

The Harrodsburg Herald

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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 bold 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, fallacious 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 intoxicants 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 equalled by contract labor.

If this work had been under contract all the expense would have been born 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 advantages 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

camp 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 fjords of which Greenland has the most extensive and most remarkable system in the world.

After these personal matters are settled, the talk gets around to the weather, crops, cattle, and the family and neighbors. One of the neighbor's children is the spittin' image of his father, an' if another boy don't mind his ways "it will be the ruination of him." The neighbor's wife is "drove with work," an' "worn to a frazzle." "She ain't kept her looks an' pulls her hair back like a peeled onion," is "uglier'n a stump fence"—in fact, "that breed's run out" an' their place has gone to "rake an' ruin," an' the woman about town is a "strummet," an' one of her brats is as freckled as a turkey egg."



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 full 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

No, I don't guess it's that—may be 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 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 Agric-

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.

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 com-

ing of the white man it was a com-

mon battle-ground for the Indian

tribes of the region. It was there

that Champlain fought the Iroquois

and instilled 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 allu-

sion to the sound of the nearby

waterfall which the Indians called

Ticonderoga. 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 90 to 105 years old,

and attains its maximum size be-

tween 115 and 160 years.

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

ANNOUNCING SALE

Of Isaac M. Scott Heirs on Thursday, Aug. 27th at 1:30 p. m. Will sell their 52½ acre splendid Bluegrass farm located 1½ 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.