking to succeed him, broke about even on the record for and against New Deal measures. However, because Harry Hopkins had said that if he were voting in Iowa he would cast his ballot for Congressman Wearin, Senator Gillette's victory was placarded in a thousand headlines as a terrific administration defeat.

Then there was Illinois, where a Senate fight had nothing to do with New or Old Deal questions, but some significance attached to the circumstance that every sitting Representative (New Dealer) was renominated.

The President on his Western tour spoke for Barkley in Kentucky. He went through Colorado with a nod and a smile for Senator Alva Adams, who was conspicuous in his opposition to the Supreme Court act and some other administration measures. So on through Nevada, where Senator Pat McCarran, one of the fiercest opponents of the New Deal was a candidate for re-election, and the President was as amiable to him as to Adams in Colorado.

He also went through Utah and Texas, where Senator King, and Senator Connally, who worked and voted against the Court bill, reside. These two do not come up for re-election until 1940. The President made no attack on these two. So it appears that so far on his journey the "purge" consisted of the President's not asking the people to vote for the men who have opposed his policies in Congress. "Purge" is a fine short word for headline purposes, but I wonder if those who invented it for a specific purpose expected the President to campaign for those who hindered his program. Certainly nobody else did.

Pest And Disease Prevention Suggested

Handling livestock with a view to controlling diseases and parasites either by eradication or prevention is suggested by the Department of animal pathology at the University of Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station. A list of precautions follows that will aid in preventing the introduction of diseases and parasites into herds and flocks on the farm.

Keep animals healthy by providing clean and sanitary barns, sheds, houses, lots, pastures and ranges.

Feed them enough of the proper feed and supply plenty of clean water, common salt and fresh air.

Clean barns, sheds, houses and small lots or ranges at regular intervals.

In infected areas, keep livestock protected against certain diseases, such as hog cholera, chickenpox, and blackleg, by vaccination.)

Do not visit farms when disease is known to exist.

Place herds under supervision of qualified practicing veterinarians or state or federal livestock sanitary officials for the eradication of such diseases as tuberculosis, Bang's disease, pullorum disease and foot-and-mouth disease.

Make every effort to obtain disease free stock for breeding and feeding purposes.

When making additions to the herds and flocks on the farm, keep the new animals separate from the others for two to six weeks, to be sure they have no disease or parasites.

Kentucky Farm News

Grant county dealers are stocking materials for heating tobacco barns, in response to wide interest in improved methods of curing. Several modern barns have been built and many have been remodeled to include ventilating systems.

Hundreds of acres of crimson clover and Italian rye grass were sown at the last cultivation of corn in Harlan county. Ten pounds of each seed were used to the acre. Dr. H. K. Buttermore plans to sow 200 acres of grass this year, some in corn and the rest on idle land.

Taylor county farmers averaged $10.75 per 100 pounds on 527 pooled lambs. The lambs were docked and castrated and fed in creeps. They averaged 85 cents a hundred over "bucky" lambs, and topped the market by 50 cents.

Clinton county farmers are in the market for beef cattle breeding stock. Dyer and Upchurch of Albany have purchased 30 Angus heifers and a highly bred sire, and plan to build one of the largest and best herds in Southern Kentucky.

Six Campbell county flock owners who kept records in May found 5 cents a dozen to be the feed cost of eggs. The hens averaged 18 eggs, or an average of 22 cents each. The six farmers had a profit of $180 from their chickens for the month.

Four carloads of individually selected ewes were purchased by Lincoln county farmers, to be used principally to replace ewes culled out of flocks. The organization of a county protective association has stimulated interest in sheep.

Great Variation In Farm Returns

Records kept by 40 farmers in Campbell county, Ky., last year revealed a variation in return from a loss of $1,312 to a profit of $3,348. Only two of the 40 farmers lost money, and 16 had net earnings of $1,000 or more. Principal sources of income were dairying, sheepraising, small fruits and vegetables. Strawberries were marketed in Cincinnati for an average of $3.15 a crate, and wool was sold cooperatively to an Ohio firm for 24 cents a pound.

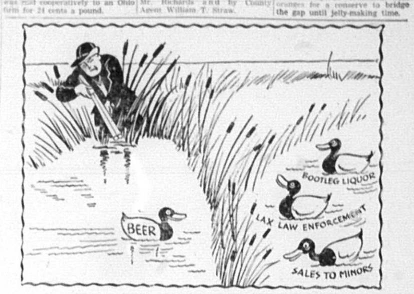
ALFALFA FOR SILAGE

To increase his supply of home-produced feeds, L. D. Richards, Gallatin county, Ky., dairyman, put six acres of the first cutting of alfalfa in the silo. Eight gallons or 40 to 50 pounds of molasses were added to each ton of hay. This was done by letting the molasses run from a barrel on to the hay as it went through the ensilage cutter. Results of the experiment will be checked by Mr. Richards and by County Agent William T. Straw.

CONTRACTS LET

Contracts for $727,000 in road work in 11 counties for road and bridge work were awarded by State Highway Commissioner Robert Humphreys last week, among them being one in Nicholas for the Moorefield-Milltown road for 3 and a half miles.

If the winter supply of jams and jellies has been exhausted, rhubarb may be combined with oranges for a conserve to bridge the gap until jelly-making time.



"Wait, Mister! You're aiming at the wrong duck!"

All too often, Beer is just the decoy . . . . . . yet, all too often, Beer gets the blame!

[illegible]

UNITED BREWERS INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION
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Correspondence is invited from groups and individuals everywhere who are interested in the brewing industry and its social responsibilities.