Delbitts of Kentucky Folklore

By Jouett Wilson Ph.D.

WESTERN KENTUCKY TEACHERS COLLEGE

BOWLING GREEN, KY.

ROCKING ON THE FRONT PORCH

A few days ago a famous Kentucky author, now a resident of Texas, said that she was going back to Texas, buy a rocking-chair, and rock on her front porch, just as women do in Kentucky. She said that she felt the need of the philosophy that such an occupation would give her; too long she has been too much concerned with hard work and getting things done. She added that she could sit and rock and fan and even sewed and keep pretty, instead of hurrying around and burning up and getting older. Her artless remark to me set a thousand currents running across my memory, of sweet-faced women sitting and rocking, keeping calm and pretty.

A rocking-chair, anyway, is a sign of luxury. I can recall when many a home did not have a single one, or probably one equipped with home-made rockers. To sit in a rocking chair implied that one had, temporarily, at least, licked the cares of the day and was enjoying some earned leisure. Some homes did not have a rocking chair that could be desecrated by removing it to the front porch; it was for special company, such as distinguished city people or the preacher or his wife. How envious we were of the home, some of them rather humble ones, that had a rocking-chair that could be moved to the front porch or out into the yard and enjoyed by the family!

The front porch was and is consecrated to several good uses, among them being the shelling of peas and the stringing of beans. Such vegetables are worked best when they are brought out from the kitchen in an apron. Little toddlers should be allowed to help in this useful work, so that strings and shells can get into the wrong hands and be served to surprised and pleased fathers. When the little fellows are larger they can really help and thus learn that food just does not grow by itself. Potatoes can be peeled on the front porch, but this labor is usually kept for the kitchen or the back porch. It would not do to violate the proprieties, for rocking on the front porch is a sacred rite.

When the dinner is cooked and served and the dishes washed, again the front porch becomes a place of afternoon job, mending or piecing quilts or doing fancy work of some kind. By being in a rocking-chair, one can be more deliberate and can probably weave a little more philosophy into the tasks. If a neighbor woman calls, and if there are two rockers, then both women can rock and sew and talk, all in a finitum. Probably much of the time necessary to keep a home running smoothly can be acquired in this leisurely method of taking one's time but working steadily. Men do not know enough about ways to pass time pleasantly and calmly.

But the rocking that my author friend referred to is not exactly any of those. She referred to rocking for its own sake, just as the whittlers at the country store whittle for no other reason than to whittle. Back and forth sways the rocker as the woman, preferably an elderly one looks out upon life and finds it still sweet and good. Troubles have come and go, babies have been born, have grown up and gone forth to conquer or be conquered, some of her loved ones have lone slept in the family graveyard, but the whole universe as seen from the front porch is still good and kind and interesting and puzzling, but still a rather good place to live. The elderly woman that Fidelity ever knew loved to rock on the front porch, and when I last saw her, in her nineties, she was rocking away, not yet conquered by her long, active, many-sided life.

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By HAROLD L. LUNDQUIST, D. D., Dean of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.

Released by Western Newspaper Union.

Lesson for June 30

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JONAH: THE OUTREACH OF GOD'S LOVE

LESSON TEXT—Jonah 3:1-10; 4:10, 11.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Salvation is of the Lord."—Jonah 2:9.

"There's a wideness in God's mercy
Like the wideness of the sea;
There's a kindness in His justice
Which is more than liberty."

"For the love of God is broader
Than the measure of man's mind;
And the heart of the Eternal
Is most wonderfully kind."

Such is the message of the book of Jonah. How appropriate it is to close our study of studies on the prophets with this declaration of God's love and mercy.

I. A Second Chance (3:1-3).

Jonah had been sent to Nineveh with a message from God, but, recently wishing in his heart that this great city which was the enemy of Israel should be destroyed rather than repent and receive God's blessing (see 4:2), Jonah made an attempt to run away from God's commission. We know how God graciously dealt with him and now gave him a second chance to do His will.

How gracious God is "to continue to us . . . the privilege of service even when we seem to have sinned away our first chance, misused our endowments, and have by our very failure embarrassed His plans." Dr. J. Stuart Holden goes on to point out that only God gives a second chance. Human beings seldom, if ever, gives his fellow-man who has failed a second opportunity. But God does. Praise His name!

There was also a second chance extended to Nineveh. God was not willing to bring judgment upon the city without another warning. Quoting Dr. Holden again, "I care not what is the history of failure, of shame, of sin which is behind you . . . I care not how close upon your heels are the hounds of accusation and condemnation, which by day or night they may be at your heels, I tell you that Jesus Christ is here . . . to give you a second chance, and that everything depends upon your attitude of acceptance or rejection of His proffered grace and mercy."

II. A Stirring Revival (3:4-10).

So great was the city that it would have taken Jonah three days to bring his message to the entire population (see v. 3). He had only begun when, at the end of the first day, the city, from the king down to the humblest inhabitant, was in deep mourning and repentance for its sin.

Jonah, the man who had been brought back from a living death as a sign (Luke 11:29-32) to Nineveh that God was gracious to repentant sinners, pointed to the fact that though his message was one of condemnation (v. 4), they might expect God to be entreated of them (v. 9). He was right.

God has sent times of revival when whole cities—and even whole nations—have been turned from their sin. Such revivals have been occurring in recent years in various mission fields. Thousands of earnest Christians are praying now that such a revival may come again in our own land. The writer knows where helpful literature along this line is available without cost. If you pray and be faithful, and trust God to bring revival to the hearts of men.

III. A Selfish Reaction (4:10, 11).

Jonah, instead of rejoicing in the repentance of Nineveh, showed his narrowness and selfishness by becoming angry (see 4:1). How petty and childish are the attitudes of men when contrasted with the mercy of God.

The Lord, dealing gently with Jonah, gave him a place of refuge and a gourd plant to shade him from the sun (4:5, 6). Then, to teach him a lesson, a worm was prepared to kill the gourd (v. 7). When Jonah was greatly concerned over the loss of the plant, God pointed out to him that it is wrong to be stirred up over the passing of material comfort and not to be concerned for the souls of men.

How many of those who poured out millions of money and rightly so for the relief of the bereaved people of Finland, would give five cents to win them to Christ? Many who will give liberally of money, time and effort to the cause of world work of flood or famine relief, will not so much as cross the road to talk to a neighbor about Christ. A farmer will stir up all his energy for a sick cow, but will be spend an hour or two on Sunday or some evening of the week in an effort to win his neighbor's boy (or his own boy) to Christ? These are pertinent and serious questions. What is our answer? God will hold us responsible.

A Prayer

O God, Who hast given to us the knowledge of right and wrong, and hast taught us that it is Thy will that we choose the right throughout our lives, give us grace to be loyal to Jesus as we seek to live faithful to the highest we know. Amen.

Patronize Mercury Advertisers

Burley Growers Did Cooperate Profitably

The burley growers of Kentucky and surrounding territory did make, in years gone by two special and successful efforts to market their tobacco cooperatively. Both Cooperatives were suspended operations but for reasons other than the vital one of market or pocket book.

1. The Lebus Pool of 1906 and 1907, with the 1908 enforced out-out; did several things:

1. It demonstrated the practicability of the cooperative idea expressing marketing, contracting, setting a reasonable and uniform price on like grades and selling cooperatively.

2. It broke down the attitude of complete hostility of the manufacturers toward cooperative marketing.

3. It secured a price for the pooled tobacco that justified all the trouble, expense and of setting up and administering the Pool. Cooperatively the tobacco of the 1906 crop sold outside the pool for an average of $5.00 per hundred pounds sold in the pool in 1908 for $15.00. The 1907 crop for which the manufacturers paid outside the pool $7.00 per hundred pounds they bought in 1908 at $17.00.

It succeeded eventually in breaking up the monopoly of the American Tobacco Company.

Second—The Stone Pool, 1921 to 1927, record tells a very different story than we have been led to believe, to our own undoing.

It should us that production control is essential to the effective operation of a Cooperative. To allow the field to spread and production to increase without control of consumption is suicidal.

J. W. Fields, Farm Credit Administration, declares that the members of the pool received $12,000,000 more for their two billion pounds of burley than they could have received under the old system.

3. It raised the average price very appreciably to receive, whether in or out of the pool. If the average pool price of $20.23 had prevailed during the whole of the past 28 years, the growers would have added more than $100,000,000 to their income. If the average pool price of $20.23 had prevailed during the past ten years, 1930 to 1939, instead of the price they did get—$16.70 per hundred pounds, the growers would have had a higher income by $115,113,300.00. Think it over.

It revealed the fact that one important function of a Cooperative is to keep the members informed about and interested in the Association. Henry M. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, recently said "Any cooperative enterprise, to succeed, needs two things. One is honest and efficient management. The other is the constant, active participation of a well informed and loyal membership. To make sure of the first, we must also have the second. The two make an unbeatable combination."

The interest of every thoughtful burley grower is urged to Write Mr. J. Clarke, Promotional Director, Owenton, Kentucky, for further information and watch your local paper for additional news.

Sixteen Short Courses Available

A total of 15 short courses, offering three credits, and one two-credit course, will be offered during the last half of the first term of the 1940 Summer Session at the University of Kentucky. The fifteen three-credit courses begin July 5 and close July 20, and the one, two credit course begins June 24 and will close July 3.

The two-credit course will deal principally with guidance and will be taught by Prof. Edwin A. Lee, professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University. The other courses are in the fields of agronomy, animal husbandry, farm engineering, vocational education, educational administration, agricultural education, business education, home economics education, trades and industries, and philosophy of education.

Three of the courses will be taught by prominent visiting instructors who are on the University campus for the 10-week Summer Session. They are: Dr. Thomas Greenwood of the University of London, who will offer an advanced course in the philosophy of education; Dr. Lee, who will give a seminar course in education; and Lindley Dennis, executive secretary of the American Vocational Association, who will offer a seminar in administration.

Registration for these short courses will be held Friday, July 5 in the office of the Registrar at the University of Kentucky, and those interested in taking any of the courses should be urged to register at that time. The cost of the courses will be $5 per credit.

Registration for the first term of the 10-week session at the University is expected to reach an all-time high, the figures already having surpassed last year's total registration of 1,800 for that term. Final figure will not be available until after July 10.

98 Arrests Made By Game Wardens In May

The conservation officers of the Division of Game and Fish, made 98 arrests during the month of May for violation of the Game and Fish laws. They have received 48 convictions to date, some cases being held over for trial in the near future.

While making their daily rounds, the officers checked 1,997 fishing licenses.

The officers also confiscated the following articles of contraband: 246 nets; 12 gigs; 181 poles and lines; 269 fish; 256 trot lines; 5 seines; 26 fish traps; 50 fish baskets; 9 fall traps; 11 fish dams; 3 frogs; 17 throw lines; 3 bush hooks; 4 trot hooks; one outboard motor; one fish-skinner; 1 can; one sack; 2 dip nets; 56 snag lines; 2,500 hooks; 2 rifles; 6 fouls; 1 fish house; one chain; one hammer; 1,170 pounds of fish; one trot line; 5 trot-and-bush lines; 3 lights, and one drag net.

A SACRIFICE OF BEAUTY

(Fleming Gazette)

Since the beginning of the Fleming County Court House was started last week some of the plans have been met with opposition by both clubs and individuals in Flemingsburg and Fleming county.

The decision to cut a door in the lower right front window of the structure and to install a new spiral stairway leading to the second floor of the building where there are several office rooms being made.

This, the clubs and individuals claim, will mar the beauty of the building and there have been several petitions circulated and signed asking those in charge to alter the plans.

The Gazette is thoroughly in accord with the idea of not cutting up the front of the building. We have one of the oldest and most beautiful buildings in the state and there is no need of spoiling its beauty, if there is any way to avoid it. There is certainly some other plan that could be made to preserve its beauty and still reach the second floor.

We have always thought the local court house was of less beauty than practically than any other in this section of the state and think the county officials are making a good move in putting some of the county offices in it rather than have them scattered all over town.

However, we are not in favor of sacrificing the beauty of this 110-year-old building to achieve this purpose, and believe the county officials will change their plans in response to the will of the citizens.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do, without a thought of fame.—Longfellow.

Milk Should Be Used Liberally

Sour milk can be used just the same as sweet milk in cakes, etc., if one-third of a teaspoon of soda is added to each cup of sour milk. After that use baking powder just as though sweet milk had been used.

Never try to hurry or force raising of dough when making bread. Let the yeast do its work, not allow it to stand too long between kneadings, and do not add more flour during kneading than absolutely necessary. Keep dough soft.

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THE GARDEN

Winter Gardens

By John S. Gardner, Kentucky College of Agriculture

Last week were discussed the ordinary "winter" vegetables this week will be covered those that are not found in many gardens but which are desirable luxuries to grow. They are luxuries in the sense that they are extraordinarily good, but their culture is simple. These vegetables are broccoli, Brussels sprout and Without chicory.

Broccoli—This is no stranger as a spring crop. That is to say, many gardeners attempt it, but may suffer disappointment because their start was too late.

Now, those gardeners who failed with broccoli this spring may take heart and try again, with a crop for harvest in the fall. They should use the same procedure as for late cabbage, sowing seed now, in a partly shaded spot, keeping prepared to water as necessary. The plants will be ready for setting about mid-July. A more safe way is to sow the seed in cherries where the plants are finally to stand, thinning to 1, thus avoiding the hazard of transplanting.

Brussels rows should be 30 inches from any others, and the stand in the row 18 to 20 inches. The variety is Calabrian Green Sprouting.

Brussels Sprouts—In Kentucky, this is invariably a disappointment, because the seed is sown for firm "heads" quite early in warm weather. How often, if the seed were sown just in the same manner as for broccoli, transplanted in July or in September, and with weather becoming progressively cooler, a good crop would be made. The stand should be 20 inches for brussels sprouts, variety, Danish Prize.

The way to make sprouts develop is simple. At the base of each leaf, small buds appear. As the season ripens, the leaves should be cut off to a stub of 1 inch. This is planted and up that would have nurtured the leaf to drain into the buds, to make them become usable "sprouts."

Without Chicory—This is a luxury, if restaurant prices are any guide, but all it needs is to be started in time. That time is now. The seed, variety Witloof, should be sown at 18 inches rate for beets, and the seedlings thinned to 1 1/2 inches. At frost, the roots should be 1 inches long and from 1 to 1 1/2 inches across.

They are lifted, the tops cut back to 1 inch, but the growing center had untouched. A trench is dug, 1 inches deeper than the roots stand—and wide enough to accommodate from 4 to 6 at least, with an inch of soil between. After the roots are set, the soil should be made definitely wet, then the trench filled level with dry sawdust, and over it an inverted "flower pot" structure set. This should be covered with 5 inches of soil for winter protection, and to make it light-tight.

In from five to eight weeks, the "second-growth" heads are ready for harvest. They are cut off low enough to stay together, washed and split and serve with salad dressing, to make a piquant addition to any dinner.

The three foregoing vegetables may need to be protected from their respective foes of eating insects. Any arsenical dust or spray is the means, but in the instance of brussels and Brussels sprouts, only until four weeks before harvesting. After that only rotenone should be used. If plant lice come, as they may, tobacco or rotenone is the control.

Ohio County Girl Is Best Tobacco Grower

Daughter of a farmer who is wresting a living out of 102 acres of worn out land while striving to restore the soil to a measure of its original fertility is Kentucky's 4-H Club champion. 4-H Club tobacco grower, Margie Fiandt, who attended Short Week at Lexington last week.

Margie, 16, junior in Horse Branch high school in Ohio county, defeated more than 4,000 other 4-H Club members in winning the title of champion tobacco grower of the state for 1939 crop. With approximately one-third acre Margie raised 719 pounds of tobacco per acre. The tobacco brought her $173 and she won $100 in prizes in addition.

Browned pears make delicious garnishes for veal or pork chops. Allow half a pear to a portion. Dip each pear into flour and brown it in a little fat in a frying pan. Sprinkle with salt, pepper and cinnamon.

Perns may be transplanted at most any time of the year, although early spring and late autumn are the best times.

Diversification Making Progress In County

Diversification of crops is making steady progress among farmers on the Farm Security program in Nicholas county, according to John L. Zachary, FSA County Supervisor, Flemingsburg, Kentucky.

"A study of the farm plans of FSA borrowers shows that much headway is being made on getting away from the 5ld one-crop domination. Tremendous strides have been made in crop diversification, which means that a good start also has been made in the adoption of farm improvement and soil conserving practices, because the two go hand in hand," Mr. Zachary stated.

The FSA, since the beginning of its program in the county, has insisted on production of food for the family and feed for the livestock, and farmers who have come to us for loans are realizing that production of their own food and feed is an important factor in the successful operation of any farm.

"In addition to these subsistence crops, we have encouraged the production of two or more cash crops, and can now say that every farmer on the program in the county will this year have more than one source of cash income from his farm.

Mr. Zachary said that some of the crops which have been grown in addition to tobacco are wheat, grass and clover seed, soybeans and truck patches. These crops as well as their baby beeves, milk, hayed mules and hogs.

Farm Study Shows Feed Requirement

Studies of 127 farms, made by representatives of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, indicates that a herd of 10 beef cows, producing 1 calves averaging about 500 pounds each, requires in a year about 120 bushels of corn, 14 tons of clover or lespedeza hay, 5 tons of silage fodder and 25 to 35 acres of pasture. The labor needed amounts to about 12 man hours per year.

A drove of light feeder cattle, producing a gain of about 300 pounds each, requires about 300 bushels of corn, 6 tons of legume hay, 12 tons of corn fodder and 40 to 50 acres of pasture. The man labor necessary amounts to about 640 hours per year.

A herd of dairy cows, producing an average of 6000 pounds of milk each a year, in a year requires about 160 bushels of corn, 1,000 pounds of cottonseed meal or its equivalent, 20 tons of legume hay, 25 to 35 acres of pasture and 2 1/2 tons of straw for bedding. The man labor needed amounts to the equivalent of 135 to 150 ten-hour days, or about half the time of one man a year.

A flock of 25 ewes requires about 7 bushels of corn, 20 bushels of oats, 2 1/2 tons of alfalfa or other good legume hay, and 15 to 20 acres of pasture. About 50 hours of man labor a year are needed but the major portion of this work occurs in winter when other farm work is not urgent.

LET US BE CALM

(Woodford Sun)

The people of the United States are facing a time of grave problems. The need for quick and thorough preparation for self-defense is very obvious. But that should not mean excited preparation, nor excited arguments, nor an excited people.

The wisest men, when faced with very difficult situations, become cooler, and calmer, and steadier, and slower of speech. Excitement, temper and heated argument never helped to save either individual or nation in a great crisis. Such manifestations are usually destructive.

We have been guilty of the same fault as the Englishmen—not facing facts soon enough—but so far as blaming our public men (who have been much at fault) Churchill's advice to the British is good. He urged them Tuesday to avoid recrimination, saying: "I am quite sure that if we open a quarrel between the past and the present we shall find we have lost the future."

Here in America, instead of wasting time (and weakening ourselves) nearly debating as to who has been at fault in the past, we should use all of our energies to find out what is the best and shortest way to meet conditions now.

In doing this, it will be necessary for our citizens and the newspapers freely to discuss and criticise the present and the proposed policies of the authorities at Washington, but this should be done with an eye to political effect, nor by attacks upon individuals. Any American, who will try to use this great emergency for political purposes is perilously near to being a traitor to his country.

Believing that we must quickly prepare the most thorough possible defense, we are still firmly of the opinion that we should neither declare war, nor send men abroad. If we did that and lost, the whole world would be lost. We have every reason to believe that, with a supreme dependence upon God, we can defend ourselves here against all comers, and be an oasis and a refuge.

The Sun has never followed the excellent custom of some newspapers in printing a Bible text at the top of its editorial column, but we wish to offer here a text which America, at this time, especially needs:

"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee. Because he trusteth in Thee."

GIVE US THE HIGH SIGN

. . . and you'll get the speediest possible service . . . in a manner that meets the smallest detail with sincere courtesy. You'll appreciate our friendship . . . a relationship that definitely gives you a daily reminder that the customer is always first at Cook's.

COOK'S Super Service

Charlie Chaplin is suing a magazine for a million dollars for printing his picture.

THE NATION'S DRINKING HABITS

By THE W. C. T. U.

MID-YEAR of 1940 will mark the seventh anniversary of 3.2 beer's legalization and the start of the repeal period.

A sufficient time has elapsed for a limited survey of repeal's actual effects. Such a survey of the state of the nation's drinking habits would be difficult at any time; good, solid facts are particularly hard to see clearly after precipitation for such a short period, but some are available.

Such evaluation is best based on the few cold facts available, in comparison with similar totals for the prohibition and pre-prohibition periods, and by interpretation of those straws in the wind which, if their direction is properly read, will indicate the first stirrings of a new social movement.

One fact is clearly visible after seven years' experimentation with repeal: Neither we nor our friends are satisfied with administration and social effects of the alcoholic beverage industry.

Another fact which looms large to any close observer is: That the growing dissatisfaction with social and human results of liquor drinking, the still-insistent but increasing demands for stricter regulation are basically spontaneous, actually owing little to any current national activities of the great dry organizations in the years since 1933.

The year of 1939 brought many public evidences of this feeling, not as yet a majority reaction against alcohol but definitely a strong convictions that some kind of effects must be eliminated.

The general public, in between the wet and dry extremes, hasn't reached the point of trying to define a solution. Their strongest criticisms, which now are among the daily editorial columns of a preponderantly pro-repeal press, are: of "drinks being served openly on all the time in those taverns," of "drinks being served to people in the streets," of saloon conditions surrounding "nice and otherwise quiet neighborhoods," of the growing frequency of tavern influence in studies of causes of juvenile—and adult—crime.

Recognition that this ground swell of public opinion against repeal signal abuses of repeal is not alarm at all the time in those taverns," of "drinks being served openly on the streets," of saloon conditions surrounding "nice and otherwise quiet neighborhoods," of the growing frequency of tavern influence in studies of causes of juvenile—and adult—crime.

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BE SURE TO BRING COUPONS WITH YOU TO LERMANS

Dispelling The Fog

By Charles Michelson, Director of Publicity, Democratic National Committee

As this letter is written, the Republicans are gathering for their National Convention.

Naturally, having no inside information, I will not attempt to forecast what the outcome at Philadelphia is going to be, but I am inclined to accept the New York Times survey, conducted by that veteran political observer, James Hagerty, who, when I was doing the same job for an opposition newspaper, was generally more nearly right in his estimates than any of his competitors.

He thinks that District Attorney Dewey's nomination for the Presidency is unlikely on the first ballot, and appears to reason that Senator Taft will come near to matching Dewey's initial strength. Going on from that situation, he visualizes a possible deadlock, from which may issue a dark horse. This means that the nominee may be from the favorites down to the lesser-known also-rans will get the prize.

This seems to an outsider, far from the battlefield, like good politics, for a number of reasons. In the first place, it refreshes the resile of prospective soreness and to tends to hold the party together for subsequent campaigns. It is doubtful—to put it mildly—that any considerable number of the delegates at Philadelphia think there is much hope for the G. O. P. this year.

If this diagnosis is correct, a first ballot nomination could have no value to anyone, either that the convention was eager to get home or that a compromise candidate who had amassed too many delegates to make bargaining him down advisable. In other words, if Mr. Dewey were given the prize, neither he nor his supporters would have any title to be ugly, or resentful toward the real powers in the minority party, hereafter.

Candidates come and go, but the solidarity of the Weirs, Pews, and others of the Liberty League stripe, remains unchanged. It might seem like the end of the world to Mr. Dewey, for example, but to these in the background it is only one skirmish in their war to regain control of the government.

It is easy to talk about the adjustment of politics in a national emergency, but it hasn't happened in this country since the birth of political parties. They not be as dangerous as it sounds. The minority in Congress goes along with the President when it comes to appropriating huge sums for national defense. They recognize that this is something on which the whole future of the country depends. Probably the circumstance that the people are united in their demand that we make ready for whatever the future has in store has something to do with it, but the higher purpose is the prevailing incentive. Politics is not adjourned, but patriotism comes first. There may not be agreement all the time as to when party activity impinges on patriotism—but that is another story.

So while the anti-administration folks go along on the preparedness program in general they balk on details. They fuss with the President as to where Civil Aeronautics should be on the governmental map and demur at giving him authority to call out the National Guard when and if he thinks it necessary to set that first element of our military reserves to active and opposed. Of course, they do not admit that their holding back is political, or that anything but a jealous guarding of American liberties is behind their nagging and grudging, but that does not make their course less of a national danger.

It is conceded that only by showing that this country is impregnable, ready to meet any aggression, have we a chance of avoiding the actuality of having to fight in the unpredictable, but imminent, future for the preservation of these same liberties. Things move swiftly these days. The Commander-in-Chief of our armed forces might not have time to await the outcome of a Congressional debate before taking a defensive step to meet an assault as unheralded as the invasion of Holland and Belgium.

Those who are combatting the details of the administration's defense program affect to fear a dictatorship. Really, every President of the United States is a dictator in war time. Lincoln was in the war between the states. Wilson was in the first World War. When the emergency is past, the dictatorship vanishes automatically. Wilson's supreme power disappeared as soon as that Congress rejected the terms of the treaty he wanted to sign immediately after the war and dictated its own treaty terms.

These things will be in the people's minds while the Republicans put on their show at Philadelphia. Doubtless, we will hear impassioned speeches and read a platform that will picture our peace-loving President as a sinister figure. That is part of routine politics, thoroughly understood through long experience, by the nation.

After November, the Democratic President—whoever he may be—will have a less vexed time getting the country in shape to take care of whatever may befall.

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