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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

By REV. HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, Dean of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.
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Lesson for March 19

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PETER EXHORTS TO CHRISTIAN LIVING

LESSON TEXT—I Peter 3:8-18.
GOLDEN TEXT—But as he which hath called you is holy, so be ye holy in all manner of conversation.—I Peter 1:15.

Christians are not only "the called of Jesus Christ," but are also "called saints" (Rom. 1:6, 7). Peter had the same thing in mind when he (in v. 9 of our lesson) says that we "are thereunto called." Let us remember that when we are tempted to say that we "do not profess to be saints." "Dr. James Denney once remarked how odd it would look to see in the New Testament the statement, 'I don't pretend to be a saint.' It would be tantamount to saying, 'I do not take the call of God very seriously and I do not profess to live up to it.' When God calls, our answer is not a matter of indifference and . . . not a matter of presumption. 'It is not a life for which we volunteer, or on which we adventure of our own motion, or which we have to carry through our own resources; it is a life for which we have a divine summons, and that summons is our justification'" (Arnold's Commentary). All believers are called to live a consistent, powerful, useful Christian life, and God makes such a life possible.

I. Living for Christ (vv. 8-12).

To live for Christ one must be born again into the position of a true believer. Peter was not so foolish as to urge that his readers try to live a Christian life without first being born into the family of God. He therefore lays a foundation for his exhortations by discussing in the early chapters of his epistle the atonement of Christ and the position of the believer. Then he gives specific instructions to certain groups, leading up to the general plea for Christian life and testimony.

1. Among brethren (v. 8). Knowing what Christ has done for us, it might well be assumed that all of us who are His followers would love one another and do nothing but that which would promote Christian fellowship. But human nature prevails even in the Church, and sometimes displays its worst side there. Hence we need to consider this instruction of Peter that we cultivate unity, sympathy, and love among the brethren. Observe that this is not just a pious platitude which we may take or leave. It states our obligation to one another as Christians. Whatever others may do or say, let us be clear that we have obeyed this word of God.

2. With unbelievers (vv. 9-11). God has called us to live peaceably with all men. We will not cure evil by returning for it more evil. If our ungodly neighbors or fellow workers mistreat us by word or deed, we are not to retaliate in kind. We are to control our tongues—how much we need to learn that lesson. We are not to be tricky and deceitful, not to look for a fight, but to seek peace.

3. For our own good (v. 12). What blessed assurance we find here for the believer. The eyes of the Lord are upon both the good and the evil in the world. He knows. Consider also the promise of "blessing" in verse 9, of seeing "good days" in verse 10, the assurance of peace in verse 11. It is not only honoring to God, but good for us to live as Christians.

II. Suffering for Christ (vv. 13-18).

Peter was writing to those who were bearing bitter persecution because they followed Christ. Perhaps some were tempted to say then as they do now, "If there really is a God, if Christianity amounts to anything at all, certainly believers would not be permitted to suffer at the hands of enemies of Christ." Let us be clear that being a Christian in no way exempts us from the common experiences of humanity, nor does it assure us that we will not have to bear persecution and suffering. But (and here is a point of greatest importance), we are able to meet such difficulties in the name of Christ without fear or discouragement, for God is with us.

1. Not afraid (vv. 13, 14). The martyr spirit has not died out in the earth, and there are those in our day who stand unafraid before dictators and rulers who would destroy them because of their loyalty to Christ. "Be not afraid."

2. Not discouraged (vv. 15-17). The one who knows God's Word (and every Christian ought to know it) can give answer (v. 15) concerning his faith. Note that if we are punished for our own wrongdoing we may well be depressed, but if we meet persecution with a clear conscience (v. 16) we need feel no discouragement.

3. Not alone (v. 18). The path may be dark and difficult, but one thing we know, our Leader, Christ, walked an even darker and more desolate road. He it is who is now with us, yes, in us. Remember that "Christ also hath once suffered" (v. 18) and go on your way in victory.

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Sixteen Million Acres Acquired For Forests

Since 1911, more than 16,000,000 acres have been approved for purchase by the United States government for National Forest purposes, according to the annual report of the National Forest Reservation Commission.

During the fiscal year 1938, title to 1,433,038 acres, equivalent to 2,240 sq. miles, passed to the United States, and the commission approved the additional purchase of 800,133 acres at an average price of $3.39 per acre.

The commission reported that there are 25,066,877 acres of purchasable privately-owned land within the now established purchase units which are best suited for National Forest purposes, and that in these units it is believed "federal action appears to be the sole alternative to the social and economic decline of large areas and numbers of dependent people."

HEADQUARTERS HONOR ROLL

First grade—Harold Mattox, James Howard, Louise Howard, Jimmie Gaunce, Russell Fryman, Gracie Bell Ritchie.

Second grade—Marguerite Ritchie, Christine Fryman, Don Ross Ritchie, Shelley Gaunce, Nelma Rose Dotson.

Third grade—Rouse Gaunce, Marjorie Miller, R. L. Duncan, Francis Ritchie, Mary Sue Hetlin.

Fourth grade—Julian Harpe, Preston Leroy Kendall, E. J. Caswell, Jr., Evelyn Saunders, Peggy Morris, Andy Fryman, Henry Gordley, Noel Phillips, Paul Livengood.

Fifth grade—Ola Courtney, Hazel Gaunce, Corolla Hollar, Lodema Morris, Meryl Padgett, Roberta Sosby, Maxine Weddle, Addie Lee Saunders, Darold Earlywine, Carl Martin.

Sixth Grade—Frankie Gaunce, Nellie Harpe, Jane Hillock, Dorotha Ritchie, Ray Kenney.

Seventh grade—Armand Weddle, Betty Jane Duncan, Marjorie Rankin, Relma Snapp, Nancy Ruth Stump, Marie [illegible].

Eighth grade—Mildred Heflin, Mary Evelyn Shaw.

Ninth grade—J. B. Sparks, Virginia King.

Tenth grade—Mae Herrington, Virginia Anderson, Alberta Greene.

Eleventh grade—Jimmie Shaw, Edward O'Neal, Catherine Toadvine.

Twelfth grade—Betty Alexander, Minnie Dee Guthrie, Ruby Herrington.

Makes Poor Land Produce Paying Gains On Steers

Farmers who attended the recent meeting at the Western Kentucky Experiment Substation at Princeton heard Supt. S. J. Lowry tell an amazing story of 10 years of pasture development on some of the poorest land in Caldwell county.

Land that had become almost wholly unproductive was given simple treatments of limestone and acid phosphate, sowed to a grass mixture, and the value of the grazing measured in terms of weight put on steers. A 10-acre field so treated produced an average of 1,583 pounds of gain on steers each year. A 10-acre field of similar land with no treatment but sowed to the same grass mixture averaged [illegible] pounds of beef a year.

The treated 10-acre field carried an average of eight steers for the grazing season, compared to three steers on the untreated field. Cost of gains on the treated field was placed at $3.11 a hundred pounds, and on the untreated land $9.55.

A ton and a half of limestone and 1,100 pounds of acid phosphate per acre were used on the treated field. The grass mixture sowed consisted of 6 pounds of orchard grass, 2 pounds of each Canada and Kentucky bluegrass, a pound and a half of common lespedeza, a pound and two-thirds of korean lespedeza, a pound of white clover, a pound of redtop and 2 pounds of sweet clover, per acre.

Tots Learn To Get Along With People

Science is teaching a group of tots in the University of Kentucky nursery school how to get along with people.

"Getting along with people is easy to learn at the age of 3," says Mrs. Mary Van Cleve, an expert in child development, but at 30 it may be too late."

In efficiency at work, maladjustment in the home, ill health and even mental disturbance are but a few of the results of not knowing how to get along with people, she says. So she is instilling into the minds of the children, ranging in ages from 2 to 4, the art of cooperation, the will and the the way to work with others.

The children learn to recognize the rights of others, to be tolerant, to divide their toys, to be helpful and kind, and not to "fly off the handle" every time things don't go just as they would have them go.

Students in the University's department of home economics help Mrs. Van Cleve in the daily task of guiding the activities of the children. Thus the nursery school serves the double purpose of training children to get along with others and gives to the young women the latest scientific methods in child rearing and development.

Parents also benefit from the nursery course, for they visit the school, observe the behavior of the tots, and discuss traits of their children and problems which may affect their present and future conduct and influence their ability to get along with people.

THE GARDEN

PARSNIPS AND SALSIFY

(By John S. Gardner, Kentucky College of Agriculture.)

Two root vegetables more gardeners should include are parsnips and salsify, commonly called oyster plant. They are distinctive in flavor; in fact, unique. This fact is held by some persons as argument against them, though a "taste" for them can be developed by using proper recipes in their table preparation. Recipes are beyond the scope of this column, but good recipes should be easy to find.

Parsnips are particularly easy to store for the winter; they "keep" themselves, with no protection, in the row they grew. That is to say, here is "fresh" food any day in the winter.

Salsify is scarcely more trouble to store, but it is safer to cover lightly the rows with straw or tree-leaves. Salsify's flavor is so nearly that of oysters especially when escalloped, as to be told from the real thing with difficulty.

As root crops, both require soil of only moderate richness, in the sense that using stable manure makes soils "rich." Too much manure makes both grow to top, and causes the roots to be forked. If the manure is toned down through the use of superphosphate, or if manure is withheld, but complete fertilizer, 4-8-6 or 5-10-5 substituted, symmetrical roots result.

Soil prepartion is somewhat critical. Breaking should be deep, so that a deep, fine seed bed can be made. Ten inches, to which depth all good gardeners aspire, is deep enough.

Planting time is as early as the garden can be got ready, the date, March 15 or soon after, for both need a full summer in which to develop. The rows should be two feet apart, and the sowing rate is one ounce of seed to 100 feet, thinning the parsnips to two inches, salsify to one inch. Both parsnips and salsify seed are slow to come up, even when covered only the customary half-inch, but they can be helped up by admixing radish seed about 25 percent. Early, short varieties should be used, to make usable radishes long before the parsnips or the salsify need the space. Guernsey is the best parsnip and Sandwich Island the only salsify variety.

Parsnips have no serious pests except possibly the [illegible], which scarcely ever does serious damage. All that parsnips require is to be kept clean of weeds.

Salsify is sometimes attacked by blight, which blackens and may kill entirely the tops, but a spraying or two with Bordeaux is the control. Salsify, too, is quite sensitive to deep, close cultivations, but if only shallow stirring of the soil is done, not more than 1-2-inch, and if one hand-pulling of the weeds in the row is given at the start, salsify goes on to production almost as automatically as do parsnips.

Unemployed Workers May Now File Claims

"Unemployed workers who earned as much as $200 during 1938 and are otherwise eligible to receive Unemployment Insurance may file claims for benefits beginning March 16," Vego E. Barnes, Executive Director of the Commission announced today. The three weeks waiting period required before benefits are payable will then enable persons to draw their first insurance checks April 9.

"Since January 2, 1939, when benefits became payable under the Kentucky law many claimants have been denied benefits because they had not earned as much as $200 during the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters immediately preceding their benefit year. This base period covered the 12 months beginning with October, 1937.

"With addition of the earnings from last quarter of 1938 and elimination of the final quarter of 1937 in determining base period requirements, many additional unemployed workers will find themselves now eligible to receive benefits," Mr. Barnes said.

Expert Prepares "Fashion Chart"

A "fashion chart" prepared by Miss Frances Seeds, style expert of the University of Kentucky home economics department:

Leading spring colors: forsythia, cerise, yellow, white, henna; bright colors in general, or pastel. The old standbys are as good as ever.

Fabrics to be used: old-fashioned twills again, woolens of a less-rough type. More and more rayons, organdy and sheers.

Suits: good as always, both tailored and more feminine kinds.

The season's silhouette: slim waist with fullness above and below, or else slim the entire length.

Blouses: frilly.

Waist lines: very definite and made to appear small. Widening the hip line and the upper part of the waist will make the waist seem smaller.

Neck lines: neat; the high tendency continues but without so much emphasis at the neck; a crisp, frilly or lacy touch at the neck is good.

Sleeve lines: the wide shoulder popularity continues, but usually not so fancy this season, merely squared. Some sleeves full for entire length.

Accessories: bags of manipulated pouch effects, and large in size, to be much used. Hats are of such variety buyers can get one that is suitable and also fashionable. Shoes to be very "cut out."

A fashion detail: there will be much trimming, some old-fashioned looking, and—to make everything right—the bolero is still with us.

Mrs. Chandler Always Ready For Guests

Kentucky's first lady is never faced with one problem that worries the ordinary housewife—her husband's telephone call that he is bringing somebody to luncheon or dinner.

Mrs. Mildred Chandler knows the Governor is bringing somebody "for almost every meal."

"Nobody loves to entertain his friends at home more than my husband," she said in discussing her life in Kentucky's executive mansion. "One reason is that until we were married 'Happy' never had any home life, and another is that he can talk more intimately."

Mrs. Chandler, unlike many "first ladies," is young enough to have four children in school, ranging from 16-year-old Marcella, in high school, to Dan, who is only 5, but in the first grade.

In a sunny little room where she has a desk, the attractive blond First Lady answered questions about her daily life.

She was interrupted successively by Dan, threatening to do things with a new football; Marcella, who had to have somebody hear part of her lesson; Mimi, 12, who needed some help on a composition on Robert E. Lee, and the butler, who was told there would be eight luncheon guests instead of the six expected.

"I always keep an emergency shelf stocked and always have a baked ham on hand to care for unexpected guests," she said. "It's worse, if you want to call it that, during legislative sessions. We have guests for breakfast then, as well as luncheon and dinner."

In addition to home duties she receives many calls that as the Governor's wife she cannot fail to heed and usually travels with the Governor. She plays golf, rides [illegible] and belongs to several women's clubs.

Cathedral Organ Long in Use

St. Stephen's cathedral at Sens, France, has an organ which has been used continuously for about 500 years. During its lifetime, it has been renovated three times. This famous cathedral is the oldest Gothic building in France, being designed by Guillaume de Sens, who reproduced within it certain features of Canterbury cathedral.

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☐ Southern Agriculturist — 5 yrs
☐ Woman's World — 2 yrs

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☐ American Fruit Grower — 1 yr
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☐ Country Home — 1 yr
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☐ Progressive Farmer — 2 yrs
☐ Southern Agriculturist — 2 yrs
☐ Southern Farmer — 1 yr
☐ Woman's World — 1 yr

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COMMISSIONER'S SALE

NICHOLAS CIRCUIT COURT
Ella Earlywine, et al., Plaintiff
Vs. Advertisement of Sale
Walter Hill, et al., Defendant

Pursuant to judgment and order of sale in the Nicholas Circuit Court in the above styled action rendered at the February term, 1939, I shall proceed to offer for sale on

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1939

at or about the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., at the court house door in Carlisle, Kentucky, upon a credit of six and twelve months, the following described property, to wit:

TRACT 1—A tract of land lying in Nicholas County, Kentucky, on the waters of Stony Creek, containing 64 acres, 1 rood, and 27 poles and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a sassafras stake in Edmond Buckley's line corner to Morton Harney; thence with Harney's line S. 43 3-4 E. 140.48 poles to a suger tree in Mary Morris' line corner to Ann Harney; thence with Morris' line N. 45 1-4 E. 46 poles to a stone corner to widow Argo in Bird William's line; thence with Argo's line N. 44 1-4 W. 48 poles to a stone corner to Mrs. Argo; thence with her line N. 45 E. 1.40 poles to a corner to Argo in Morgan's old original line; thence with Morgan's line corner to Ed. Buckley; thence with his line S. 45 1-2 W. 86 1-2 poles to the beginning.

TRACT 2—A tract of land lying in Nicholas County, Kentucky, on the waters of Stony Creek containing 12 acres and bounded as follows: By the herein above described tract of land, the land of Joe Wagoner and Geo. Sidles, being the same land sold and conveyed to Mary E. Hill by Charles Argo.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved surety for the payments of the purchase money, to have the effect of a judgment upon which execution may issue, bearing 6 per cent interest from date of sale until paid. Purchaser to pay all taxes due for the year 1939.

Bidders will be prepared to comply with these terms. A lien will be retained on the land sold until all the purchase money is paid. Bonds payable to Wm. Conley, Master Commissioner, N. C. C.
Wm Conley,
M. C. N. C. C.
Roger Womack, Attorney for Plaintiff. 3-2-3t

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

NICHOLAS CIRCUIT COURT
Greater Kentucky Building and Loan Association, a corporation, Plaintiff
Vs. Advertisement of Sale
C. E. Goin and Ivy Goin, Defendants

Pursuant to judgment and order of sale in the Nicholas Circuit Court in the above styled case rendered at the February term, 1939, I shall proceed to offer for sale on

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1939

at or about the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. at the court house door in Carlisle, Kentucky, upon a credit of six and twelve months, the following described property, to wit:

A certain lot or parcel of land lying in Nicholas County, Kentucky, on the south side of the town of Carlisle, Kentucky, and designated by the following boundary:

Beginning at a stake in the south-east corner of Maggie Robinson's line (now Perry McClanahan, thence eastwardly 165 feet to the turnpike road; thence running southwardly 66 feet with the turnpike road; thence Eastwardly 165 feet to Norvell's line; thence northwardly 66 feet to the beginning, being the same property conveyed to C. E. Goin by Mason Hamilton, D. B. 41 page 504, Nicholas County Clerk's office.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved surety for the payments of the purchase money, to have the effect and force of a judgment upon which execution may issue, bearing legal interest from date of sale until paid.

Amount to be made on day of sale $688.61, with 6 per cent interest from January 22, 1939.

Bidders will be prepared to comply with these terms. A lien will be retained on the and sold till all the purchase money is paid. Bonds payable to William Conley Master Commissioner, N. C. C.
Wm. Conley,
Master Commissioner, N. C. C.
Wm. H. Conley, Attorney for Plaintiff. 3-2-3t

KEEP GREASE REMOVER HANDY

The wise housekeeper keeps a small can of grease solvent handy for emergencies such as cod liver oil that has been spilled. Carbon tetrachloride is non-inflammable, and so is the safest of the solvents. If any others are used, the containers should never be opened where there is a flame or fire of any kind. Even the pilot light on a gas stove or a lighted cigarette may cause gasoline or other inflammable cleaning fluids to explode.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

NICHOLAS CIRCUIT COURT
W. E. Price, W. H. Price, J. M. Price, and H. M. Price, partners, doing business under the firm name of Price Brothers, Plaintiff
Vs. Advertisement of Sale
Claude Abnee, Shy Abnee, and Dorsey Rogers, Administrator, Defendants

Pursuant to judgment and order of sale in the Nicholas Circuit Court in the above styled case rendered at the February term, 1939, I shall proceed to offer for sale on

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1939

same being the regular County Court Day, at or about the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m. at the court house door in Carlisle, Kentucky, upon a credit of six and twelve months, the following described property to wit:

A certain tract of land lying in Nicholas County, Kentucky, on Licking River, on the north bank thereof, and bounded and abutted by the lands of C. T. Abnee, Thos. Maffet, Thos. Hughes, and Licking River, containing 23 acres, more or less.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved surety for the payments of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a judgment upon which execution may issue, bearing legal rate of interest from date of sale until paid.

Bidders will be prepared to comply with these terms. A lien will be retained on the land sold till all the purchase money is paid. Bonds payabe to Wm. Conley, Master Commissioner, N. C. C.
Wm. Conley,
Master Commissioner, N. C. C.
Wm. H. Conley, Atty. for Plaintiff. 3-2-3t

Hina-Matsuri, Japan's classic Festival of the Dolls, will be staged on Treasure Island by the San Francisco Japanese colony March 3.

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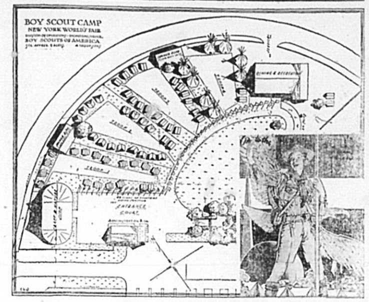
Boy Scouts Building World's Fair Camp



Layout of the two-acre Boy Scout camp at the New York World's Fair, to be used by 3900 different Scouts and leaders from all sections of the United States during the Fair season.

Any qualified member of the Boy Scouts of America may apply for an opportunity to take part in a unique demonstration and service camp at the New York World's Fair, Dr. James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America, has announced. The plan for a Scout camp of approximately 150 different Scouts and leaders each week, on a two-acre site within the Fair grounds from April 30 to October 31, was approved by formal action of the managers of the World's Fair Corporation and the National Council, Boy Scouts of America.

The camp, to be located immediately adjacent to the Federal Building, will accommodate four Troops of 32 Scouts and four leaders. Each site will be equipped with tents of various colors and designs. There will be a large tent for the display of Scouting including woodcraft, handicraft and campcraft. There will be opportunity for Troops that have produced outstanding articles of handicraft and campcraft to have them shown in this tent at the World's Fair and the exhibit will represent the finest craftsmanship so far developed by Scouts.

Near this tent there will be an open area for flag ceremonies, together with a rustic campfire amphitheatre for dramatics and other spectacular demonstrations and a dining hall with full equipment.

Totem Pole at Gateway

The gateway is to be an imposing one with a 40 foot totem pole. The headquarters building will serve as the administration center for the camp, and a stockade will surround the entire camp area. In line with the symphony of colors of the World's Fair the Scout camp will be most colorful with the flying flags of all Scout nations waving aloft, a symbol of world brotherhood and a [illegible] greeting to visitors from all over the world.

Contacts with Officials

Service projects will be an important part of a Scout's program during four or five hours each day. This will put Scouts in touch with the management of the enterprise, and they will have many occasions to meet the distinguished persons involved in the Fair.

There will be accommodations for only 3,900 of the 1,271,000 present registered Scout membership, most of whom, judging from requests already on hand, would like to avail themselves of this privilege. The opportunity will be open to Scouts in any part of the United States who meet the standards prescribed by the National Council, and preference will be given to applications in the order of their receipt.

All camp reservations must be made through local Scout Councils and not directly with the National Council.

Information Given On State Income Tax

The Department of Revenue, after two years of administering the Kentucky income tax, has found that the more common difficulties encountered are whether or not a person is required to file a return and how income tax payers can take advantage of the installment payments. Anticipating that these same difficulties will be encountered by taxpayers again this year, the Department calls attention to certain sections of the law.

With regard to the first problem faced by the taxpayer as to whether or not he is required to file a return at all, it is provided that every married person living with husband or wife who has a gross income of $3,000 or a net income of $2,500, and every single person who has a gross income of $1,500 or a net income of $1,000 is required to file a return.

While a single person may be entitled to the $2,500 exemption of "a head of a family," as in the case of a widow with a child or a single person supporting a dependent parent, a return must be made even in these instances if the single person's gross income is $1,500 or his net income is $1,000.

Payment of the tax may be made in three equal installments without interest. This plan should not be confused with the federal income tax which provides for four installment payments. Kentucky installment payments are due when the return is filed on or before April 15, and on July 15 and November 15 following. When these installments are not paid on the date due, the whole amount is due automatically, with a five per cent penalty plus interest of one per cent a month until paid.

If a person who is required to file a return fails to do so, he is fined ten per cent of the amount of the tax due, or a minimum of $10.00. For failure to pay the tax when due, whether a return is made or not, there is a five per cent penalty plus interest of one per cent a month from the date on which it was due until paid.

Returns should be sent to the Department of Revenue, Frankfort. Checks should be made payable to the "Treasurer, State of Kentucky." The remittance of the tax (or the first installment of one-third of the amount due) should accompany the return.

Richard P. Baker, of Shelbyville, has announced as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Baker, who is Representative from Shelby county, was manager of Governor Chandler's campaign in his race for U. S. Senator last summer.

MAKE THE CENSUS REALLY WORTH SOMETHING

(Ashland Independent.)

Complicated plans are ready under way for the 1940 census. It is probably the most important since the government took the first one, in 1790.

The taking of a census every 10 years is provided by the Constitution. The original purpose was simply to determine the number of representatives each state should have in Congress.

The Constitution, stating first the basis for representation, continues: "The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of 10 years, in such manner as they shall by law direct." The first census was, as a matter of fact, taken only about one year after the first Congress assembled, and has been taken every 10 years since.

The actual field work of taking the 1940 census will not begin for about a year, but already careful plans are being made to make it yield not only population figures necessary to apportioning representation among the states, but a vast amount of further data which Congress believes is necessary to any real understanding of our national problems.

The law of 1930 required the Bureau of the Census to cover population, occupation, unemployment, agriculture, irrigation, drainage, manufactures, mines and quarries, and business.

Director William L. Austin is already receiving hundreds of suggestions as to what ought to be included.

First, it should be remembered that since the depression, we have never had an accurate count of the unemployed. Estimates by labor organizations and manufacturers' and business associations are all we have.

So one of the primary jobs of the census, after the basic count of all people, is to find out for the first time how many unemployed people there really are in this country. If possible, it should find out how many of these are able to work if work is offered them.

Then we would at last have something basic on which to mount our guns in attacking the problem. If it should be possible for the census bureau to devise some means whereby this data could then be brough up to date, say once a year, in the future, it would be performing a national service.

Major revelations may be expected. How greatly has the population shifted back toward the country from the cities? How many transients are there? And have recent droughts done to the population of states affected? How many transients are there? And so on.

First step in solving any problem is to know the facts. We know all too little about our situation today, and a careful and intelligent census should be of utmost value in giving the light whereby we may better find our way.

Joy, temperance, and repose, slam the door on the doctor's nose.—Longfellow.

A HAPPY MAN

(Springfield Sun)

It is said the happiest man in the world is the common, everyday chap who makes his own living, pays his own bills and has the respect of his neighbors . . . and why shouldn't he be?

This guy saves a little money as he goes . . . but he doesn't try to get a corner on the local output; he is not a slave to ambition, or society; never expects to wear out his trousers in Legislative halls, and when he glides out of bed early each morning he wastes no time picking socks of just the right tint, or blending suspenders and tie with the general effect.

This man about whom we speak wears a high collar when he feels like it, or goes without a tie if he likes; when his corn thumps a bit he slashes his shoe to relieve the tension and no one says a thing about it . . . and he never sits up at night poulticing his conscience. He believes in the doctrine of live and let live . . . when he encounters one of the needy, or the relief society asks a donation, he dosen't stutter with his pocketbook.

This plain plug of a man is happy because he is saisfied with his lot and doesn't spend his time yearning for things his salary will not permit him to buy . . . nor does he begrudge his neighbor the salary he gets, good times he may enjoy, or good fortune that might come his way. He is not an envious guy, not the happy man, folks filled with envy cannot be happy . . . and this man is happy, too, because he attends his own business and doesn't waste his own time, or that of his friends, telling them how to attend their business. He realizes he doesn't get paid for this service any way and that his time is wasted, too, because no one pays an awful lot of attention to his advice after it is given.

Yes, the happy man is the man who attends his own business and permits others to do likewise, being content with the reward for his own labor and rejoicing with his friends because of their good fortune, sharing, also, their sorrows.

It pays to be happy; no one should envy the happy man. Pity we don't have more of them.

What's the Answer?

By EDWARD FINCH

BEFORE the time when people acquired individual names they were known simply by the symbol of their tribe or clan. This symbol was usually an animal, as for instance, the lion, and the people of that tribe which had adopted the lion as their symbol were known merely as Lion. They put the lion on clothing, bodies, cooking utensils, anything belonging to them much as we would write our name on our personal possessions. Each tribe had its own pole on which was carved their "totem" or "family token" by which they were known.

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City School Tax
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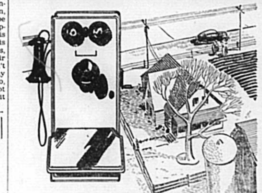
SAM K. VEACH
Treasurer



Every HOME needs a TELEPHONE

A telephone is something that every home really needs. It does so much for you and your family - it keeps you in touch with friends and relatives - brings you news and opportunities - protects your family and property in emergencies - saves time and energy - runs your errands - helps make life easier.

The cost of having the convenience and protection of a telephone in your home is so small that it doesn't pay to try to do without one.

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