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The Right To Work.

To most of us residing in an agricultural section not beset by labor troubles, the "closed shop" clause being demanded by the United Mine Workers of America in the Harlan county labor dispute is of little importance and not understood. But to the mine operaters and the thousands of miners in the coal fields who refuse to be dominated by John L. Lewis and his CIO organization it is of paramount significance.

There is no dispute over wages and hours in the controversy which has kept most of the mines in that county closed for two months. The bone of contention is over the closed shop and penalty clause of the contract.

Under the contract which expired Marh 31, mine operators agreed to the CIO as the bargaining agent for the miners but were permitted to employ either union or non-union miners. When this contract expired the United Mine Workers of America demanded the closed shop contract. This clause practically takes from the operator of a mine all control of labor. He is not permitted to either hire or fire individual miners. When more men are needed they are supplied by the president of the local at the mine, and when men are to be laid off the president of the local union decides which men are to go. Merit, loyalty to the owner of the mine or need have nothing to do with the discharge or employment of miners. The president of the local union and his executive committee are supreme.

Without considering the merits of the union, the principal question involved is the right of the individual. No man should be beaten and harassed into joining any organization. Thousands of miners do not want to become a member of the UMWA and have refused to join. Others are members of the American Federation of Labor or local company unions. Certainly they should have a right to join the organization of their choice or to remain out of all of them if they desire.

When Gvernor Chandler sent troops into Harlan county to protect these men who wanted to work, he was fully aware that he would be abused and criticised from certain sources. An emergency existed. Thousands of miners and their families, idle for six weeks, were on the verge of starvation. Delegations had visited the Governor and urged that they be given protection. Finally he acted and sent troops to the county and thousands of miners were put back to work as mines opened after six weeks of idleness. Miners as well as the troops on duty showed rare fortitude and courage in remaining calm in the face of the insults, threats and indignities heaped upon them as the miners were escorted to their work and returned to their homes at the end of the day. That no shots were fired and no one was killed is more or less remarkable because of the tenseness of the situation. Although efforts were made in numerous instances to take miners from the troops, the pickets gave up the struggle when they ran into the cold steel of the bayonets on the rifles and the muzzles of the loaded revolvers of the troops.

As the Governor explained, he is not taking any sides in a labor dispute. He is simply offering protection to any citizen who wants to work. Certainly no Chief Executive of the state could do less. Operators and union officials were given ample opportunity to settle their differences and when they failed to act, Governor Chandler, with the same good judgment he has exercised throughout his administration, gave to the distressed miners of Harlan county the protection to which they are entitled.

A hat may fool men, but the ladies know by your tame and timid spirit that you are the bald kind.

The Real Test In The Race For Governor.

It is a custom, though not a good practice, for both sides in any political contest to appeal to the prejudices of voters as a means of gaining strength for a candidate. Today's race for the Democratic nomination for governor is no different in this respect from other campaigns that have been waged in Kentucky and elsewhere.

Prejudices, rivalries, hates existent among the practical politicians whose sole interest in any election is the personal reward in store for them and their henchmen permeate the ranks of voters who unwittingly take sides only to discover later that no fundamental principle is involved in the quarrel.

In making a decision in this year's primary Democrats should keep uppermost in their minds the welfare of the state and the party. They should refrain from wearing political blinkers, and should consider background for public service, experience, temperament, consistency and adaptability, always looking toward a better state and a stronger party— a party that can ask for support because of the service rendered by its members holding positions of public trust.

Political associations of any candidate should be scrutinized. No candidate whose first obligation is to a political patronage boss can be unfettered when he takes over a public office.

There are no teeming issues in this campaign. Four years ago the sales tax and machine rule aroused the voters to a high pitch. This year one of the underlying issues is whether Kentucky will chuck four years of sound financing and bog down in a mire created by an orgy of spending that will not only bankrupt the state but also its taxpayers, big and little. There is so much money to spend for public service and no more. If tax experts are correct in their analysis of Kentucky's revenue picture, there will be less return from current tax sources during the next four years than there was during the past four years.

Any candidate for governor so disillusioned that he makes unwarranted promises believing that millions in additional taxes can be raised is in for a rude awakening when the new General Assembly convenes. The best example of such a dilemma is the present Governor of Texas who rode into office on a platform of glowing promises and is now facing the angry protests of special groups because he cannot deliver those things he advocated as a candidate. The next governor of Kentucky will have enough headaches with problems of government not yet solved without the myriad of difficulties that go with unreasonable campaign promises.

Employing a concrete example, the real test of qualification might be made by determining which of the candidates is better equipped to operate and direct a legitimate business comparable in size with the state government.

Keen Johnson has had an important part in making the present administration one of the best in the history of the state and if elected will continue to carry out the sound business principles he has advocated.

Hot.

Upon the current phase of the weather we may comment unequivocally. Mopping a brow which, if not fevered, at least has the appearance of it, we declaim from our editorial rooftop that it's hot. It is an opinion we hold to without condition, subject to defense with every drop of ink in our typewriter.

The sun has returned with what is popularly referred to as a vengeance; the rains have lost their cooling powers; the breezes, such as they are, merely buffet the hot air from one place to another. Man has reacted in the normal way, and begun to wilt too. Women have begun to wilt also, no doubt, but won't admit it. Children, on the other hand, have sought the logical alternative and gone swimming.

Having pined audibly for the sun and summer, we can hardly object to this advance agent of the season and remain consistent. Moreover, it will certainly get worse before it gets better. But whatever it gets, the immemorial right of all of us to be dissatisfied with what we have—whether it be the weather or something else—will remain unchanged.

The War To End War.

While President Woodrow Wilson advocated "self determination" and "making the world safe for democracy, and a fit place for men to live," if he could be here today, to see the ruthless power of might; the strong nation lording it over the weak nation in brutal subjugation, as applied by the dictators, Mussolini and Hitler in Central Europe; he would marvel at these invasions of these helpless lands, and the deprivation of their people of every vestige of personal or political freedom. We must not, though, permit ourselves as a people who took a decisive part in the "War to end War," the "war to make the world safe for democracy," to assure people of the right of "self determination" and "self government," to censure ourselves as a nation for the heroic part we played on the battlefields of France and Europe. Our "boys" measured up to the most sanguine expectations of all, and did their full part to assure victory, for our arms and the armies of the allied powers. Those entrusted with the making of the cruel and unfortunate treaty of peace at Versailles, were justly to blame for not adhering to the original plans of "making the world safe for democracy, and a fit place for men to live" and by assuring all the right of "self determination." The lust of power, and greed for land grabbing at Versailles, was a bad omen for the future welfare of Europe and the world.

Rights And Duties.

Our faith in freedom is based on the belief that every human soul has its own sovereign rights—rights that are not merely granted by society but are an essential of the human character. Since society is nothing apart from the men and women of which it is fashioned, it can never ignore this right of freedom without courting its own destruction.

Yet this reedom is not the freedom for men to do as they please. Even in primitive society this freedom is denied, and the complex demands of civilization deny it in a thousand ways. When men agree to live together for the sake of work or happiness, they set limits to their behavior and agree to live beneath a code and law.

Yet the right of freedom remains. It is a right not to natural but to spiritual freedom. Its most vital doctrine is that men have the right to think as they please.

Man as a member of society has duties rather than rights. As an individual his rights are supreme. The problem of society is to appoint to each man his duties while scrupulously protecting his rights. For in the right of man to think as he pleases lies the only hope for endurance and perfection of society.

Resources And Business

Senator Arthur Vanderburg in his Lincoln Day address, at Boston, gave some very interesting figures relative to the resources and business activities of the United States. We quote the following from his address:

"With 6 per cent of the world's area and 7 per cent of its population, we operate 60 per cent of the world's telephone and telegraph facilities, 33 per cent of the railroads, and 80 per cent of the motor cars. We consume 48 per cent of the world's coffee, 53 per cent of its tin, 56 per cent of it rubber, 21 per cent of its iron, 47 per cent of its copper, 69 per cent of its petroleum. We produce 70 per cent of its oil, 60 per cent of its wheat and cotton, 50 per cent of its copper and iron, 40 per cent of its lead and coal. We have two-thirds of civilization's banking resources and its gold. We have a purchasing power greater than that of 500,000,000 Europeans or of a billion Asiatics. We have the highest wage scales, the shortest working hours, and the greatest percentage of home ownership on earth. When we move healthfully and confidently ahead we have the greatest mass prosperity in human experience since time began."

Story Of The Flag.

The United States flag dates back to June 14, 1777. On that day 162 years ago, Congress passed a resolution providing the present arrangement of stars and stripes. As states have been added to the union, the 13 original white stars have become 48. It is a glorious constellation of free commonwealths, every one of which has fine institutions and a good chance for progress and development.

The flags of many nations show little variety of design. The flag of France, for instance, consists of three solid stripes of blue, white, and red, running up and down. It has stirred French valor on a thousand fields of battle, but as an aesthetic picture it is not so fine.

The United States flag, with its narrow red and white stripes, its white stars on a blue field, has a beautiful variety and contrast of color. Those bright shining stars in the blue ground might be taken as a symbol of the canopy of heaven, suggesting the ideals that have been created by the founders of our country, and which it is our duty to maintain.

What A Fruit!

Who will again doubt the benevolence of science? No grower, barterer or lover of watermelon will, at least.

Whether fruit, vegetable or herb, the watermelon has always had a host of friends. People like berries, grape fruit, peaches and cantaloupe, but their attachment to the watermelon is something deeper and more enduring.

One thing only the watermelon was thought to lack. It is beauteous; it is luscious; it is satisfying. Its outer shell of somber green, inner lining of white, its luscious red contrasting irresistibly with the rich mahogany of its ripened seeds, are as satisfying to the painter as its full-flavored sweetness to the epicure.

But still it was supposed to fall short of the ideal. For even those most addicted to its consumption never gave it credit for being nourishing.

Here is where science proves its benevolence. Experts have discovered that watermelons are chock-full of four kinds of vitamins. Any fruit, or whatever a watermelon is, that boasts of one vitamin can get by with the dietitians. But four of them! What a fruit!

But It's True ___!

James Cook of Phillipsburg (W. Va.) high school, competing in a championship meet on June 3, 1922, broke his leg when he accidentally stepped on the board marking the inside boundary of the track. He rose, resumed running, did not collapse at the finish.

50 Years Ago

Thursday, June 13, 1889

Postoffice established at East Union and will be known as Bramblett.

E. C. Hawkins & Company ship carload of Blue Lick water to Indianapolis last week.

Dr. Vanden to deliver temperance lecture at the Weston school house Saturday night.

Captain Dan Turney opens Arlington Hotel at Blue Licks for the season with hop.

"Bull Eye" Berry appointed conductor on the mail line between Carlisle and Sharpsburg.

T. D. Campbell closes his school at Wright school house. Julia McCann, Fritts Tune, Minnie and Walter Hazelrigg did not miss a day during the term.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Henry, of the county, a daughter. —To Mr. and Mrs. William Hudleson, of the county, a son.—To Mr. and Mrs. James P. Wasson, of the county, a son.

20 YEARS AGO

Thursday, June 12, 1919

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. Clay Wade, of the county, on the 10th, a son.

Married—Mrs. Ethel Feeback and Mr. Russell Feeback, both of the county, on the 11th.

Dr. B. F. Reynolds announces as candidate for Representative from Nicholas and Robertson counties.

Howard Wills leases building formerly occupied by Stump's pool room and will open confectionery.

Yeggs blow safe in store of A. A. Dale at Myers and escape with approximately $50 in cash and a lot of stamps and checks.

Died—Mr. J. Breck Crouch, 65, at his home in Carlisle on the 6th. —Mr. Noah Vaughn, 81, at his home at Pleasant Valley on the 9th.—Mrs. Kate Wells, 75, at her home at Upper Licks on the 10th. —Marvin Pierce Marshall, 11-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Marshall, at their home in Carlisle.

FROM OTHER EDITORIAL PAGES

KEEN JOHNSON WILL MAKE A GOOD GOVERNOR

(Union County Advocate)

No Democrat, no taxpayer, no citizen could read Keen Johnson's opening announcement at Richmond without suspicioning that he would make Kentucky a good governor.

Mr. Johnson's announcement is outstanding for its simplicity, frankness and knowledge of the needs of Kentucky citizens. Kentuckians will be impressed with the statement "I do not claim to know all the answers, but I do believe my knowledge of the problems of our state government is sufficient to allow me to approach them intelligently."

For years Kentuckians have heard candidate after candidate give all the answers in a campaign and then do nothing about solving public problems when they were elected. Apparently Mr. Johnson is unwilling, even for the sake of political expediency, to make campaign promises which neither he nor any other candidate can know at this time whether these promises can be fulfilled.

Of particular interest to Union Couny farmers is the Johnson declaratio nthat "Unless farmers prosper there is little hope for prosperity for any other group or class of citizens." Here Mr. Johnson again does not know all the answers, but he does recognize the fact that all of our prosperity is primarily dependent upon the farming industry. He is explicit in recommending a new state service to Kentucky farmers, and he strikes a popular chord with the utterance "I pledge my vigorous opposition to any and all efforts to increase taxes on their land."

On the all important subject of taxes, Mr. Johnson brings real hope and clearly goes on record against any increase in taxes. On this question he says, "Modification or revision downward of existing taxes only should be considered."

That Mr. Johnson is committed to a policy of a sound financial program for Kentucky is indicated by his declaration "The greatest service that can be rendered to the farmers of Kentucky and to every one else in the state, business men, property owners, laborers and any others, is to protect them against either high current taxes or a big and uncontrolled state debt that eventually means taxes high enough to be almost confiscatory."

He recognizes the fine service of the teaching profession and says that he "shall endeavor at all times to procure or our teachers compensation commensurate with the great work they are doing . . . ," but warns that this must not place additional or unjust burdens on the taxpayers of the state or undermine the soundness of funds for common schools, free text books . . ."

a ringing appeal to every red-blooded Kentuckian with the declaration "I do not approve of the political domination of the state by any outside pressure group. Kentucky cannot become a puppet state controlled by agitators and irresponsible radical elements at the direction of outside forces."

Kentuckians can know what to expect with Keen Johnson as their governor, and it is to his eternal credit that his appeal for support is based upon the idea that the people are intelligent, understanding and capable of deciding issues upon their merit. His speech is the more impressive for its utter lack of such vague and dangerous statements as "I'll get the money where the money is and spend it where the children are."

AUTOMOBILES AND RADIOS

(Elizabethtown News)

The Federal Department of Commerce publishes an exhaustive consumer survey, out of which is gleaned the interesting facts that seventy-five out of every 100 families in the United States have automobiles and eighty-nine out of 100 have radios. It is probable that at least seventy out of every 100 have both.

Thus the American people are enjoying luxuries of which their forefathers never dreamed. Nothing has so destroyed isolation in this country as the automobile and the radio. With an automobile, a man may be in the next town in minutes or in the next state in a few hours. With a radio, he can be in the next country, figuratively, in the split second that it takes to turn a switch.

The automobile is less than fifty years old, and did not come into general use until twenty-five years ago. At that time even they were so scarce in Kentucky that licenses were obtained by mail from a central license bureau in Frankfort rather than at the respective county seats. The automobile itself created the sentiment and [illegible] the money for the good road, and neither would have expanded in development without the other.

The radio is less than twenty years old; what is generally credited with being its first broadcast having been sent out over a Pittsburgh station on election night of 1920. It is a very democratic invention, because only a few dollars buys one, and the difference between a small expenditure and a large one is primarily in quality and appearance rather than the fundmental satisfaction of "getting a program."

The use of the automobile and the radio are so general that their influence is wide-spread. They have revolutionized life in the United States. Businesses have been shattered by them, and they have created others to take the places of the casualties.

TRUTH about ADVERTISING

By CHARLES B. ROTH

A MAN NAMED CAXTON

YOU may not remember ever hearing the name of William Caxton, but it was his life which makes your life today comfortable. He it was who introduced printing into England. This was in 1476. The introduction of printing has made all progress possible.

It wasn't until 1638 that America had a printing press, this at Harvard university, but after that printing grew, and newspapers sprang up, and modern American life began.

Charles Roth

The printing press is the forerunner of knowledge wherever it is introduced. The printed word, even to this day, has no rival as a quick means of disseminating vital facts and ideas.

The newspaper of today is one of the modern wonders of the world. It is the broadest, quickest, most flexible and most economical way of getting a message into the minds of the people.

Early in our national history, manufacturers and merchants sensed this power of the press. They began using it to carry their advertising facts and ideas into the homes.

These early advertisers were careful business men. The fact that the newspaper would complete the educational process for their goods wasn't enough. It also had to do the job at less cost than any other medium.

And they found, after many trials in different fields, that it did. It got their message to prospective buyers in a manner which was economical as well as effective.

Today this same condition is unchanged. Advertisers, using newspapers year in and year out, find it the most profitable way in which to tell their story to buyers.

The reason is simple. The newspaper is the great common denominator of modern life. It reaches practically every family. It has the confidence of its readers. It stands for everything which is right and good and modern.

The advertisements in your newspaper are as much a part of its vital importance as the editorial and the news columns.

As a matter of fact, most readers find it hard to tell what interests them most—the commercial news, which is called advertising and which touches their lives every day, or the general news, in news story, editorial and cartoon.

They're both valuable.

This man named Caxton was one of the great benefactors of mankind. He lighted the lamp—and it is still burning bright, though centuries have fled since he lived.

© Charles B. Roth.

Tidbits of Kentucky Folklore
BY Gordon Wilson Ph.D.
WESTERN KENTUCKY TEACHERS COLLEGE
BOWLING GREEN, KY.

HAYRIDES

Often I have mentioned style in this series of little essays about folk customs. Hayrides once stood at the head of the column. Automobiles were still far in the future, but no car can ever bring quite the thrill that we once experienced on a hayride. There is nothing very elaborate about such a celebration. All you need is a hay frame on the wagon, some hay, and a tarpaulin or wagon sheet stretched over it. Then sit with your legs dangling off and bump over rough roads for five or ten miles, and you will have a hayride.

Any place will do for an excuse for a hayride. If you can find a river at the end of the road, well and good. Then you can row the girls in paddle boats or engage a ferry boat to take the entire party on a trip up or down the river. A spring is another place that should be found on a hayride for dinner goes with this custom, like cranberries with turkey. Chestnuts or hickory nuts or blackberries, whatever the season may give, some spice (and chiggers) to life. Even a church or an outdoor meeting can be attended on a hay wagon.

New-timers may think that their ancestors were very pious folk to the way they went to church. What they can never know, except by hearsay, is that church services comprised most of the events in our very drab lives. A church service can be as good an excuse as any for a trip on a hay wagon with a merry crowd. The gang may be well enough bred to behave themselves while the services are going on, but on the way anybody can mock the preacher or the singers or parody the most sacred songs.

Not to play practical jokes on some of the gang would be to admit that the hayride is not genuine. It is nearly impossible to get up a crowd without having at least one very loving couple far gone in romance. These can become the butt of all the jokes, especially if they are in the silent, languishing stage. Some one of the crowd is sure to be just breaking into society; he needs frequent roasting from the more experienced. By all means there must be a mimic, who knows how to imitate animals and people, to laugh or chew or spit like the dignified members of his social group.

The wagonette, now completely lost as an institution, was good for small parties. This strange vehicle was a long covered cart or wagon, with seats along the sides. The ones I knew best would seat about six couples, enough for a very merry party, with the added advantage of having a roof against the sun or possible rain. Sometimes it was the custom for the boys to furnish the vehicle and the horses, the girls to furnish the food, now called eats, but then often called, quite innocently, grub. Such Dutch treats are good things and should not be allowed to pass away. I have shared many a one and have no horror of seeing them return on a grand scale. There were no gold-diggers in those days; the girl regarded herself as part of the partnership.

Since peanut butter and baker's bread have come into general use, I fear I could not make you hungry by telling you what we ate. One thing I know, no cook of today can beat the cakes we had then. However stylish a trip by car can be today, it still lacks something of the hale-fellow-well-met feeling of the old-fashioned hayride.

WPA AND CYNTHIANA

(Cynthiana Democrat)

Cynthiana's experience with the administration of the Works Progress Administration has not been very satisfactory during the past six months. In the controversies over the recreational and training center projects much bickering has been engaged in but little satisfaction has resulted. WPA officials have attempted to place the blame on local individuals and local officials and given [illegible] on the other [illegible] WPA administrators in Lexington. Several local individuals have been "put on the spot," perhaps unnecessary. All this has led to unpleasantness.

Most of the trouble can be attributed to the system under which the WPA operates. It is centralized agency set up for the entire country and cannot very well be expected to adjust its program to suit the varying needs of every little community in the United States. That this system is not always practical has been evident in Cynthiana.

Underneath all the trouble here is a revolt against the centralized and inflexible set up of the WPA.

NEWS OF KENTUCKY

A new $33,000 addition to the Maysville high school was dedicated Friday night.

The Whitley county grand jury Saturday returned 313 indictments of which 73 charged felonies.

All WPA projects in Bath county have been closed down temporarily because of lack of funds.

Supreme Court Justice James C McReynolds visiting the scene of his boyhood at Elkton in Todd county.

Ural Moss, 4, of Barren county, died at his home from infection caused by burns on his feet as he walked on an ash pile.

Forty of the 100 boys and girls in the Methodist Orphans Home near Versailles are suffering with measles.

John Becraft, 59, proprietor of a restaurant at Mt. Sterling, was fatally wounded by Willis Clay Henry.

Judge William Blanton, of Paris, member of the class of 1924, was elected president of the University of Kentucky Alumni Association.

Thirty-five prisoners at the state prison farm at LaGrange and 19 at the Eddyville penitentiary were granted paroles Friday.

Bruce E. Brandenburg, 61, retired farmer, ended his life at his home in Winchester Friday by firing a pistol bullet into his head.

After functioning for a number of years the Fleming county health department will probably close June 30 because of lack of funds.

The state will complete work in Audubon and Dawson Springs state parks if the CCC camps in that place are removed, Governor Chandler said Friday.

E. M. Embry, 66, the first mail carrier in Richmond and the first negro admitted to the Madison county bar, died at his home in Richmond Friday.

The annual convention of the Ninth district of the American Legion and Legion Auxiliary will be held at Morehead Sunday, June 11.

C. S. Smith, 56, farmer, was killed Friday when a piece of timber fell from a barn he was razing near Madisonville and struck him in the head.

Ernest Rowe, 49, of Lexington, former WPA supervisor of the Lexington district, was fined $100 and costs and given three days in jail on a charge of being drunk after his arrest in Lexington.

The body of a young woman, answering the description of Miss Esther Knidner, 19, missing from her home in Portsmouth, Ohio, since January 2, was found in the Ohio river near Vanceburg.

Outstanding interest bearing warrants against the state at the beginning of business June 1 totaled $6,321,942, according to the report of State Treasurer John E. Buckingham.

Elmer Ratliff, 39, Mason county tenant farmer, was arrested and lodged in jail at Maysville on a charge of slaying two people in a holdup in Wisconsin 11 years ago. Ratliff denies the charge.

Mrs. Nancy Conn Johnson, 58, of Maysville, died Thursday from injuries suffered the day before when she was struck by an automobile as she alighted from a bus in front of her home.

General Allen W. Gullion, Judge Advocate General of the United States Army and native of Carrollton, was speaker at the 116th annual commencement of Centre College at Danville Monday.

Dr. William J. Hutchins, who will retire as president of Berea College at the end of the present term, will go to Geneva Switzerland to take a position with the World Committee of the Y. M. C. A.

The largest store in Rowan county, the United Supply Company at Haldeman, burned to the ground Thursday along with the telephone exchange and postoffice. The damage was estimated at $100,000.

George Mercer, 38, of South Bend, Ind., was killed at Ashland Friday when a tack in the sole of his shoe came in contact with a high tension wire and the shock knocked him from a tower on which he was working.

Ralph Gilbert, of Shelbyville, former Congressman and floor leader of the State Senate in the 1938 session, has announced as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Gilbert had been prominently mentioned as a candidate for Governor.

Accused by Alice Robinson, 16, of Floyd county, of transporting across the state line into West Virginia and there seducing her under promise of marriage, Rev. Sherman Gillispie, itinerant evangelist, was arrested last week and is being held in the jail at Prestonsburg without bond.

Ed Updike, 18, was subdued by five Maysville officers Friday after he had terrorized residents of Eastland with a knife.

Experienced cracksmen blew a safe in the W. T. Grant Company store in Louisville early Sunday and escaped with $6,000.

Lightning late Saturday afternoon killed six cows on the farm of J. Frank Hardymon on the Fleming road in Mason county.

Herbert E. Spink, 27, of Louisville, was drowned in Rolling Fork creek near Shepherdsville while fishing Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Feity, 28, mother of three children, ended her life by drinking poison at her home in a suburb of Ashland Saturday.

Jefferson Davis, 75, prominent business man of Barlow, Ballard county, ended his life with a revolver at his home Monday.

Thieves broke into the Grant jewelry store at Owensboro during the week end and took jewelry valued at $7,000.

Jesse Shelton, 22, of Lincoln county, was killed Sunday when the automobile he was driving crashed into the rear of another car near Crab Orchard.

Lieutenant Governor Keen Johnson delivered the memorial address for Confederate veterans in the Battle Grove cemetery at Cynthiana Sunday afternoon.

Ray Thompson, 23, Lexington painter, was fatally injured Saturday when he was struck by an automobile while walking along the Richmond road near Lexington.

William McCarney, Jr., 27, of Lexington, suffered a fractured skull and other injuries in an automobile accident near Cincinnati Sunday.

Two fingers were so badly mangled that amputation was necessary when a sow attacked Mrs. Ida Simpson, 77, at her home in Warren county Monday.

Fourteen persons were injured, one critically and three seriously, in a collision which demolished two automobiles near Belmont, Bullitt county, early Sunday morning.

Robert Handy, 21, attendant at a gas station in Lexington, was shot and killed Saturday night by Kenneth Bell, 21, another attendant at the station, who claimed the shooting was accidental.

Internal revenue collections in Kentucky for May amounted to $9,099,112, an increase of $704,080 over collections during May, 1938, S. R. Glenn, collector, reported Monday.

The badly decomposed body of John Bright Logan, 44, missing from his home in Danville for a week, was found Saturday hanging by the neck from the rafter of a barn near his home.

A log cabin built in Lexington by Col. Robert Patterson in 1776 and recently removed to the campus of Transylvania College, was formally dedicated at exercises of the college Monday.

Neil Plummer, assistant professor and acting head of the department of journalism at the University of Kentucky, was appointed permanent head of the department by the board of trustees of the institution Monday.

Republicans in fifteen counties have adopted resolutions asking Circuit Judge King Swope, of Lexington, to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor. Judge Swope has announced he will not run for the office if he is opposed for the nomination.

After being treated at a hospital at Glasgow Friday for a bullet wound in the shoulder, inflicted by his uncle, Marvin Dennison, 28, was jailed at Glasgow on a charge of criminally assaulting his 17-year-old cousin, daughter of Frank Dennison, 50, who fired at him with a rifle.

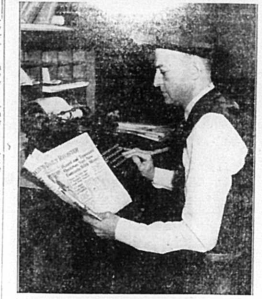
Bids Sought On State Hospital Building

The Department of Welfare, Frankfort, last week began advertising for bids on the erection of the main building of the Kentucky State Hospital at its site in Mercer and Boyle counties, near Burgin. Bids are on contemplated work of $600,000 which represents about half of the proposed $1,200,000 main building, according to a statement of Ralph C. Wyatt, chief engineer of the department. The bids also provide for options on the remaining half of the building, designed as a psychiatric clinic for the reception and treatment of patients.

The building for which bids will be received June 27, is to be a five-story brick and re-inforced concrete structure with 500 bed capacity, and it will also house the administrative offices. The site adjoins Herrington Lake, which is the source of its water supply.

Estimated costs are $440,000 for general construction; $60,000 for heating and ventilation; $70,000 for installation of plumbing, and $30,000 for electric work.

Keen Johnson at Work at His Desk



In his shirt sleeves and hat Keen Johnson possesses all of those characteristics associated with a newspaper man. Here he is working at his desk at the Richmond Daily Register using the same typewriter on which he has written thousands of editorials espousing the cause of the Democratic party and Democratic nominees.

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KENTUCKY POLITICS

By Tyler Munford

(By Tyler Munford)

Republicans stole the political limelight during the week when leaders of the two factions squared off for what appears to be a hot contest for the G. O. P. gubernatorial nomination with Judge King Swope and Judge Sherman Cooper as the principals.

Prior to a sojourn in Florida Judge Swope had indicated that he would not seek the Republican nomination for governor because it would involve a primary fight. An immediate boom was started for County Judge Cooper, Somerset, by factional leaders who have been at outs with State Chairman Tom Yates and the Swope group. The Somerset judge was making progress until Yates started a "Draft Swope" movement.

When Judge Swope returned from his vacation he found 1,000 letters from party members requesting him to become a candidate. Today, indications point to a change of mind on the part of the Lexington jurist.

Politics Speculate On Rhea Support

Recalling Tom Rhea's speech when he bolted the Democratic nominee in 1935 and publicly supported Judge Swope, Louisville political observers are speculating on the possibility of another Rhea alignment with the Republican nominee in the event of the defeat of his Democratic gubernatorial candidate, John Y. Brown. There are those who are wondering if Judge Swope's 1,000 letters include pledges of support from Tom Rhea and other leaders of the old Laffoon administration, who in 1935 led the most extensive bolt in the history of the Democratic party in Kentucky.

The question is of great concern to Louisville Democratic leaders who figure another out-state bolt might result in a Republican trend that would permeate Jefferson county and affect the party organization there in the November election. When Rhea bolted the ticket in 1935 Louisville Democrats who supported him in the primary refused to leave the party, but nevertheless the conduct of the Russellville politician caused them considerable embarrassment. Louisville Democrats have waged a battle against tremendous odds to restore the party to power in Jefferson county, and any Democratic deflections out in the state are viewed with alarm.

Any statement this summer from Tom Rhea pledging his support to the Democratic nominee is likely to be received with a grain of salt in view of his flagrant violation of a "loyalty" statement he made during the summer of 1935 when he ran under the Laffoon banner for the party nomination.

In a letter to the Point of View column of the Louisville Courier-Journal on May 20, 1935, the Russellville political boss said, "I not only pledge myself to vigorously support in November any person the Democrats of Kentucky may nominate, but to conduct my campaign on such a plane that will enhance party success this fall. This is highly important for our November election precedes by only a few months the announcement for reelection of our matchless leader, Franklin D. Roosevelt. No act of mine will imperil his success next year."

Six months later in a radio address at Russellville on November 5, 1935, Rhea repudiated his pledge of loyalty, forgot his expressed interest in President Roosevelt, and publicly sold the Democratic party down the river.

"From a standpoint of veracity, temperament, education and ability," Rhea said in his bolting speech, "I am thoroughly convinced that Judge Swope is better qualifie dto serve the interests of Kentucky than is Mr. Chandler. He is free from entagling alliances and his speeches and the manner in which he has conducted his campaign convinces me that he has only one purpose in view, and that is to further the progress and the betterment of Kentucky."

This summer finds Rhea, Governor Laffoon and many other leaders of the 1935 bolt actively organizing for John Y. Brown. Rhea is safely entrenched in the Brown camp where he acts as policy maker and principal adviser.

Recalling the 1935 bolt by Rhea and company it's no wonder that political observers here are speculating over the possibility of another fadeout by the Russellville Gray Fox, Ruby Laffoon and company if their man Brown should lose.

No one realizes better than Rhea, Laffoon, Glenn and others that a loss in this year's primary election would eliminate them for all time from party and state control. Judge Swope again may be their "ace in the hole."

Read "Truth About Advertising"

Fifty-Four Counties Free Of Motor Deaths

Fifty-four counties had no motor accident deaths from January 1 through May 17, the State Highway Patrol reported Friday.

The greatest single cause of the 183 deaths reported, and of 96 per cent of the 2,684 accidents investigated, the report says, was disregard of traffic rules. The report cited Jefferson county's record as an example of how efficiently the drivers' license law can be enforced, since, with 22.5 per cent of all licenses, Jefferson has 41 per cent of the state's total revocations and suspensions. The state's average is one fatality for every 2,377 licenses issued, while Jefferson had one fatality for every 6,973 licenses.

Deaths by counties follow:

One each, Allen, Calloway, Campbell, Carroll, Crittenden, Cumberland, Estill, Fulton Greenup, Hancock, Hart, Knott, Lawrence, Letcher, Lewis, Lyon, McLean, Marshall, Mason, Nicholas, Rockcastle, Rowan, Russell, Trimble, Warren, Webster, Wolfe, Woodford.

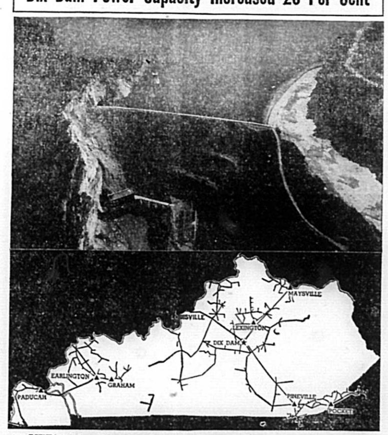
Two each, Boone, Carter, Floyd, Franklin, Gallatin, Jessamine, Lee, McCreary, Marion, Muhlenberg, Pike, Scott, Washington.

Three each, Anderson, Grayson, Hardin, Henderson, Kenton, Knox, Lincoln, McCracken, Morgan, Nelson, Powell, Simpson, Taylor.

Four each, Caldwell, Hopkins, Madison, Shelby, Union.

Boyd had five; Bourbon, six; Fayette and Laurel, seven each; Harlan and Daviess ten each, and Jefferson sixteen.

Dix Dam Power Capacity Increased 25 Per Cent



RECENT installation of larger water wheels in the turbines has stepped up the capacity of Dix Dam hydro-electric plant (top picture) from 33,500 to 42,000 horsepower. The change will help meet steadily growing electricity requirements in central Kentucky. It will effect more efficient use of water at all times, and utilization of water heretofore wasted when rainfall was excessive. The map shows how the Dix Dam plant (indicated by star) is linked with steam electric generating stations (indicated by triangles) and transmission system of Kentucky Utilities Company and associated companies. Incidentally, sportsmen report fishing is better than ever this year in Dix Dam lake.

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1 The 1939 Ford V-8 is a beautiful, modern motor car. Its 85-horsepower engine gives you economical, well-balanced performance over the entire speed range — and the 60-horsepower engine is even more economical.

2 The structural strength of the Ford car — frame, bracing, axles, body — makes not only for safety, but durability and long life.

3 Ford hydraulic brakes are exceptionally large and strong in proportion to car weight.

4 The Ford car is stabilized for comfortable riding. Its springbase, the distance between front and rear suspension, is 123 inches. Seats are toward the center, perfectly balanced. The car does not bob or dip and can have very little sway.

These four points — power, strength, safety, comfort — are by far the most important essentials in any motor car. They form the basic value of your investment.

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You can see these things when you take a trial drive, but do not forget that the main value is in the things you do not readily see — quality of materials, precision of manufacture, fundamental engineering.

FORD V-8
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