Training Cooks for the World's Best Fed Army

America prides itself on proforcing the best fed, best clothed, best equipped army in the world. Helping in maintain this standard are the schools for bakers and cooks. At Fort Lee, Virginia, selected students are learning to prepare coffee with a tripod and a Dixie Boiler. The men kneeling are heating deshydrated flakes in their mess kits over the fire. Center: A student baker is adding shortening to other ingredients in the dough mixer. Bakers learn to operate movable and immovable equipment. Right: A typical doughboy samples the result of the school's training. Ninety per cent of the students who become expert cooks and bakers were not able to fry potatoes properly before entering training school.

TIDBITS of Kentucky Folklore

By Dr. Gordon Wilson
Western Ky. State Teachers College

FIDELITY—WHERE IS IT?

Some of the best compliments that have come to be because of these articles were in letters written by people who assumed that I was from their home counties and had applied the name Fidelity to some village they must have known by another name. This error came about rather naturally, since many readers of this column—if there are many—do not know that eighty papers use it weekly. But the fact that I drew Fidelity to resemble their own little back-country village so much that they mistook adds to my vanity. Several people have written that they have consulted atlases and have been unable to find Fidelity listed in any Kentucky county. That is right since no place now bears that title so far as I know. But my little Calloway County village did once upon a time ages ago, and I have revived it because it seems to be the right name for a village anyway.

Certainly there was such a village and still is. Every county has from one to a dozen just like it differing only in family names and relative amount of mud or dust. My own village is now on a good state highway, within ten or fifteen minutes from the county seat. Murray, but it used to be a half day away when mud was the village and represents practically everybody. There are all sorts of public programs are given, so that my ex-neighbors and their descendants keep up with the big world quite as well as people in more centrally located towns and villages.

Yes, there is a Fidelity, as real as any other small-town person you know. But, I must confess, my Fidelity is not the one that stands and does not one dollied 1 mile in eastern Calloway County. It is a square world and yet as real as the paper on which this article is printed. My Fidelity is a composite of folk attitudes, of folk fears, folk dreams, folk beliefs. Everything I have written in these four hundred and fifty articles is truth, historic truth, but a mere dream of what folk life was like fifty or forty years ago. All of my characters once lived a Fidelity and are presented only sketchily as people, but as folk-types for data as to character. And yet, they are authentically the same that they so represent types that they could have been photographed as composite characters as well as individuals. There may be fifty or sixty or forty years ago. All of knew at Fidelity, but I have shown up but one of each kind of such. Some types were well represented, but some were over-represented, quaint even for us. And so, though I have been a fairly fanatical by my adherence to truth, I know that at the same time I have presented types that seem like your similar people. If you have found your village distorted by my Fidelity, then this column has served its major purpose. On the other hand, if you have lauched or sneered or wondered, my Fidelity has failed, for it the only one of its kind, then I have failed utterly in my purpose of presenting folk materials intimately the facts of my own life as a boy near an old-fashioned village.

FOLKLORE AND SUPERSTITION

In recent years I have often been impressed with the fact that people with no genuine knowledge of what folklore is or who it is, or what it is, or what it stands for learned or "know," if that is the way to put it. Consequently they jump to conclusions easily and imagine that anything that is inclined to be **queer** or **backwoods** or antiquated is **folklore**. Be before and, therefore, **worthy of being talked about and reintroduced** to the public. The **editorials** put on at county seats and elsewhere are often as real as Fifth Avenue, New York, and no more so. Hillbilly bands are so far out that you are likely to find one made up of boys who never wandered outside New York City and its near suburbs. And often we hear over the radio folk songs that are just as folk as the "Your Hit Parade," which is pretty far from folk, I assure you. There is something about educated people's trying to affect backwoodsiness that is provoking to say the least. Many a public person, especially politicians, have their effectiveness on their ability to put folk expressions into their talk, so they will seem like real dirt farmers, or "dirty farmers," as a radio announcer not long ago put it as a slur at this sort of thing.

Folk language, folk customs, folk psychology, folk superstition, folk fears—all are folklore, and are genuine but naturally silly if they represent a belief in something one who has really outgrown them. One of my acquaintances, who lives in a good home, has plenty of money, drives a good car, and even hosts a party for a son-in-law, has folk pronunciations that you and I would hardly be at in a washerwoman. If it is ignorance, how great is that ignorance: if it is affectation, then it is worse.

Once not long ago I was to talk before a woman's club on folklore and asked some of the members on music to have some ballads, and other folk songs sung by a musician that I knew would be there. Imagine my surprise and outraged sense of the fitness of things when the talented woman—for she was talented—came some modern flippant thing, about as much a ballad in the folk sense as "When Apples Are Green Lilac Tree." Maybe I was not specific enough, and yet it seemed to me that any trained musician would know the kind of ballad to sing for a folklore program. The funniest thing about ballads I can now recall took place in an exclusive circle in Louisville, where I was, believe it or not, to speak on folklore. Years ago Miss Josephine McGill, an excellent musician and a trained collector, brought out a book of Kentucky mountain ballads. She had collected personally with all sorts of romantic and thrilling experiences. Before my speech a lovely artificial lady, with a voice trained to sing opera, sang and acted out some of the ballads from Miss McGill's collection in such a fashion that I would not have been able to recognize them but for the names that appeared on the printed programs. She thought, apparently, that singing was singing, little realizing that steel-treed buggies. The village a I knew it in the early nineties and later was already a dying chief its plants were in their days. Just before my time the railroad had been built through Murray, leaving us ten miles to one side. Our few industries gradually went down or moved to the county seat. When a water mill on Blood River was dammed by flood or fire there was no comeback. When wagons could be bought at reasonable prices, the two shops that made them fell into disuse. Even the repair shops, two of them moved away, and presentations had to be taken to them to get them filled. The postoffice stayed and stays still a part of a general store. And, since my time, the one-room school over in the edge of the woods grew into a two-room graded school and then into a big high school. That big high school building overshadows the rest of

The American Way

WE NEED HAVE NO POSTWAR LAG

By George Peck

The 17th Congress has its hands full. In addition to having to take action this session on taxes, renegotiation, subsidies and a long list of new legislative proposals, it must wrestle with the problem of War Contract Termination.

This matter of War Contract Termination cannot be put aside. Congress must do something about it right way, for upon the prompt action of our legislators depends just what kind of a postwar period this nation is going to enjoy or endure.

At the conclusion of World War I, Congress unwisely had no guide provision for prompt settlement with way contractors so that these contractors could immediately commence to convert plants from war to peace time production. At the end of World War II there were 32,000 war contracts aggregating about five billion dollars, and despite the best efforts of government there were still more than 7,000 war contracts unsettled a year after their cancellation. The War Department announced that it would receive applications for settling at its discretion and to letter and that arrangements for interviews with applicants would be made at once.

It is planned for Curtiss-Wright representatives to attend various schools for personal talk with such employed to follow a vital and immediate need in the war effort.

LEGAL RUIN

Large paying investments always have been more than a people Almost universally men fail or go broke because to handle large sums of money feel the responsibility and are careful Pitching three or four dollars in fair figures in the air and catching two of them gracefully on the point of a slide-rule is more in a statistician's line. Real money is well-born handled so lightly.

Most of my life has been spent with poor people and I was a pioneer farmer's son who worked his way through college and went to the Orient for eleven years. I am convinced that the average farmer is well-grounded for the family life and that last week my compassion was not made of soft stuff. I am not to a man of great wealth. When you know the story, you will probably sympathize with him

Many Dependents

He is a manufacturer in a northern state. He employs several hundred people, currently makes nothing. His plant is equipped to make that his annual billing approximates 100 million dollars. That's what the government pays him to twelve months. a lot of money, no matter where you live. But when it turns his stock about once in three months, he is currently twenty-five millions dollars of inventory.

Every day when the whistle

MATHIAS
INSURANCE
AGENCY

DEAD STOCK

Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs & Sheep
Promptly Removed
By Your Neighborhood Rendering Plant
CALL
Wm. Clark Carlisle 10
Or
Lexington 3361
We Pay All Phone Charges
Lexington Rendering Co.

OPPORTUNITY FOR GIRLS WITH CURTISS-WRIGHT CORP.

New opportunities for girls who have completed at least a year and a half at college to engage actively in the war effort as well build a permanent future in the aircraft industry is announced by the Curtiss-Wright Corporation. Girls with a "flair" for engineering are offered concentrated courses in accelerated subjects, tuition, room and board paid by the Corporation, as well as a nominal salary while under instruction.

A year ago the Curtiss-Wright Corporation to meet the increased demand for aeronautical engineers opened in its Louisville, St. Louis, Columbus and Buffalo plants. received the idea of training young women who have a desire to know "why the wheels go round" at Cornell, Purdue, Missouri, Iowa State College and Pennsylvania State College. The first graduates, known as "Curtiss-Wright Cadettes," take their places within the Engineering Departments of the Curtiss-Wright plants in January 1 at regular and worthwhile salaries as full-fledged employees.

So successful was the Engineering Cadette Program that Curtiss-Wright announced its continuation and expansion. Girls who are graduated this year will be eligible to start courses January 1. The Corporation has announced that it would receive applications for and arrangements for interviews with applicants would be made at once.

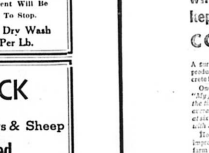
It is planned for Curtiss-Wright representatives to attend various schools for personal talk with such employed to follow a vital and immediate need in the war effort.

Beware Coughs from common colds That Hang On

Creomulsion relieves promptly because it goes right to the seat of the trouble to help loosen and expel germ laden phlegm, and aid nature to soothe and heal raw, irritated, inflamed bronchial mucous membranes. It's powerful yet harmless. You'll like its pleasant taste. Tell your druggist to sell you a bottle of Creomulsion with the understanding you must like the way it quickly allays the cough or you are to have your money back.

CREOMULSION
for Coughs, Chest Colds, Bronchitis

Have You Tried The Bourbon Laundry?
Phone 33
Our Agent Will Be Glad To Stop.
Rough Dry Wash 7c Per Lb.



A sure way to increase your pork production is to keep pigs on concrete from farrowing to market time.

One farmer who does this reports: "My first crop is gone to market by the time the second is farrowed . . . and my records average 275 pounds at six months . . . 350 pounds of pork with 250 pounds of feed."

Hog floors are only one of many improvements that will make your farm more efficient and productive. A new barn, poultry house, milk house, milk cooling tank, manure pit or watering trough is another profitable investment.

Concrete farm jobs require a minimum of skill—but not much. Many jobs need just a few hours of cement, sand and gravel and a good mixer.

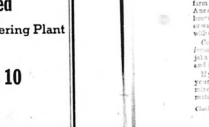
If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or building material dealer.

Cash bonded for additional funds on paving, postal and road building.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
811 Kentucky Home Bldg., Edwards & Hill, Louisville

- ☐ Poultry house floors
- ☐ Dairy barn floors
- ☐ Milk houses
- ☐ Foundations
- ☐ Manure pits
- ☐ Grain storage
- ☐ Trench silos
- ☐ Farm repairs

BUY MORE WAR SAVINGS BONDS



Every hour of the day headline news of overwhelming interest to every person in Kentucky is being made all over the world. But without our modern communication systems and particularly our newspapers it would be next to impossible to find out what's going on.

Getting even closer to home, we wouldn't know what local boys are back on furlough—what the ball scores are—who's getting married and where—what's happening in the comic-strip world—what events are taking place all over town.

All of us should feel proud of the fine job newspapers are doing to keep Kentucky in touch with the times. It's a strong and free press, serving free people—one of the first things the dictators would suppress if they had the chance! And it would be hard to overestimate the part played by Kentucky's great dailies and weekly newspapers in furthering the war effort. Nearly a million people buy these papers—far greater numbers read them—the whole State relies upon them for information and inspiration.

For this reason Greyhound depends upon such newspapers as this one to carry its information on bus service to those Kentuckians who travel. Greyhound, in turn, carries many newspapers to rural areas not served by any other transportation system.

As fellow citizens of this State, the Greyhound Lines take much pleasure in helping to make near neighbors and good neighbors of all the communities we serve in Kentucky—linking them to each other and to the rest of the country, as newspapers do.

SERVE—SPEND AMERICA NOW IF YOU CAN'T SEE AMERICA FIRST

SOUTHEASTERN GREYHOUND LINES

Of Interest to Farmers of Nicholas County

6,681 4-H'ers Help In Labor Emergency

Going into the fields or taking over home work while their mothers helped out on the farm, 6,681 members of 4-H clubs in 105 Kentucky counties made an invaluable contribution to war food production this season, says a statement from the State College of Agriculture and Home Economics.

These patriotic youngsters, ranging in age from 10 to 20, contributed a total of 1,03,681 hours of emergency labor service, or over 100,000 ordinary farm work days. They did all kinds of farm and home work. Hundreds of girls took over home work while their mothers worked outdoors. They prepared meals, cared for children, sewed, mended, worked in the garden, carried wood and did innumerable other jobs.

Also many 4-H club girls as well as boys worked in the fields this season. They drove tractors or ran other machinery, helped plant crops, helped harvest them, did the chores, tended livestock and were general hands on hundreds of farms.

Ann Deutsch of Jefferson county worked 576 hours in the fields before her 20-year-old brother ran the farm while their father worked in the city. She drove a tractor, planted and harvested crops, cared for the livestock, worked in the garden and calm with the stock. Also in Jefferson 4-H club project she was elected chairman of Jefferson county.

Carlos E. Scott, 15 of Christian county, worked the season through a 110 acre farm on the far end M. F. Ashby. He did all kinds of farm work, worked the land, set tobacco, planted corn, cultivated crops, cut and fed hay, shocked fodder, cared for stock, raised wood and was a general all-around hand from March to October.

Similar examples of the contributions of 4-H club boys and girls to the war effort might be found in almost every county in Kentucky, says the college's statement.

Save All Grease In Butchering On Farm

Meat animals butchered on the farm contain considerable fat around the stomach, intestines, heart and kidneys. The War Production Administration is asking that all this fat be saved. Render and cool it and hang it up in a cool place. Then it will keep absolutely sound for the duration and will be available, **"Because of transportation,"** the 19th of September. Mr. Thomas places the last rain before the month of 1881 began as July 12. The correctness of Mr. Kenney's notes may, of course, be questioned, but records set down in writing are considered more reliable than "I have heard it said."

The following interesting weather lore was noted by Mr. Kenney in his record book: "Hottest day, August 4, 1865 and July 10, 1881 Coldest days: January 20, 1852, January 1, 1864, the cold winter of 1880-81 the blizzard of January 9, 1918 and the cold winter of 1894-1895, the big local flood on September 4 1854 and the flood on the Ohio on May 20, 1894, October 28, 1862. March 23, 1876 ice was taken from the ponds and ice houses fifeddon March 23, 1876. A great blizzard on the 17th and 18th of April, 1875, killed all fruit and ruined vegetation, and so Mr. Kenney's records Overcoats were worn on the 19th of June, 1878, and fires in the stoves of the Transport. Wealthy, Yellow Delicious, Grimes, Rome and Stayman varieties; three to six pecare trees of the Carman, Bellegeorgia, Elgin, Hale Haven or July Heath varieties; two Kieffer pear trees and two Montgomery cherry trees. The college has published a home fruit-growing leaflet.

Rabbits Grow Fast

It requires only 90 days from the time rabbits are mated until the young are ready for the table, according to a rabbit-raising bulletin published by the Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economists. When two months old a rabbit will dress about two pounds. A doe may raise four litters a year. Cost of production is low, five pounds of feed producing a pound of live rabbit. Meat of domestic rabbits, which is all white and fine grained, is always in season and is superior to that of wild rabbits, both in flavor and texture.

Grows War Savings Stamps

Instead of spending afternoon refreshments in the Allison County Homemakers Club of Ohio county, a patriotic hostess served a 10-cent war savings stamp to every member present.

"Cat-Faced" Peaches

"Cat-faced" peaches were found in many Kentucky orchards this season. So far no satisfactory control measures have been devised. The State College of Agriculture and Home Economics says that it is known that the fruit which cause "cat-facing" are more common where legumes are grown and that a larger percentage of the fruit is injured when there is a light crop.

Orchard Mite Common

Orchard mouse injury is too widespread in Kentucky, says the State College of Agriculture and Home Economists. Injury is often unnoticed because it is at or below the ground line. Search for underground tunnels made almost the same quality as that found in meat, eggs, cheese and milk, soya foods can help out when these foods run low.

In many recipes soya can substitute for a fourth of the meat or other protein foods called for. Soya products and soybeans are rich also in B vitamins, calcium and other minerals.

Victory gardeners in Kentucky who grew their soybeans need not go to the grocer for their supply of this desirable meat substitute. In the folder, "Soybeans as Food Specialties Florence Inlay and Pearl J. Hall of the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, suggest a variety of ways of preparing this bean.

The Soybeans should be washed, covered with water and soaked several hours and then cooked until they are tender. They are then pressed through a sieve or ricer. Two cups of cooked soybeans will serve 10 people prepared in a variety of ways.

Hard Times

The war will end suddenly. Wars always end suddenly. When the ugly business is all over, this nation will suddenly have on its hands $25,000,000 of war contracts that nobody wants, also a tedious job of changing over a factory to make something people want to buy instead of bombs. There is no other expense that will fall harder. A $10,000 workman is earning $50 a week or more on the average, and their employer's earnings in one whole year are not enough to meet such a payroll for two weeks.

Recipe Of The Week

This new product which promises to become very popular with the housewives have recently appeared on the shelves of grocery stores. They are soya flour and soya grits. It is true these soybean products are not entirely new, but due to the war and their high food content, they have been worked upon and improved. Rich in protein of almost the same quality as that found in meat, eggs, cheese and milk, soya foods can help out when these foods run low.

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Southern Casserole

2 c. cooked soybeans
2 c. cooked rice
1 small chopped onion
2 tbsp. chopped green pepper
1 tbsp. salt
½ tsp. pepper
1 tbsp. bacon fat or butter
2 c. water
1 tsp salt
½ c. buttered bread crumbs

Cook onions and green pepper in the water for a few minutes, and add the rice and other ingredients except bread crumbs. Mix well and turn into a baking dish and cover with buttered bread crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F. for 30 minutes, or until brown.

Supper menu: Soybean casserole, cold meat, wholewheat muffins and butter, molasses cookies and milk.

A copy of the folder, "Soybeans as Food Specialties" may be had free of your county or home agent, or at the college.

Farmers Asked To Get Fertilizer Now

The War Food Administration has announced that it will not put fertilizer orders in for fertilizer for next season, and to get their supplies of it in time for the spring season than was used this season farmers need a record of 10,500,000 tons.

The Kentucky College of Agriculture and Home Economics says that high prices of farm crops and the shortage of labor and machinery make it necessary to keep mixed fertilizer and lime applications up to the highest farmers' needs." Food administration officials said.

It is expected that 10 to 12 per cent more fertilizer will be available to farmers the coming season than was used this season which farmers used a record of 10,500,000 tons.

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Sorghum Syrup Crops In Jackson County Are Reported Large

Approximately 2,500 lats lambs were sold in Montgomery county each weighing more than 90 pounds.

The sowing of cover crops in Cumberland county was reduced considerably, due to the shortage of seed.

Mrs. G. E. Penick of Fayette county reports having canned 1,200 quarts of food.

Mrs. Ben Robertson counts having housed more baled hay than usual, the price was high.

Approximately 2,000 acres of Irish potatoes in 84 per ton.

Approximately 2,000 acres of crop land in Fayette county have been seeded to vetch or crimson clover this fall.

Feed and labor costs in Bullitt county forced the sale of three dairy herds in one month.

RECIPE

Apple Sauce Cup Cakes
(makes 14)

Apple sauce cup cakes are delicious, and they stay fresh for much longer than an ordinary cake. The following recipe is especially recommended for Christmas and Thanksgiving when fruit cakes are popular.

One-third cup shortening
1 cup sugar
One egg
Two cups sifted flour
One-half teaspoon salt
One teaspoon soda
One teaspoon cinnamon
One-half teaspoon allspice
One cup raisins
One cup thick apple sauce
Cream shortening, add sugar and cream together well. Beat egg and add to creamed mixture. Add and sift dry ingredients and mix well. Add raisins, cinnamon and allspice. Dredge raisins with some of the flour mixture and add to creamed ingredients. Add apple sauce alternately with flour mixture, mixing well after each addition. Fill muffin pans three-fourths full and bake in moderate oven 375 degrees F. about 25 minutes.

And there was the fellow who was afraid to step out because he had a straight life policy

VERY HOT AND DRY WAS SUMMER—1855

Thermometers Average 96.43 For 28 Days According To Old Weather Record

The following weather record was taken from the issue of The Mercury of July 31, 1930, and was requested for republication by a friend of this paper for the information it is worth.

From an old record book purchased at the sale of the late W. F. Kenney, appears the following paragraph among numerous records of extreme periods of hot and cold weather floods and blizzards.

"The summer of 1854 was noted for its long unbroken drouth. No rain fell between the 20th of June and the 15th of September, of that year and there was great suffering of both stock and people from scarcity of water."

1854 is the traditional year of the "great drouth." For seventy-one days, according to another record in this same note-book, from June 22 to September 17, the thermometer registered 90 degrees and upward. The highest was 104 degrees, the lowest 90 degrees and the average temperature 96.43. During twenty-eight days of this period the temperature reached 100 degrees and upward.

"According to the record kept by Mr. Kenney, the driest year since 1854 was 1881 was even driver than that of 1854.

"Between the 10th of May and the latter part of September no rain fell to help vegetation. Pasture grass was burnt dry everywhere. Scarcely any corn was raised." Further records show that the summer of 1894 was a very hot one, up until the middle of August, when a cool spell set in and the corn was almost out of the entire failure."

"An extremely cold winter preceded the dry summer of 1881, according to this old record. The famous snow of Dec. 29, 1880 preceded the hot and dry summer of that year and the great drouth of 1881 in September followed a rather severe winter.

"The driest and hot weather this summer and devastating drouth have provided many reminiscences for many summers. Many tell that no rain fell in 1854 until late fall and that the first mulleins appeared in the form of snow. Mr. Kenney's note-book, places the breaking of the drouth that year as the 15th of September. The drouth of 1881 was broken, according to **B. "Tommy" Thomas**, on the 19th of September. Mr. Thomas places the last rain before the drouth of 1881 began as July 12. The correctness of Mr. Kenney's notes may, of course, be questioned, but records set down in writing are considered more reliable than "I have heard it said."

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FOR SALE
Whole Wheat
Distillers Grains
Protein 27
Price Lower than
24% Dairy
Make arrangements for your winter supply.
Good Cow Supplement.
W. H. BROCK CO.
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Phone 46
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WAVES PLATOON IS FIRST TO GO UNDER NEW POLICY

In announcing the formation of the Bluegrass Platoon of Waves the Navy inaugurated the public relations policy of training at the same locality at the same time and sending them through the same training at Hunter College, New York City, together. This policy was adopted so that groups of girls would have friends from their own home town with them for the first month they are in the Navy.

The Bluegrass Platoon of WAVES which was sworn in at a public ceremony on Armistice Day at Lexington was composed entirely of girls from Lexington, Winchester and other cities of the Bluegrass. After they finish their basic training at Hunter College the platoon will be broken up into smaller units according to the type of school to which the girls are assigned. Some will go to technical schools, others will go to clerical schools, while others will be assigned to special types of training such as aviation, radio and parachute work.

The announcement, which came from the U. S. Navy Recruiting Station in the Post Office Building, Lexington, stated that the WAVES assigned on duty in Central Kentucky will operate from the Lexington Recruiting Station Office instead of the temporary station in the Phoenix Hotel building. Girls who wish to be assigned to a particular group may do so by stating their wishes known to the WAVES at the time they make application the announcement stated.

A HAPPIER CHRISTMAS

They say there will be a shortage of Christmas trees this year, but there will be a shortage of that go to decorate the yuletide trees will be the shortest side. And so far as presents are concerned—well, just look in the shops and see if you can find a couple of boxes of shotgun shells! There will be a shortage of certain types of people—although there will be plenty of the money with which to buy them will be more plentiful this year than in our nation's history.

But still, in all, it looks as if it would be the happiest Christmas we have had in many years. If present war trends continue for another eight weeks there are good reasons to believe they will—we will be able to cheer the end of the war we dreamed might be possible at the end of 1943. Either the armies of Mussolini have been taken out of the fight, or they have suffered **from a series of blows so staggering that they will be in the east and south.** Either the South Pacific is progressing satisfactorily.

There will be sorrow in thousands of American homes—sorrow that comes with the news of dear ones missing in action on our far-flung battle fronts. But even here there will be a glimpse of happier days to come; days when the boys will be back with us again; when the clouds of war shall have passed forever from the horizon.

That time is not yet. But on that Christmas we will be much nearer to a permanent and lasting peace than we were since Hitler began his fire-bug career in the hapless nations of Europe—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A GOOD SUGGESTION

The following letter addressed to the Courier-Journal has been sent me by a life-long Democrat residing in Western Kentucky.

Point of View
Courier-Journal:

Since the people of Kentucky have made their decision as to who shall be in the next four years, there is nothing left but for those in authority to accept our this faith in democracy and practice Kentucky hospitality by handing the torch over to Judge Willis and his associates with our blessing and assurance that we will render every assistance possible.

Judge Willis is an honest capable and experienced leader. Therefore, I am appealing to all of the citizens of Kentucky and especially the members of the general assembly that we do not become stumbling blocks, but help to our chosen leader. Let's give him all the powers and opportunities that our people have given him, that he may be as he thinks best. Let's back every measure he advocates. Let's not be selfish, but be reasonable and patriotic. Let's not be quick to criticize. Let's not be so small if all give and take a little. Let's not be so small if all give and take a little. Let's not be so small if all give and take a little