Tidbits of Kentucky Folklore
by
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MOONLIGHT PARTIES

Nearly ever since I started this series I have tried to get into a mood to write about moonlight parties on two or three occasions I have actually sat down and begun a page, but until today I could not get enough inspiration, if that is what you call it. Then I ran into a passage in an old diary of mine, June 4, 1905, to be exact, that turned the trick. However much I might want to elaborate on what I then wrote I doubt whether I could improve on my very sincere and artless style of more than a third of a century ago. You see, moonlight parties were an institution as classy as a church wedding or a first-class funeral. Not to have attended at least one was to brand some one as not having been about. Fidelity, remote though it may have been, knew and observed the proprieties, socially, religiously, politically, dietetically. And this great moonlight party not only observed the rules of the game but practically made them for all time, until moonlight parties ceased to be.

Ed Hamilton was somewhat of a sheik, except we did not then know the name. He was twenty, and it seemed to him and his folks that now was the time to give him a party that was a party. I suppose that it was his coming-out party, as other word we did not know. Anyway, some forty or fifty people attended, from the immediate Fidelity neighborhood and from bordering sections. "Ed had the front yard fixed up nicely. A large stand was made, and on this were set two tubs of lemonade, between them a plate of cakes, and all around the stand tall ferns were planted. A large tub of water was placed beneath a grapevine on the north side of the yard, and this filled with delicious ice water." (Quite a delicacy in Fidelity.) "Around this tub more ferns were planted. Several cords were stretched across the yard about 6-12 feet above the ground" (note the accuracy of detail), "and on these were hung eight or ten pretty Japanese lanterns. Several benches were brought from the church and placed in various places in the yard. Light was furnished by the Japanese lanterns, two lanterns, and two lamps, and there was hardly enough of it then." (I was not romantic enough then to understand the appeal of half light from Japanese lanterns, other lanterns, and two lamps.)

"About 10:30 Mr. Hamilton turned his graphophone loose, and on until we departed it played beginning with 'In a Little Rustic Cottage by the Stream' and ending with 'Rock of Ages' . . . About 11:00 p. m. the crowd began to disperse, and by about 11:30 almost all had gone."

What went on between these entries was so familiar that I did not even think to record anything. We played Social, of course. I got stuck, I recall, with a very silent young lady in the corner near the make-believe spring (the jar buried in the ground). It seemed as if no one would ever come to relieve me. Either this time or another similar one I made the leader of the social promise to bring someone to take my place within five minutes. That he did not keep his promise by a half hour made me his implacable enemy as long as I lived at Fidelity.

Not all moonlight parties, quite lived up to this one, for the Japanese lanterns were seldom in evidence, as well as the tubs of lemonade. But this unconscious picture from my old diary will tell the younger generation how much they missed by making the mistake of being born thirty years too late.

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KNEE DEEP IN ALFALFA

(Louisville Times)

Kentucky, this June, is as never before, knee deep in alfalfa, a novelty in this state less than a generation ago.

The College of Agriculture of the University of Kentucky has taught Kentucky farmers how about how to keep their soil around their homes, where it will put new shingles on the roof, instead of allowing it to flow into affluents of the Mississippi River.

On the rolling, well-drained soil of this state, alfalfa, its roots going down deep, can give it vigor during drouth, when bluegrass is seen, is a singularly valuable crop.

Many a Kentucky farm lot, bearing the weight of many tons of alfalfa hay before the middle of June, with three crops to come from the same land before October, owes its well-founded wealth to the College of Agriculture.

Exact information as to how to make alfalfa at once a solid asset and a fertilizer for ground which used to be, to summer village for corn and an autumn-sown cover crop, invited to go to New Orleans, is provided by the College of Agriculture.

THE DEMOCRACY OF DEATH

(Elizabethtown News)

John J. Insull, of Kansas, was a great orator of fifty years ago. He served in Congress and in one of his orations he delivered the following masterpiece:

"In the democracy of the dead, all men at last are equal. There is neither rank nor station nor prerogative in the public of the grave. At this vital threshold the philosopher leaves to be wise and the sotted of the poet is silent. Dives eats off his purple, and Lazarus his rage, the poor man is as rich as the richest, and the rich man is as poor as the poorest. The creditor loses his claims and the debtor is acquitted of his obligation. There the proud yields ourselves his dignities, the politician his honors, the worldling his pleasures, the invalid needs no physician, and the laborer rests from his sure, quieted toil. Here at last is nature's final degree of equality. The wrongs of time are redressed, injustice is expatiated, the irony of fate is refuted, the unequal distribution of wealth, honor, capacity, pleasure and opportunity, which makes life so cruel and inexplicable a tragedy, ceases in the realm of death. The strongest there has no supremacy, and the weakest needs no defense. The mighty captain succumbs to the humble adversary who disarms alike the valor and the skill of conquest."

This is one of the finest things of American literature. This country has made prodigious progress in many, many ways, but in the field of oratory it is doubtful whether we are up to the mark set in the Elizabethtown Centre, and with a few rare exceptions we are a lost, almost a decadent art.

WHY NOT LEAVE CHANDLER ALONE?

(Courier-Journal)

Why should the Democratic Party in Kentucky be burdened with a sensational primary fight this summer? It would take time and money and energy that men can ill spare, and it would be pure waste, since the result is a certainty in advance.

Senator Chandler would be nominated, and he deserves to be nominated. He deserves to finish out Senator Barkley's expired term, this having a chance to show what he can do as for Senator Chandler has done well. He has resisted the temptation to push himself publicly, a temptation which has been the ruin of many some Senators. And he has been upholding the President strongly in these great days.

We believe the Democrats of Kentucky will feel that Happy Chandler has earned another two years in the Senate, and that he should not be forced to spend his time campaigning during this fateful summer. So what's the sense of staging a bitter primary battle?

Charity is quite as rare as wisdom, but when charity does appear, it is lovelier than patience and endurance.—Mary Baker Eddy.

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By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D.
Director of Religious Education
(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

Lesson for June 23

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MALACHI DEMANDS HONESTY TOWARD GOD

LESSON TEXT—Malachi 3:7-18.

GOLDEN TEXT—Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it.—Malachi 3:10.

Spiritually sick—and desperately so—was Israel in the days of Malachi. The nation had been released from captivity in Babylon and had been back in their own land for almost a century. The national spirit was at a low ebb. Israel had forsaken their return had resulted in the laying of the temple (Ezra 1:1-4). In this they were encouraged by Haggai, as we recall from our lesson of last Sunday. They had later been led by Nehemiah in a renewed interest in spiritual things and in the rebuilding of the city walls, but now again they had turned away from God. Malachi came with what one might call God's last appeal to the judgment upon their sins. The lesson centers around four words.

I. Apostasy.

"Ye have turned aside" (v. 7, R. V.). This was God's complaint against His people. In spite of His blessings upon them, they had married with the heathen, they had dealt treacherously with their brethren, and had neglected to worship God. What was even worse, they felt no conviction about their sin. It seemed that they owed God anything, not even the debt of common gratitude.

Read the insolent, self-confident questions and assertions of God's people in verses 7, 8, 13 and 14. Think how perfectly they fit the attitude of thousands of unbelievers and backsliddden Christians in our day. One might almost think that Malachi were reading the secret thoughts of our own people, and possibly of our own hearts.

II. Robbery.

Illness commonly has its center of infection, whether it be physical or spiritual sickness. "Malachi struck at a very vital point when he recalled that the heart of Israel's difficulty was dishonesty toward God.

This dishonesty reflected itself in spiritual things, but, here Malachi was unable to go to amazing greatness. Just like ours, he gave them a concrete illustration of their disease—they had withheld from God the tithes and offerings.

Men who would never cheat the business company out of a nickel will rob God consistently Sunday after Sunday by surreptitiously slipping a thin dime into the collection plate. It may be all a man can and should give, God will bless it and multiply it for His glory. But certainly it does not befit our generation in luxury to give God's worn and tattered scraps of change which he can decently slip into the plate.

Tithing may be said to be an Old Testament principle. Doubtless it was then that the principle of New Testament Christianity is that all we have belongs to God, and that the one who holds behind that fact is no better at heart as the people of Old Testament times. Is that so?

III. Judgment.

God is love, but that does not mean that His patience is without limit nor that He will forever withhold judgment. He says, through Malachi (v. 9), "Ye are cursed with a curse." The Jews had been withheld (v. 10). The devourer is in the land (v. 11). He promised them release and blessing if they repented and returned to their ways, which obviously means that their failure to do so would bring judgment. We know that Israel despised God's warning and to that day is paying for its sin. Will America be wise enough to heed God's call?

IV. Blessing.

Look at the precious promise in verse 10. Thousands of Christians join the writer in saying, "Bless me, O God, in A. D. 1940 just as it was in 400 B. C." Read verses 11 and 12 and see what God can do only a great God, but a good God. Consider the blessings of spiritual fellowship—the certainty of victory revealed in verses 16 and 17. Remarvels that Israel could resist such a loving plea just as one wonders also why men of our own day of God's grace still resist His gracious invitation.

A Helpful Heart

It is a fine thing to do kindly, helpful deeds. It is one of the very finest in the world. But there is something finer than the helpful hand; it is the helpful heart.

End In Death

There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death.

THE GARDEN

Winter Gardens

By John S. Gardner, Kentucky College of Agriculture

By "winter gardens" are not meant those gardens made about the stove on winter days, the gardens in which there are no cut flowers and no insects to bother and no vegetables to gather. Rather, by the term are meant the gardens or the parts of the garden from which come the vegetables that are to be used in the winter. These vegetables, incidentally, serve as the measure of the garden's efficiency, for even a mediocre garden may meet fairly well the summer's needs.

June is the starting month for the vegetables that make up the winter garden. These are beans, corn and perhaps tomatoes for canning and beets and perhaps carrots to store or to can.

Beans—If it has been the custom to plant each week enough beans to supply the table with fresh beans two weeks, all that need be done is to make a similar supply to double the plantings made in June and July. Although acknowledging that surpluses may occur from time to time, the writer has found it profitable to keep a well to make sure of enough for the winter. Bush varieties are best for late plantings. If extra beans are made they may be used dry. As for varieties, Stringless Greenpod is a fine one, but Bountiful Bush outyields the other and in the opinion of the writer their flavor is superior.

Corn—No exact system for planting can be suggested, but the gardener should be guided by his guide, allowing from 15 to 20 ears per quart. Varieties of 1 to 1 ears per talk. Stowell's Evergreen remains the best early sweet corn, and Black Ears King the most satisfactory late sweet.

Tomatoes—Granted that the normal number of tomato plants set out it may be wise now to start seed in a drill in the garden to make plants from six to 6 weeks. In the early case plants are in place of the early planting of beans. This is especially indicated when all the tomato plants are of one sort or one variety. The late tomatoes come into their prime in September, when the garden is one jungle of weeds. Besides, there will be fruits to mature during the cool, bracing weather that has put an end to the vegetables.

Beets—All gardens always in clude a spring planting of beets.

State Replaces Faded Auto Tags

The state, still plagued with a paint problem, will replace your automobile license plates without cost if they have faded beyond recognition.

This was announced by the revenue department as officials conducted laboratory tests to determine what was causing the license plate paint to fade.

Last year they explained that a prisoner who had become adept at "baking" the paint had been paroled. Apparently the expert" has not been released, for the problem is still there.

Ralph C. Wyatt, Welfare department chief engineer to whom has been assigned the task of studying the problem, said it was his general observation that the length of baking time should be changed to obtain better adhesion between the two colors.

"If the red paint had been applied when the white back ground paint was only partially baked," Wyatt said, "there would have been enough moisture in the two for them to amalgamate."

Juices are not kept in meat by sealing. This is contrary to the old theory which has been disproved by scientists who have cooked meat. Blocking in a moderate oven means juices will be sealed in, and the tender cut of beef veal, pork and lamb.

and of these diabetics some are allowed to eat beets. Let the garden of the summer and autumn be planned so that beets are not available to meet the need. Let it be better to do now than too fast of beets. Let the beets have been planted out for a second crop. Carrots—The Chantenay variation is better certain as for shape and in quality since it is called.

The following are not by any means all the winter vegetables but represent those which are most conveniently grown. Wave gardeners will take care to see that they have enough of them in peas.

Try Speeding Up Poult Production

If turning turkey eggs during incubation could be discontinued before the 24th day, setting could be made weekly and the incubation compartment could be kept full. To test this, the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station divided 5,620 turkey eggs into four groups. Turning was discontinued in the first group the 18th day, in the second group the 20th day, in the third group the 22nd day and in the fourth group the 25th day. Best results were obtained in the third group, with the second group second-best. Thus the experimenters say the results indicate turning may be discontinued earlier than the 22d day.

THE FARM AND HOME

If a few mosaic, tremor or wilkow plants appear in the tobacco field, despite all precautions they should be pulled and carried out early in the season. No healthy plants should be touched until the hands have been thoroughly washed.

Many farmers will roosters at the close of the hatching season and produce only infertile eggs for sale. Fertility is the case of many eggs spoiling before they reach the market. For taking hens also should be culled.

Four pounds of plums will make about 7 pints of preserves.

Thoroughly Use 1 cups of milk, 2 thin cream, 2 cups cup of sugar and a teaspoon of vanilla. Make into a custard, let cool and then freeze. Add chopped walnuts in place of three lemons and a cup of and a half of sugar. Stir in a quart of milk slowly and freeze. Vegetables should be planted as soon after gathering as possible, especially corn and peas. Peas lose their sweetness if shelling. Wilted vegetables can be freshened by soaking in cold water.

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CLIP THIS COUPON — Men's SHIRTS-SHORTS With Coupon 13c — Soft white cotton, athletic undershirts. Fancy broadcloth shorts. All of high standard quality.
BE SURE TO BRING COUPONS WITH YOU TO LERMANS

Dispelling The Fog

By Charles Michelson, Director of Publicity, Democratic National Committee

More than a year ago President Roosevelt in his message to Congress calling for improvement in our National defense used these words: "Regardless of political affiliations, we can properly join in an appraisal of the world situation and agree on the immediate defense needs of the nation."

In that message the President asked for appropriations to bring the Army up to peace-time strength; to arm and equip it adequately; to provide for 6,000 martial planes; to provide protection for the Panama Canal, etc.

More than two years ago he asked Congress to provide, among other things, for the manufacture of gauges, dies and other aids, and asked the construction of various cruisers and battleships. In all of these messages he presented the gravity of the situation abroad and stressed our own military inadequacy.

"Calling attention to these facts does not remotely intimate that the Congress or the President have any thought of taking part in another war on European soil, but it does show that we are not ready to conduct large-scale land or air operations. Relatively we are not much more ready to do so today than we were then—and we cannot guarantee a long period free from attack in which we could prepare.

Generally the President's warnings were heeded—but only by reason of large Democratic majorities, and in the face of a barrage of criticism in which the possible threat to us in the then prospective hostilities was derided.

It has taken a long time to bring the minority delegations to recognize that there must be no politics in the face of a national crisis, or a threat against our security. The reversal of form indicated by the reception of the President's message the other day in which he pointed out where we were vulnerable and the steps necessary to insure the nation's safety against all possible dangers, has been notable. However, it was only a few days ago that District Attorney Dewey proclaimed his isolationist convictions, and hinted that the administration was only stressing the foreign situation as a red herring to distract attention from our domestic problems.

But when the wave of approval and appreciation of the President's defense address swept over the land, even Mr. Dewey remembered that in Portland, Maine, he had asked for a two ocean Navy and said that "the defense requirements of the nation should be completely removed from politics."

And ex-President Hoover who last year told us that if the dictators should win the Europeans war they would be so exhausted that they would leave us alone for a quarter of a century at least, has now declared "the President is right that our defense armament should be revaied in the light of experience from this war. . . . There can be no partisanship upon the principle of national defense."

Chairman John Hamilton, however, seems a trifle out of step for on the day before the President's speech the newspapers quoted the G. O. P. chairman to this effect: "The war situation can't react against the Republican party. The country will have to keep its eyes focused even more on internal affairs."

A favorite argument against the various recommendations by the President for improvement and modernizing the Army and Navy establishment, is that under his direction more than six billion dollars have been spent and that there was little to be shown for this outlay. The critics did not mention that under the three preceding Republican administrations the war forces of the United States had been systematically ignored. It began back in President Harding's disarmament conference when we abandoned a big Navy program that would have kept up at the top. We sunk about $200,000,000 worth of ships, among them the very latest and most powerful battleship we had ever planned, and then we went into the discarding of guns and turrets and armor plate. Our Army at the time we were to make up for the previous neglect. The Roosevelt administration has constructed 130 war ships. It has tripled the number in our Navy plant and doubled the number of army planes. It has given us tanks, anti-aircraft guns and antitank guns—some of which we had when the present administration came into power. It may be worth remembering that there was scarcely a single measure for preparation that was not opposed by a majority of the Republicans in both houses of Congress. Fortunately the minority representation was so small that it could not prevail.

Since the Nazi drive on Belgium and Holland, the Republicans generally seem to have realized the implications of what President Roosevelt has been telling them right along. There are fewer assaults on the administration's program, a diminution of virulence of the contention whatever that President recommends must be assailed as a political expedient. In fact the principle that we must present a united front against the dictator plans and policies is gradually becoming an established fact.

The minority is not unanimous yet. The day after the President made his address to Congress in which he asked a comprehensive enhancement of our defensive establishments Senator Taft, campaigning for delegates in the West, reiterated the charge that the preparation war was being exploited to distract attention from our domestic politics, and he assured the people of Topeka, Kansas, that the fight at home is just as important as the fight in Europe.

It does not appear that the Republican Presidential aspirant hit a popular chord in his Topeka speech for, according to the New York correspondent (Turner Catledge) who is reporting Senator Taft's drive, "Sympathy for the Allies has been increasing since the German invasion of Norway. Republican leaders say. No less than fifty of these men and women, Republicans all and representatives of all the six states, told this correspondent that if submitted to a popular vote in their localities today, a proposal for more direct aid to the Allies—anything short of war—would win by decided majorities."

After all, it is not of very much importance that contenders for the barren prestige of running for the presidency this year should continue militantly political in the present situation, when their party generally has come to the view that in the face of a grave emergency threatening our country, politics should take a back seat.

Low Electric Brooding Cost

That chicks may be brooded by electricity at a cost of slightly more than 1 cent each was demonstrated in Kentucky this year. The cost of current for 14 brooders operated in Garrard county was 1.2 cents per chick for a period of 38 days. Paul Walden of Garrard county operated the brooders. Organized 42 days, raising 1,840 chicks at a cost of $15.61 for electricity.

The average current consumed by 18 brooders in Garrard and Laurel counties in which 5,281 chicks were started, was 55 of a kilowatt-hour per chick for an average period of 38 days. Regular colony brooder houses were used, with heat supplied by well-insulated electric brooders.

The tests were made through the cooperation of Kentucky rural electric cooperative associations, county farm agents and the State College of Agriculture.

SHRUB PRUNING TIME

Wood growth of shrubs must be removed to make the shrubs look attractive, reminds N. R. Elliott, Kentucky College of Agriculture landscape specialist—and the time to prune is now. The best time to cut back about a fourth to a third of the old growth is just after it is cleared the ground. This this is done regularly over a period of years the top of the plant is renewed every three to four years. It also encourages the vigor of the plants. A good rule to remember is always to prune as soon after blooming as possible, says Prof. Elliott.

STRAWS IN THE WIND

By THE W. C. T. U.

THE certainty of a national ground swell against the social effects of repeal is indicated by certain "straws in the wind".

Some of these are:

Definite and frequent statements by wet leaders that the industry must return itself, or else—

Increasing recognition by the public of the part alcohol plays in traffic accidents and deaths; plus a strong tendency toward enforcement of laws aimed at drinking drivers.

Isolated, but increasing, steps to close taverns charged in court with having helped cause delinquency of youthful defendants.

Increasing editorial and "Voice of the People" criticism of alcohol's social effects. This is considered to be very suggestive, as editorial comment, from a press in large part pro-repeal, is certain to be following, and not leading, a change in the public's thinking.

A projected current effort to reorganize the women's repeal group, which published the 1933 legislation plate, evidently in an effort to strengthen alcohol's public and legislative position.

A noticeable movement, despite financial needs, in the daily and weekly press toward further banning of alcohol advertisements.

This winter's effort in Washington to prohibit beverage alcohol advertising by radio and the action last year of some radio and magazine individual stations in banning such advertising.

Growing strength of movements dedicated to national rebirth of spiritual and moral values.

Labor Seeks Money.

Clark Warburton, economist, who personally was opposed to prohibition, said in his book "The Economics of Prohibition," published in 1932 by the Columbia University Press:

"The expenditure of the working class upon alcoholic beverages is probably a billion dollars less than it would be without prohibition."

And that "during the first three years of prohibition the liquor bill was reduced about two billion dollars per year."

A Case For It.

A "texas tongue" writer pleads in a "tight" spot. What loosens the tongue to the undoing of its owner more quickly than beverage alcohol?

Burley Growers Study Prices

It is definitely proposed that the tobacco crop is the money crop of the Burley tobacco belt. The annual income from this source has been for recent years, about $70,000,000.00, and we raise tobacco for this income. For thousands of tenant farmers it is the vital source of their living.

Because this is true the price consideration is most vital and a study of the price records of the past years, as provided by official government records is illuminating, makes out a good case for past cooperative efforts and points to the need for such an organization as the Cooperative Association of Burley Producers, now being building among the growers of the Burley belt.

Study these figures:

Production of Burley Tobacco, 1912 to 1938, 2,922,200,000 pounds. Farm value of Burley Tobacco, 1912 to 1939, $1,501,600,000.00. Average farm price for these 28 years, $18.95 per 100 pounds.

Production of Burley Tobacco, 1922 to 1937, 1,625,000,000 pounds. Farm value of Burley Tobacco, 1922 to 1937, $335,000,000.00. Average farm price during the Stone pool, $20.23 per 100 pounds.

Production of Burley Tobacco, 1934 to 1938, 1,297,500,000 pounds. Farm value of Burley Tobacco, 1934 to 1938, $53,630,000.00. Average farm price during AAA and poor season, $23.75 per 100 pounds.

Production of Burley Tobacco, 1930 to 1939, 3,261,100,000 pounds. Farm value of Burley Tobacco, 1930 to 1939, $344,200,000.00. Average farm price for past ten years $16.70 per 100 pounds.

If we could have had for the past ten years the average price of the Stone pool period, 1922 to 1927—$20.23 per 100 pounds instead of the $16.70 we received on the farm the burley growers would have had an additional farm income of $111,000,000.00 or $11,600,000.00 per year.

You can make other comparisons of vital significance from the above figures.

Prices decline for four years. Sale price of Burley Tobacco, 1936 was $35.70 per 100 pounds.

Sales price of Burley Tobacco 1937 was $20.10 per 100 pounds.

Sales price of Burley Tobacco 1938 was $19.00 per 100 pounds.

Sales price of Burley Tobacco 1939 was $17.47 per 100 pounds.

The prospect for the season 1940 is very unpromising.

When interested write to W. J. Clarke, Promotional Director, Owenton, Ky.

MONEY TALKS

Frederick W. Stamm, Economist and Director of Adult Education, University of Louisville

The "blitzkrieg" in Holland and Belgium not only affected these countries but has caused a "blitzkrieg" in the stock markets of this country. The value of stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange has dropped over 7 billion dollars in the last month. And whenever the stocks listed on one exchange drop this much you may be assured many people are adversely affected. Most people are not speculators but persons like you and me who invest their savings in stocks and bonds expecting to secure dividends and interest. General Motors Corporation has over 386,000 stockholders, and American Telephone and Telegraph Company over 600,000 shareholders. So you see that not the wealthy alone who are interested in what is taking place in the stock markets.

The decline in price was due largely to fear rather than to reasoning and careful analysis. Fear that the Allies are on the brink of defeat; fear that early peace will hurt American business; fear that German victory will injure American foreign trade.

Careful reasoning will reveal to American industry, as a whole, is on a solid basis; that normally we export only about 10% of our total output. Why should we permit the 10% of our business to upset our sense of values when the 90% is done at home where business is relatively good? We are still buying automobiles and radios, going to the movies, and buying food and clothing. Factories are still operating and men and women working. We have overlooked all these sound factors and let fear rule our action.

If we can use past values as a yardstick many stocks and bonds are now at bargain prices. Disregarding international conditions and basing our conclusions strictly on what domestic corporations are earning and what they are passing on to the stockholders in dividends, the prices of many dividend-paying stocks look mighty inviting. It appears to me money can be made by buying good stocks and bonds now.

Kentucky Guard Now Has Enrollment Of 3,478

Kentucky's National Guard, which was increased by 483 men last October, now numbers 3,478 officers and men, but would have to be "more than doubled" to bring it up to full war-time strength, according to records a study of the price records of at Frankfort.

Just. Adj. Gen. Joseph M. Kelly, who left Saturday with Col. Ray W. Easley of Louisville for Wisconsin to make preparations for taking part in the large maneuvers there the last two weeks in August, said the Kentucky Guard was not up to full peace-time strength at present.

"We can hardly get along as we are," he added, "because we get only $60,000 a year from the state for administration. Guardsmen from other states won't believe us when we tell them that Indiana gives its Guard half a million."

Colonel Kelly—the rank he holds in the Guard itself—explained the Federal Government pays for all expenses of the Guard except administration and housing, spending about $650,000 a year in Kentucky. That covers uniforms, supplies, drill pay and replacement of all equipment. He estimated the value of the Federal-owned equipment at $3,000,000.

The present strength of all National Guard troops was said by Colonel Kelly to be 245,000 and the estimated war-time strength, 435,000. The government spends $43,000,000 annually to keep up the National Guard in all states, he added. The increase of last October was ordered by President Roosevelt and resulted in a total National Guard of 55,000.

Colonel Kelly listed Kentucky's National Guard as consisting of one full regiment each of infantry, cavalry and artillery, one artillery brigade headquarters, part of one medical regiment, part of one quartermasters regiment, part of one cavalry division headquarters, and one company of tank troops, ordinance and military police.

Gems For Your Scrap Book

Thought must be made better, and human life more fruitful, for the divine energy to move it onward and upward—Mary Baker Eddy.

Looking Upward

By continually looking upwards, our minds will themselves grow upwards.—Dr. Arnold.