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THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1939

Useful Pamphlet Issued.

A Manual for Motor Vehicle Operators published by the Department of Revenue and now being distributed by automobile clubs should be in the hands of every operator of an automobile in Kentucky.

The manual fills a long-felt need for a comprehensive digest of the motor vehicle laws of Kentucky, and it is hoped that enough copies will be published for every driver to obtain one.

"What Every Driver Should Know" to obtain a Kentucky motor vehicle operator's license is one of the features of the pamphlet. Among other interesting features explained concerning operators' license is that licenses cannot be obtained by persons under 16 years old, by those whose licenses have been revoked or suspended within the year, by insane persons, habitual drunkards or drug addicts or those having dangerous weakness.

The pamphlet points out that in case of accident the driver should stop at once and give all possible assistance to anyone who is hurt and to give a report to authorities at once if anyone is hurt or if as much as $50 damage is done to either car or both.

The present law also provides that no driver must drive at a greater rate of speed than is reasonable and prudent, and it is explained that driving at a speed of more than 45 miles an hour is considered unreasonable and dangerous and that in congested areas in business sections of cities and towns speed should not exceed 25 miles an hour.

The state has uniform markings for curves, railroads, schools and boulevard stops as well as direction signs and route markers. These eliminate much confusion and make it easier for the driver. Hand signals should be used by the motorist to signal for sudden stops or turns when in traffic.

It is against the law to pass a car on a hill or curve when the driver's view is obstructed, when approaching a bridge or where official signs are in place directing traffic to keep to the right. It is also against the law to pass a school bus loading or unloading passengers.

Loafing Time.

Spring fever makes dullards of us all but even that tired feeling of May and June is as boundless pep compared with the lassitude of July and August. When summer's heat is at its height leisure becomes a necessity rather than a luxury.

No need to apologize for being just lazy at this season. Chances are the other fellow is taking things just as easy as you. It is no crime to loiter under a fan, lounge in the woods, rest in the water or doze beside a trout hole when the mercury is hovering around the century mark. Punishment is deserved only by those superman who hustle around making everyone else feel shiftless.

No matter what their occupation men expend as much energy in June and August as in January. The hand that pushes the pen moves slower, the fingers that press the typewriter keys slacken their pace, the machine's speed slows down to keep pace with the sagging hand and mind and the mind directing the huge organization adopts a new and slower tempo.

Leisure is expressed in July and August through various forms of doing nothing. An active vacation is nine-tenths loafing and one-tenth searching for a place to cool off and rest.

Rain.

Thomson, in his most beautiful poem, "The Seasons," tells how the clouds consign their treasures to the fields; and, "softly shaking" on the dimpled pool prelusive drops, let all their moisture flow, in large effusion, o'er the freshened world."

The faithfulness with which the clouds have fulfilled this responsibility to mankind so far during the present summer is a cause for gratitude. In the past we have not been so fortunate. Drought has been all too common as an unwelcome visitation of nature's contrary whims and, in consequence, there has been intense and widespread suffering.

Miseries arising from the economic depression have been intensified by the havoc wrought by nature. In the parched soil the crops have perished. Streams have disappeared, leaving empty beds. The plight of cattle, victims of starvation and thirst, has been pitiable. In one way or another, the disastrous effects of drought have been felt throughout the land.

Happily, the treasures of the clouds have fallen upon the land more generously up to the present time and there should be no lack of gratitude for the benefits enjoyed.

"The Happy Side Of Harlan"

"The Happy Side of Harlan" is the title of a most interesting rotogravure section issued recently by the Harlan Daily Enterprise. Filled with pictures of some of the industries of this county which in a quarter of a century has developed from an ordinary, poor mountain county to one of the most important coal fields in the world, the publication indeed portrays the "happy side."

The development of the town of Harlan from a mountain village to a modern city of 10,000 within two decades and the growth in population of the county to 70,000 has not been without its unpleasant side. The name of Harlan county at some time or other has been on the front page of every daily newspaper in the nation. The colorful background of mountains, moonshine and family fueds as a setting for murders which have been committed in the county, the frequent dispatch of troops to the county to preserve order in labor disputes and in election troubles, investigation of the county by the Senate Civil Liberties Committee and the bringing of a group of coal operators before the federal court on charges of violating the Wagner Labor Act have given the newspapers much to write about, and created much unfavorable publicity for the county.

Pity it is that such a beautiful a county should achieve the ill-reputation that this county has. In no other section of the state can be found more natural beauty than in Harlan. The beautiful little city of Harlan, the county seat, is as modern as any small city in the state. Its schools, churches, public buildings, hospital and homes would do credit to any city in the state.

As a member of the national guard, this writer has been sent to Harlan county for duty upon numerous occasions in the past fifteen years. Whether or not the sending of troops on every occasion was justified is not for us to say. But in our frequent trips to Harlan, including the present labor trouble, we have always found the great majority of the citizens fair and just. We have formed many warm friendships in the county and have found some of the finest and highest-type citizens in the land reside in this county. After all, the moonshiners, the gun thugs, the industrial over-lords and the machine gunners are in the vase minority in the county and the native sons and daughters of Harlan rightfully resent the unfavorable publicity that has been given the county.

Cultured Sneezers.

Nobody will begrudge hay fever sufferers the consolation given them by Dr. Berno Paul, European allergist, who says that in general only cultured people have hay fever.

Yet it goes against our feeling for scientific truth that anything so variable and indefinable in content as "culture" should produce susceptibility to a disease. This is a serious question, because if only certain kinds of culture produce hay fever a forebearing educational system will want to deal warily with these branches in its efforts to drill culture into youthful skulls. The resistance of the young hopefuls to learning is sufficiently painful as it is, without giving them hay fever with it.

Very possibly we should say the particular branch of culture conducive to hay fever would be none other than our old friend, botany. This theory would gain added plausibility if the student's specialty were the study of ragweed, say, or goldenrod.

Can that—achoo—be it, doctor?

Power Of Opinion.

The world is coming more and more to be governed by public opinion. Even in governments where the public is supposed to have no opinion of its own, in the last analysis the reigning power cannot long disregard a settled adverse public opinion.

Public opinion is the result of two forces. One is the accuracy of knowledge and the other is character, and when you know how much knowledge a man has and how much character he has, you can predict the result of those two things and forecast his course of action. And so it seems to be with nations.

Next to Reading Matter

Dispute Over Date Of Parade.

The picture published in last week's issue of a parade held here more than thirty years ago attracted considerable attention and some dispute as to the exact date. Mr. F. W. Shankland says the parade was held in June, 1903. Mr. Shankland says he had purchased a mowing machine, which was delivered to him on that day, and that he was in the parade with his new mower.

Mr. G. A. Duncan, proprietor of the Lyric theatre, says he painted all of the signs used in the parade, two or three days being required to complete the task. Mr. Duncan said three or four carloads of farm machinery, sold by W. T. Soper, had been delivered to buyers here and that each purchaser joined in the parade. Mr. Duncan does not recall the exact date, but believes that it was later than 1903.

"Right To Abundant Life."

"Walking Munn" Wilson, perennial candidate for Lieutenant Governor, has a rival in his political campaigning in John J. Thobe, of Covington, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor. Thobe came to Carlisle late last Thursday afternoon addressed a small group which gathered about him on the public square. He gave as his platform "The right to a job and an abundant life." The speaker said that "if the Republicans win the 1940 national election, I am going to take to the tall timbers because I know they and Wall Street will not permit me to run loose."

Thobe told his audience that he is 67 years old and has been running—unsuccessfully—for office for thirty-nine years with one ambition: to capture the seat in Congress which his father was "cheated out of." He urged his hearers to support President Roosevelt for a third term and as a parting told them he didn't care whether they vote for him or not.

Carnivals Avoid Carlisle.

Mt. Olivet had its first carnival last week, the Tribune Democrat reported. "The usual midway shows, games and fortune tellers vie with each other to extract the coin of the realm from the unwary," the paper said.

For a number of years Carlisle has been fortunate in not having been afflicted with carnivals. The town, according to carnival men with whom we have talked, is "blacklisted," because the police authorities will not permit operation of wheels, pitching games and other forms of gambling. Without the operation of these concessions, carnivals cannot operate they say. Lack of attendance at both carnivals and circuses, as well as tent shows has also been responsible for many of them avoiding us. The authorities are to be congratulated in their efforts to prohibit operation of the "skin" games. After all the carnival offers, as a rule, a low class of entertainment.

Mules And Men.

Every few years the story of the farmer and his mule crops up with the request that it be published. This story has no doubt been published before, but it is good enough to print again:

Over the hill trailed a man behind a mule drawing a plow. Sart the man to the mule: "Bill, you are a mule, the son of a jackass, and I am a man, made up in the image of God. Yet, here we work, hitched together year in and year out. I often wonder if you work for me, or if I work for you. Verily, I think it a partnership between a mule and a fool, for surely I work as hard as you. Plowing, we cover the same distance but you do it on four legs and I do it on two. I therefore do twice as much work per leg as you do.

"Soon we'll be preparing for a corn crop. When the crop is harvested I give one-third to the landlord. One-third goes to you and the balance is mine. You consume all of your portion except the cobs while I divide mine among seven children, six hens, two ducks and a banker. If we both need shoes you get 'em. Bill, you are getting the best of me. Is it fair for a mule, the son of a jackass, to swindle a man, a lord of creation, out of his substance?

"Why, you only plow and help cultivate the ground and I must cut, shock and husk the corn, while you look over the pasture fence and hee-haw at me.

"About the only time I am better than you is on election day for I can vote and you can't. And after election I realize that I was fully as great a jackass as your papa. And that isn't all, Bill. When you are dead that's supposed to be the end of you. But me? The parson tells me when I die I gotta go to hell yet, unless I do just as he says. And most of what he says keeps me from getting any kick outa life.

"Tell me, Bill, considering these things, how can you keep a straight face and look so dumb and solemn."

What Christianity most needs in her antagonism with every form of unbelief, is holy living.—Christlieb.

Therefore the hope of mankind is a continuous process of education, that the public may possess both character and knowledge. Otherwise public opinion will misrule the world.

But It's True___________!

Miss Todd lost the weight by staying in steamrooms for 10 hours each day. Massaging and dieting did the rest.

According to the terms of the bet, Mr. Haworth was to let his great-toe-nails grow uncut for six months.

50 Years Ago

Thursday, July 11, 1889

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Dell Crowe, of the county, a son.

Charles Hukill opens barber shop in the Kimbrough hotel building.

Judge McMahill begins construction of addition to his business building on Main street.

Edward Brown, 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Brown, fell in front of a mowing machine on the farm of Charles T. Donnell and one of his legs was cut off below the knee.

Died—Mrs. Richard T. Carter, at her home in the county.—Mrs. Jeff Bryant, 43, at her home in the county.—Mr. John Letcher, 58, at his home in the county.—Willie Tureman Myers, one-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Preston Myers, at their home in the county.—Mr. William Clark, 68, at his home in the county.

20 YEARS AGO

Thursday, July 10, 1919

B. P. Young purchases photograph studio in Cynthiana and will move to that place to reside on August 1.

Howard Wills purchases from Mrs. Fanny Norton the business house on Main street where he operates a confectionery.

Frying chickens selling at 40 cents per pound and eggs at 25 cents per dozen. Blackberries selling at $1 per bucket.

H. N. Rankin sells property on Elm street known as the C. T. Donnell stable to Dr. W. G. Irvin at a private price. E. A. Mathias purchases building adjoining.

Jack Dempsey wins heavyweight boxing championship by defeating Jess Willard in the third round in fight at Toledo, Ohio, on July 4.

Died—Mr. John Frederick, 32, at his home in the county on the 2nd.—Mr. Patrick Berry, 91, at his home in Carlisle on the 6th.—Mrs. Sophia Daugherty, 70, at her home in Cynthiana.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shannon, of the county, a daughter.—To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shrout, of the county, a son.—To Mr. and Mrs. James Caldwell, of near Paris, a son.

Fiscal court, in session Monday, grants permission to chautauqua association to place tent in court house yard and gives churches of Carlisle permission to hold open air services in the yard during the summer months.

Noel Cain, who received his medical degree from the University of Louisville June 28, visiting his mother, Mrs. Maymie Cain here before beginning a year's internship at St. Joseph's hospital in Lexington.

Married—Miss Anna Kate Connors and Mr. James W. Woodall, both of the county, on the 2nd.—Miss Lena Florence Honaker and Mr. Joseph Ritchie, both of the county, on the 5th.—Miss Anna Mae Hunt and Mr. Joseph Turner, both of the county, on the 10th.—Miss Lillie Mitcheltree and Mr. Luther Medlin, both of the county, on the 10th.—Miss Susan Margaret Taylor, of Lexington, and Mr. William Ray McCowan, of this county.

FROM OTHER EDITORIAL PAGES

LET'S TALK SENSE

(Lexington Herald)

Of course a political season is always somewhat of a silly season, but we believe that the nearer candidates, particularly aspirants for gubernatorial nominations, stick to the semblance of fact the better it will be in working out the problems of Kentucky.

In one of his recent speeches, former Congressman John Y. Brown said that one of the ways that he would get money for old age pensions would be by stopping the assessments Happy Chandler and Dan Talbott have been taking from state employees and another would be by not buying any bridges from Keen Johnson's state campaign chairman, J. Lyter Donaldson, of Carrollton. Mr. Donaldson, as we recall, while chairman of the state highway commission, himself, refused to press, selfishly, the purchase of the Carrollton bridge for which there was local and statewide sentiment.

As to the assessment of political employees, The Herald has never favored that. It was Mr. Brown's own campaign chairman, Frederick A. Wallis, of Paris, who last year as state campaign chairman sent out circular letters signed with a rubber stamp suggesting "2 per cent" contributions.

It is generally known that during the campaign of Lieut. Gov. Keen Johnson the practice of taking assessments from state employees of a specified amount of their salaries has been discontinued and that there has not been any general and widespread fixing, coercion of employees or indulgence in those many activities that have characterized Kentucky politics for many years.

As to saving enough from not making political assessments to pay for old age pensions, let us consider for a minute how sensible such a proposition is.

From current rumor, as The Herald has no information on the subject other than that, inasmuch as it has always opposed such assessments, it is said that in past years when two per cent assessments were required of all jobholders and these were collected at the point of a political ax with threats of firing if they were not paid, some $40,000 was sometimes raised from such a source to further political campaigns.

We do not know the truth or accuracy of any such gossip, but this is what is commonly believed about political assessments. That money, of course, never was state revenue, never could have been so considered and the discontinuance of the practice while it benefits the state employees many of whom are not over-paid now, in no way would help the state treasury.

Mr. Brown, on the other hand, has proposed a plan for old age pensions of $30 a month to all who are eligible to receive them. This would cost $18,000,000 a year.

Of course there is no way to find the $18,000,000 Mr. Brown will need for his plan from any such source as this.

It intended as a wisecrack, Mr. Brown's remark may be considered highly amusing and adding to the levity of a campaign which is lacking somewhat in the levity that is most enjoyable when it is produced in good humor and in good feeling.

But the plan he proposes will not be of great assistance to a ... commission Mr. Brown proposes to name to ascertain the sources of revenue from which to redeem the promises he has made.

VACATION TIME

(Richmond Register)

Traditionally July and August are the months of vacations. Millions of people now out of work say they have had too much vacation. What they want is some plan by which they will have fewer and shorter loafing times. However, the majority of the American people still have jobs. The two weeks or more which they spend on some trip or at some resting place is the high point of the year to them.

Some of them undertake to perform great and mighty stunts. The man who sits all day at a desk should remember that he is not doing much on that job to fit his muscles for a strenuous vacation. That is, unless he walks to and from his work daily, which is not the usual thing. If the day he gets to his resort he attempts to climb a high mountain or go around the golf links half a dozen times, something is likely to grunt inside of him. When that fellow returns, he may have that worn and haggard look that leads his friends to ask what hospital was he visiting.

Many people go to their summer rest in a state of near exhaustion. That is true of some ... and other mental workers. If a teacher finds it takes all her nervous force to keep thinking up new ways to stir lazy or unruly children to useful action, she is not in a mood for any very strenuous stunts.

Vacation gives people a chance to do what they want to. That is, so long as there is money available. You can get a very nice vacation nowadays without spending much money. It is fine to travel, but a lot of interesting travel can be done without leaving the state.

Heaven never helps the man who will not act.—Sophocles.

Every noble activity makes room for itself.—Emerson.

TRUTH about ADVERTISING

By CHARLES B. ROTH

'PLEASE PASS THE CUSTOMERS'

THERE'S one muscle in the human anatomy which was named by a humorist with boarding-house experience. It is called the "boarding-house muscle" because it is the muscle which enables you to extend your arm—and reach.

It took its name, of course, from the dining-tables of boarding-houses, where to reach far was to get more to eat at a table where everybody was so engrossed in his plate he didn't have the time or the inclination to pass anything to anyone else. Reach won.

Charles Roth

In business it is reach also that wins. One of the chief values of advertising to the advertiser is that it gives him a reach for customers. Every business must both reach customers and reach for them if it is to exist.

The business man whose reach is longest or most skilled is the man who brings the most customers into his store. And those who reach the best have the best stores and can give the best values.

The chief concern of every business is its customers. Who are they? Where do they live? Why should they trade with me? How can I tell them of the advantages of my business? Every business man asks these questions. Every successful business man answers them.

In the reach for customers, it isn't a muscle which does the trick. It is advertising.

A man starts a store. Somewhere are men and women who should buy from him. He is sincere in his desire to serve. But unless he does something about it, his store will fail before enough customers find their way to his doors.

He has to reach out for them. He begins to advertise where customers will see—in the newspaper. One reads. He is convinced. He goes to the store. He is well-treated. He buys. He likes what he bought. He returns to buy again.

Gradually, as more advertising appears, more customers come, buy, return to buy again. The reach for customers is building a great business.

But don't you see that the business man is not the only one who has benefited in the process?

Every customer who found there a better place to buy, a place where he could get a little bit better merchandise and a little bit better service at a little bit better price, also benefited.

The customer benefits as much from advertising as the business man, if not more.

© Charles B. Roth.

Tidbits of Kentucky Folklore

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

HOME-MADE BOARDS

With the passing of most of our good-sized trees has almost passed the making of boards. The younger generation, accustomed to tar-paper or corrugated sheet-iron roofing, may wonder what board-making was and why it was the measure of a man's skill as an artist. Of course there were clumsy board-makers, just as there are poor workmen in every field, but the real maker of boards knew more than could be written down about the skill required to rive out with a frow the material for his roof.

First of all, one had to be a good judge of trees to know which one to cut for boards. Most boards were of oak, but just any oak tree was not enough; it took a straight one, with no evidences of wind-shaken wood or knots or ugly, crooked grain. Then in the sawing of "cuts" one had to know how to pick the places that would show the straightest grain and be freest from defects. After the cuts were sawed, the bolts were split out, the smaller blocks of the cut that were to be used in the actual boardmaking. The heart wood, if it showed too many knots, was carefully blocked out and left for wood for the fireplace or stove.

A frow, may I say for the young folks, is a knife-like instrument with a handle attached. It is not sharp like a knife but rather dull; hence the comparison "as dull as a frow." The handle is at right angles to the frow and is held in one hand, while the mallet for driving the frow is held in the other. When the frow has been driven into the bolt, you begin to pry with the frow, slipping it along as the gash widens. The skill you may have is best shown by the fact that your boards are approximately as thick at one end as at the other. Those that feather out are useless except for kindling. The others are ready to be piled up in straight piles or pens until they have seasoned. Some fancy board-makers would cut off the sap edge of the boards to make them uniform in lasting quality, but this is not absolutely necessary. Some other people take a drawing-knife and shave off any thicknesses or irregularities in the boards, making them look more like "brought-on" shingles.

Piling the boards into pens was always my job, and I came to pride myself on my pens, whether any one else did or not. I usually laid some three down flat and three crossways, continuing this until I had a pen about five feet high. To keep the boards from warping, it is a good idea to place a heavy weight on each pen until the curing is done.

The great advantage in roofing with boards is that you can cover so much space with so few boards. If they are three feet long and fairly wide, you can soon roof a barn or a house. Though houses were seldom covered with these boards after shingles came in, I have seen some excellent roofs on houses that had survived from older times and very few new ones. As in so many things, there was no style about home-made boards, therefore people who owned houses with such roofs were likely to be slightly apologetic. Be it said once for all, though, a board roof, however rough, seldom looks so bad as a peeling, patched, drab roof of tar paper, especially the kinds that have no color or soon lost it.

Atlas Tires
SMITH'S SERVICE STATION
"Service that Satisfies"

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

A conference of the Young Republican Clubs of Kentucky will be held at Ashland July 14 and 15.

Miss Martha T. Manning, woman police judge at Maysville, was married last week.

Seventy-six divorces were granted in one day in circuit court at Louisville last week.

A new plan of racing in Kentucky was inaugurated at Latonia last week with "matinee races" between 4:30 and 7:30 p. m.

Despite efforts of a companion to save him, Gilbert Owens, 10, drowned in the Ohio river at Louisville Friday.

The Lexington tobacco market will open on December 4, the Lexington tobacco board has announced.

J. N. Bradford and S. H. Wilson have started publication of a new weekly paper at Carrollton called the Carroll County Record.

Charles Lee Sharpe, 67, retired rural mail carrier, died at his home in Sharpsburg Saturday following an illness of several weeks.

Aubrey Dunkenson, 4, son of a Livingston county farmer, died Sunday of lockjaw resulting from a cut on his foot ten days before.

The new dial telephone system has been put into operation in Robertson county and all old telephones have been removed.

John J. Klipp, 89, who retired after more than 50 years in business in Maysville, died at his home in that place Saturday.

Seventeen prisoners made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the Greenup county jail Sunday.

J. C. Alexander, 63, of Elizaville, was killed Monday when a State Highway truck on which he was riding overturned near Grayson.

Claiming to be between 106 and 110 years old, Addie Murphy, negro, once a slave, died Monday in a hospital in Lexington.

Five men, one charged with murder, escaped from the city jail at Jackson Thursday by sawing bars from the window.

The squirrel season opened in Kentucky July 1 and will close on October 1. A bag limit of six squirrels in one day is in effect.

Milford Phillips, missing from June 14, was found in a Cincinnati hospital last week in a serious condition. His home in Menifee county since

A three-judge federal court at Louisville Thursday denied an injunction to a liquor dealer to prevent the town of Beaver Dam from becoming dry on July 1.

Felix George Monroe, 40, of East Bernstadt, was killed instantly Friday when he was struck by a train near Red House, Madison county.

Approximately 20,000 invitations will be issued within the next few weeks for the Paris Sesqui-Centennial, which will be held September 3-6.

John Carl Glasscock, 44, Marion county farmer and candidate for circuit court clerk, was killed in an automobile accident near Lebanon Saturday night.

While most of the employes were at dinner Saturday a thief entered the rear door of the Ardery Drug Company store in Paris and escaped with $60.

Miss Virginia Sharpe, of Covington, has retired as a Deputy United States Marshal for the Eastern Kentucky district after serving for 32 years.

Noval Blackwell was shot and killed by Town Marshal Fay Wells at Grand Rivers, Livingston county, Monday night when Blackwell resisted arrest.

Stanley Young, 25, and Woodrow Feltner, 26, of McWhorther, Clay county, were shot and killed during a gun battle at McWhorter Sunday. The killer escaped.

Jesse S. Baskett, 62, retired farmer and prominent Harrison county Democratic political leader, died Sunday night at his home in Cynthiana.

Hancock county joined the dry column of counties in a special election held Saturday when voters approved local option by a majority of 244.

Three trainmen were killed Monday night when a mountain landslide crushed the engine and several cars of an L. & N. freight train near Sinks, Ky.

The State Highway Patrol headquarters at Frankfort announced Friday that 212 persons have been killed by automobiles in Kentucky up to June 23.

J. Dan Talbott, State Commissioner of Finance, who was injured when the speaker's stand fell at the Johnson campaign opening in Shelbyville, is suffering with a broken vertebra but the attending physician said he will recover.

The pilot of a barnstorming airplane and two young women passengers were injured Sunday when the plane fell at a height of about 250 feet near Bardstown.

William Summers, 59, Nelson county farmer, died Sunday of a bullet wound which members of his family said he fired into his head accidentally.

Mammoth Cave will be dedicated as the county's twenty-sixth national park in 1940, Robert J. Bell, chairman of the Mammoth Cave National Park operating committee, said last week.

Elizabeth West, negro, 23, of Columbus, Ohio, was arrested in Lexington Saturday and officers found merchandise valued at $175 which had been stolen from Lexington stores.

William Banfield slashed his sister, Lillian, 17, with a knife at Maysville Saturday night when they argued over the route they would take in returning to their home from a visit with neighbors.

Mrs. Ray Cruse was rendered unconscious when she was struck by a bolt of lightning while washing dishes in the sink in her kitchen at Winchester. She will recover.

Brit Lyttle, 32, brother of two men killed in a street battle at Manchester last year, was shot and killed from ambush as he he was leaving a carnival at the Manchester ball park Sunday.

Mrs. Mattie Bevard Ellis, 76, died at her home in Germantown Friday morning the day after she and her husband had celebrated their sixty-second wedding anniversary.

Howard Basil, 27, was killed and three were injured, one seriously, when the automobile in which they were riding crashed into a hillside near Smith's Grove Friday.

Joe Howard, 23, of San Antonio, Texas, left Ashland Friday in a six-foot rowboat for New Orleans. Traveling on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, Howard hopes to reach his destination in four weeks.

Betty Jean Hall, 15 months old, was shot and fatally wounded by her three-year-old brother at their home in Greenup county Saturday. The mother was outside the house when the boy fired at his sister with a single barrel shotgun.

A million acres of hybrid corn will be produced annually in Kentucky within ten years, W. C. Johnstone, of the College of Agriculture, predicted at a meeting of corn growers at the Experiment Station Friday.

Samuel W. Botkins, 53, and William Hughes, 32, both of Lexington, were arrested in Jessamine county on charges of contributing to the delinquency of three Lexington sisters, 12, 14 and 15 years old.

Tangled in the reins of his runaway team hitched to a mowing machine, David Chilton, 70, Henry county farmer, was thrown against the blade of the mower but was saved from death when his wife ran from the house and halted the horses.

A coroner's inquest at Jackson Thursday revealed that Miss Ollie Howard, 34, who died at the Eastern State Hospital at Lexington two days before had sustained a broken neck and fractured thigh before her death.

Ben F. Vinson, 37, auditor of the Ashland Refining Company at Ashland, was killed instantly Saturday when he fell from the top of a forty-foot oil storage tank while measuring the oil in the tank.

Charging him with having a "confirmed habit of drunkenness," Mr. Pauline G. Rowe filed suit in the Fayette circuit court Monday asking a divorce from Ernest P. Rowe, former district director of the WPA in this district.

Judge W. B. Ardery, of Paris, was assured of re-election as Circuit Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial district when neither Democrat or Republican filed as a candidate against him.

Bill Tipton, 27, Madison county farmer, was drowned Sunday when a rowboat in which he and two companions were fishing overturned under the dam at Lock No. 11 in the Kentucky river near Richmond. The two other men swam to safety.

Dr. O. W. Thompson, of Pikeville, chairman of the advisory committee of the Kentucky Game and Fish Commission, made a suggestion in Washington last week that the federal government take over most of the five million acres of land in Eastern Kentucky to extend the Jefferson National Forest from Virginia to Pike and Letcher counties.

PHOTOS
3 FOR A DIME
Upstairs Over
Al Peters' Shoe Shop

OUR SCENIC MERCHANDISE

(Courier-Journal)

"The United States Tourist Bureau reported for 1937 that tourists spent more than $5,000,000,000 in the United States." Against the background of this most reliable estimate procurable, G. M. Pedley, Director of Publicity in the State Department of Conservation, draws an unflattering description of Kentucky's neglect to go after its share of this cash and carry trade and an unexaggerated prediction of what a systematic investment of effort and money would be worth.

No apparent reason exists why Kentucky's geographical location and storied attractions should not earn it $100,000,000 of this annual expenditure. Director Pedley is discussing something permanent. There is no danger of the competition being overdone, no possibility of surplus production. Some 75,000,000 are going places every year, and a future vacationist is born every minute.

The Director discusses the essential forms of publicity with judgment which indicates that the deficiency in his office is of financial, not mental, resources, and the lack of the one has not interfered with the employment of the other. But the lack of provision probably is attributable to an unenterprising attitude on the part of those who profit directly from tourist trade. Though all are benefited, those primarily interested in catering to tourists must take the lead in a concerted effort. The long delay in paving roads to Cumberland Falls and connecting it with Mammoth Cave by the Southern Kentucky route and in improving parks—the very necessity for Mr. Pedley to mention Kentucky's neglect of promotion—proves that a considerable element in the tourist business is more parasitic than progressive.

This is not a going-out-of-business sale to which Director Pedley would invite the outside public. Kentucky is not about to liquidate its attractions. Patronage should increase from season to season; and it is axiomatic that the best advertisement is a satisfied customer. Consequently, it would be elementary to ascertain what the visitors, registered at many points, say about Kentucky when they return home. Is travel pleasant over our highways? Are the accommodations and fare at our parks and other resting places satisfactory? Does everything the visitor's five senses record and his memory files away convince him that those who cater to his wants are solicitous to make his vacation enjoyable?

What do people come to Kentucky for? What impression do they take away? Here is the key to the systematic development of our tourist trade. Some agency should inquire into this and ascertain what is being done for promotion elsewhere, then apply the most successful features here. But it should never lose sight of the fact that it is promoting Kentucky attractions in Kentucky's latitude, not the Rocky Mountains nor the Minnesota "land of lakes;" not New England's winter playgrounds nor a Florida resort.

Director Pedley appears competent to promote a campaign and he exhibits zeal. We have a rarely unique and varied line of scenic merchandise; but there is a whole lot to learn about customer demand and merchandising methods in which the Director must have co-operation if we are not to drive business away as fast as he can bring it to the counter. As a matter of fact, he isn't going to obtain the wherewithal for effective promotion until the personally interested shake off their apathy and do something on their own hook to exploit an opportunity.

EXPORTS OF SCRAP

(Cincinnati Enquirer)

We alone of the nations have not forbidden the export of scrap iron. Japan has been our best customer and Italy is next.

Scrap iron is a misleading name, for it is not scrap in the sense that it is waste. Remelted in an open-hearth furnace it comes out steel and not inferior metal, but as good steel as can be made. Indeed, the open-hearth process demands a certain amount of scrap. It is an essential in the manufacture of steel. Apparently we have had the scrap to spare, but this is only because our own steel industry has been running not much over a third of capacity. Yet if a sudden emergency were to come, we would find we had so drained the country of scrap that we would have a definite shortage.

Scrap does not deteriorate—it can be kept indefinitely, and it might have been the part of wisdom for the government to have piled up a store of it against the hour of need rather than permit it to go in such large volume across the Pacific and the Atlantic, particularly as both Japan and Italy have transformed our scrap into cannon, rifles, battleships, and other grim things needful in war. Our hindsight in this matter may turn out to be a good deal better than our foresight.

SOME PROMISER

(Danville Messenger)

John Y. Brown and his state campaign manager, Frederick A. Wallis, promised a great deal in their campaign speeches here Monday night. Just elect John Y. Brown governor and we will have prosperity right away, they promised. They would spend more money for parks and playgrounds, increase the pay for laborers, even on the farms, and at the same time have more money for those who pay the bills. Pensions for the aged and money for the unemployed will be increased and at the same time, of course, reduce taxes, etc. Well, wouldn't that be grand? All who believe John Y. can do those things will vote for him—but few believe he can do it. His address here—and that of his new friend, Mr. Wallis—were purely political speeches, made to attract votes by promises they know cannot be kept.

KENTUCKY POLITICS

By Tyler Munford

Keen Johnson will not be without the support of thousands of union men when he goes to the post in his race for the Democratic nomination for Governor on August 5. The Richmond editor Sunday was given the unqualified endorsement of the American Federation of Labor, the great conservative labor organization headed in the nation by William Green and established by the late Samuel Gompers.

Included in the Kentucky division of the American Federation of Labor are the state's highly skilled crafts. In membership the A. F. L. in Kentucky far outnumbers it srival, the radical C. I. O. which was organized by John L. Lewis. Principal C. I. O. strength in Kentucky is wrapped up in the United Mine Workers of America.

The American Federation of Labor has long commanded the respect of those folks outside of the labor groups because its policies forbid sit-down strikes and exclude radicals and Communists.

Major Break For Johnson Candidacy

The A. F. L. endorsement constitutes a major break for Keen Johnson. John Y. Brown, his opponent, has been claiming the solid support of all labor, but Sunday's endorsement of the Johnson candidacy by the Kentucky Federation of Labor not only deprives Brown of this claim but actually gives to Keen Johnson a labor connection far more powerful in both votes and prestige than the John L. Lewis C. I. O. In so far as the labor vote is concerned, Johnson, who early in the race seemed to be without labor support, now not only has this backing but the A. F. L. endorsement puts him definitely in front with labor in Kentucky.

Brown Pension Plan Would Bring Distress

John Y. Brown's promise of a $30 pension to any and everybody now on the state pension rolls would result in a loss of Federal funds now being received by the state for the payment of pensions, according to an analysis by Bryan Collier, Courier-Journal staff writer, who is writing a series of non-political articles on the state government.

Collier does not mention Brown by name, but he says that one candidate "appears to promise $30 apiece for each person on the pension rolls." This is the plan proposed by Brown. Johnson promises to raise the maximum to $30, but says payments will be based on need.

"It ought to be pointed out in connection with this (the Brown plan of $30 to everybody), Collier says, "that Kentucky probably would lose Federal participation in is aid-for-the-aged program in a flash."

"The Federal law plainly states —and the fact has been accented repeatedly—that Uncle Sam won't help unless monthly payments are based on the individual need . . ." Collier says.

The Johnson proposal would comply with the federal law, but the Brown proposal does not, according to the analysis of Collier, who is an authority on this subject.

The Federal government now pays half of Kentucky's pension bill, the state's share amounting to $2,286,000 a year. Should the state try to put the Brown plan into effect the Federal government would withdraw its half, and every person on the pension rolls would receive exactly half of what they are now getting.

Brown Plan Would Cost State $9,000,000

"If any attempt should be made to pay the $30 monthly to each and everyone of the 50,000 (pensioners now on the rolls) the cost would be stratospheric—around $18,000,000 a year, of which the state would have to put up a minimum of $9,000,000, and more should Uncle Sam withdraw even partially from the picture," Collier points out.

This means that the cost to Kentucky would be $6,714,000 over and above what the state is now spending annually for its share of the pension fund. And if Uncle Sam withdrew from the picture, as Collier points out, it would cost Kentucky alone $18,000,000 a year to pay flat $30 pensions.

This figure is only six million dollars less than Kentucky now expends for all purposes exclusive of the State Highway Department.

So according to the Collier analysis of the pension question, the Brown plan would result in a loss of all federal funds for Kentucky pensions, and if the state attempted to finance it, the cost would be so prohibitive that everything and everybody would have to be taxed and double taxed to pay it.

Brown glibly says, "I'll get the money where the money is and spend it where the need exists." The important question is "where will he get the $18,000,000?"

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Red Squill Bait Best Rat Control

The open winter is one reason for the large number of rats now appearing in Kentucky, according to a statement from the entomology department of the State College of Agriculture at Lexington.

A poison bait employing red squill is the method of control recommended by this department, which gives the following directions for its use:

Pre-bait for three nights in succession, using fresh hamburger or salmon. Small bits of either of these are placed where rats are commonly found. This should be done in the evening. If there are any remaining pieces the next morning, they should be taken away and destroyed. On the fourth night, red squill at the rate of one part to 16 parts of the meat should be placed in the location where pre-baiting was practiced.

The red squill can be obtained at most drugstores. If mixing it with meat, avoid handling with the fingers, as the rats are very wary of anything handled in this manner.

Rat extermination, say men at the College of Agriculture, is a community problem because these varmints migrate over rather long distances. It is a good plan to organize by neighborhoods, with each one pledged to use poison bait at a given time.

As long as rats have other feed, such as may be found in garbage cans, the poison bait method of control is not so successful as it would be if the competing feesd were removed.

GEMS FOR YOUR SCRAPBOOK

Action

The actions of men are the best interpreters of their thoughts.—Locke.

The more we do, the more we can do; the more busy we are the more leisure we have.—Hazlitt.

The acts of this life are the destiny of the next.—Eastern Proverb.

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