

The Harrodsburg Herald

Published every Friday.

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Entered at the post-office in Harrodsburg, Ky., as second-class matter

There Is A Demand For

Liquor Control in Kentucky

Before repeal, temperance was the stated objective of most repealists. The President, in proclaiming repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, declared that "the object we seek through a national policy is the education of every citizen toward a greater temperance throughout the Nation."

The several states that have voted for repeal of their state prohibition law first declared in favor of temperance and temperance education. The advocate for repeal declared opposition to saloons and the sale of intoxicants to minors and females; that there would not be a return of the saloon.

Liquor interests have never kept faith with the public. In the present case they are acting worse than before national prohibition. They not only sell to minors, as the old saloon did, but they have taken many bolder and brazen steps of effrontery. They sell to women and girls as well. Nothing in the old saloon was any more degrading than the saloon today, fallaciously called the tap-room, grill or roadhouse.

There was supposed to be set up in Kentucky a Liquor Control Board. If it has been set up, "who is at its head and what has it done?" It does not seem to function if set up—and why?

That when the state opened the liquor flood gates, it assumed a moral obligation to control the flood that was to sweep out over the state.

There is some authority to control roadhouses and some have been closed where beer is sold. The alcohol control promise only extends to beer. It may be we have not set aside enough money for a Liquor Control Board and given it enough authority. If this is lacking it should be furnished.

We agree with Walter Grasscup, chairman of the Pennsylvania Board when he said:

"... A type of driver with no more sense of social responsibility than an idiot with a 'tommy gun'... Not content with this, which at the worst may only endanger themselves, they proceed to inflict their idiocy upon their neighbors and their neighbors' children. These auto-alcoholic hoodlums must be eradicated if the law-abiding people of our State are to be safe on our roads and are to continue to enjoy the right of intelligent citizens to obtain liquor."

The conduct of a campaign centering public attention on the drunken-driving menace properly belongs to a liquor-control board, which, in addition to its supervision of the liquor traffic, is supposed to make some positive contribution to the cause of temperance. It is an unfortunate and regrettable fact that under the local liquor law the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board is not supplied with funds for any such purposes.

Every man and woman, who reels out of a beer joint, tap room or dispensary, and every drunken driver and the highways is as sure furnishing fuel for the destruction of the liquor traffic as the preacher in the pulpit. Their preaching is more pointed.

While we are forced to have intoxicant principally in the form of beer and whiskey, let it be controlled as far as any feeble hand can be put forth. Our personal belief is that the sure way of control is by prohibition which we hope will speedily come.

Couzens Scores Critics

Of President's Policies

Senator James Couzens, Republican of Michigan and richest member of the upper branch of Congress, was quoted in an Associated Press dispatch as saying "President Roosevelt will not bankrupt the nation" and that "no one could have balanced the budget during the depression years."

Campaigning for the Republican renomination in a speech before the Optimists Club, the plain spoken veteran was believed to have in mind the extravagant and alarmist utterances of Cpl. Frank Knox in his speech of acceptance of the Republican vice-presidential nomination the previous evening.

"Will Roosevelt bankrupt the nation?" he said, "certainly not. In 1929 and succeeding years many States and municipalities bankrupted themselves trying to prevent suffering among their unemployed. Somebody with unlimited credit and taxing power, as the Federal Government, had to step in and take the load. That should be very generally understood and appreciated."

"I have been disgusted about this constant talk about balancing the budget. How could anybody have balanced it? How could States have balanced their budgets if the Federal Government had not given them 70 cents for every 30 cents they spent on unemployment relief?"

"How soon, Senator," asked some one in the audience, "do you expect a 'Red' government in Washington to deliver us into the hands of Moscow?"

"In the 14 years I have been in Washington," Senator Couzens replied with emphasis, "I have learned there is no possibility, no intimation, no suggestion that our Government is a 'Red' Government. I do not know of a single member of Congress who wants to adopt a Moscow-type of government. All three branches of our Government—legislative, executive and judicial—are functioning. Even though somebody should start a 'Red' movement, certainly he could not get far."

A Question To Ask: "Is Mercer County

Taking Advantage of W.P.A. Opportunity?"

We must confess that we did not realize to what extent the Fiscal Court had availed itself in the use of the W.P.A. until last Thursday when we went out with a company on an inspection of the several pieces of work now going on in the county.

From what we saw we are willing to most heartily commend the Court in meeting the government's proffered aid in order to lessen unemployment. The several projects in Mercer county constitute permanent internal improvement and intended to withstand time and the force of the elements. Another agreeable feature is that the work will be of inestimable service to the communities.

Some of the work visited that day in the tour of the counties, was bridge work, school building, roads and culverts. We venture the statement that these pieces of work would not have been better or equaled by contract labor.

If this work had been under contract all the expense would have been borne by the counties. As it was only a small outlay was made by them and the major part was by the W.P.A.

Now from the present set-up under the W.P.A. we are going to be a strong advocate of school boards, city and county agents taking advantage of this help.

We hope the city will be alert in the matter of getting this aid as the county has and secure some greatly needed improvements. We feel that our city has already sustained some heavy losses by its timidity in taking up the offer of erecting the standpipe, the Greenville street improvement and Cane Run avenue sewer extension.

Rural Electrification For Mercer Co.

There are a number of Mercer county farmers planning the formation of a Light and Power Co., to meet the government idea for distribution of electricity from Norris Dam. There was some waiting by these gentlemen to see what turn the Southern Railway system was going to take in the proposition of electrifying their right of way.

Acting now independent of the railroad they will join hands with the lower counties in running a line.

A loan contract to build 300 miles of rural electric distribution lines and a generating plant to serve three counties in central Texas was signed last week by Rural Electrification Administrator Morris L. Cooke. The borrower is the first non-profit rural electric company to be established in Texas.

The Belfalls Light & Power Co., of Temple, is borrowing \$452,000 to construct a complete rural electric system serving nearly 1,200 customers in Bell, Milam and Falls Counties. The system will include about 300 miles of transmission and distribution lines, and a generating plant if the company is unable to purchase energy at wholesale.

This is the second REA project in Texas for which a loan contract has been signed. The Bartlett Community Light & Power Co., of Bartlett, has completed construction on a rural electric system for which \$36,000 was borrowed from REA.

Pikes Peak Is Named For

Zebulon Montgomery Pike

Zebulon Montgomery Pike, for whom Pikes Peak is named, soldier and explorer, was born in 1779 in Lamberton, N. J. His father was an army officer, and at 15 the son became a cadet in his father's regiment. In 1800 he was made a first lieutenant.

In August, 1805, states a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Pike left St. Louis on an exploring expedition into the newly-acquired Louisiana Purchase. After suffering many hardships and reaching Cass Lake in Minnesota, he returned to St. Louis in April, 1806. In July he started on another expedition, ascending the Missouri River and the Osage into what is now Kansas and thence proceeding south to the Arkansas River. He ascended this river to the site of Pueblo, Col., viewed Pikes Peak and passed on through the neighborhood of Leadville and into Spanish territory.

There, near the Rio Grande, Pike was seized by the Spanish and sent under guard to Chihuahua, where, after some delay, he was released and escorted to the border in June, 1807. In 1810 he published an account of his explorations.

At the outbreak of the War of 1812, Pike was colonel. He was nominated brigadier general (though this rank was not confirmed before his death) and took part in the expedition against York (Toronto). Here, on April 27, 1813, he died of wounds suffered when the retreating British garrison blew up a magazine.

World's Greatest Wall

Built by First Emperor

It takes an extraordinary man to do an extraordinary thing, and here we have the combination, says Tit-Bits Magazine. Chin was his name, and the Great Wall of China is what he built. He styled himself the "First Emperor," and the "Only First." This vast serpentine structure, built to keep out the warlike hordes of Mongolia and Manchuria, is the most stupendous work ever conceived and executed by man. It extends from the Yellow Sea, north of Peking, in a zig-zag course to the deserts of Central Asia—a distance of over 1,500 miles. It crawls over vast mountains and great heights 5,000 feet above sea level. It dips into deep valleys, crosses gorges, fords, rivers, and today, though crumbling in parts, stands out as one of the most gigantic undertakings in history.

Averaging about 22 feet wide and 25 feet high, with towers over 35 feet in height at intervals of a few hundred yards, it is paved on top with brick and faced on both sides with granite blocks and boulders. All this was done without the aid of steam machinery.

Redeeming Damaged Currency

Three-fifths of more of a mutilated United States paper bill is redeemable at face value by the treasury department. When less than three-fifths, but clearly more than two-fifths of the original bill remains it is redeemable at one-half of the face value of the original bill. Fragments containing less than three-fifths of the original bills are redeemable at full face value by the treasury of the United States if they are accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the missing portions have been totally destroyed. Such evidence must consist of affidavits, subscribed and sworn to before a notary public, setting forth the cause and manner of destruction. Occasionally even the ashes of burned money are identified by the treasury department and redeemed at face value. No relief is granted by the government to the owners of paper currency totally destroyed.

Indians Good Imitators

Similar to the Ohio Indians' manner of imitating forest fowls in order to attract birds was their ability to bawl like a fawn so that the doe could be drawn to the spot. True men of the forests, the Indians could imitate the bleating of a fawn in distress so successfully that a doe, alert to the instinct to protect the young, would come dashing through the brush toward the sound. Then all the Indians had to do was kill the oncoming doe.

Cause of Russo-Japanese War

The Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905 was caused by the clash between the interests of the two countries in Manchuria and Korea. Russia had built her railway across northern Manchuria, with a branch southward to Port Arthur and Dairen, which she was developing into a naval base and commercial center. Japan considered this a threat to her independence and was also interested in mineral resources in Manchuria.

Deaf Areas

Persons with otherwise normal hearing sometimes have deaf areas between the highest and the lowest sound frequencies which prevent their perception of certain tones and noises. Hence, they might be able to hear the croaking of a frog and the singing of a bird but not some intermediate notes according to Raymond Walters, Philadelphia, in Collier's Weekly.

Greenland Covered With 1,000-Ft. Blanket of Ice

Greenland is covered with a blanket of solid ice over 1,000 ft. thick and is the largest island in the world. Australia, of course, is excepted, being classed as a continent, notes a writer in Tid-Bits Magazine.

Greenland is inhabited by about 400 whites and 13,000 Eskimos, and is controlled by Denmark. It is twenty-five times as large as Ireland, its area being about 827,300 square miles. No foreigner can live on the island or trade in the country without special permission from the authorities.

Greenland was originally discovered by a Norseman in the latter part of the tenth century; he settled in the extreme south portion. The colonists vanished, however, and their fate is one of the mysteries of history.

The vast ice-cap which covers the island except for a narrow fringe at the edge of the surrounding sea has a central dividing crest from five to nine thousand feet high, while here and there ice-free mountain peaks burst through their frigid armor and lift their heads towards the heavens, some eight or nine thousand feet above sea level. Vast ice streams, which form gigantic icebergs, flow continuously from the inland ice into adjacent seas, largely through fords of which Greenland has the most extensive and most remarkable system in the world.

Merchants of Old Good at

Figuring, Tablets Reveal

Babylonian merchants more than 4,000 years ago knew enough about simple and compound interest to charge their customers rates as high as 20 per cent per year, according to ancient clay tablets which once were Babylonian textbooks of arithmetic and algebra are deposited in libraries at Berlin and at Yale University.

Unlike modern textbooks of these mathematical sciences, the Babylonian documents do not describe general principles of calculation. Instead they resemble modern devices such as the multiplication table or tables of fractions.

This is one reason why the abilities of the ancient Babylonian mathematicians and bookkeepers were not realized by students of the tablets until an authority discovered what they really mean.

Another difference between Babylonian and modern mathematics is that the Babylonians did not count by tens, but by sixties. Numbers larger than 60 were expressed in powers of that number, such as squares or cubes. Numbers smaller than 60 were expressed in fractions of 60—one-half, one-third, and so on.

The Founder

A founder is one who lays the foundation of, who establishes or endows, who originates. It may be that the person who originates the idea for an organization lacks the power to establish the organization and calls in some one else; or, it may be that a group of persons originate the idea. In either case, says Literary Digest, those who actually establish the organization are called cofounders. But the term founder cannot technically be applied to any person who did not actually participate in the original conception. The exception is in those organizations in which monetary funds are requisite to the establishment. In such instances, the founders or cofounders are those who donate the funds which actually bring the organization into being. Those who may draft the original constitution or who may serve as first officers are usually called "charter members."

Fort Ticonderoga

Fort Ticonderoga stands on a point of land at the lower end of Lake Champlain about 100 miles from Albany and 70 miles below Plattsburg. Long before the coming of the white man it was a common battle-ground for the Indian tribes of the region. It was there that Champlain fought the Iroquois and installed in them hatred for the French. Thereafter they always fought on the side of the English.

The French built a fortification there to command the passage of the lake and called it Carillon, meaning "chime of bells," in allusion to the sound of the nearby waterfall which the Indians called Ticonderoga (sounding water). Later it was called Fort Ticonderoga. It was greatly enlarged and strengthened by the British who took possession of it in 1759.

A Good Deed

Each ray of light from a distant star has been travelling on through the ether for hundreds of years. Yet it still remains pure and strong enough to affect the negative plate of the astronomer's camera. So with a good deed—set it going, and who knows the end of it? Not the world of this century or the next, for its influence will travel on for ages to come.

Growth of Trees

The various oaks require from 100 to 135 years to become eighteen-inch trees. Eleven-inch trees are from 45 to 65 years old. The silver maple reaches that size in from 25 to 35 years; the sugar maple does not until from 60 to 105 years old, and attains its maximum size between 115 and 160 years.



JEST A-WHITTLIN' AN' A-THINKIN' BY PETE GETTYS

culture tells us a grass-green milk bottle'll save a huge sum in keepin' milk sweet—an' it has been shown conclusively that green glass adds to the flavor, an' helps keep the original 'color of fruit juices; an' that red, orange, yellow an' green light effect favorably both the smell an' flavor of apple juices.

An' here's something for mothers to know: It's a proved fact that a child who'll hardly drink milk in a ordinary glass or cup may be induced to take 'ful quota if the milk is served in gay glasses of varied hues, with colored sippers.

Wonder why Poison Ivy is poison and Virginia Creeper ain't? Reckon it's like the forbidden fruit in the Garden of Eden? "Go ahead an' pick violets or anemones—but there's a little 'ole vine growin' around a stump over there in the hollow that if you touch you all are poisoned."

No, I don't guess it's that—maybe the poison is worth somethin' as a chemical, or has medicinal properties, but anyhow, certainly a part of the great scheme of things; an' if some pretty little plants are poisonous an' others aren't, we'll still be happy and whistle away, for there's lots of fun in this old world we live in, an' it's mighty hard to beat! 'Course you git a thorn with every rose, but shucks, ain't the roses sweet?

Uncle Sam's Department of Agri-

One Language, One People

THE expression, "to speak the same language," is a common one. But speaking the same language may mean more than having a vocabulary in common. Figuratively, it implies having certain experiences in common; that is, having a similar outlook from which we may understand one another more readily.

Words alone have never proved to be a guarantee of understanding, even among members of the same family. Confidence and respect are not always brought about or maintained by talking—very often quite the contrary. Agreement is not always arrived at through discussions. While being able to talk freely together sometimes helps us to understand one another's thoughts, and should make it possible to understand one another's point of view, words do not invariably indicate one's thoughts, and talking together may produce a result quite unlike agreement.

Certainly, if we would gain anything more than a superficial sense of friendship and co-operation, we must go farther than mere words. It is apparent that between individuals and nations friendliness involves a considerable degree of what is called understanding. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, reminds us (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 262) that "when the heart speaks, however simple the words, its language is always acceptable to those who have hearts." And she explains this in her sermon, "The People's Idea of God," where she says (p. 13), "This all-important understanding is gained in Christian Science, revealing the one God and His all-power and ever-presence, and the brotherhood of man in unity of Mind and oneness of Principle." In order to recognize our true relation to each other, we must be aware of the basic oneness of God as Principle.

True understanding is of God—spiritual. Until one realizes this, no unanimity of thought can be consistently manifested. The belief that personal familiarity may breed contempt leaves no assurance that intimate association on a human basis will promote a better understanding between individuals. Evidently, agreement must be sought in acquainting ourselves with man's real qualities, qualities which proceed from divine Mind, God.

Since God is All-in-all, the children of God, the one Mind, have, in reality, an inheritance of united thinking. The brotherhood of man depends for its very being on the fatherhood of God. In proportion as we understand that in our real being we are all the offspring of one Father, ideas of one infinite Mind, our companionship and co-operation are assured, whatever may be the personal or racial differences. Brotherly love, then, is not an old wives' fable, but is based on the Science of being.

Jesus repeated the commands of Moses: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind; and, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself' (Matthew 22:37, 39). The allness of creative Mind; God, establishes the essential unity of all Mind's ideas. The understanding that God is the source of all true thought and action makes men brethren. The acceptance and understanding of the infinity of God, good, is the only basis for genuine unanimity. When we seek the divine way, we shall find that we have true sympathy in our relation to each other. We shall perceive that it is divinely natural to live and think unitedly.

The discovery of God's universal law of spiritual accord, and the natural result of applying this law in the thoughts and lives of men, give us confidence to overcome what may appear to be insuperable differences of human opinion. We find that man is the image of God, Love. In His universe is no Babel of tongues, no confusion of many minds. Here is assurance of the possibility of a perfect reconciliation, and we begin to understand what St. Paul meant when he said, "Wherefore putting away lying, speak every man truth with his neighbour: for we are members one of another" (Ephesians 4:25). —The Christian Science Monitor.

FISCAL COURT CONTRACTS FOR ROAD WORK

(Continued from page 1)

and extending east a distance of 2.7 miles at a cost of \$475.00.

Project 4—Ebenzer pike starting at intersection with Highway 35 at Providence church and extending west to Salt River, a distance of 3 miles, cost \$530.00.

Project 5—Duncan pike beginning with intersection of Highway 35 and extending to the Washington county line, a distance of 11 miles, cost \$1,935.00.

Project 6—Cornishville pike, beginning at intersection of Highway 35 and extending to the Washington county line a distance of 11 miles, cost \$1,935.00.

Project 7—Handy pike, beginning at intersection with U. S. Highway 68 and extending to intersection with Kentucky Highway 33, a distance of 3.3 miles, cost \$580.

Project 8—Warwick pike, from City limits of Harrodsburg, extending northeast for 3.3 miles, cost \$580.

Project 9—Buster pike from city limits of Harrodsburg to Boyle county line, a distance of 3.0 miles, cost \$530.

Project 10—Curry pike at intersection with U. S. Highway 68, extending a distance of 1.9 miles, cost \$335.

Project 11—Bailey pike from Burgin to intersection with Handy pike, 1.5 miles, cost \$265.00.

It was agreed that Sparrow Lane would be worked on as soon as men were available.

The court ordered the finance committee, composed of V. B. Carter and S. V. Perkins, to borrow \$12,000 for Mercer—\$8,000 to be used for road work and \$4,000 to go into the general fund. Magistrates James Crews, Virgil Teater and V. B. Carter were named to act as committee to settle with Otho Mitchell for damages done to his fence on the Kirkwood pike. The following were ordered paid for road rights of way: J. M. Leonard, \$100; Roy Coke, \$150; George Blahop and Henry Gibson \$200 each.

Present at the meeting were Judge Charles T. Corn, presiding; Magistrates V. B. Carter, Virgil Teater, Robert Claunch, S. V. Perkins. The only absentee was J. L. Wilson.

FINALLY TOOK IN A WOODEN NICKEL

When William "Bill" Matthews opened his Midway Lunch some time ago we warned him not to take any wooden nickels in change or buy any wooden nutmegs. He said he would watch that point in business. The story of the wooden nutmegs and wooden nickels is notorious. Up to Thursday none were passed on him, but that day his wife passed one on him in a letter from Wheeling, W. V., where she is visiting relatives. The nickel is truly wood and is 2 1/4 x 5 1/4 inches in size. It is to commemorate the Wheeling Centennial. On it is a picture of Old Fort Henry. In Wheeling it is legal tender at business places and banks to its face value of five cents.

500 STOCK EWES--- One, two, three years old. Oscar Sanders, M. C. Sorrell, C. B. Sullivan.

ANNOUNCING SALE

Of Isaac M. Scott Heirs on Thursday, Aug. 27th at 1:30 p. m. Will sell their 52 1/2 acre splendid Bluegrass farm located 1 1/2 miles North of Burgin. Also some personality. Watch next week's Herald for display ad giving information of this sale.

OPERA HOUSE

Tonight—Friday

Clark Gable—Jeanette MacDonald—Spencer Tracy in "San Francisco." Fox News.

A Swiss reports the invention of an electric typewriter containing only twenty parts.